

SUSSEX  
Archaeological Collections,

RELATING TO THE  
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY

The Sussex Archaeological Society.



VOL XVI.

[VOL. IV. OF SECOND SERIES].

SUSSEX:

GEORGE P. BACON,

HIGH STREET, LEWES.

MDCCCLXIV.

# WEST SUSSEX LIBRARIES

Copy No. <b>E070235</b>		Class No. <b>942-25</b>	
Supplier		Date Invoiced	
1st Loc. <b>GNR</b>	Initials <b>DH</b>	2nd Loc.	Initials
3rd Loc.	Initials	4th Loc.	Initials

LEWES:  
GEO. P. BACON, PRINTER.

## CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE
Annual Report . . . . .	vii
Financial Statement . . . . .	ix
List of Members . . . . .	xi
Rules of the Society . . . . .	xvii
1. Mural Paintings in Westmeston Church By the Rev. C. H. CAMPION, M.A.	1
2. Social Condition of Sussex in 1631—1632. By WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A. . . . .	20
3. Compositions for Knighthood, temp. Charles I. Edited by Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., &c. . . . .	45
4. On a Romano-British Cemetery, and a Roman Camp, at Hardham, in West Sussex. By W. BOYD DAWKINS, Esq., B.A. Oxon, F.G.S.	53
5. Extracts from Documents illustrative of the Sufferings of the Quakers in Lewes. By WILLIAM FIGG, F.S.A. . . . .	65
6. Decorative Tiles found at Keymer. By the Rev. EDWARD TURNER, M.A.	126
7. The Church Bells of Sussex. By AMHERST DANIEL-TYSSEN, Esq, of Merton College, Oxford . . . . .	138
8. Notes on Places visited at the Annual Meeting, 14th August, 1863. The Churches by MATTHEW H. BLOXAM, F.S.A. . . . .	233
9. The Rivers of Sussex. Part II. By MARK ANTONY LOWER, M.A., F.S.A.	247
10. Topographica Sussexiana. By G. SLADE BUTLER, F.S.A. . . . .	273
11. Notes and Queries . . . . .	291
12. Corrigenda . . . . .	321 and 337
INDEX . . . . .	313

# ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIRECTIONS TO BINDER.

---

		PAGE.	
<i>WESTMESTON CHURCH : Mural Paintings.</i>			
Plate 1	Western face of Eastern wall of Nave . . . . .	to face 1	
2	Our Lord and SS. Paul and Peter . . . . .	" 6	
3	Agnus bearing the Cross . . . . .	" 8	
4.	Scourging of Christ . . . . .	" 8	
5.	} North } Adoration of the Magi . . . . .	" 9	
6.		} Wall. } Datian . . . . .	" 10
7.			" 15
 <i>ROMANO-BRITISH CEMETERY at Hardham</i>			
Plan	. . . . .	to face 52	
* Grave (No. 1 on Plan)	. . . . .	53	
* Sandal found in Grave No. 1	. . . . .	54	
* Wine Funnel	. . . . .	56	
Pottery found in the Graves, &c.	. . . . .	to face 57	
* Vases, with outlines of their Mouldings	. . . . .	58	
* DECORATIVE TILES found at <i>Keymer</i>	. . . . .	128	
 <i>CHURCH BELLS OF SUSSEX.</i>			
* Devices, Founders' monograms, &c., Figures 1 to 20	. . . . .	143—150	
Plate of Shields and Medallions. Figures 21 to 25	. . . . .	to face 151	
Plate I. Floriated Cross, &c.	. . . . .	" 152	
„ II. Coronetted Shield, &c	. . . . .	" 152	
„ III. Fleur de lis Shield	. . . . .	" 161	
* Devices, Monograms, &c., Figures 26 to 28	. . . . .	171—173	
Figure 29	. . . . .	180	
 <i>RIVERS OF SUSSEX.</i>			
Map of the River system of the County	. . . . .	247	

\* The Illustrations distinguished by an asterisk are printed with the text.

## R E P O R T .

---

IN presenting their annual Report to the Members of the Sussex Archæological Society, the Committee have little more to record than a continuance of the prosperity and success which have, in a remarkable degree, characterized it from its commencement in 1846. The Society has exceeded in duration the period which a high classical authority terms a great space of human life—“*grande mortalis ævi spatium*.” Many a head—many a hand—that worked willingly with us, eighteen years ago, is now cold in death, while many in that interval have come worthily to fill up the ranks thus broken, and to give promise of continuous vitality to our archæological enquiries and pursuits.

It has sometimes been questioned, (and not unnaturally) whether the time will not soon arrive, when the functions of the Society must “cease and determine”—when all the resources for the history and archæology of the County shall have been exhausted. To this, the reply is, that the practical archæologists and writers in the Society’s “Collections” are acquainted with stores of information which may be ransacked with advantage and interest for an almost unlimited space of time—stores little dreamed of by those who have not addicted themselves to the intimate study of the Past. It is not, perhaps, too much to aver, that there remain in our national and public depositories, and in private hands, sufficient materials for the production of a hundred future volumes, not inferior in interest to the Sixteen which are already in the hands of the public. All that is required is the continued and active co-operation of members in the good work of digesting existing materials into Papers of attractive and readable character: and the Committee would urge upon the members at large, the desirableness of increased energy in developing these resources, particularly in the matter of our Parochial and Manorial Annals, so as to produce in the end a full and complete history of the County.

The Committee refer with thankfulness and satisfaction to the unanimity which has pervaded their councils from the very commencement of the Society’s existence; and to the confidence which has been ever manifested by the numerous constituents of the Society in their exertions and management. A larger measure of success has not been accorded to any body in the Kingdom associated for similar purposes.

The financial condition of the Society is healthy, and if the list of members be somewhat shorter than in three or four previous years, the circumstance is explained by the fact that many names which had been allowed to remain upon it, have now been expunged on account of the non-payment of arrears. The number of new members admitted during the year has been fully equal to that of previous years.

The Annual Meeting for 1863 took place under the shadow of the ruins of Bramber

Castle, with all the advantages of ready access and auspicious weather ; and by the kindness of Mr. Wm. Durrant Cooper the numerous company present were furnished with a very able account of the Barony and Castle. Additional interest was imparted to the meeting by the explanations given by Mr. Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, of the architectural features of the several Churches visited—the substance of which appears in the present volume. To Mr. Boyd Dawkins also the Society is indebted for a very valuable paper on the Roman Remains found at Hardham, which is likewise here reproduced.

Having mentioned the name of Mr. Durrant Cooper, the Committee would be wanting in common gratitude if they did not take this opportunity of recognizing the very able manner in which he watches over the publication of the Papers. It is not too much to say that to his zeal and ability is owing much of that high character which the Annual Volume of the Archæological Collections has acquired as an interesting and valuable record of Local Antiquities.

The Committee acknowledge with gratitude the liberality of Mr. Daniel-Tyssen, in presenting the whole of the illustrations which accompany his elaborate paper on the Church Bells of Sussex, as that also of the Rev. C. H. Campion for his additional illustrations of the most interesting Mural Paintings in Westmeston Church.

R. W. BLENCOWE, }  
WM. POWELL, } Hon. Secretaries.

*Lewes Castle, 1st August, 1864.*

---

THE  
GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
CHRISTMAS, 1863,

Has been examined, and appears as follows:

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.				
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, Jan. 1, 1863	61	2	8	Printing, &c.	174	6	0
Annual Subscriptions . . .	370	15	6	Engravings . . .	111	12	0
Dividend on Consols . . .	3	19	9	Stationery, &c. . . .	1	3	1
Sale of books . . . . .	11	12	0	Bramber Meeting . . .	25	12	4
Hire of Tent . . . . .	16	0	0	Clerk's Salary . . . .	12	0	0
				Sundries . . . . .	5	0	0
				Balance . . . . .	133	16	6
	<u>£463</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>£463</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>
Balance as above . . . . .	£133	16	6				

CASTLE ACCOUNT TO CHRISTMAS, 1863:

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.				
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance Jan. 1, 1863 . . .	44	17	10	Pettet (Wages) . . . .	26	0	0
Visitors, Castle . . . . .	88	1	6	Sundries (Taxes, &c.) . .	22	5	11
„ Priory . . . . .	5	1	6	Rent (Priory) . . . . .	28	2	2
Rent, W. Verrall . . . . .	18	0	0	Commission (Pettet) . .	3	19	0
„ Russell . . . . .	4	0	0	Balance . . . . .	79	13	9
	<u>£160</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>£160</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>
Balance as above . . . . .	£79	13	9				

## Sussex Archaeological Society.



## President :

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

## Vice-Presidents :

The DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE  
The MARQUIS CAMDEN, K.G.  
The EARL DELAWARR  
The EARL OF EGDMONT  
The EARL OF SHEFFIELD  
LORD VISCOUNT GAGE  
The LORD BISHOP OF CHICHESTER  
The LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD, F.R.S.,  
F.S.A.  
LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.R.S., F.S.A.  
LORD COLCHESTER  
LORD HARRY VANE, M.P., Battle Abbey  
W. H. BLAAUW, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.  
Right Hon. THOMAS ERSKINE  
Hon. HENRY BRAND, M.P.  
Hon. ROBERT CURZON  
Sir JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., V.P.S.A.  
Sir JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, Bart., M.P.  
Sir PERCY BURRELL, Bart., M.P.  
Sir THOMAS MARYON WILSON, Bart.

Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H., F.R.S., F.S.A.  
The Very Rev. the DEAN OF CHICHESTER  
The Venerable Archdeacon OTTER  
The Venerable Archdeacon GARBETT  
Rev. JOHN GORING, Wiston  
Rev. H. WELLESLEY, D.D.  
JOHN M. COBBETT, Esq., M.P.  
JOHN GEORGE DODSON, Esq., M.P.  
WM. TITE, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.S., M.P.  
BRIAN B. BARTELOT, Esq., M.P.  
J. G. BLENCOWE, Esq., M.P.  
H. W. FREELAND, Esq.  
W. TOWNLEY MITFORD, Esq., M.P.  
P. F. ROBERTSON, Esq.  
A. J. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.  
Rev. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D., F.S.A.  
ALBERT WAY, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.,  
RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M.P.  
ROBT. HANBURY, Esq., M.P.

## Committee :

Sir SIBBALD D. SCOTT, Bart., F.S.A.  
Rev. C. HEATHCOTE CAMPION, M.A.  
ROBERT CHAPMAN, Esq.  
Rev. GEO. M. COOPER, M.A.  
W. DURRANT COOPER, Esq., F.S.A.  
Major-General F. DAVIES  
WILLIAM FIGG, Esq., F.S.A.

W. HARVEY, Esq., F.S.A.  
EDWARD HUSSEY, Esq.  
MARK ANTONY LOWER, Esq., F.S.A.  
JOHN CLAY LUCAS, Esq., F.S.A.  
Rev. EDWARD TURNER, M.A.  
WESTON STYLEMAN WALFORD, Esq., F.S.A.  
Rev. G. H. WOODS, M.A.

Treasurer : GEO. MOLINEUX, Esq., Old Bank, Lewes.

Honorary Secretaries : R. W. BLENCOWE, Esq., M.A., The Hooke, Lewes.  
The Rev. WILLIAM POWELL, M.A., Newick, Uckfield.

## Local Secretaries :

W. H. MASON, Esq., Chichester  
Rev. G. A. CLARKSON, Amberley  
Rev. R. HADDON GREENE, Rogate  
Mr. J. PHILLIPS, Worthing  
Rev. T. MEDLAND, Steyning  
W. BORRER, Esq., M.A., F.L.S. Cowfold,  
Rev. CAREY BORRER, Hurst-Pierpoint  
W. HARVEY, Esq., F.S.A., Lewes  
C. LEESON PRINCE, Esq., Uckfield  
BARCLAY PHILLIPS, Esq., Brighton  
THOMAS S. BYASS, Esq., M.D., Cuckfield

JOHN A. BLAGDEN, Esq., Petworth  
GEORGE SLADE BUTLER, Esq., F.S.A., Rye  
Mr. J. M. RICHARDSON, Tunbridge Wells  
HENRY SIMMONS, Esq., Seaford  
Mr. H. M. EMARY, Eastbourne  
Rev. J. GOULD, Burwash  
W. BECKWITH, Esq., Hawkhurst  
T. ROSS, Esq., Hastings  
H. CAMPKIN, Esq., F.S.A., 104, Pall Mall,  
London  
Mr. F. WARD, Battle

Clrk : Mr. NEWLAND RUDWICK, 3, Lansdowne Place, Lewes, to whom all communications respecting unpaid Subscriptions, and the delivery of Volumes, should be addressed.



## Members.

*N.B.—The \* prefixed denotes Life Compounders.*

- \*Adair, Sir Robert Shafto, Bart.  
 Ade, Mr. J. S., Milton Court  
 Addis, John, Esq., Rustington  
 Andrew, Richard T. S., Esq., Tunbridge Wells  
 Auckland, Mrs., Lewes  
 Austin, Edwin, Esq., Udimore  
 Austen, John Francis, Esq., Kippington  
 Bacon, G. P., Esq., Lewes  
 \*Bacon, Rev. Thomas, Wiggonholt  
 Bailey, Henry, Esq., Heathfield  
 Baker, J. B., Esq., Buxted  
 Baines, Mrs., Warninglid  
 Bannister, Mr. Jos., Hastings  
 Banks, E. S., Esq., Rye  
 Barber, Mr., jun., Willingdon  
 Barchard, Francis, Esq., Horsted Place  
 Barclay, Donald, Esq., Mayfield  
 Barton, Rev. Robert G., Etchingham  
 \*Barttelot, Brian B., Esq., Findon Place  
 Battye, Rev. W. W., Hever  
 Baxter, W. E. Esq., Lewes  
 Baxter, Wynne, Esq., Lewes  
 Beattie, A., Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea  
 Beard, C., Esq., Rottingdean  
 Beard, Miss Matilda, Rottingdean  
 Beck, Rev. Jas., Parham  
 Beckwith, W., Esq., Hawkhurst  
 Bellamy, Mrs., Tunbridge Wells  
 Bellingham, C., Esq., Brighton  
 Bellingham, Miss S., Rye  
 Berry, Kemp, Esq., Beckley  
 Berry, Mr. T., Brighton  
 Bigge, Mrs. Arthur, Brighton  
 Bishop, Miss, Hawkhurst  
 \*Blaauw, W. H., Esq., F.S.A., Beechland  
 \*Blaauw, Mrs., Beechland  
 Blaauw, T. St. Leger, Esq., Beechland  
 Blackwood, W. Madox, Esq., F.S.A., Windsor  
 Blagden, John A., Esq., Petworth  
 Blaker, Edgar, Esq., Lewes  
 Blakiston, Rev. Robt., Ashington Rectory  
 Blencowe, J. G., Esq., M.P., Byneham  
 Blencowe, R. W., Esq., The Hooke  
 Blissley, Robert, Esq., A.I.B.A., Eastbourne, and Furnival's Inn  
 Bloxam, Rev. J. Rouse, D.D., Beeding Priory  
 Blunt, F. S., Esq., Worth  
 \*Boileau, Sir John P., Bart., V.P.S.A.  
 Boldero, Col., St. Leonards Forest  
 Borrer, Rev. Carey H., Hurst-Pierpoint  
 Borrer, John, Esq., Portslade  
 Borrer, W., Esq., M.A., F.L.S., Cowfold  
 Borrer, Lindfield, Esq., Henfield  
 Bowdler, Charles, Esq., Runcton  
 Bowles, Rev. F. A., Singleton  
 Boxall, H., Esq., Wisborough Green  
 \*Boxall, W. P., Esq., Brighton  
 Boys, Jacob, Esq., 60, Grand Parade, Brighton  
 Braby, Jas., Esq., Rudgwick  
 Brand, Honble. Hy., M.P., Glynde  
 Braithwaite, Rev. G., Chichester  
 Brecknock, Earl of, Bayham Abbey  
 \*Bridger, Edw. Kynaston Esq., London  
 Bridges, Rev. A. H., Horsham  
 Brockman, Rev. T., Beechborough  
 Bromley, J. R., Esq., Hastings  
 Brown, Thos., Esq., Buckham Hill  
 Brown, Alex., Esq., Easebourne Priory  
 Brown, Rev. Felix, Stopham  
 Brown, J. E., Esq., Shoreham  
 Brown, Rev. Hy., Pevensy  
 Bruce, John, Esq., F.S.A., London  
 Bruce, Rev. J. Collingwood, LL.D., F.S.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne  
 Buckell, Leonard, Esq., M.D., Chichester  
 Burnett, Rev. W., Boxgrove  
 \*Burrell, Sir Percy, Bart., West Grinstead  
 Burrell, Walter W., Esq., Ockenden  
 Burrell, Lady, Knepp, West Grinstead  
 Burt, Henry M., Esq., London  
 Burton, Alfred, Esq., St. Leonard's  
 Burton, Decimus, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. London.  
 Butcher, Mr. R., Lewes  
 Butler, G. Slade, Esq., F.S.A., Rye  
 Byass, Thomas S., Esq., M.D., Cuckfield  
 Camden, The Marquis, K.G., Bayham  
 Campion, Wm. J., Esq., Danny  
 Campion, Rev. Heathcote, Westmeston  
 Cane, Thos., Esq., Brighton  
 Card, Mr. H., Lewes  
 Carpenter, H., Esq., London  
 Carr, Chas. F., Esq., Cuckfield  
 Cass, Rev. C. W., Tunbridge Wells  
 Catt, George, Esq., Bishopston  
 Cavendish, Lord R., Compton Place  
 Cayley, Miss, East Grinstead  
 Chapman, R., Esq., Lewes  
 Chambers, G. F., Esq., Easebourne  
 Cheale, Mr. Alexander, Uckfield  
 \*Chetwynd, The Hon. Mrs. Charles, Beechland  
 Chichester, The Earl of, Stanmer  
 Chichester, The Bishop of  
 Chichester, The Dean of  
 Chichester Library Society  
 Chichester Literary Society and Mechanics' Institute  
 Christie, W. Langham, Esq., Glyndebourne  
 Churchill, E., Esq., Tunbridge Wells  
 Clarkson, Rev. G. A., Amberley  
 Clarkson, George P., Esq., Horsham  
 Clutton, Robert, Esq., Reigate  
 Clutton, Henry, Esq., Reigate  
 Cobbett, John M., Esq., M.P., Temple, London  
 Cobden, Richd., Esq., M.P., Midhurst  
 Colbran, Mr. H. S., Tunbridge Wells  
 Colbran, Mr. J., Tunbridge Wells  
 \*Colchester, Lord, Kidbrook

- Coleman, Carlos, Esq., Brede  
 Coleman, Horace, Esq., Brede  
 Coles, J. H. C., Esq., Eastbourne  
 Combe, Boyce Harvey, Esq., Oaklands,  
 Battle  
 Cooke, Rev. Thomas, Brighton  
 Cooper, W. Durrant, Esq., F.S.A., London  
 Cooper, Mrs. W. H., Brighton  
 Cooper, Rev. G. Miles, Wilmington  
 Cooper, Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., Lewes  
 Cornthwaite, Rev. Tullie, Walthamstow  
 Courthope, G. C., Esq., Whiligh  
 Cripps, W. C., Esq., Tunbridge Wells  
 Cripps, R. M., Esq., Nevington  
 Cronk, H. H., Esq., Tunbridge Wells  
 Crosby, James, Esq., F.S.A., London  
 Crosby, John, Esq., Hastings  
 Crosse, Rev. T. F., D.C.L., St Leonards  
 Crosskey, Wm., Esq., Lewes  
 Crosskey, Robert, Esq., Lewes  
 Curling, Mrs., Eastbourne  
 \*Curling, Geo., Esq., Croydon  
 Currey, E. C., Esq., Malling Deanery  
 Curteis, H. Mascall, Esq., Windmill Hill  
 \*Curzon, Hon. Robt., Parham Park  
 Daintry, A., Esq., Petworth  
 Dakins, Edward, Esq., Pembury  
 D'Albiac, George, Major, Brighton  
 Dalby, Mr. C., Steyning  
 Dalrymple, C. E., Esq., F.S.A., Aberdeen  
 Dancell, Rev. G. F., Aldingbourn  
 Darby, George, Esq., jun., Warbleton  
 Dashwood, Rev. G. H., Downham Market  
 Davey, Rev. W. H., Wheatly, Oxon  
 Davey, Mr. Joseph, Lewes  
 Davey, Mr. Thomas, Southover  
 Davey, Mr. Thomas, Lewes  
 Davey, H. W. R., Esq., Worthing  
 Davies, Warburton, Esq., London  
 Davies, Major-General F., Danehurst  
 Davies, Byam, Esq., Danehurst  
 Day, John, Esq., Uckfield  
 Dealtry, Miss, Bolnoe  
 De La Warr, Earl, Buckhurst  
 Delves, Mr. W., Tunbridge Wells  
 Delves, T. W., Esq., Tunbridge Wells  
 Delves, Mr. Wm. Henry, Tunbridge Wells  
 Denman, Hon. Richard, Brighton  
 Dennett, W. H., Esq., Worthing  
 Dennis, Rev. R. N., East Blatchington  
 Devonshire, The Duke of, Eastbourne  
 Dickens, C. Scrase, Esq., Coolhurst  
 Dickinson, Mrs., Hurst-Pierpoint  
 \*Dilke, Sir C. W., Bart., F.S.A., Sloane  
 Street, London  
 \*Dilke, C. Wentworth, Esq.  
 Dilke, W., Esq., Chichester  
 Dixon, Henry, Esq., Frankham  
 Dixon, Rev. H., Ferring Vicarage  
 Dixon, Mrs. G., Lavant  
 Dixon, Miss. Wivelsfield  
 Dodson, J. G., Esq., M.P., London  
 Domville, Lady, Eastbourne  
 Dorrien, C., Esq., Adsdean Tower, Fun-  
 tington  
 Douglas, Rev. Stair, Ashling  
 Drake, Commander, T. G., R.N., Cow-  
 fold  
 Drakeford, David, Esq., Dillions, Crawley  
 Drewitt, Robert Dawtrey, Esq., Peppering  
 Drummond, Andrew, Esq., London  
 Dumbrell, Mr. James, Ditchling  
 Duncan, R., Esq., M.D., Tunbridge Wells  
 Dunk, Henry, Esq., Hastings  
 Eadle, Rev. E., South Bersted  
 Earp, Fredk., Esq., Brighton  
 Eden, Rev. Arthur, Ticehurst  
 Edmunds, Richard, Esq., Worthing  
 Edwards, T. Dyer, Esq., Worthing  
 Egerton, Rev. J. C., Burwash  
 Egmont, Earl of, Cowdray  
 Elliott, Robert, Esq., F.S.A., Chichester,  
 Elliott, Mr. Robert, Tunbridge Wells  
 Ellis, Sir Henry, K.H., F.R.S., F.S.A.,  
 London  
 Ellis, Joseph, Esq., Brighton  
 Ellis, W. Smith, Esq., Hyde Croft, Crawley  
 Ellman, Rev. E. B., Berwick Rectory  
 Ellman, Frederick, Esq., Battle  
 Elphinstone, Howard, W. Esq., St. Leon-  
 ards  
 Elsted, Rev. W. P., Dover  
 Elwood, Mrs. Clayton Priory  
 Emary, Mr. H. Miller, Eastbourne  
 Emary, Mr. James, Hastings  
 Emary, Albert, Esq., Hastings  
 English, Mr. W., Brighton  
 Erskine, Right Hon. Thomas, Fia Grove  
 Eversley  
 \*Evans, Thomas, Esq., Lyminster  
 Everast, Mr. W., Tunbridge Wells  
 Everett, Benjamin G., Esq., Ditchling  
 \*Evershed, Saml., Esq., Brighton  
 Eytton, J. Walter K., Esq., F.S.A., London  
 Fairles, Rev. Septimus, Lurgarshall  
 Farncombe, Mr. Joseph, Lewes  
 Farnes, W., Esq., Lewes  
 Fearon, John Peter, Esq.  
 Field, George, Esq., Ashurst Park  
 Field, Jn., Esq., Dornden, Tunbridge Wells  
 Fielder, Geo., Esq., Eastham  
 Figg, W., Esq., F.S.A., Lewes  
 Fisher, Richard, Esq., Midhurst  
 Fitz-Gerald, John P., Esq., Seaford  
 Fitz Gerald, Maurice Purcell, Esq., Hurst-  
 perpoint  
 Fitzhugh, Rev. W. A., Streat  
 Fitzhugh, W. H., Esq., London  
 \*Fletcher, John Charles, Esq., Dale Park  
 Foley, Rev. James, Wadhurst  
 Foster, Rev. H., Selsey  
 Foster, Rev. Rt., Burpham  
 Foster, Rev. J. S., Wivelsfield  
 Foyster, Rev. H. B., Hastings  
 Franks, A. W., Esq., Dir. S.A., Brit.  
 Museum  
 \*Freeland, Humphrey W., Esq., Chiches-  
 ter  
 French, G., Esq., Ridsen, Hawkhurst  
 Frewen, Thomas, Esq., Brickwall  
 Furrell, George, Esq., Rochester  
 Gage, Viscount, Firl  
 Gage, Hon. Col., Firl  
 Gainsford, Jno., Esq., Brighton  
 Gainsford, Miss, Brighton  
 Gask, Mr. H., Hastings  
 Gaunt, Rev. C., Isfield Rectory  
 Gell, F. H., Esq., Lewes

- Gell, Inigo, Esq., Lewes  
 Gillman, Miss, Beechland  
 Ginner, Will., Esq., Hastings  
 Godlee, Burwood, Esq., Lewes  
 Gordon, Mrs., Newtimber  
 Goring, Rev. John, Wiston Park  
 Gorring, Mrs. H. B., Seaford  
 Gough, Mr. C. H., Holloway  
 Gould, Rev. Joseph, Burwash  
 Goulty, H. N., Esq., Brighton  
 Gow, James, Esq., Fowlers Park  
 Graham, J., Esq., Eastbourne  
 \*Grantham, Geo., Esq., Brighton  
 Gravely, Richard, Esq., Newick  
 Gravely, Thomas, Esq., Cowfold  
 Greene, Rev. H. Haddon, Rogate  
 Griffiths, Rev. Jno., Brighton College  
 Growse, R., Esq., Hastings  
 Hale, R. D., Esq., M.D., Hastings  
 \*Hales, Rev. R. C., Woodmancote  
 Hall, S. T., Esq., Secy. Athenæum Club,  
 London  
 Hall, John Eardley, Esq., Henfield  
 Halsted, C. T. Esq., Chichester  
 Hanbury, Robt., Esq., M.P., Eastbourne  
 \*Hankey, John Alexander, Esq., Bal-  
 combe  
 \*Hannington, Mrs., Hurst-Pierpoint  
 Hare, Augustus, Esq., Herstmonceux  
 Harman, Rev. G., Theobalds, Herts.  
 Harris, W., Esq., Worthing  
 Harrison, W. H., Esq., Camberwell  
 Harrison, H. D., Esq., Cuckfield  
 Hart, W. H., Esq., F.S.A., Streatham  
 Harvey, William, Esq., F.S.A., Lewes  
 Haviland, Rev. G. E., Warbleton  
 Haviland, Rev. A., Bodle Street Green  
 Hawses, Rev. W. H., Slaugham  
 \*Hawkes, Wm., Esq., Birmingham  
 \*Hawkins, Rev. R., Lamberhurst  
 \*Hawkins, J. Heywood, Esq., Bignor  
 Park  
 Hawkins, Mr. A., Brighton  
 Hawkins, H., Esq., Haywards Heath  
 Haydon, Rev. W., Midhurst  
 Hayley, Rev. J. Burrell, Brightling  
 Hayley, Rev. Burrell, Catsfield  
 Hayles, Edw., Esq., Belmont, Hastings  
 Hayler, Edward, Esq., Belmont  
 Head, Mr. J., Lewes  
 Head, Mr. John Merrick, Eastbourne  
 Heales, A., Esq., F.S.A., Doctors' Com-  
 mons  
 Heard, G. G. Gilbert, Esq., F.S.A.,  
 F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L., London  
 Henry, Captain James, Blackdown  
 Henty, Mrs. George, Chichester  
 Henty, Robt., Esq., Brighton  
 Hepburn, Rev. F. R., Chailey  
 \*Hepburn, James, Esq., Maidstone  
 Hesketh, Robt., Esq., F.R.S., London  
 Hessel, Jesse Stonham, Esq., Rye  
 \*Hewett, Rev. J. W., Burton-on-Trent  
 Hibbert, Hy., Esq., Tunbridge Wells  
 Hide, Mr. T., Hastings Mechanics Insti-  
 tute  
 \*Hill, Chas., Esq., F.S.A., London  
 Hill, John, Maresfield  
 Hillman, Edward, Esq., Lewes  
 Hills, Gordon M., Esq., London  
 Hoare, Rev. H., Framfield  
 Hoare, Rev. H. R., Framfield  
 Hoare, Rev. W., Oakfield, Crawley  
 Hodgkin, J., Esq., Shelleys, Lewes  
 Hodgkin, John Eliot, Esq., Liverpool  
 Hollamby, Mr. H., Tunbridge Wells  
 Holland, Rev. T. A., Poynings  
 Holland, Rev. Chas., Petworth  
 Holland, Jas., Esq., Hyde Park Terrace  
 Hollist, Miss, Midhurst  
 Holman, Henry, Esq., East Hothly  
 \*Hope, A. J. Beresford, Esq., Bedgebury  
 Park  
 Hope, Mr. C., Hastings  
 Hoper, Mrs. J., Shermanbury  
 Hoper, Richard, Esq., Cowfold  
 Hoper, H., Esq., Lewes  
 Hopkyns, D. D. Esq., F.S.A., Guildford  
 Horton, T., Esq., Lewes  
 Howell, James, Esq., Brighton  
 Hubbard, W. E., Esq., Horsham  
 Hughes, Hugh, Esq., Woodgate  
 Hunt, Mrs., Brook St., London  
 Husey-Hunt, Barnard, Esq., Lewes  
 Hurst, Robert Henry, Esq., Horsham  
 Huskisson, W. H. Tighlam, Esq., Eartham  
 Hussey, Edward, Esq., Scotney Castle  
 \*Hussey, E. L., Esq., Oxford  
 Hussey, R. C., Esq., F.S.A., London  
 Hutchinson, Rev. C. E., Firle  
 Hutchinson, Rev. Thomas, Ditchling  
 Ingram, Mrs., Ashcombe  
 Ingram, Rev. H. M., Steyning  
 Ingram, Mrs. Hugh, Steyning  
 Ingram, Jas., Esq., Chailey  
 Jackson, Miss, Brighton  
 Jeffery, Mr. H., jun., Lewes  
 Johnson, Edw. W., Esq., Chichester  
 Johnson, Rev. H. Luttman, Binderton  
 House  
 Jones, John, Esq., Fletching  
 Jones, Rev. Henry, Moltram-in-Longden-  
 dale  
 Jull, Mr. Robert, Tunbridge Wells  
 Kettel, H., Esq., Camberwell  
 King, Joseph, Esq., Finsbury Circus  
 King, Mrs. Joseph, Finsbury Circus  
 King, Thomas, Esq., Brighton  
 King, Henry., Esq., Lowndes St., London  
 Kirby, Mrs., West Hothly  
 Kirwan, J. S., Esq., Moyne Ballyghinise,  
 Galway  
 Knott, G., Esq., Cuckfield  
 Knowles, The Rev. Dr., Grantham  
 Lambe, Mr. Richard, Lewes  
 Lane, Henry C., Esq., Middleton  
 Langham, J. G., Esq., Uckfield  
 Latham, Rev. H., Leatherhead  
 \*Laurie, P. N., Esq., London  
 Law, W. J., Esq., London  
 Lawrence, James, Esq., Battle  
 Lawrence, Charles, Esq., Battle  
 Lawson, J. Wise, Esq., Lime-street London  
 Leach, Miss, Clapham, Surrey  
 Legge, Chas. E., Esq., Lavant  
 Legge, Rev. H., Lavant  
 Leslie, Mrs., West Hall, Aberdeen  
 Leslie, Col. K. H., Slindon

- Leslie, C. S., Esq., F.S.A., Slindon  
 Leney, Mr. E., Lewes  
 Lewes Library Society  
 \*Lewin, Thomas, Esq., Ifield  
 Ley, Rev. John, Waldron Rectory  
 Lister, John, Esq., Warninglid  
 Litle, Rev. G. A. M., Lewes  
 Lloyd, Lieut.-Col. G. K. Carr, Lancing  
 Loader, R. A. C., Esq., London  
 Locock, Sir Charles, Bart., M.D., London  
 London Corporation Library Committee,  
 the Chairman of  
 Long, Miss Tylney, Bolney  
 Long, Miss Emma Tylney, Bolney  
 Longeroft, C. J., Havant  
 Loof, Mr. E. Fry, Tunbridge Wells  
 Lowdell, Stephen, Esq., Lindfield  
 Lower, M. A., Esq., F.S.A., Lewes  
 Lucas, John Clay, Esq., F.S.A., Lewes  
 Lutwidge, C. R. F., Esq., Tunbridge Wells  
 Luxford, J. O., Esq., Higham  
 Luxford, Rev. G. C., Felpham  
 Maberly, Rev. T. A., Cuckfield  
 MacAdam, Major, Cuckfield  
 McCarragher, Rev. J. Ommaney, Nuthurst  
 \*Mackinlay, D., Esq., Pollokshields, Glas-  
 gow  
 Macrae, John, Esq., Lewes  
 McQueen, Lieut.-Colonel, Canterbury  
 Malcolm, J. G., Esq., London  
 Martineau, Mrs. Philip, Fairlight  
 Mason, W. Hayley, Esq., Chichester  
 Mayer, Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., Liverpool  
 Meadows, Geo., Esq., Hastings  
 Medland, Rev. T., Steyning  
 Melville, Miss, Henfield Lodge  
 Miller, Lady, Froyle Park, Hants  
 Minty, R. G. P., Esq., Petersfield  
 Mitchell, Rev. H., Bosham  
 Mitford, W. Townley, Esq., M.P., Pits Hill  
 Molineux, George, Esq., Lewes  
 Molyneux, Hon. Francis G., Tunbr. Wells  
 Monk, Mrs., Lewes  
 Monk, Thos., Esq., Lewes  
 Moore, Miss, Ryde  
 Moore, Rev. C. G., Maresfield  
 Moore, Rev. E., Weston, Spalding, Lincoln  
 shire  
 Morgan, W., Esq., Uckfield  
 Morgan, Mr., Petworth  
 Morier, Admiral, Eastbourne  
 Morritt, Miss, Brighton  
 Mozley, Rev., J. B., Old Shoreham  
 Muggridge, C. J., Esq., Twickenham  
 Napier, Rev. C. W. A., Wiston  
 Napper, H. F., Esq., Guildford  
 Neville, Lady Dorothy, Petersfield  
 Newington, C. H., Esq., Ticehurst  
 Newman, Mrs. F. B., Burton Latimer,  
 Northamptonshire  
 Newton, John, Esq., Tunbridge Wells  
 Newton, J., Jun., Esq., Horley  
 Nichols, John Gough, Esq., F.S.A.,  
 Brighton  
 Nichols, Rev. H., Madehurst  
 Nicholson, Mrs., Lewes  
 Noakes, Mr. J., Chiddingfold  
 Noble, Capt., Forest Lodge, Maresfield  
 Noyes, T. H., Esq., Borde Hill, Cuckfield  
 Noyes, T. Herbert, Esq., jun., Borde Hill,  
 Cuckfield  
 Olive, Rev. John, Hellingly  
 Olliver, Mrs. W., Eastbourne  
 \*Ormerod, E. L., Esq., M.D., Brighton  
 Otter, Ven. Archdeacon W. Bruere,  
 Cowfold  
 \*Ouvry, Frederic, Esq., Tr.S.A., London  
 \*Oxford, The Bishop of, F.R.S., F.S.A.  
 Pack, Col. A. J. Reynell, C.B., Avisford  
 Pack, Mrs. A. J., Reynell, Avisford  
 Page, Mr. T., Brighton  
 Paine, Lt.-Col., Patcham  
 Paine, Cornelius, Esq., jun., Surbiton Hill  
 Paine, W. D., Esq., Reigate  
 Papillon, T., Esq., Crowhurst Park  
 Paris, G. de, Esq., Brighton  
 Parish, Sir Woodbine, F.G.S., St. Leonards  
 Parrington, Rev. M., Chichester  
 Parsons, Mr. J. L., Lewes  
 Parsons, Rev. A., Lewes  
 Paxton, Henry, Esq., Westdean  
 \*Penfold, Hugh, Esq., Rustington  
 Petley, Rev. H., Wilmington  
 Phillips, Barclay, Esq., Brighton  
 Phillips, John, Esq., Hastings  
 Phillips, Mr. John, Worthing  
 Pierpoint, Rev. R. W., Eastbourne  
 Piggott, Rev. Francis Allen, Worthing  
 Pilkington, Rev. C., Chichester  
 \*Pitman, Rev. T., Eastbourne  
 \*Plowes, John Henry, Esq., London  
 Plucknett, Rev. W., Horsted Keynes  
 Polehampton, Rev. E., Hartfield Rectory  
 Postlethwaite, Mrs., Harting  
 Powell, Rev. T. Baden, Newick  
 Powell, Rev. William, Newick  
 Powell, Arthur, Esq., Dorking  
 Powell, James D., Esq., Newick  
 Powell, Charles, Esq., Speldhurst  
 Powell, Rev. Richmond, South Stoke  
 Press, William, Esq., Heathfield  
 Price, John E., Esq., London  
 Prince, C. L., Esq., Uckfield  
 Pullinger, Mr. E., Lewes  
 Putron, Rev. P. De, Rodmill  
 Quintin, Rev. J., Hastings  
 Ramsbotham, James, Esq., Crowborough  
 Raper, R. G., Esq., Chichester  
 Rawdon, C. W., Esq., Bath  
 Rawdon, Mrs., Bath  
 Reeks, Rev. H., Angmering  
 Renshaw, T. C., Haywards Heath  
 Richardson, Mr. J. M., Tunbridge Wells  
 Richardson, T. S., Esq., Littlington  
 \*Rickards, Samuel, Esq., Shalimar, Acton  
 Rickman, John, Esq., Lewes  
 Ridsdale, Rev. R., Tillington  
 Robertson, Patrick F., Esq., Hastings  
 \*Robertson, Rev. Divie, Beeding  
 Robertson, Dr. Lockhart, Lunatic Asylum,  
 Hayward's Heath  
 Robiinson, A., Esq., Lavant House, Chi-  
 chester  
 Rock, James, Esq., Hastings  
 Rogers, Dr. H., East Grinstead  
 Roots, G., Esq., London  
 Roper, John W., Esq., Bayham  
 Rose, Col. Holden, Fanners, Wivelsfield

- Ross, T., Esq., Hastings  
 Ross, Hy., Esq., F.S.A., Swanscombe  
 Roswell, Mr. E., Lewes  
 Royston, Rev. Peter, Pulborough  
 Rush, Rev. Henry John, Preston  
 Russell, Mr. L., Hastings  
 Russell, Mr. Albion, Lewes  
 Russell, Rev. J. C., Lewes  
 Saint, The Rev. J. J., Tunbridge Wells  
 Salomons, Alderman, M.P., Tunbr. Wells  
 Sanders, Mr. Js., Hailsham  
 Sanderson, Rev. R. E., Shoreham  
 Sandham, Major, Washington  
 Sarrl, Rev. H. Rule, Balcombe  
 Sawyer, Mr. W., Brighton  
 Selater, James H. Esq., Newick  
 Scott, Sir Sibbald D., Bt., F.S.A., London  
 Scrivens, G., Esq., Hastings  
 Scrivens, Wm., Esq., Hastings  
 Sergison, Warden, Esq., Cuckfield Park  
 Sergison, Rev. W., Slaughter  
 Settle, Capt., R.S.A., Southover  
 \*Shadwell, W. Drew Lucas, Esq., Fairlight  
 Shard, Charles, Esq., Brighton  
 Sharp, John, Esq., Tunbridge Wells  
 Sharpe, Henry James, Esq., Hartley Wintney, Hants  
 Sheffield, The Earl of, Sheffield Place  
 \*Shelley, Sir John Villiers, Bart, M.P., Maresfield Park  
 Shiffner, Thomas, Esq., Uckfield  
 Shiffner, Rev. Sir G. Croxton, Hamsey  
 Shoppee, C. J., Esq., London  
 Simmons, Henry, Esq., Seaford  
 Simpson, T. Fox, Esq., Tunbridge Wells  
 Simpson, Rev. H. W., Bexhill  
 Slater, William, Esq., London  
 Slee, Edward, Esq., London  
 Smith, Francis, Esq., Salt Hill  
 Smith, Frederick, Esq., Lamberhurst  
 Smith, G., Esq., Paddockhurst, Crawley  
 Smith, Mr. John, Lewes  
 Smith, Rev. Henry, Densworth  
 Smith, John, Esq., Benderton  
 Smith, Mr. J. Russell, London  
 Smith, Mr. W. J., Brighton  
 Smith, Wm. Tyler, Esq., M.D., 7, Upper Grosvenor Street, London  
 Smith, W. Forster, Esq., Staplefield Place, Crawley  
 Smyth, E. W., Esq., Wadhurst  
 Smythe, Lewis, Esq., M.D., Lewes  
 Snooke, Mrs., Chichester  
 Southwood, Rev. E., Newhaven  
 Spurling, Rev. J. H., Westbourne  
 Spurrell, C., Esq., Dartford  
 St. Croix, Rev. W. de, Glynde  
 Staines, F. W., Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea  
 Stanley, Dowager Lady, of Alderley  
 Stead, Rev. A., Ovingdean  
 Steadman, W., Esq., Horsham  
 Stone, F., Esq., Tunbridge Wells  
 Stone, W., Esq., Tunbridge Wells  
 Sutton, Rev. R. S., Rype  
 Swainson, Rev. C. A., College, Chichester  
 Swan, Rev. J. T. A., Cuckfield  
 \*Swift, John, Esq., Eastbourne  
 Syms, Miss, Horsham  
 Talbot de Malahide, Lord, F.R.S., F.S.A., Dublin  
 Tanner, W., Esq., Patcham  
 Taylor, W. E., Esq., M.D., Pulborough  
 Terry, John, Esq., Iden, near Rye  
 Thomas, W. Broderick, Esq., London  
 Thomas, F. F., Esq., Rotton  
 Thomas, Rev. Arthur, Rottingdean  
 Thompson, Rev. Sir Henry, Bart., Frant  
 Thompson, E. Percy, Esq., Seaford  
 Thorpe, G. Archibald, Esq., Hastings  
 Thorpe, Mr. B. H., Battle  
 Thurston, C., Esq., Kensington  
 Ticehurst, Frederick, Esq., Hastings  
 Tite, Wm., Esq., M.P., F.S.A., London  
 Tothill, F. R., Esq., Seaford  
 \*Tourle, J. J., Esq., London  
 Towner, Mr. George, Cliffe, Lewes  
 Trew, Richard N., Esq., Steyning  
 Tribe, W. Foard, Esq., Worthing  
 Trotter, R., Esq., Twyford Lodge  
 Trower, C. F., Esq., Westminster  
 Tuffnell, Rev. J. C., Edburton  
 Turner, Rev. E., Maresfield  
 Turner, J. Singer, Esq., Chyngton, Seaford  
 Turner, Rev. Tho. R., Sutton  
 Turner, Mrs. John, The Ham, Hurst-Pierpoint  
 Turner, Roger, Esq., M.D., Petworth  
 Tyacke, Nicholas, Esq., M.D., Chichester  
 Tyssen, J. R. D., Esq., F.S.A., Brighton  
 \*Tyssen, A. D., Esq., Brighton  
 Vane, Lord H., M.P., Battle Abbey  
 Venables, Rev. E., Bonchurch  
 Vincent, Rev. F., Slinfold  
 Vogan, Rev. T. S., Walberton  
 \*Wagner, H., Esq., Brighton  
 Wagner, G. H. M., Esq., St. Leonards  
 Wakeling, Mr. G., Brighton  
 Waldegrave, Sarah, Countess of  
 \*Walford, W. S., Esq., F.S.A., London  
 Walker, Rev. G. A., Chidham  
 \*Wall, W. H., Esq., Pembury  
 Wallinger, Rev. W., Tunbridge Wells  
 Wansey, William, Esq., F.S.A., Bognor  
 Warden, H., Esq., Tunbridge Wells  
 Warren, Reginald A., Esq., Preston Place, Arundel  
 Watkins, Rev. W., Chichester  
 Watson, Robt., Esq., Standard Hill, Battle  
 Waugh, Edward, Esq., Cuckfield  
 \*Way, Albert, Esq., F.S.A., London  
 Webster, Dowager Lady, St. Leonards  
 \*Weekes, Richard, Esq., Hurst-Pierpoint  
 Weekes, George, Esq., Hurst-Pierpoint  
 Weir, Harrison, Esq., Peckham  
 Wellesley, Lady Victoria Long, Bolney  
 Wellesley, Rev. H., D.D., Herstmonceux  
 West, Hon. and Rev. Reginald Sackville, Withyham  
 West, Lord, Buckhurst  
 West, F. G., Esq., Horham Hall, Thaxted  
 Weston, Ed., Esq., Hornsey  
 Wetherell, N., Esq., Hurst Green  
 Wetherell, Captain Rd., Tunbridge Wells  
 Whistler, E. Webster, Esq., Colchester  
 Whitbourn, Richard, Esq., Godalming  
 Whitelock, Rev. Benjamin, Groombridge  
 Whitfield, T., Esq., Lewes

Whitfield, George, Esq., Lewes  
 Whitley, Henry, Esq., Tunbridge Wells  
 Williamson, F. H., Esq., Newick  
 \*Willett, Henry, Esq., Brighton  
 Willett, W., Esq., Brighton  
 Whiting, Rev. J. S., Storrington  
 \*Wilkinson, Col., Lindfield  
 Wilkinson, P. Richard, Esq., Brighton  
 Wilmore, Lr. J. B., Tunbridge Wells  
 Wilson, Sir T. Maryon, Bart., Searles  
 Winham, Rev. D., Eridge  
 Wood, John, Esq., Hickstead Place  
 Woods, W. L., Esq., Chilgrove

Woods, Rev. G. H., Shopwyke House  
 Woodward, Mrs. Thos., Winkinhurst  
 Wollaston, R., Esq., Reigate  
 Wray, G., Esq., Rotherfield  
 Wyatt, Rev. John J. P., Hawley, Bagshot  
 \*Wyatt, Hugh Penfold, Esq., London  
 Wynch, Rev. Henry, Tunbridge Wells  
 Wyndham, Hon. Percy, M.P., Petworth  
 Wyndham, Hon. Miss, Petworth  
 Young, Thomas, Esq., Camberwell  
 Young, Edmund, Esq., Steyning  
 Young, William Blackman, Esq., Hastings

---

### Honorary Members.

Breton, R., Esq., Pevensey  
 Campkin, H., Esq., F.S.A., London  
 Charma, M., President des Antiquaires de  
 Normandie, Caen  
 Cochet, M. l'Abbé, Dieppe  
 Corde, M. l'Abbé de, Bures, Neufchatel  
 Diamond, Hugh Welch, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.,  
 Twickenham House, Hon. Photographer

Smith, Charles Roach, Esq., F.S.A., Strood,  
 Kent  
 Spurrell, Rev. F., Witham  
 Trollope, Rev. E., F.S.A., Secretary to the  
 Lincolnshire Architectural Society  
 Wells, Mr. Thomas, Hurst-Pierpoint  
 Semichon, Mons. Ernest, Advocat.

---

## 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.

---

## MURAL PAINTINGS IN WESTMESTON CHURCH.

---

BY THE REV. C. H. CAMPION, M.A.

---

IN the month of September, in the year 1862, some alterations were commenced in the interior of the parish church of Westmeston.

The building, which is dedicated to St. Martin, presents little else than the ordinary features of our smaller Sussex churches. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a south aisle, and a shingled bell turret at the west-end.

The aisle is of later date than the nave and chancel, and is covered with a long sloping roof, which is often used in this district as a defence against the southern gales.

The west-end has a doorway and windows of third pointed style.<sup>1</sup> At the north-west angle of the church, there are buttresses of first pointed style, and two windows of the same period in the chancel; a north doorway to the nave has a semicircular head, and Norman mouldings—a small semicircular arch, constructed of rubble without quoin stones, connecting the nave and chancel, confirmed the evidence of the north doorway, and showed, in spite of windows of various dates, that the fabric is to be referred to the Norman period.

<sup>1</sup> These windows, though the stonework is new, are, in size and shape, a fac-simile of the former ones. The jambs and heads of the old windows were

worked in chalk, a material with which, unfortunately, modern architects seem unable to deal.



A short notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1808, informed us that the church had been visited by W. Hamper,<sup>2</sup> who observed the remains of an ancient painting, the seasons or signs of the Zodiac in roundels on the plaster of the chancel arch; but this notice is so vaguely worded, that we were uncertain whether these paintings were on the face or the soffit of the arch.

We therefore commenced operations, by removing carefully the coats of yellow, white, and blue washes, which had been liberally supplied by successive church-wardens. A very little scraping sufficed to bring to light some texts, in black and white, in the style of the last century, and it afterwards turned out that these were inscribed in considerable numbers on the walls of the church, and had been visible within the memory of some of the older inhabitants of the village.

While we were occupied in examining these texts, some red and yellow borders, and letters, were observed, and another day's work showed that the eastern wall of the nave,<sup>3</sup> on both sides of the chancel arch, had been covered with the Belief and the Ten Commandments, on two very large panels from eight to ten feet high, having a text affixed to each.

The subjects of the paintings, which were concealed by these panels, prove that the latter were executed in the early days of the reformation.

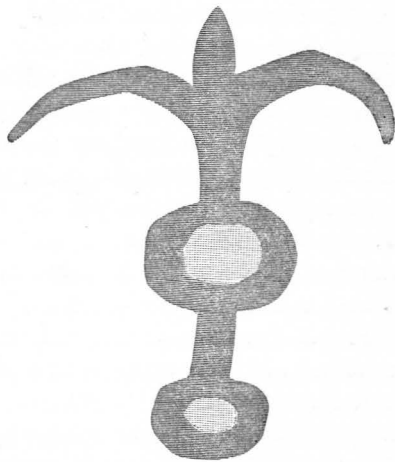
A mural painting, representing our Saviour delivering the keys to St. Peter, would not have been allowed to remain undefaced long after the supremacy had been transferred to the Crown; we may therefore consider the extensive series of texts and ornamental paintings, which were found on this surface of the wall, as representing the style of ornamentation used during the progress of the reformation.

<sup>2</sup> W. Hamper visited and sketched many of the churches in this district at the close of the last century. The woodcuts taken from his sketches, and published, together with the brief notes which he affixed to them, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, form a useful record of the state of these churches from sixty to eighty years ago.

<sup>3</sup> It is a point of some interest, as bearing on the interpretation of the eighty-second canon, that the belief and commandments were written on the western face of the east wall of the nave, not on the chancel; a position which is certainly the most suitable if they are to be read by the people.

The texts and other ornaments were painted on a coating of haired mortar, about half an inch thick.

The most conspicuous objects in the nave at this period were the large panels on each side of the chancel arch, containing the Belief and the Ten Commandments, rather coarsely painted in red and yellow, with a broad ornamental border. On the soffit of the arch were roundels containing the signs of the Zodiac, in bright red, and underneath these, in a panel on the south side, was a demon with open mouth and large claws, threatening a figure in a shroud, but this was probably painted at an earlier date, and strangely enough left, as not coming under the definition of superstitious paintings, which were ordered to be effaced.<sup>4</sup> There was a similar panel on the northern soffit of the arch, but the subject was so much injured that it was not possible to decipher it. The walls of the nave were all tinted a rose colour, and on the upper part forming a kind of cornice were figures of this pattern,<sup>5</sup> from four to six in a row, alternating with texts in squares or oblong borders.



As we were examining these inscriptions, a small piece of the plaster, which it has already been observed was of considerable thickness, fell down, and showed us a head elaborately painted on a surface underneath the Belief.

<sup>4</sup> I conjecture that this material was used in a spirit of compromise, to satisfy the law against superstitious paintings, and, at the same time, to keep them so far uninjured, that they might be displayed to view when the times permitted it. The paintings bore no mark of having been wilfully injured or defaced, and the covering was one well adapted to preserve them.

<sup>5</sup> A gentleman who used to attend the

church in the early part of the century, informs me that this painting was to be seen at that period. As the subject is, without doubt, a soul in purgatory, this is a singular instance of a picture of decidedly superstitious tendency, escaping the notice both of reformers and puritans, and only covered with whitewash by a zealous churchwarden during the present century.

Starting anew from this point, three or four days' patient labour<sup>6</sup> exposed to view a considerable series of mural paintings of Norman date, with which the north and east walls of the Nave were completely covered.

It will be observed by a reference to the general plan of the eastern wall (Plate 1.), that the lower portion of the wall has niches, with pointed arches both on the north and south sides.

These pointed arches, as well as the painting within them, indicate, that this portion of the work is of later date than that on the wall above them. The recesses are about three inches deep, and they were evidently constructed for the purpose of placing side altars at this end of the nave.

While engaged in opening these recesses, we had an opportunity of remarking how indelible are the signs by which the past instructs those who are at the pains of looking for them. The very soot produced by the smoke of the candles which had stood upon these altars many centuries ago, was distinctly visible in three black marks on the upper wall of both niches. (See plate 1.)

The subject within the niche on the south side was the crucifixion. The surface on which it was painted seemed to have been purposely roughened, possibly in order to make the paint adhere better to the plaster. The colours used in this composition differed from those employed in the earlier pictures, and had faded so as to render it difficult to trace some of the figures. (Plate 1.)

The Saviour is hanging on the cross, which is a Latin one; the Dove, enclosed in a circle of green, is on the upper member; two figures faintly outlined stand enclosed in a square, formed by a zig-zag ornament, with a line on each side. The figure to the right of the cross has his hands in the attitude of prayer. Outside this square are two female figures, the one to the left of the cross dressed in blue is no doubt the blessed Virgin, and that on the right has something of the figure and appearance of the Magdalen. The

<sup>6</sup> It may be useful to persons engaged in uncovering mural paintings, to remark, that the best tool for the purpose is an old table knife, worn thin, and flattened at the end. This can be in-

serted under the thinnest coat of wash, and will usually bring it off in large flakes, without injury to the painting beneath.

colours used in the dresses are blues and greens, the Saviour's body is brown and yellow, which were the prevailing tints, and this confirms the late date I am inclined to assign to this painting. A space beyond the figures was filled in with a dark red scrawl, which seems to bear the character of cinque cento work. (See Plate 1.)

The corresponding niche on the north side has the arch considerably higher than that on the south side, and cuts away the greater part of the subjects above. Old settlements rendered this angle very insecure, and we could only obtain a hasty tracing by candle-light, as it was necessary to fill in the work without delay.

The niche contained two figures in red and yellow copes, of which a portion is given in plate 1.

They were much injured by settlements, and we have no clue to the subjects of the painting.

The evidence which has been adduced shows that these two niches formed no part of the original design, and were inserted long after the paintings above them. The aisle beyond the arcade is also a late addition, and Mr. W. Slater, the architect employed in the restoration of the church, agrees with me in considering it as post-reformation work.

The space enclosed by the walls of the nave, when these deductions are made, was only thirty-one feet long by fifteen broad. The walls were eighteen feet in height, and from their surface must be deducted the chancel arch fourteen feet high, by eight broad.

It was the walls enclosing this space, that the artist of these remarkable mural paintings was required to adorn, and the general arrangement that he adopted is one, which even in the scarred and mutilated state in which we have seen it, was most effective.

The large number of mural paintings found in this neighbourhood has been frequently noticed by Archæologists. There have certainly been many very interesting paintings discovered at Preston, Lindfield, Slaugham, &c., but the present series is unique in this respect, that we are able to trace the general plan on which the artist worked, and that on the two old walls of the Nave, we have his work,

though somewhat faded, still perfect enough to show the style of his ornamentation and the colouring he employed.

The divisions, architectural ornaments, and inscriptions, on which so much of the general effect depends, have all been brought to light, and we can judge what was the appearance of the Nave when fresh from the hands of the artist.

At the height of ten feet from the floor, a line of inscriptions, about three inches in breadth, ran round the whole Nave; the letters white, on a ground the lower half of which is red, the upper yellow. Below this were a series of subjects divided by panels, and other architectural ornaments.<sup>7</sup> Again, seven feet six inches higher, above the lower line of inscriptions and near the top of the wall, another similar band surmounted an upper series of paintings, and the whole was terminated by the zig-zag pattern shown on the plan at the top of the east wall. (Plate 1.)

This was the method by which unity of colour and design was given to the work. The details and subjects of the paintings were probably affected by local circumstances, and the taste of individuals; but it will be seen that the subjects treated on the east wall are all scriptural.

On the south side of the chancel arch, immediately above the altar niche, a panel contains St. Paul receiving from our Lord a Book, and St. Peter the Keys. The figures are life size; the Saviour is seated on a cushion diapered with a pattern in red; the two apostles stand one on each side of him. The nimbus round the heads of the figures is red in one case, yellow in the two others, and is bounded by a white band. The Saviour has a cross nimbus. His vest is slightly opened in front, and a waved pattern or ornament is visible down one side of the opening, and probably ran round the whole of it; on the under garment, as displayed by the opening, will be seen buttons in sets of three; they are white, and throughout the paintings are found in various parts of the dresses. A bow formed of three red lines runs over the upper part of

<sup>7</sup> The writer in the *Athenæum*, who stated that these mural paintings followed one another without separation, in the manner of those in the Assisi, was

mistaken. Every subject is divided off by a panel, or some architectural device. This error was corrected in a notice on the subject in our last volume.

ADAT PAULO XPS GLAVES QI OPI PETRO



MRS HEATHCOTE CAMPION DEL

LIBRUM DAT PAULO CHRISSTUS GLAVES QUOQUE PETRO.

J. KING & CO. LITH.

the picture. The hexameter which surmounted it presents no difficulty, though a few letters are effaced in the first word: (Plate 2.)

RVM DAT PAVLO XPS CLAVES Q. OQ. PETRO.

*Librum dat Paulo Xtus claves quoque Petro.*

It may be remarked here, that so far as we have succeeded in deciphering them, all the inscriptions are hexameters, some of them leonine verses, and all have reference to the subjects immediately below them.

In the panel above we find the Descent from the Cross. The Cross is beautifully diapered in bright crimson, and has a small white spot at each intersection of the lozenges; the upper part of it cuts the inscription, which has been unfortunately obliterated on one side. The drapery of the Saviour's body is a yellow garment bordered with red, the legs are red and white in alternate stripes, there was therefore no attempt on the part of the artist to imitate the colour of a dead body. The Virgin, wearing the traditional violet dress,<sup>8</sup> stands on the left of the Cross. Joseph of Arimathea, who receives the dead body, and embraces it in his arms, has a yellow dress; his features are pink, but of a much paler hue than those of the Saviour, and seem to have been intended to throw out the face of our Lord, and to render it the prominent object in the picture. The staves and treads of the ladder are white; the figure on the steps, taking down the Saviour, with the arm and head in very remarkable positions, has a dress of a brownish hue. His cap<sup>9</sup> bears a striking resemblance to those in the Bayeux tapestry; as, for example, that of the messenger who brings to William the news of Harold's assumption of the crown. The dress has a coloured border of bright pink; these borders<sup>10</sup> recur also in the two figures in the Scourging, and in other parts of these paintings.

<sup>8</sup> In mediæval art after the crucifixion the blessed Virgin is usually represented as dressed in grey or violet; before that event various colours are used—frequently blue, or blue and white.

<sup>9</sup> It will be seen here and in the tapestry that the caps are formed of two

shades of brown joined in a slanting line.

<sup>10</sup> These borders assume a great variety of form; they were probably made of slips of cloth or leather sewn on to the dress, in the manner called by the French *appliqué* work.







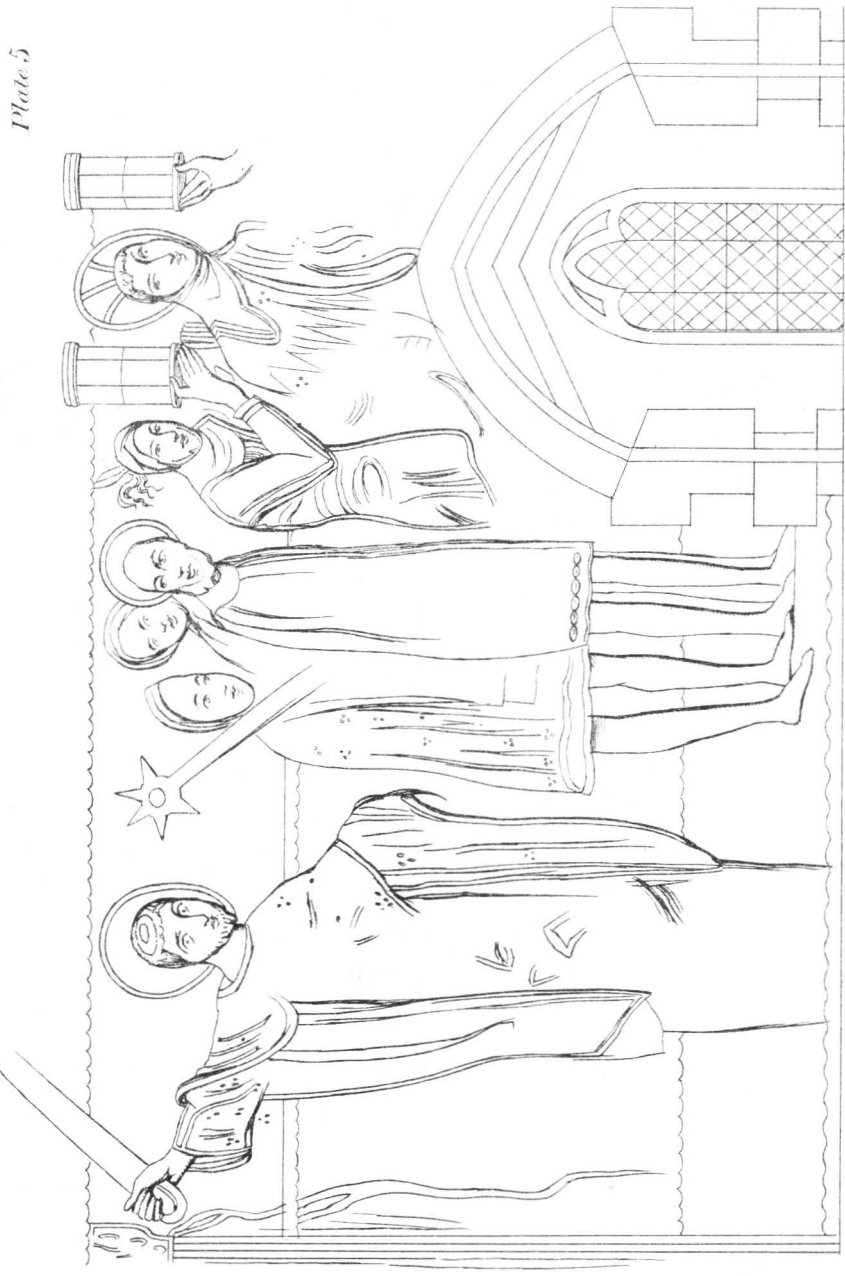


ESINAT  
ORADONANTON

ADIT  
PILOS  
ES  
CLAVES  
ET  
PACTIS

*Wrial Painting: Westchester Church.*

*Western Face of the First Wall of Nave.*



J. KING & CO. LITH.

M<sup>rs</sup> HEATHCOTE CAMPHIN DEL

NORTH WALL.—ADORATION OF THE MAGI.

A reference to the sketch of the east wall (Plate 1) will show that the subject on the panel below the scourging has been cut away, leaving only a portion of a head, a bow shaded red and pink, nearly similar to that in the corresponding panel on the opposite side, and part of the hexameter, which a high authority has suggested was when perfect:—

GES NATO DONANT QVI.

*Tres reges nato donant tria munera grato.*

If this supposition be correct, inasmuch as the hexameter in every case relates to the painting below it, there is considerable difficulty in understanding, how the next subject came into the position which it occupies. It must be borne in mind that the two lines of inscriptions shown on the east wall run also along the north wall, the lower line dividing the paintings at the height of ten feet from the floor.

An inserted window of later date, at the east end of this wall left only some few fragments of the lower picture, and cut away the feet of the upper one, but with the exception of the feet, and lower parts of some of the figures, this upper painting was well preserved; and we are able to offer a lithograph of it for the inspection of our members. It seems evident that the subject represented is the adoration of the Magi. But it is not probable that this should have been represented a second time, within a foot or two of the same subject. This is a nodus which we offer for solution to the Archæologists, only observing that the inscription is defaced with the exception of the letters given above. (Plate 5.)

Two kings kneel one on each side of the Virgin, to whom they are holding up caskets, which cut the inscription above. The star and beam proceeding from it are represented of gigantic size, and in a rude manner, but we are not without examples of similar treatment in paintings of an early date. The figure immediately behind the kneeling one has a nimbus, and probably represents the third king followed by two attendants, but the most puzzling part of this painting is the figure in the act of striking with a sword or weapon, which cuts the inscription. He is dressed in a Dalmatica of a warm yellow colour, with drapery lines in bright red. He has a nimbus round the head and the tonsure of St. Peter—

in the inscription also the word *Petrus* was still undefaced. Why *St. Peter* should be found in this composition is another mystery which we have been unable to solve, and to which it is desirable to call the attention of persons familiar with ancient art. (Plate 5.)

The middle compartment of the upper series of paintings on the north wall was longer than any other in the church, it was separated from the last subjects by a grayish band, with a red heart-shaped ornament upon the upper part of it. The ground was a warm yellow, and a large number of heads were traced upon it. Some of these heads were rolling on the earth, the few of which we were able to obtain copies gave us the idea of a battle or struggle, but owing to old settlements, which had been filled in, we had great difficulty in recovering any portion of the painting, and the inscription is too imperfect to enable us to form any probable conjecture as to the subject. The letters of which tracings could be procured will be found in the last page of this paper.

Underneath this painting, about the middle of the wall, we found in very tolerable preservation the figure with *Datianus* written across it, and *Datiano Regi* on the inscription above. (Plate 6.)

*Datian* was president of Spain during the reign of *Diocletian* and *Maximian*, his name occurs on a boundary stone<sup>11</sup> near *Ebora* (*Evora*) where he is said to have determined the boundaries between the *Pacenses* and *Eborenses*, in *Lusitania*. It is not however for this reason that his portrait would be found on the walls of an English church. But in his office of president it fell to his lot to execute the decrees of *Diocletian* against the Christians, and he did so with the most savage ferocity.

The names of numerous martyrs<sup>12</sup> are recorded as having suffered under his rule; the most celebrated and the one especially venerated in the English church is *St. Vincent*, the deacon

<sup>11</sup> OREOLO LOCO SOLITARIO.  
NON PROCUL AB EBORA  
ETERN. IMPP.  
C. AURE. VALER. IO. JOVIO DIOCLETIANO. C.N.  
M. AUR. VALER. O. ERCULEO MAXIMIANO. PHS  
REL SEMPER AUG.  
TERMINUS INTER PACENS. ET EBORENS.  
CURANTE P. DATIANO. V. P.  
PRESIDE H.H. N.M.Q., EORUM DEVOTISSIMO.

HEINC PACENSES.  
In aversa parte  
HEINC EBORENSIS.

*Gruter's Inscriptions.*

<sup>12</sup> *Eulalia* of *Merida*, in *Spain*, and *Leocardia*, of *Toledo*, were among the victims of his persecution.



·DATI

·ANVS·

REV. HISTORICAL CAMPION DEL

—ROBERT WALL.—DAGHER.

and martyr, whose name is found in our own calendar on the 22nd of January.

He was a native of Cæsar Augusta (Saragossa), and Valerius, the bishop of that city, made him his deacon. The acts of his passion have been versified at great length by Prudentius, who was himself born in the same city, a fact to which he testifies in his fourth hymn, Peristephanon, on the eighteen martyrs of Cæsar Augusta.

Noster est, quamvis procul hinc in urbe,  
Passus ignotâ dederit sepulcri,  
Gloriam victor prope littus altæ.

Forte Sagunti—Hymn 4, Peristephanon.

Following the account of Prudentius<sup>13</sup> who lived about 50 years after the martyrdom he describes, we learn that Vincent when he was brought before Datian, irritated the president by his contemptuous language, and his insults to the Gods.

Tibi ista prosint numina,  
Tu saxa, tu lignum colas,  
Tu mortuorum mortuos,

Nos lucis autorem patrem.—Hymn 5, Peristephanon.

The most severe torments were used to the martyr, he was stretched until his limbs were out of joint, and his flesh was then torn with hooks. This is the president's command to the executioners:—

Vinctum retortum brachiis,  
Sursum ac deorsum extendite,  
Compago donec ossuum  
Divulsa membratim crepet;  
Posthinc huileis ictibus  
Nudate costarum abdita,  
Ut per lacunas vulnere  
Jecur resectum palpitet.—Hymn 5, Peristephanon.

While these tortures were inflicted on St. Vincent, his

<sup>13</sup> The acts of the martyrs, an account, that is, of their sufferings, and their behaviour under them, were drawn up soon after their martyrdom; these were read in the churches, as St. Augustin intimates in the following passage from a discourse on Vincent (In festo martyris

Vincenti):—"In passione quæ nobis hodie recitata est, fratres mei, evidenter ostenditur, Judex ferox, Tortor cruentus, Martyr invictus." Sermon 276.—These acts are the groundwork of all the subsequent poems and orations.

face was illuminated with a calm smile, and this immovable aspect struck Datian with such astonishment that he accused the executioners of wilfully sparing the martyr.

Quis vultus iste pro pudor,  
Datianus aiebat furens,  
Gaudet, Renidet, Provocat,  
Tortore tortus acrior.—Hymn 5, Peristephanon.<sup>14</sup>

St. Vincent asserted his power of bearing the utmost that his persecutors could inflict upon him. He was again torn with hooks, his body sprinkled with salt, and placed on an iron bed (*grabato*) over a slow fire.

When he found that his efforts were all in vain, Datian ordered him to be confined in a dark cave, used as a prison, which, by a refinement of cruelty, was strewn with sharp pieces of broken pottery.

After a time, the gaoler, to his surprise, observed a light from under the door. He looked in, and saw the prison illuminated with a heavenly radiance, while the fragments of pottery had clothed themselves with a soft and fragrant bed of flowers<sup>15</sup> on which the saint was reposing in a quiet and refreshing slumber;<sup>16</sup> angels waited round him, and comforted him with the assurance that his martyrdom was over, that a calm and painless death should reward his patient endurance and add him to their number.<sup>17</sup> The miracle was

<sup>14</sup> Tum deinde cunctatus diu  
Decernit extrema omnia  
Igni grabato et lamina  
Exerceatur Questio  
Hœc ille se ad munera  
Gradu citato proripit,  
Ipsosque, pernix gaudio,  
Pœnæ ministros prævenit.  
Ventum ad palestram gloriæ,  
Spes certat et crudelitas  
Luctamen anceps conserunt,  
Hinc martyr, illinc carnifex.  
Hymn 5, Peristephanon.

<sup>15</sup> Cernit deinde fragmina  
Jam testularum mollibus  
Vestire semet floribus  
Redolente nectar carcere.

Pruden. Hymn 5, Peristephanon.

<sup>16</sup> This beautiful legend may easily be translated into truth, if we remember that certain exalted states of mind take away the sense of pain.

Let the martyr assure the Christians

who came to visit him that his hard and angular bed seemed to him like a bed of flowers, his dark dungeon like a palace of light, and all is plain; the poets will materialise his emotions, and the orators use the legend as a theme.

<sup>17</sup> Quin et frequentes angeli  
Stant ac loquuntur cominus,  
Quorum unus, ore augustior,  
Compellat his dictis virum,  
Exsurge martyr inclyte  
Exsurge securus tui,  
Exsurge et almis cœtibus,  
Noster sodalis addere,  
Decursa jam totis tibi  
Pœnæ minacis munia,  
Pulchrâque mortis exitu  
Omnis peracta est passio.  
Oh miles invictissime,  
Fortissimorum fortior,  
Jam te ipsa sæva, et aspera  
Tormenta, victorem tremunt.

Pruden. Hymn 5, Peristephanon.



noised through the town; the Christians in Crowds came to visit him, and to dip their garments in his blood. The gaoler himself was converted; Vincent, however, prayed only for death, and soon after falling into a deep slumber, his life passed imperceptibly away. But in the ages of persecution the labours of prefects did not end with the death of the Christians; their remains became the object of a veneration, which in future times, led to the most deplorable results. In order to prevent this devotion, Datian directed that the martyr's body should be exposed in a marsh, as a prey for the wild beasts; while it lay in this spot, a hungry wolf, who came to devour the corpse, was driven away by a crow, who had taken up his station near it;<sup>18</sup> and the body remaining untouched Datian ordered it to be sunk in the sea. It was carried out in a boat and a stone tied to it, but nevertheless the corpse rose to the surface, and floating to the land, was found by two Christians, who interred it.

The fame of Vincent soon spread in the church, and Augustin, in his 276th sermon, testifies that his name was already known and his festival celebrated in all parts of the world (*ubique terrarum*). We may subtract something from this oratorical statement, and yet suppose that it was known and venerated in this country in very early times. The benedictional of St. Athelwold contains a form for his festival.<sup>19</sup>

Caythorpe, in Lincolnshire, Ashington, in Somersetshire,

<sup>18</sup> Perhaps both the one and the other were deterred from touching it by the salt which, as has been observed, had been sprinkled on the body of the Saint, and even burnt into his wounds.

The details of Vincent's martyrdom are derived from contemporaries, but in this and many similar cases we may believe the facts to which they testify, without binding ourselves to their opinions of the causes which produced them.

Four of St. Augustine's discourses are on Vincent; the opening of the 274th alludes briefly, but with much oratorical force, to the different acts of his martyrdom.

*Vicit in verbis, vicit in pœnis, vicit in confessione, vicit in tribulatione, vicit*

*exustus ignibus, vicit submersus fluctibus, vicit postremo tortus, vicit mortuus.*

The fifth sermon on Vincent, printed in the appendix to the Paris edition of St. Augustin's works, is clearly by a later writer.

<sup>19</sup> *Benedicat nobis dns celorum rector et conditor et det nobis tranquillitâté temporum, salubritatem corporum, salutemque animarum—Amen.*

*Tribuatq. nobis frugalitatis gaudium, interveniente beato Vincentio Martyre suo, æternitatis præmium lumen clarissimum sempiternum—Amen.*

*Concedat nobis suæ pietatis auxilium ut cum cogitatione mens videat, lingua voce proferat, actio non offendat—Amen, Quod ipse Præstare.*

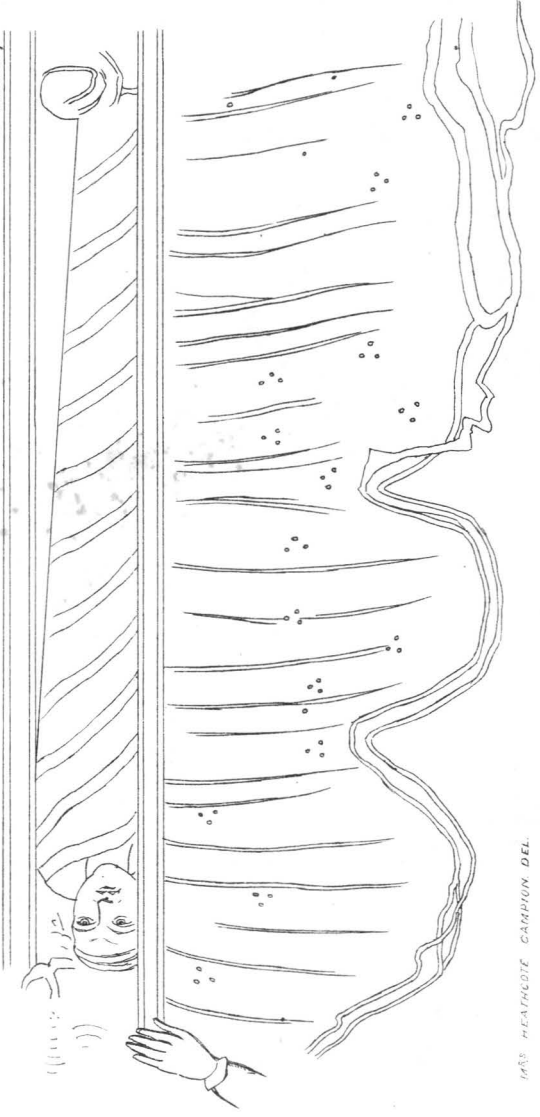
Newnham, in Hertfordshire, and Littlebourne, in Kent, are among the churches dedicated in his name; and the Synod of Worcester prohibited the exercise of any handicraft on the 22nd of January, the day of his death: but for what reason his martyrdom was depicted on these walls must remain an enigma until some fresh evidence can be procured.

With respect to the treatment of the subject, a reference to the plate (No. 6) will show that Datian has a crown on his head, surmounted by three fleurs de lis, and a long sword in his hand. On his left stands a man apparently deprecating the wrath of the Governor. On his right, a high, narrow arch, bounded by two lines of white, and a half-arch on each side, seems to represent a prison. A ring, with a hand in it, shown in the engraving, and a few traces of drapery, were all we could recover of the martyr's figure. A line of pale pink, bounded by white, about three-quarters of an inch broad, and ten feet long, reached from the prison or tower up to the subject above the door. Many conjectures were made respecting this remarkable line; but, after a careful consideration, I am of opinion that it was intended to represent a beam of light. This beam probably proceeded from the seat of the judge, in the painting over the door; and it shows the freedom with which the artist worked, that in this as in other parts of these paintings, the design breaks through the bounds of its own subject, where height or depth are needed to produce some desired effect.

If this conjecture be correct, it enables us to fix the point in Vincent's legend, which the painter has selected for representation. The line of light is that which was sent to illuminate his dungeon; this, however, has been changed from the cavern of Prudentius, and the older writers, to a Norman building of brick-work. Datian is declaring his fixed determination to execute the decrees of the Emperor, and to compel the martyr's obedience, while the gaoler looks on with a mixture of fear and astonishment, which are expressed in his features, and holds his hand up, as if deprecating the anger of the governor.

It would have been interesting to see how the Norman artist treated the flowers sprouting from the fragments of pottery, and whether they were conventional, or those of this

Plate 7

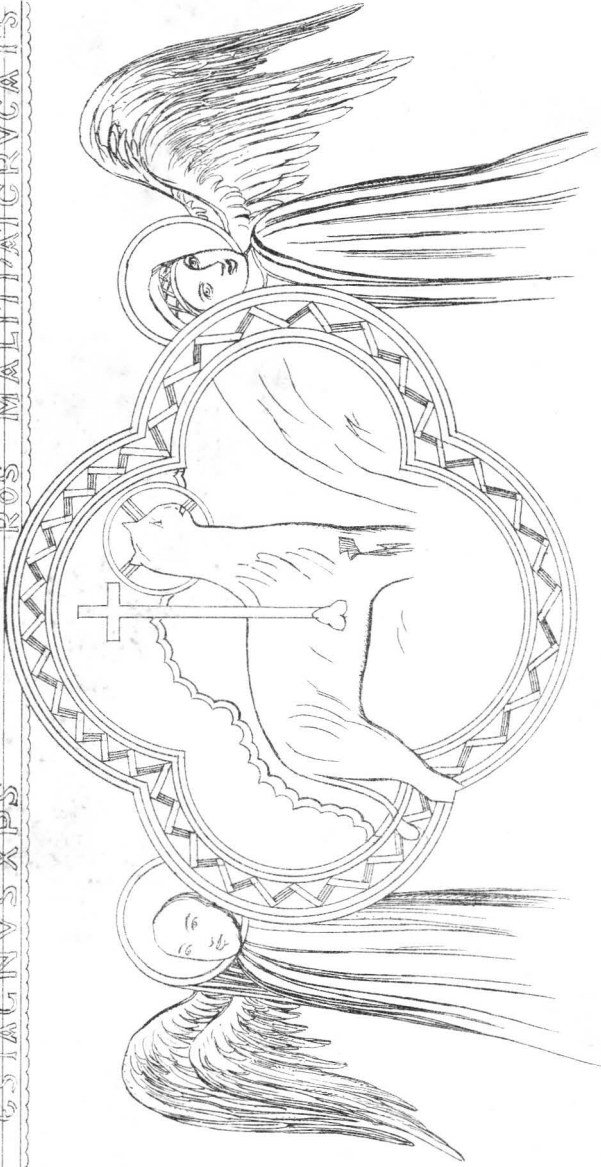


MRS HEATHCOTE CAMPION DEL.

—NORTH WALL.—A BIER.

ESTAGNVS XPS

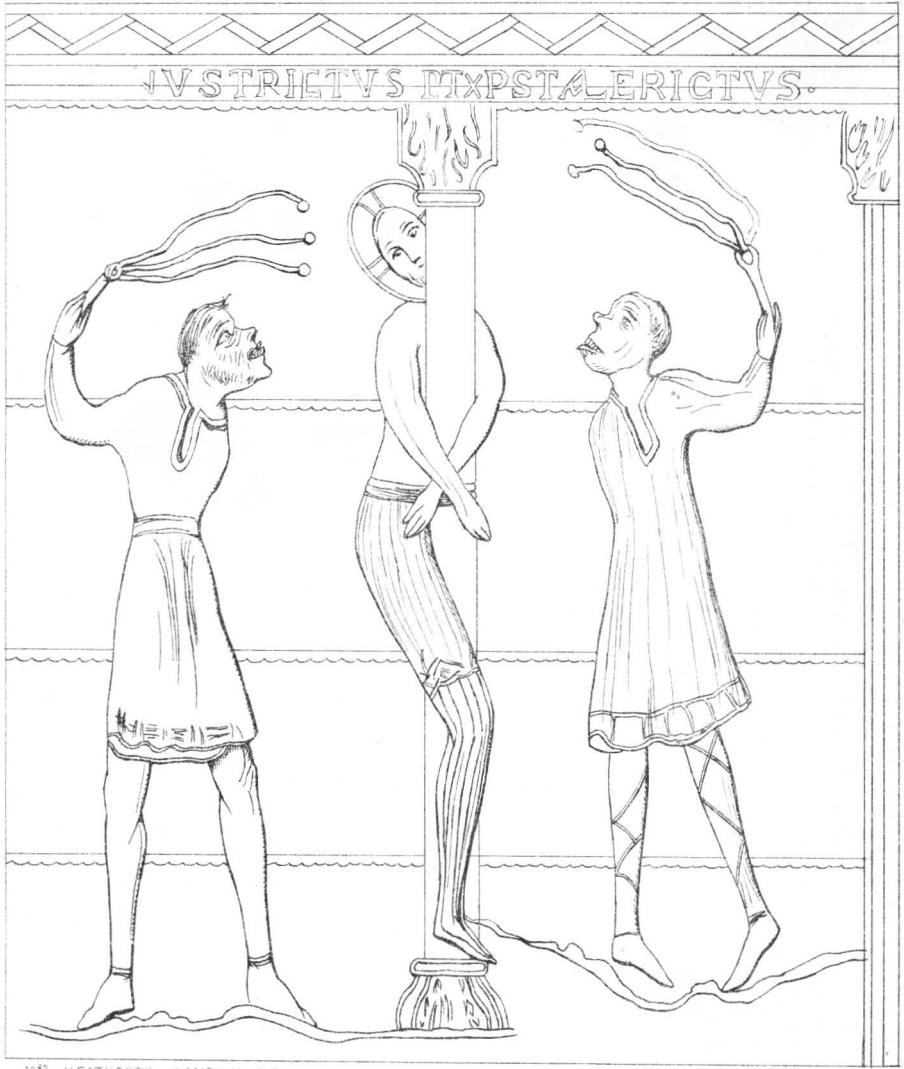
ROS MALITIATGRVCAI'S



N<sup>OS</sup> HERETICITE CAMPION DEL.

J. HINDS & CO. LITH.

OVER THE BROW OF THE CHANCEL ARCH.



SCOURGING OF CHRIST.

country, but the entire destruction of the lower part of the painting has deprived us of this satisfaction.

The painting at the further end of this wall fitted in over the door, and extended to the western wall of the church. This wall is of perpendicular date, consequently any early paintings which may have been depicted upon it were destroyed. A pair of legs of gigantic size rested, on each side of the small round arch over the door; the upper part of the figure was obliterated, but its situation indicated that these legs formed a part of the figure of Satan, who frequently occupies this position in paintings of the last judgment. The middle portion of the picture was very indistinct, owing to a large settlement, but a tracing of a head was secured, which seemed to be that of the Saviour. On each side men were bearing up the bodies either of the saints or of benefactors to the church, upon biers, one of which is given in plate No. 7.

Several of these biers were found on different parts of this wall. We also observed numerous red lines on a yellow ground reaching down to the floor on the western end of this wall. It was at first supposed that these were flames into which Satan was casting the wicked; but subsequent discoveries shewed that the whole wall down to the floor line was covered with biers, and the red lines were the folds of drapery hanging from them.

With this judgment scene ends the series of Norman paintings discovered on the walls of this church; but it remains to say something on the style, and the date of these early works of art.

It is difficult in the present condition of our knowledge to distinguish the different styles of art which have prevailed in our churches. The artists of Bignor, and other contemporary Roman works, must have had some influence on the people among whom they lived, but of Romano-British or Saxon paintings, we have no remains in our churches. The Norman ecclesiastics, brought in by the Confessor,<sup>20</sup> are acknowledged

<sup>20</sup> Shortly after the conquest we have frequent notices of pictures as part of the decorations of churches. William of Malmesbury writes thus, of the eastern end of Canterbury Cathedral, re-built by Prior Ernulf, 1076:—"Cantiæ dejectam priorem partem ecclesiæ, quam Lan-

francus ædificaverat, adeo splendida erexit, ut nihil tale possit in Angliâ videri, in vitrearum fenestrarum luce, in marmorei pavimenti nitore, in *diversi coloribus picturis* quæ mirantes oculos trahunt ad fastigia lacunar.—De Gest: Pontif: annal.

to have introduced an improved style of church architecture into this country, and many of our churches may have been rebuilt, or have had a Norman restoration before the conquest. The large number of Sussex churches mentioned in Domesday, and especially in this neighbourhood,<sup>21</sup> shows that the hand of the church architect had not been idle in the county, and the discoveries here made are one of many proofs that where there were churches there were paintings. The whole weight of evidence tends to show that no sacred edifice was considered complete, until its interior walls were covered with appropriate subjects. These were drawn either from scripture, or from the legends of the saints, but whatever scene may be represented, the treatment is invariably characteristic of the period in which it was executed. The painter made no effort to give an eastern character to the crucifixion, or the scourging; he drew the men, the women, the dresses, the ornaments, and the buildings, which he saw around him. Thus the male figures in these paintings wear the short Norman tunic, shaped like the round frocks of our labourers. The Roman pro-consul Datian is turned into Rex Datianus; he has on his head a crown surmounted with *fleurs de lis*, and carries a long double-handed sword. However defective this treatment may be in an artistic point of view, it offers a vast field for the researches of archæology, for if the date of paintings thus designed can be ascertained, they will necessarily throw great light on the manners and customs of our ancestors.

In the absence of documentary evidence, one of the surest grounds for fixing the date of mural paintings is that supplied by the architectural ornaments which they may contain.

Early monuments, whether of stone or brass, follow closely changes of style in architecture, both in their construction and their ornaments. Paintings, perhaps, from their great facility of execution, still more closely than works of stone or metal. In the paintings we are considering all the buildings are of

<sup>21</sup> Clatune ibi eccla :  
Chemere ibi eccla :  
Estreat ibi xi. ecclesiolæ :

(All trace of one of these ecclesiolæ is  
apparently lost.)  
Pluntune ibi eccla :  
Dicelinges ibi eccla.

early Norman date,<sup>22</sup> the windows small, the arches high, narrow, and semicircular.

From this internal evidence, we may probably assign to these paintings a date not later than the middle of the 12th century.

It has been already remarked that the treatment of these subjects is not conventional. Even in the person and features of our Lord, though a certain reverence is observed, there is no trace of traditional art. Caravaggio himself could not have adhered more closely to unadorned nature, and in the features of the gaoler, and the executioners, it is impossible not to see that the most repulsive looking objects have been selected, and their portraits transferred to the wall, to express the loathing with which the painter regarded the cruelty of their employments. The dresses are those of the period, the men wear the short Norman tunic, the women a long dress reaching nearly to the ground, and both have coloured borders formed of slips of leather or cloth, at the lower part of the dress; the sleeves are large and open at the wrist, and in some cases have coloured borders, like those round the skirts of their dresses. The attitudes of the figures are frequently forced and unnatural; in this, and many other particulars, they resemble those in the Bayeux tapestry.

The colours used are distempers, and in one or two places there were traces of varnish.<sup>23</sup> The grounds were red and yellow, divided by fine white waved lines. These masses of colour, in which there was no shading or variety of tint, were a conventional method of expressing earth and air, and the figures generally stood on the white lines dividing the two colours.

The work was executed in a very free manner with no outline; slight inaccuracies in the lines belonging to the inscriptions shewed that even in this part of the work all mechanical aids were dispensed with. These letters also

<sup>22</sup> Our earliest examples of the pointed arch are found in the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, about 1180, and the round part of the Temple Church, 1185. But Chichester Cathedral shows good Norman work in the restoration of Bishop Seffrid, 1199, and from the great prevalence of Norman work in this county, it was probably one of the last to reject its favourite style.

<sup>23</sup> It is worthy of remark, that whereas the successive coats of yellow, blue, and white wash were all discoloured with green, the paintings underneath were untouched. This shews that the damp is in the air of our churches rather than in their walls. Internally these walls were perfectly dry, but they were covered with green patches on the surface.



were far from uniform in height and size, and seem to have been painted freely by hand, without the aid of diagrams, or of instruments for measuring.

It is not easy to account for the large number of artists who must have been employed, when village churches were painted in this elaborate manner. Probably they came from the great religious houses. Among these communities art found a refuge in the most unsettled periods of our history.

The position of Westmeston, five miles from Lewes, and at the foot of the Downs, then the highway of this part of the county, would lead us to expect that the great Cluniac Priory of that city may have furnished artists, both willing and competent, to decorate the neighbouring churches.

The *valor ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. indicates some connection between the parish and the Priory, and the following extract shews that the rector paid a small annual pension to the prior:—

“Westmystn cu capellâ de Chiltyngton, Rob<sup>tus</sup> Calle, Clicus, Rector, ibidem valet, clare per annum cum ommbz proficuis, et commodit. ultra xxx<sup>s</sup> annuatim; sol. priori de Lewes pro pensione annuâ vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.”

Further researches may show other bonds of union besides this six and eightpenny payment, which is certainly not one of an endearing nature.

In conclusion I would desire to impress upon the members of our Sussex Archæological Society the importance of watching carefully all church restorations, lest mural paintings should be destroyed, of which no memorial has been preserved.

Builders and workmen are alike reckless of these invaluable records of the past. The pick is the implement employed for hacking off plaister from old walls, and it is no exaggeration to say that many hundreds of square yards of painting are every year destroyed in this manner.

While the smallest scrap of paper or parchment which can throw light upon the past is treasured up with jealous care, we allow the abundant evidence which the storied walls of our churches would afford to be irretrievably lost.

The paintings on the walls of a few houses, in Pompeii, have supplied us with more information respecting the domestic habits of the Romans than the whole course of Latin literature. What archæological discoveries may we not ex-

pect to make when the walls of our own public buildings render up the evidence they contain; and how can history be more than a meagre record of the doings and sayings of great men, while such important testimony is wanting.

The old paintings in our churches were daily before the eyes of the people; they were the books of the unlearned, and had a vast influence on their modes of thought and belief. To write the history of the ages before the reformation, without estimating the effect of Church paintings on the minds of the people, is much as if we were to describe the religion of our own times without any mention of the bible or the prayer book.

To enable history to present us with a perfect representation of the past, this, and all similar evidence of the thoughts and feelings of our ancestors must be carefully accumulated and preserved. Then may historians hope to accomplish what few have attempted and none have yet satisfactorily performed. They may teach us, not only what the rulers of the nation said and thought, but what was the mind of the people.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE NORTH WALL FROM WEST TO EAST—

UPPER LINE.

I C V E L <sup>six inches</sup> V <sup>fragments of two letters</sup> V O <sup>space</sup> F R I <sup>one letter</sup> O <sup>one letter</sup>.  
<sup>ten inches</sup> V V E N <sup>one foot</sup> O I V X P S <sup>two letters</sup> C I L A <sup>space</sup>

Christus

E L V <sup>one foot</sup> L C I

These last letters fit in over the adoration of the Magi

T R V S <sup>space</sup> A I C V L

Petrus

IN THE LOWER LINE

D A T I A N O R E G I

Datiano Regi

was inscribed over Datian, the remainder we were unable to decipher.

The Committee of the Sussex Archæological Society are indebted to Miss E. Hawes, for numerous tracings of these paintings. And my own thanks are due, to many friends, for assistance in preparing this paper.

# SOCIAL CONDITION OF SUSSEX IN 1631—1632.

---

BY WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A.

---

THE Historians of England have given the most meagre accounts of the condition of the people prior to the 18th century. The materials for a true narrative are abundant; they have, however, been but little referred to, and still less digested and used; and I have thought it well to notice in our volumes the state of our own county during one of the most depressed periods of plague and scarcity.

The poor law of 1601 had been in force for the same period as the amended law of 1834, and it is interesting to note how far the old law, with our own knowledge of the changes produced in our day, had alleviated the evils to meet which it was passed; and to mark how much care was needed to make its provisions effectual in the emergency which had occurred at an early period of its operation.

It is not necessary here to inquire what political importance is to be attached to the sufferings of the labourers from the joint influence of a wide spread disease, and a most unseasonable spring and summer, followed by a harvest so deficient as to double the price of corn. More weight, however, than has been usually given ought to be attached to the element of general distress, at a time when the King had dismissed his parliament, and was ruling without any constitutional check. The pages of our volumes are not a fit place for more than these brief remarks, which will not be deemed unnecessary by those who remember our county in 1830, with its riots, its 'Swing,' and its midnight fires.

In 1630 the extreme eastern portion of the county suffered most from the want of corn, but the upper part of the rape of Pevensey was relieved by the employment given to women and children by the clothiers in the neighbouring parts of Kent, and to the stronger bodied workmen in the iron works. The average price of wheat, except in seed time, had been 32s. a quarter; but it jumped up after the bad harvest to 64s., whilst the store was diminished by a supply to Surrey, where the price was at least one fourth higher than in Sussex; London was supplied largely from that county, and at the same time Surrey, Sussex, and Kent were allowed to send wheat to the London bakers. This, however, would have been of less importance to the labourers of Sussex, had it not been that those near the Downs lived largely on barley bread, and that barley went away also, and rose in price from 16s. to 40s. a quarter.

To lessen the suffering thus occasioned, the magistrates encouraged subscriptions to a common stock for the purchase of corn to supply the different parishes; employing 'Badgers' to buy it and re-sell it to the poor at 1s. a bushel less than it had cost, the subscription stock providing the difference; they prevented waste by malting; and they compelled the sale in public markets, and at hours convenient to the poor, of such corn as was not sold by the growers at home.

The Justices also vigorously enforced the law against vagrants by whipping and imprisonment, adding a new house of correction at Petworth for the purpose, nearly 100 being punished in Hastings rape alone; unlicensed public-houses were put down; the able poor were set to work; children above 10 years of age were apprenticed in considerable numbers (80 in Arundel rape, 50 in Chichester rape, 40 in Hastings rape, within 3 months); the charities were applied to the pious uses for which they had been left; and the Highways were put in order, in some places with 'cinder and rubbish stone.'

The orders of the Privy Council (for which I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Robert Lemon, jun.) and the extracts from the Justices' returns, preserved among the State papers in the Record Office, will be best understood by a short reference to the then state of the law.

The Statute of the 5, Edw. VI., which prohibited persons not allowed by the Justices from keeping a common ale-house, or tipling-house, or commonly selling of ale or beer, had not wrought the reformation intended, because the fine of 20s. was seldom paid, and many offenders, by reason of their poverty, were neither able to pay the fine nor bear their own charges of conveyance to gaol; and, moreover, they left a great charge of wife and children upon the parish wherein they lived. Accordingly an act was passed in 1627 (3, Chas. I., c. 4) for inflicting on any unlicensed person selling ale, beer, cyder, or perry, a fine of 20s. to the use of the poor of the parish, to be levied by distress; and, if the offender had no goods, or did not pay the penalty within six days after conviction, he was to be committed to the constable to be openly whipped. For a second offence, the punishment was committal to the house of correction for one month, to be dealt with as an idle, lewd, and disorderly person; and for any subsequent offence, the like committal till an order of the Justices in General Sessions for delivery from gaol.

The act (c. 5) of the same year continued and enlarged the acts of 43rd, Elizth., for binding children apprentices by the overseers, and enabling churchwardens and overseers, with the assent of the Justices, to set up, use, or occupy any trade, mystery, or occupation for the setting on work and better relief of the poor only; and it continued also the acts of 1st and 7th, James, for punishing rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, and other lewd and idle persons.

It was further provided that corn and grain might be exported or bought to sell again in market or out of market where the prices did not exceed for wheat 32s. a quarter, rye 20s., peas and beans 16s., and barley or malt also 16s. This was an average price in 1627, but the act was soon practically useless, since the price of wheat, from 1630 to 1640, was never lower than 44s., sometimes it reached 56s. or 58s.; in 1631 it rose in some places to 68s., and 1648 it was at 85s. Although the prices might be under those set forth in the Statute, power was reserved to the crown to prohibit the exportation, and inasmuch as the summer of 1630 was very unseasonable, and the hopefulness of the next ensuing

harvest was very much endangered, by which and by former exportation the store of corn would be shortened, the King, by proclamation, prohibited the exportation of corn, though the price might be below that set forth in the statute.<sup>1</sup>

And at the council held at Whitehall, on the 11th June, 1630, letters of the tenor following were directed to the Justices of the Peace of the several counties of England and Wales. "Whereas it is generally observed that in most partes of the Kingdome all sorts of grayne doe this year prosper soe ill, as that there is just cause to feare a dearth to ensue. And we well knowing that those partes beyond the seas from whence we were wonte to be supplied with corne are soe wasted and troubled by warres and otherwise as that we cannot reasonably expect that supply from thence as formerly. Have, therefore, by his Ma<sup>tes</sup> expresse comaund (whose princely care and providence herein for the good of his people and Realmes we cannot but with comforte acknowledge), thought good for the better husbanding and preserving of the Grayne within the Kingdome to recommend unto you these direcons following, viz. :—

Take especiall care that no corne of any kind whatsoever be exported out of that county into forraigne partes.

That all possible restraunte be made of makeing of maulte (to the end that sorte of grayne may be the more preserved for bread corne) not onely by suppressing the number of maulsters, but by lymitting those that shalbe allowed of, to convert onely such a portion of barley into maulte as shalbe needfull, and that twoe or more of you the justices next adjoyneing, take a weekly account thereof from them.

That the unnecessary number of alehouses be carefully suppress in all places within that county, and that the dependances of tenants or servantes to gent: in the country (which is generally observed) give not any connivance herein.

That the lawes provided as well against brewing or spending of strong ale or beare in innes and alehouses be strictly put in execucon, as lykewyse against ingrossers, forestallers of corne, &c., and for the regulating of the marketts in the

<sup>1</sup> This order was renewed on the 25th March, 1631.

prizes of grayne, and that you cause the graynaries of those to be visited who are noted for ingrossers, and see that they supply the marketts according to the lawes.

And generally that you use all other fitt courses and remedies either provided by lawe or w<sup>ch</sup> you by your experience knowe best or can finde out for the preservacon and well husbanding of the grayne within that county in such manner as that there may be sufficient from tyme to tyme to supply the necessities of the country. Lastly, we expect and require that you have an account of your doeings and proceedings herein to the judges of assize, in their next circuite, unto whom his Ma<sup>tes</sup> pleasure hath bene alreadie signified, to call upon you for the same, and from whom His Ma<sup>tie</sup> and this board will require an account at their retourne from their said circuits. And soe expecting and not doubting of your best cares and endeavours herein, as in a matter highly importinge the public good wherein yourselves are not a little interested, we bid, &c."

Archbishop Laud in his diary says that the winter before "was extreme wet, and scarce one week of frost. This harvest scarce; a great dearth in France, England, and the Low countries." And after the result of the harvest had become known, further letters were, on 11th November, 1630, directed to the High Sheriffs of the several counties of England and Wales.

"You have long since received His M<sup>tes</sup> proclamation and booke of orders, wherein out of his gracious care for the good of his loving subjectes hee hath bene pleased to set downe those direcons that were conceived to be most fit and requisite for the preventing of the dearth of corne which was then feared. And as wee hope that you and the Justices of the Peace have diligently performed that duty w<sup>ch</sup> you owe to His Ma<sup>tes</sup> commandes and the publike good, in the carefull execution of those direcons, so wee doe now expect an account thereof. And doe accordingly will and require you to certifie your proceedings, and particularly how that county is furnished and what price each severall graine doth beare in the market. And wee doe alsoe further require you to signifie from us to your successor that wee expect the lyke account from him once everie fourty daies that we may acquaint his M<sup>tie</sup> therewith. And so, &c."

On 16th February, 1627-8, a proclamation was issued for the execution of the statutes made against rogues and vagabonds, by which, after reciting the unsufferable swarms of rogues and vagabonds in every street, highway, and place, especially in and about London and Westminster and suburbs thereof and counties adjacent, and referring to the laws passed for suppressing and punishing of this sort of lewd and incorrigible people, and for the relief of the indigent aged and impotent poor, it was ordered that the laws should be enforced, and the justices in every county were required once a month to give a certificate in writing to the Lord Lieutenant, who was to make a return every two months to the Privy Council.

On 17th May, 1629, another proclamation issued for the execution of the laws for setting the poor to work, for the relief of the indigent and impotent poor, for binding out apprentices, and for providing of stocks, under which the justices were required to meet to understand the true state of the poor and report to the General or Quarter Sessions. After the bad harvest these directions were repeated and a strict watch and ward was ordered.

On January the last, 1630-1, other letters were sent by the Privy Council to the High Sheriffs of the Counties of England and Wales.

“After &c. His Ma<sup>tie</sup>, in his princely care and love to the administracon of justice, takes notice that many disorders are growne in this kingdome through neglect or faint execucon of those lawes that tend to the releiving of impotent poore people, setting to worke those that are able, and punishing such as are idle and vagrant. And to stir up all others to activeness and diligence in their places (for what greater motive can be than to see such zeale of justice in a King) hath pleased to express unto us what he dislykes and what he desires to be done both for his own better informacon and the more due execucon of those lawes. To w<sup>ch</sup> ende after mature deliberacon his Ma<sup>tie</sup> with the advice of his Privie Councill hath thought of a way which will appeare unto you by the tenor of a comission and by orders and direcons w<sup>ch</sup> herewith wee send unto you put into bookes in print, that so the same may be better published, executed, and



obeyed, willing and requiring you, the Sheriff of that county presently upon receipt thereof, to make the same knowne to the Justices of the Peace of that County, and they to make divisions amongst themselves in such sorte that what is thereby required may be exactly performed. And of such their divisions as shalbe made, that you returne the severall names of the justices of each division unto us that so wee may the better discerne upon that your returne the dilligence or negligence used in this service. Whereof his Ma<sup>tie</sup> will require a good account at our hands, and so, &c.”

The returns of the justices I have arranged in the order of the several rapes from east to west.

### HASTINGS.<sup>2</sup>

Sussex.—Accordinge to his Majesties orders in all obedience thereunto, wee have within this devision of Hastinge rape caused the constables, churchwardens, and overseers to give theirre monthly accompt of the performance of theirre severall offices, and wee have caused severall somes of money in the severall parishes to be raised by severall taxations of the inhabitants as well for providinge stocke to sett the poore to worke as for releife of impotent and disabled inhabitants, and have caused the said officers as much as in them lyeth to see the said poore inhabitants be dewly kept to worke and have fitting materialls provided for them, and that the idle bee dewly punished and the impotent releived; and wee have hitherto found the said officers willinge to make theirre presentments. And in this devision since the publishinge of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> said orders there hath bin putt out apprentices in the severall parishes in this devision, seaventeene persons, viz., in the parish of Ticehurst, six; Plaiden, one; Peasmersh, one; Beckley, one; Montfeild, one; Wartling, two; Heathfeild, three; Saleherst, two.

There hath also binn apprehended as vagabonds in the severall hundreds within this devision three-scoare and tenn persons who have received correction and bin sent to the places by the statute in that case appointed.

<sup>2</sup> State Papers, Domestic, vol. 188, No. 34, indorsed 8th April, 1631.

Such persons allsoe as by the lawe were to bee sent to the houses of correction have bin thither sent, where they have received punishment by the statute appointed, and have been sett to labour, and we have seene to the convenient maintenance, government, and well ordering of this house of correction within this devisiion.

And wee have caused the forfeitures to bee levied of tenn severall unlicensed ale-house keepers (beinge all have binn convicted) and that wee can take notice of ; and the moneyes leavied upon them disposed of to the poore of the severall parishes where the said offences were committed.

These have beinn the severall offenders, and these offences punished in this devisiion. For the other offences menconed in the said orders there hath beinn none presented to us, nor that wee can learne guilty thereof; but as the same shall be comitted and presented to us, or that wee cann take notice of, wee shall indeavor his Ma<sup>ties</sup> said orders bee dewly executed, and wee shall doe and performe what in us lyeth in the dewe execution of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> said comaund.

THOMAS SACKVILL,<sup>3</sup> RO. FOSTER.<sup>4</sup>

Rapa de Hastinge.<sup>5</sup>—To the Right Honorable the Lords and other of his Majesty's most honorable privie counsell.

WHEREAS wee received letters from yor Lordshipps, for a searche and viewe of the quantity of corne within the countye of Sussex, we, whose names are heereunto subscribed, doe herby certefye that wee have accordingly performed the said service within the rape of Hastinge (beinge the place of our devisiion), with all dilligence, and wee finde by the presentments of the veiwers that there is not a sufficient quantetey of all manner of graines to suffice the inhabitants there by a full third parte, by reason whereof our markets are not soe well stored as they ought, neither, as we conceive, is it altogether soe fitting for them that have a little to spare to bringe it to market as to sell it at home to their poore neighbors, whoe beinge very poore and farre from markt will be much more disabled by losse of time, neither have they money

<sup>3</sup> Of Sedlescombe, K.P.

<sup>4</sup> Of Battle, youngest son of Sir Thos. Foster, Justice, C.P.—See Foss' Judges,

vi. p. 157. This Robert was afterwards C. J. of King's Bench.

<sup>5</sup> Domestic, vol. 190, No. 51.

to buye in time of the markett, but are constrained by reason of their necessity to buye when they have money; besides wee find those whoe have any corne to spare sell it better cheape at home to their poore neighbors then in the markets, and in those parishes which have not wherewith to supplye the wants of the poore, we have, by our earnest investigations, perswaded the able men thereof to provide corne to be layde in at every several parische for the poore; the which heitherto they have done, and are still willinge to doe the same, soe y<sup>t</sup> corne may be procured for money: soe y<sup>t</sup> now we become petitioners unto yor Lordships to give liberty unto us to have free passage by sea, to fet corne from those parts where it is more plentyfull, otherwise it willbe soe scarcie and deere that the poore will not be able to live. As for all other things which are contained in his Majesty's booke of orders we have punctually observed, and, God willinge, intend to continew in the observation thereof, and shallbe ever redy to fulfill whatsoever his Majesty or yr Lordships shall farther command us. Soe, leavinge all to yr Lordships' consideracions, we rest

Your Lordships' servants, to be comanded,

THOMAS SACKVILL, RO. FOSTER.

Dated this 9th of May, 1631.

On this application the following satisfactory order was made by the council on the 13th of May, 1631:—

“Their Lps. haveing been informed that within the Countie of Sussex at large, there is such plentie of corne, as it may serve to supply the wants of some places within the said Countie, where they have not sufficient to serve their tournes, and that if the poore that want should be forced to go from place to place to buy their provision within the Rape of Hastings, (where there is not sufficient to serve the inhabitants of all manner of graine by a full third parte), it would be very inconvenient and a great hindrance unto them. Their Lps., therefore, doe thinke fitt and order that corne may be provided in anie place within the Countie of Sussex, to supply the wants of the Rape of Hastings, and that the same may be carried by sea or land to anie place within the

said Countie, provided that Sir Thomas Sackvill, kt., and Robert Foster, Esquire, Deputie-Lieutenants of the said Countie and Justices of the Peace (who have certified the Board of the wants of the said Rape), doe give their warrant for the carrying by sea or land of such provisions as shall be bought for the use of the Inhabitants of that Rape, and doe take good securitie that it shall not be transported out of the kingdom or to anie other place but to the Rape of Hastings.”

And a week afterwards, on 20th May, 1631, a letter was sent by the Council “to the Justices of the Peace in the Countie of Sussex, next adjoining to the Towne of Hastings, or anie two of them, and to anie other Justices whom it might concerne.

“ We have bin informed by a peticon of the Jurats and Comonalty of the Towne and Port of Hastings, that whereas they have bin accustomed to buy such quantities of corne and graine within the countie of Sussex and elsewhere, as should be needfull for the necessarie supplie of their towne, and to transport the same by sea or otherwise to their said Towne of Hastings, that at this present their said towne is in great distress for want of corne, and they cannot be suffered to transport the same as they were wont by reason of the late published orders, forbiding the transporting of anie corne out of the said countie. These are therefore to signifie unto you, that you or anie two of you may authorize anie pourveyor that the Towne of Hastings shall appoint, to buy within the said countie of Sussex, such a proportion or quantities of wheat or barley as shall be needfull and requisit for the sustenance and reliefe of their said Towne, and to embarque the same at anie of his Ma<sup>tes</sup> Ports, provided that good securitie be given not to transport the same to anie other place but to the towne of Hastings, and that it be sold therein in open markt, and not converted to the use or comoditie of anie one private man. And in case they shall have occasion to provide anie corne for the use aforesaid out of the said countie of Sussex, anie two of the Justices of the Peace next adjoining to the place where the said corne shall be bought and transported, may by virtue hereof give the like licence as aforesaid and upon the same condicions

and the shewing of these our letters shall be to you and them sufficient warrant. And so, &c."

(Signed)

Lo. Privie Seale, (Earl of Manchester).	Lo. Bishop of Winton, (Rich. Neale).
Ea. Marshall, (Earl of Arundel).	Mr. Trer, (Sir Tho <sup>s</sup> Edmondson).
Ea. of Suff.	Mr. Comptroll <sup>r</sup> (Sir Henry Vane).
Lo. Visc. Dorchest <sup>r</sup>	Mr. Sec <sup>v</sup> Coke.
Lo. Visc. Wentworth.	Mr. Chanc <sup>r</sup> of the Excheq <sup>r</sup> (Fras. Cottington).
Lo. Visc. Falkland.	

The town of Rye was also assisted in like manner.

#### PEVENSEY.<sup>6</sup>—UPPER DIVISION.

THE certificate of Sir Henry Compton, Knight of the Bath,<sup>7</sup> Sir Thomas Pelham, Barronett, Sir Richard Michebourne, Knight,<sup>8</sup> Robert Morley,<sup>9</sup> and Anthony Fowle,<sup>10</sup> Esqs., of their proceedings in the pursuite of the orders and directions given by the King's Majestie to the Justices of the Peace.

We have in our division, being the *wildish parte* of the rape of Pevensey, before the publishinge of the King's Majestie's orders, and ever since kept our monthly meetinge att Uckfield, viz., the first Tuesday of every month, where wee have given the overseers in charge to make provission for the poore more plentifully, which in most places hath beene performed.

And forasmuch as upon our Inquiry of the Store of Corne within our devision wee could not finde sufficiente by a greate quantity to suffice the same, wee therefore dealt with the most substantiall inhabitants of those parishes, where the poore did most abound, to afford some liberall helpe to their poore people; who, partly by the persuasions of us, and of their

<sup>6</sup> Domestic, vol. 192, No. 99, indorsed May, 1631.

<sup>7</sup> Of Brambletye, 2nd s. of Lord Compton.

<sup>8</sup> Of Stanmer.

<sup>9</sup> Of Glynde.

<sup>10</sup> Of Rotherfield.

ministers, and of their owne charytable dispositions, have laid downe in some one parish about 30 pounds, in another 20 pounds, some lesse, accordinge to the extent and abilitie of those parishes, and above their assessments, have appointed badgers to buy corne, and to sell it to the poore twelve pence in everye bushell better cheape than itt did cost, untill the somes of money soe given weare run out; which being done accordingly hath yeelded great reliefe to the poore, and wee hope will hold out in that measure till harvest.

Apprentices have been put out within these three months to the number of 30<sup>tie</sup> or thereabouts.

As for worcke for the poore, our parte of the contrey affordeth great plenty of its owne nature, by reason of our vicinity to the clothiers of Kent, who sett one worcke the weemen and children; and by reason of our Iron workes, which yeelde employments for the stronger bodies.

Alehouses licensed wee have suppressed in our devision to the number of 16teene; oure devision contayninge about 18 parishes.

We have levyed the penalties upon divers unlicensed Alehouses, and transferred the forfaytures to the use of the poore; the like wee have done to many haunTERS of alehouses.

Vagabonds and rogues have beene by the constables soe well looked into that wee thinke the contrie hath noe cause to complayne of their number, and some have beene punished for harbouringe of them.

And for high waies, the time beinge now for the amendemente of them, wee purpose to take fitting care for the same.

HENRY COMPTON, ANTH. FOWLE.

### LOWER DIVISION.<sup>11</sup>

To the Right Hoble the Lords of his Majesties most Honorable privie councell, Thomas Parker,<sup>12</sup> Knight, and Thomas Chowne,<sup>13</sup> Esq., Justices of his Majesty's peace within the county of Sussex, doe humblie certifie That wee have in the East part of the Downes of Sussex,

<sup>11</sup> Domestic, vol. 192, No. 98, indorsed May, 1631.

<sup>12</sup> Of Ratton.

<sup>13</sup> Of Frog-firle, Alfriston.

and the parts adjoining within the division wherein we dwell, indeavored, with all diligence, the performance of those directions given by his Majesties proclamacons and book of orders. Wee find that the unwonted scarcyty in the *wyldish* and other parts of this kingdome occationd by the unseasonableness of the Winter and Springe foregoing this hath drawne from hence great quantities of wheate, but especially of barly, to London and other places. In regard whereof wee have, according, as wee weare commaunded, caused a restraunte of maulting, forbidden sale of corne at houses, and appoynted the markets to be weekly supplied with those stores of graynes that are left. Which wee find to bee such as wee hope will supply the greater parte of this county adjoining to these our Downes; if in the markets it bee not bought upp for London and the Inhabitants of Kent, distant at least twentie myles from us. Wee find not anie overplus. That the rate holds soe high, viz., of wheat, at eight shillings, of barly, at fyve shillings the bushell, wee thinke to proceede from excessive prices in the countyes adjacent, and not from anie extraordinarie want of grayne, or of good orders taken in theis our parts. Concerning the assize of bread and beere, forstalling, badgers, providing for poore of parishes, putting out of apprentices, keeping of watches, punishing of rogues, and the rest, wee have taken all requisite courses and doubt not to find the successe in some sort answerable. Wee shall continue our monthly meetings, and remayne

At y<sup>r</sup> Ho<sup>ble</sup> Ld<sup>ps</sup> farther commaund,

THO. PARKER, THO. CHOWNE.

#### LEWES.<sup>14</sup>

Right Honourable.—According to His Majesties good orders and direcons and in performaunce of our duties wee have with all due respect and care called the constables and divers others of the better sorte of inhabitants within the rape of Lewes, in the county of Sussex, before us and caused a perfect veiwe to be taken and presented unto us of all the corne and graine within the said rape. And thereuppon

<sup>14</sup> Domestic, vol. 189, No. 15.

wee finde that there is sufficient to serve the people within the said rape, and to helpe the *wildish parts* of this county with corne; besides divers good quantities of wheate, barley, and maulte, that have beene carryed out of this rape to Rye and other places, in this county, and into some of the *wildish parts* of the county of Kent; and uppon veiwe taken and presentment made wee have allotted and allowed reasonable proporcons to the severall housekeepers for their families and bringing in of their next harvest, and ordered that out of the residue the poore of every parish should be served with soe much as will serve for them and all the rest to be brought by weekely proporcons to the marketts of Lewes and Brighthelms-ton, there to bee sould and in the sales to sell out small quantities betweene eleaven and one of the clocke, and afterwards the remaying corne to such others as shall come to the marketts to buy; and none to bee sould before eleaven of the clocke. Wee have restrayned the making of greate quantities of maulte, because the poore buy cheifely barly for their breade, which is sould in the said marketts att five shillings the bushell, and wheate att eight shillings the bushell by most sellers; but some other charitable well disposed persons sell to the poore att lower prices, and wee endeavour to abate the said prices to lower rates as farr as in us lyeth. And soe in all humblenes wee take our leaves, and rest most humbly at your Lordps comaund.

WM. COUERT,<sup>15</sup> RIC. AMHERST,<sup>16</sup>

CHR. SWALE, ROBERT MORLEY.

Lewes, 23 Aprilis, 1631.

To the Right Honble. the Lords of His Matyes most Hoble. privy counsell.

#### BRAMBER.<sup>17</sup>

PLEASE your Lordships to receive certificatt from John Middleton and Edward Michell, of Horsham, in the county of Sussex, Esquires, for the Rape of Bramber, in the said county.

Wee have made our monthlie meetings, and have there

<sup>15</sup> Of Slaugham.

<sup>16</sup> Of Lewes.

<sup>17</sup> Domestic, vol. 189, No. 16.



called before us the constables, churchwardens, and overseers for the poore. Wee have ordered that the impotent poore in some parishes should have their weekly allowance dobled ; in all parishes increased accordinge as wee found cause. Wee have compelled some that have misspent their tyme to fall to labor, and have provided worke for them and others that alleaged they wanted worke.

Wee have caused the overseers to put out to serve as prentises the moste of the children that are fitt to be put forthe.

Wee have caused watch and ward to bee sett, and therein apprehended many idle wandering people, whom wee caused to be dealt with all accordinge to lawe, and therby have so ridd the countrie of them that there are verie few (if any) that nowe wander in the rape.

Wee have put downe the unlicensed ale-houses and have lessened those that solde by allowance, and have ordered the brewers that they shall not serve them in any stronge beere. April the 23rd, 1631.

JO. MIDDLETON,<sup>18</sup> EDW. MICHELL.<sup>19</sup>

Henry Goringe, of Hidowne, was long and dangerously sicke, by meanes wherof hee could not intend ye service.

THE certificatt<sup>20</sup> made the 7th of October, 1631, by the Justices of the Peace of the Rape of Bramber, accordinge to his Majesties late Booke of Instructions.

In performance of our duties to his Majesties said booke of instructions wee have observed the monethlie meetings and doe finde no complaint against constables, tythingmen, or other officers, mentioned in the booke of orders.

Wee have caused the constables and other officers to keepe a stricte wache and ward and to make diligent searche for the aprehendinge, punishinge, and sendinge away of rogues and vacabonds accordinge to lawe.

Wee have punished the disorders of innes and alehouses and made warrant for the leviinge of the forfeitures accordinge to lawe, and have put downe all alehouses in villages, and in places convenient.

<sup>18</sup> Of Horsham.

<sup>19</sup> Of Stammerham.

<sup>20</sup> Domestic, vol. 201, No. 34.

Wee have caused the poore children of everye parish to bee bounde apprentices that are fitt to bee bounde, and have ordered by increase of the sessments good releife to the impotent poore.

We have charged the Surveyors for the heigh wayes that they should speedely mend the heigh wayes, and they have sithence presented that they are mended.

EDW. MICHELL, JO. MIDDLETON, HEN. GORINGE.

### ARUNDELL.<sup>21</sup>

THE certificatt of S<sup>r</sup> William Goringe, Barronnett,<sup>22</sup> S<sup>r</sup> John Leedes, Knight,<sup>23</sup> Walter Bartlott,<sup>24</sup> and Ralfe Cooper,<sup>25</sup> Esqrs., his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Justices of the Peace for the Rape of Aroundell, made the 16th day of May, 1631.

SUSSEX. *f.s.*—In performaunce of our duties to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> late book of instructions, we certefie that we did assemble ourselves together, and did call before us the High Constables, Petty Constables, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor in the severall parishes within our devision, and wee did enquire, as in the said book of orders is directed, and have untill this time continued our monethly meetings.

1. We find no complaint or neglect in any of the said officers, but that they have discharged ther duties according to Law.

2. We have no presentments brought unto us concerning the abuses of Inns and Alehouses, nor the frequenters of them, (though we have given strict charge to the officers, and promised rewards to the informers,) wherby no penalties hath been levied accordinge to the Statutes.

3. We have caused the poor children of every parish that are aged 10 yeeres or above, and fitt to be apprentices, to be provided masters and have likewise also taken a particular note of all the children above the age of eight yeers w<sup>ch</sup> are yet unfitt to be put forth, w<sup>th</sup> the names of the ablest inhabitants in every parish which are fitt to receive them, that as they grow of yeers fitt to be put forth, they may be putt to them according to the Statute, and have likewise taken a particular note

<sup>21</sup> Domestic, vol. 191, No. 45.

<sup>22</sup> Of Burton.

<sup>23</sup> Of Wappingthorne in Steyning.

<sup>24</sup> Of Stopham.

<sup>25</sup> Of Stroode, in Slinfold. He was an ancient of Grays Inn.

of the number of impotent people that are to be releevd in every parish.

4. We have caused the taxations for the releefe of the poor to be raised in every parish in this time of scarsetye, and have likewise caused stocks of money to be raised in every parish to buy materialls to sett the poor a woorke, and we have caused the statute of laborors to be inquired after, and to be putt in execution.

5. We have caused watch and ward to be daily kept, and generall searches to be made for the apprehending of Rogues and Vagabonds, and have caused the High Constables and Petty Constables to use all dilligence both in apprehending and punishing of them; of which sort of people we have punished many, and sent them ether to the place of birth or last habitation. And we have lately erected a house of correction at Pettworth, which untill this time was annexed unto the house of correction of the rape of Chichester.

6. We have lately caused a search to be made within the Inns and Alehouses within our devision for all potts and measures which wear not sealed and of assize, and have given directions for the taking away and breaking of all such as shalbe so found, and have nominated and appointed perticuler men to assist the officers in ther searches, to prevent the remissnesse of the officers in that kind, of which warrants we shall have no returne untill our next monethly meeting.

7. We have made a generall abridgment of Alehouses; allowinge to every parish, being no markett towne, but one Alehouse onely, and in markett townes have lessened the number, and have sent out our warrantts for the punishinge of all such as sell without licence according to the Statute in that case provided.

8. We have given in charge to the Surveyors of the High Wayes both for the present amending of them, and for presenting the defaulters.

9. We have made dilligent inquiry what hath been given to pius uses in every parish within our devision and howe employed, and do find within the parish of Pettworth one Hospitall lately erected by one Thomas Thompson<sup>26</sup> for 12 poor people,

<sup>26</sup> See Suss. Arch. Coll., xiv., p. 21.

indowed w<sup>th</sup> the anuall rents of 100 marks per ann.; the rent of one house given by Edward Hall for the breeding up of poor children to schoole, being 4<sup>li</sup> per ann.; and the rents of severall houses, given by other men, towards the releef of the poor of the vallew of 8<sup>li</sup> per ann.; with a stock of money of 100<sup>li</sup>; all w<sup>ch</sup> is disposed of, and paid by the overseers of the poor and feoffees, accordinge to the true intent and meaning of the donors. And in the parishes of East Preston, Angmering, and Ferring,<sup>27</sup> fouer pounds severally given by one Thomas Martin, the use wherof to be given to the poore for ever, which we finde upon the overseers' accounts to be converted to the uses it was given and intended; and likewise xx<sup>li</sup>, lately given by Mrs. Dautry, to the parish of Pettworth, w<sup>ch</sup> is not yett paid into the hands of the Overseers, but wilbe performed by her Sonn, S<sup>r</sup> Henry Dautry, according to her intent and meaning. And in the parish of Bury xx<sup>li</sup>, bequeathed by legacy, which is nowe depending in suit.<sup>28</sup> In the parish of Slinfold, xv<sup>li</sup> the use whereof is converted to the poore.<sup>29</sup> In the parish of Chiltington, 10<sup>li</sup>, the use converted to the releefe of the poor, it being given by Owen Batchellor. And in the parish of Pulberough, 20<sup>li</sup>, the use wherof is likewise converted to the releefe of the poor; and in the parish of Storrington, five pounds, the use wherof is converted to the releefe of the poor. And in East Preston, five shillings for ever to be given to five poor people, bequeathed as a legacy by Rob<sup>te</sup> Younge, of the same parish; all w<sup>ch</sup> said severall somes we find disposed of upon the overseers' accounts according to the donors' intent.

We have taken espetiall care that the Taxations for the releefe of the poor should not be lessened at this time through the charity of any man's guift.

WILL: GORINGE,  
RALFE COWPER,

JOHN LEEDES,  
WA. BARTELOT.

A certificate<sup>30</sup> made by the Justices of the Peace of the Rape

<sup>27</sup> This charity is only now known at Angmering.

<sup>28</sup> Left by Elizabeth Nash. See Charity Commissioners' Report, p. 637.

<sup>29</sup> This and the following are now lost.

<sup>30</sup> Domestic, vol. 203. No. 34.

of Arrundell, according to his Majesties late booke of instructions, dated xij<sup>th</sup> of November, 1631.

In performanse of our duties to his Majesties late Booke of Instructions wee certifie that wee have observed the monthly meetings, and doe finde noe complaints against Constables, Tythinge, or other officers menconed in the saide Booke of Orders.

Wee have punished the abuse of Inns and Alehouses; and made warrants for the levyinge of the forfeitures accordinge to lawe.

Wee have caused the poore children of every parish to be bounde apprentics that be fitt to be bounde; and have taken the names of those children that are above eight yeares oulde, and of the ablest inhabitants who are fitt to receive the said childrene when they are fitt to be put forth; and have likewise taken a noate of the impotent people in every parishe.

Wee have raised the Taxacons to the poore in every parish, and provided stock to sett them one work. Wee have also caused the statute of laborers to be putt in due execucon.

Wee have caused watch and warde to be kepte and searches to be made, and caused the Constables and Pettye Constables to use all diligence in the apprehendinge, and punishinge of Rogues and Vagabonds, and sendinge them awaie accordinge to Lawe.

Wee have given direcons to the constables and other officers to present all such as doe sell beare or ale by unlawfull measures, and to break the potts and measures w<sup>ch</sup> shall be founde unsealed and not of assize.

Wee have putt downe all Alehouses in villages, unlesse y<sup>t</sup> be in places conveniente.

The severall stocks w<sup>ch</sup> were given to all the parishes within the said rape for the releefe of the poore are employed accordinge to the intencon of the giver.

WILL : GORINGE, JOHN LEEDES.

May itt please yo<sup>r</sup> Lordships,<sup>31</sup>

In obedience to yo<sup>r</sup> Lordships comaund, signified by your letters dated the 18th of October,

<sup>31</sup> Domestic, vol. 210, No. 57.

1631, we the justices of the peace of the rape of Arrundell, Sussex, doe certefie that we have made a diligent inquiry with a strict examination both of the constables, churchwardens and overseers of the poore, as alsoe by other substantiall men which wee employed in that service, beinge as neere as we could noe corne masters, and such as wee hadd formerly employed in the viewinge and searchinge of barnes and graneries, who returne that they nether of there own knowledge nor by report or search cann find or heere of any corne horded up, and not brought into the marketts, accordinge to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> booke of orders; and wee find that the marketts during that tyme weare served with plenty of corne: nether doe they present any quantities of corne that were left in the latter end of the yere, but such as weare usuall and necessary, which we are induced to beleeve to be true, for that in our last views taken in Aprill and May, there appeared then unto us noe greater quantities of corne then would serve the rape (the provissions for victuallinge his Majesty's navy, and the townes of Hastings and Rye being supplied) which by your lordships' warrant we wear comaunded to doe; which proporcons beinge allotted to them the punctuall servinge of the marketts with those quantities which wear returned could not be observed; besides we havinge given directions to the corn masters of every parishe for to serve and relieve there poore att there houses, giving an account unto the churchwardens and overseers of the poore of the quantities; which account att our monthly meetings we received from them; which otherwyse would have beene much prejudicall to the labors of poore laboringe people if they should have attended the marketts onely for ther releefe. And wee do conceive that the extraordenary rates of corne att that tyme advanced in prise with us to be in respect of the adjacent marketts of Surrey, to which usually the purveyors for the citty of London doe resort for there provissions in those parts, which wee doe humbly present unto your Lordships, for a reason for that both now and in former tymes, when noe dearth is presented we find our marketts in these parts to rise and fall in prises, as the marketts in Surrey do fall or rise, for those marketts doth for the most part exceed us in prise two shillings in the bushell, if not more. And for

this season we retorne that our marketts doth not as we conceive exceed in the prises of corne, for that the best wheat (seed tyme only excepted) hath ben sould much about xxxij<sup>s</sup>. the quarter, and barley at xx<sup>s</sup>., and for other graine in proportion.

Wee have likewyse examined the officers of the port of Arrundell about the transportation of corne, and we find by them none as yett transported from there by licence from yo<sup>r</sup> L<sup>dps</sup> or otherwyse. And soe with the tendar of our duties we humbly submitt o<sup>r</sup> selfs,

Yo<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>dps</sup> humble servants,

WILL. GORINGE, JOHN LEEDES,  
WA. BARTELOT, RALFE COWPER.

January the 23th, 1631—2.

To the right honorable. the Lords of his  
Ma<sup>ties</sup> most honorable. Privie Councill.

### CHICHESTER.<sup>32</sup>

The certificate of William Forde, Knight, Richard Lewkenor, William Nevill, and Christopher Lewkenor, Esqs., his Majesty's Justices of the peace of the rape of Chichester, made the 18th day of May, 1631.

1. In the performaunce of our duties to his Majesties late booke of instructions wee certify that wee have observed the monthly meeteinges, and doe finde noe complaint against constables, tythingmen and other officers menconed in the said booke of orders.

2. Wee have raysed the taxacons to the poore in every parish, and provided stockes to sett them on worke; wee have also caused the statute of labourers to bee putt in due execution.

3. Wee have putt downe all alehouses in villages unlesse it bee neere a creeke or haven, and suppressed them for y<sup>e</sup> most parte in the markett townes, and have made warrants for the punishinge of all that sell without licence.

4. Wee finde that there is the some of forty pounds lands per annum given to the reliefe of the poore of the Borough of

<sup>32</sup> Domestic, vol. 191, No. 63.

Midhurst,<sup>33</sup> it is bestowed by the feoffees accordinge to the donor's intention. Wee also finde that there is xx<sup>li</sup> in money given by one Mr. Allen, deceased, to bee employed as a stocke for the poore of ye parish of Slindon, w<sup>ch</sup> stock is likewise employed accordinge to the intention of the giver.<sup>34</sup>

5. Wee have given in charge to the Surveyors of High Wayes, for the present amendinge of the wayes and presenting the offenders, and wee hope that presently it will be donne now that the barley season is passed and people may intend carryages.

6. Wee have given directions to the constables and other officers to present all such as doe sell beare or ale by unlawfull measures, and to breake all potts and measures w<sup>ch</sup> shall be found unsealed and not of assize.

7. Wee have received no presentments concerninge the abuses of inns and alehouses nor the frequenters of them; though wee have given strict charge to y<sup>e</sup> officers, and promised rewards to the informers.

8. Wee have caused the poore children of every parish to bee bound apprentices that are fitt to bee bound, and have taken the names of those children that are above eight yeares of age, and of the ablest inhabitants who are fitt to receive the said children when they are fitt to bee putt fourth; and have likewise taken a noate of the impotent people in every parish.

9. Wee have caused watch and ward to bee kept and searche to bee made and caused the constables and petty constables to use all diligence in the apprehendinge and punishing of rogues and vagabonds, and sending them away accordinge to the lawe.

WILLM. FORDE,<sup>35</sup> R. LEWKENOR.<sup>36</sup>  
CHRT. LEWKENOR,<sup>37</sup> WILLIAM NEVILL.

By "a certificate<sup>38</sup> made by the Justices of the Peace Rape of the of Chichester accordinge to his Majesties late Booke of Instructions, dated vicesimo nono die

<sup>33</sup> Founded in 1596 by a deed executed by George Ognell: it consists of 158<sup>a</sup> of land. See Charity Commissioners Report, p. 799.

<sup>34</sup> Now lost.

<sup>35</sup> Of Harting.

<sup>36</sup> Of Westdean.

<sup>37</sup> Of Chichester, afterwards Recorder.

<sup>38</sup> Domestic, vol. 202, No. 41.



Octobris, 1631," they made a like return that they had received no complaints against officers; that they had punished abuses of Inns and Alehouses; that they had apprenticed poor children, and taken a note of the ablest inhabitants for those under eight years of age when they should be fitt; that they had raised the taxations for the poor, and provided stocks to set the poor to work; that they had caused watch and ward to be kept, and Rogues and Vagabonds to be punished; that the officers were directed to present sellers of beer and ale in unlawful measures; that they had put down all the alehouses "in villages, unless it bee in places convenient;" that they had given in charge to the surveyors the mending of Highways, and that "the Highwayes are accordingly mended;" and that the stocks given to the Borough of Midhurst and parish of Slindon, for the relief of the poor, had been employed according to the donors' intentions.

The harvest of 1631 was fortunately productive, and from the returns of the Justices in 1632 we find a general improvement in Sussex.<sup>39</sup>

#### HASTINGS.<sup>40</sup>

Accordinge to his Majesties instructions and the letters of the Lords and others of his Majesties Privie Counsell, wee have placed out apprentices in the severall parishes of Battell, Burwashe, Hooe, and Heathfield, within this division, thirtie apprentices of poore children within the s<sup>d</sup> parishes; and there hath binn within the space of foure moneths now last past whipped, as comon Roges and Wandringe parsons, twentie and seaven persons, who have alsoe accordinge to the lawe bene sent to the places of their bearth, where it can be knowne, and wheare that cannot be knowne to the places of their last aboade. Wee have also sent others to the house of correction in this division, where severall persons now are. And the s<sup>d</sup> house is sufficiently provided with materialle for settinge them and others as shalbe sent there to worke. Of all which wee

<sup>39</sup> This year, however, was unfavourable. Laud says that the January of 1631-2 was "the extremest wet and warm," and the June was the "coldest clean through" within memory; and

owing to the cold summer, the harvest was "not in, within 40 miles of London, after Michaelmas."

<sup>40</sup> Domestic, vol. 220, No. 19.

thought it our part to certifie to you, to whome wee comend our kinde loves, and rest

Yo<sup>r</sup> lo<sup>r</sup>. freinds,

THOMAS SACKVILLE, RO. FOSTER, WILLIAM WHITE.<sup>41</sup>

Battell, this 5th of July, an<sup>o</sup> 1632.

To o<sup>r</sup> very lo. friende Roberte Morly, Esqr., High Sheriffe of the County of Sussex. These, &c.

BRAMBER.<sup>42</sup>

The certificatt for the rape of Bramber, in the county of Sussex, made the fower and twentieth day of Maye, 1632.

Wee have continued our monethlie meetinge accordinge to the book of orders.

Wee have punished accordeinge to the statute certeine licensed alehouse keepers that did most offend against the lawe. Wee have suppressed all unlicensed houses and some that were licensed whoe dwelt in unfittinge places.

Wee have caused a strict prosecution against idle wanderers, by which meanes the rape is verye little troubled with such.

Wee have caused the overseers for the poore to bind to prentice the poore children as they come to yeares and strength fitt to bee putt forthe.

Wee have caused the Dikes in the Highways of the *wildishe parte* of the rape to be made or scowered, and have ordered the surveyors to mend the worst places with sinder and rubbishe stone.

JO. MIDDLETON, RALFE COWPER.

ARUNDEL.<sup>43</sup>

The certificate of S<sup>r</sup> William Goringe, Barronett, S<sup>r</sup> John Leedes, Knight, Walter Bartlott, and Ralphe Cooper, Esqrs., his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Justices of the Peace for the rape of Arundell, made the 9th day of July, 1632.

In performaunce of o<sup>r</sup> duties to his Majesties book of instructions we do certefie that we have continued our

<sup>41</sup> Of Brickwall in Northiam.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid, vol. 220, No. 41.

<sup>42</sup> Domestic, vol. 216, No. 76.

monethly meetings, and do call before us the High Constables and Petty Constables, w<sup>h</sup> the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor of every parish within our devisiōn, and of them do inquire as in the said book of orders is directed.

1. And we find no complaint nor neglect in the said officers, but that they have discharged their severall duties.

2. And we have received no presentments from them concerning the abuses of inns and alehouse licenses, but divers presentments of unlicensed alehouses, which we have caused to be punished according to the statute, and the forfeitures are employed accordinglye.

3. And that we have caused the poor children of every parish within our divisiōn that are fitt to be placed to be put forth apprentices to the ablest inhabitants, the number whereof the year 1631 amounts unto the number of four score, and do still continue the same practise for this present year 1632.

4. And we do continue our care for the releefe of the poor that are impotent, and for the settin such a work as are able, by the stock of every parish rayseed for that end.

5. And we have caused Rogues and Vagabonds to be punished, and our house of correction to be imploied for the punishing and settinge them to work according to the statute.

6. And we have taken especiall care for the mending of the high waies, having at our generall quarter sessions presented the defaulters both by our oune view, as allso by the informations of the Surveyors, and have proceeded against them according unto the statutes in that case provided.

7. And we are very carefull that donations given to pious uses be rightlye imploied to the intention of the donors.

WILL: GORINGE, JOHN LEEDES, WA: BARTELOT.

#### CHICHESTER.<sup>44</sup>

An exactly similar return was made by Thomas Boyer, Barronett,<sup>45</sup> Richard Lewknor, and Christopher Lewknor, Esqrs., for the rape of Chichester; the blank for the number of poor children apprenticed being filled up with fifty.

<sup>44</sup> Domestic, vol. 210, No. 92.

<sup>45</sup> Of Leythorne.

# COMPOSITIONS FOR KNIGHTHOOD, TEMP. CHARLES I.

---

EDITED BY SIR HENRY ELLIS, K.H., F.S.A., V.P., &c.

---

FEW of the acts of Charles I. were more unpopular than the revival of claims to fines from those who were liable to take up their knighthood;<sup>1</sup> giving occasion, as Blackstone says, "to heavy murmurs." At first there were not many who paid; but after the dissolution of the third parliament strict measures were taken to compound with those, who had neglected to appear, as well for their contempt as for their being excused from receiving the order.

Accordingly, in 1629, the king was furnished by Richard Wright with precedents of fines imposed on persons, who having, temp. Hen. II. (III.?) £10 or £15 per annum, and temp. Hen. VIII. £40 per annum, in lands, omitted to take upon themselves the order, and it was suggested that fines might be again levied on the same ground.<sup>2</sup> The king availed himself of the suggestion, and issued on 28th January, 1629-30, a commission to sit in London and treat with all the king's subjects who would compound for their fines in respect of their knighthood, and for non-attendance to receive it at the coronation;<sup>3</sup> the Attorney General Heath having the care, and the Barons of the Exchequer declaring the King's right. In July these commissions were sent into the different counties, and these were twice renewed in the following year.

The instruction to the commissioners was, to take no less

<sup>1</sup> Under the so called statute *de militibus*, but which was a mere writ (6 Edw. I.) entered on the rolls. For this date, and several valuable notices of "feudal and obligatory knighthood," see a paper

by Francis Morgan Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., in Arch., vol. xxxix., p. 189.

<sup>2</sup> State Papers, Domestic, Chas. I. vol. clv.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, vol. clix., and Arch., vol. xxxix.

than three and a half times as much as the persons compounding were found rated in the subsidy;<sup>4</sup> but in the majority of cases an uniform fine of £10 was accepted.

A copy of the returns, giving the names of all who paid in the different counties, was entered in a book, still preserved at the Record Office, and known as the "Book of compositions," in the auditors' receipts of the Exchequer, whilst a special commission issued to examine into the cases of those who had made default, or claimed not to hold land of the required value.

The returns for Sussex will be interesting to the members of our society. The collectors were Sir Walter Covert, Knight, and Richard Lewknor, Esq. In Sir W. Covert's return the parishes are not given, but Mr. Lewknor supplied his. They are printed under the different rapes.

## HASTINGS RAPE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.
Willm Yealding	-	10		Francis Norman	-	10
Herbert Lunsford <sup>5</sup>	-	10		Zabulon Newington <sup>9</sup>	-	10
John Atkings	-	13	6 8	George Courthope <sup>10</sup>	-	12 10
Richard Keete	-	10		Thomas Euridge	-	10
Alexander Elliot	-	10		Asack Haygat	-	15
James Browne	-	10		Richard Dunck	-	10
Nicholas Maunser <sup>6</sup>	-	10		Willm. Scott, Esq. <sup>11</sup>	-	10
Michael Martin	-	13	6 8	Thomas Taylor <sup>12</sup>	-	10
John Westbourne	-	10		Willm. Faulkner <sup>13</sup>	-	10
Nicholas Weekes	-	10		Robert Foster, Esq. <sup>14</sup>	-	17 10
Thomas Allechorne <sup>7</sup>	-	10		Henry Sheather <sup>15</sup>	-	12
Thomas Waters	-	10		Edward Higham <sup>16</sup>	-	10
John Cruttenden <sup>8</sup>	-	10		Allen Gibbons <sup>17</sup>	-	10

Under the special commission the following are returned:

## HAWKSBORROW HUNDRED.

John Budgeon, not appeared	John Barham hath pleaded in the Exchequer
William Hemsley, not appeared	
William Roberts, <sup>18</sup> not appeared	William Langham hath not above xv <sup>11</sup>
Steven Bine saith he is discharged in the Exchequer	

<sup>4</sup> Rushworth.

<sup>5</sup> Afterwards Sir Herbert, of Wylie, in East Hoathly, brother of Col. Lunsford.

<sup>6</sup> Of Hightown.

<sup>7</sup> Of Catsfield.

<sup>8</sup> Of Burwash.

<sup>9</sup> Of Salehurst.

<sup>10</sup> Of Whiligh, Ticehurst.

<sup>11</sup> Of the Moat.

<sup>12</sup> In Hawksborough hundred.

<sup>13</sup> In Foxearle hundred.

<sup>14</sup> Of Battle, see ante, p. 27.

<sup>15</sup> Of Battle.

<sup>16</sup> In Ninfield hundred.

<sup>17</sup> Of Battle.

<sup>18</sup> Of Warbleton.

## FOXEARLE HUNDRED.

William Relfe<sup>19</sup> saith he hath a tally at London, and did shew us a certificate directed to the sheriff of the discharge of his issue

SHOWSWELL HUNDRED (Ticehurst parish only),

Anthony Apsley,<sup>20</sup> Esq., not appeared, but we are informed he hath a tally

Richard Thomas, gent, is gone to Gowerhurst in Kent.

## GOULDSPURR HUNDRED.

John Edwards not appeared, by reason of one of his children came newly home to him out of a house late visited with the plague; but since he has appeared, and made his composition, &c.

## BALESLOW HUNDRED.

William Crispe,<sup>21</sup> Esq., saith he hath pleaded in the Exchequer

George Martin,<sup>22</sup> no lands, &c.; as we are informed he hath purchased £120 per annum.

## GESTLINGE HUNDRED.

Laurence Ashborneham,<sup>23</sup> Esq., not appeared

Henry Carleton,<sup>24</sup> gent, no lands

Richard Stevens, gone to Hastings, not appeared.

## GOWSTROW HUNDRED.

Anthony Reeve<sup>25</sup> showed a tally for x<sup>li</sup>.

## NINVILL HUNDRED.

Richard Alfery showed a tally for xv<sup>li</sup>.

*Assessments not in former List.*

## BATTELL HUNDRED.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Baker, gent, to paie	10	0	0

## NINVILL HUNDRED.

John Elvery to paie	13	6	8
John Edwards to paie	12	0	0

Upon warrants directed unto the townes of Rye, Hastings, and Winchelsey for the able inhabitants in estate to appear before us at Battayle, the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of September last, and uppon our other warrants directed unto the townes of Seaford and Pevensey, in the like maner, to appear before us at Buxted upon the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of this moneth, being places fit and convenient to treat with them about composition for their non-attendance at his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s coronacion, all of them (but them of Winchelsey, who returned us no answer, nor did appeare before us) gave us answer that they had petitioned the Lords of his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s most honourable privy council to be exempt from this composition, and that they dwelling within the Cinque Ports were not by their charters and libertyes to appeare out of the ports; and desired that they might be excused of any wilfull contempt. But none of them came or offered to make any composition for their non-attendance at his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s coronacion.

## PEVENSEY RAPE.

	£		£
Willm. Baggante	- 10	John Alchorne <sup>26</sup>	- 10
Isaack Burgess	- 10	Nicholas Whiteheade	- 10
Thomas Newton	- 10	John Foster, gent	- 10
John Smith	- 10	Edward Ellficke <sup>27</sup>	- 10
Magnus Bine	- 10	John Elliott	- 12
James Atwells	- 10	Richard Elficke	- 10

<sup>19</sup> Of Ashburnham.

<sup>20</sup> See Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. xiv., p. 114.

<sup>21</sup> Of Ore. In the subsidy he was returned as a recusant.

<sup>22</sup> Of Crowhurst.

<sup>23</sup> Of Guestling.

<sup>24</sup> Of Fairlight, son of Geo. C. Bishop, of Chichester.

<sup>25</sup> Of Brede.

<sup>26</sup> Of Hartfield.

<sup>27</sup> See Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. vii., p. 131. for pedigree of Elphick, of Sutton.

	£		£ s. d.
Nathaniel Newington	- 10	Thomas Chowne, <sup>32</sup> Esq.	- 15
John Mittle	- 10	John Humfrey <sup>33</sup>	- 10
Robert Lucas	- 10	Thomas Sanders, <sup>34</sup> gent	- 13 6 8
Robert Drew	- 10	Andrew Skinner <sup>35</sup>	- 10
John Langeridge	- 10	William Garraway, <sup>36</sup> Esq.	- 15
Thomas Luck <sup>28</sup>	- 10	Thomas Comber <sup>37</sup>	- 10
Hugh Luck <sup>29</sup>	- 10	Herbert Boorde, gent <sup>38</sup>	- 13 6 8
Richard Ballard, <sup>30</sup> gent	- 10	John Alfrey	- 10
Edward Bendge <sup>31</sup>	- 12	Willm Gyles <sup>39</sup>	- 10
John Athoroll	- 10	John Moone <sup>40</sup>	- 10
Richard Thorpe, gent	- 10	Thomas Storer <sup>41</sup>	- 10
Willm. Nicholas	- 10	John Edwards <sup>42</sup>	- 12

## UNDER THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

## LONGBRIDGE HUNDRED.

Leonard Digginson pleads nonage, had not £20  
 John Ashhurst (Amburst ?), no land  
 John Hunny, not appeared  
 Richard Stapley, no land  
 William Gyles<sup>43</sup> pleads insufficiency  
 John Barton, gent, pleads in the Exchequer

## RINGMERE HUNDRED.

Robert Morley,<sup>44</sup> not appeared  
 Thomas Storer, not £20.<sup>45</sup>

## ALFRISTON HUNDRED.

Thomas Page, not appeared  
 Humfrey Rowe,<sup>46</sup> not appeared

## DILL HUNDRED.

Richard Page, not £20  
 John Holeman says he is discharged by Tally

Alexander Worger,<sup>47</sup> not £20

John Chitty, not £20

Nathaniel Mills,<sup>48</sup> not appeared

Nicholas Stonestreet,<sup>49</sup> neither goods nor lands

<sup>28</sup> Of Wadhurst.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> Of Frogfirle.

<sup>33</sup> Of Wadhurst.

<sup>34</sup> Of Wadhurst.

<sup>35</sup> Assessed in Loxfield Pelham hundred.

<sup>36</sup> In Hartfield hundred.

<sup>37</sup> Of Lindfield.

<sup>38</sup> See Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. vi., p. 203.

<sup>39</sup> Of Lindfield.

<sup>40</sup> Of Rotherfield.

<sup>41</sup> In Ringmer hundred.

<sup>42</sup> Of Mayfield.

<sup>43</sup> Of Berwick.

## EAST GRIMSTEED HUNDRED (parish only).

Henry Bellingam, not appeared  
 John Heaselden, not appeared  
 John Crispe, no land, but 60 per ann.  
 John Bottin, not appeared

## TATENORE HUNDRED.

Thomas Hargson hath pleaded in the Excheq<sup>r</sup>

## SHIPLAKE HUNDRED.

Thomas Lunsford, Esq.,<sup>50</sup> not appeared  
 John Durrant<sup>51</sup> pleads insufficient  
 William Barham, not £20  
 Thomas Thunder,<sup>52</sup> not £20  
 Thomas Elphick,<sup>53</sup> not £20  
 William Suson, not appeared  
 Thomas Jeffery,<sup>54</sup> gent, not appeared

## RUSHMONDEN HUNDRED.

Thomas Michelborne,<sup>55</sup> not 40  
 Sackville Currer, Esq., not appeared

## LOXFIELD DORSETT HUNDRED.

Nich. Stone,<sup>56</sup> discharged by Tally  
 Thomas Woodgate, not 12<sup>li</sup>

<sup>44</sup> Of Glynde.

<sup>45</sup> But he paid.

<sup>46</sup> Elder brother of John Rowe of Lewes.

<sup>47</sup> Of Hellingly.

<sup>48</sup> The same.

<sup>49</sup> Of Hailsham.

<sup>50</sup> Of Wylie, father of Col. L.

<sup>51</sup> Of Waldron.

<sup>52</sup> Of Chiddingly. See Suss. Arch. Coll., xiv., p. 232.

<sup>53</sup> Of Stonehill, in Chiddingly, ib., p. 230.

<sup>54</sup> Of Chiddingly Place, ib., 221.

<sup>55</sup> Second son of Richard M., of Bradhurst, in Horsted Keynes.

<sup>56</sup> Of Framfield.

*Assessments in this Rape, not in Covert's List.*

LOXFIELD BAKER (now Pelham) HUNDRED.		£	s.	d.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Weston <sup>57</sup> to paie	-	10	0	0
Thomas Daye <sup>58</sup> to paie	-	10	0	0
Stephen Pentecost to paie	-	15	0	0

## LEWES

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Pickham	-	10	
Richard Bartlett	-	10	
Henry Michell <sup>60</sup>	-	10	
John Fawkener <sup>61</sup>	-	10	
Henry Braye	-	10	
George Honer	-	10	
Edward Allfrey, gent	-	10	
John Godley <sup>62</sup>	-	10	
Richard Coleman	-	10	
John Chatfield <sup>63</sup>	-	10	
Arthur Middleton, gent	-	10	
Willm. Ade <sup>64</sup>	-	10	

LINVILL AND BURLYARCHES HUNDRED (Linfield parish only).				
Henry Monkewill to paie	-	10	0	0
EAST GRINSTED HUNDRED.				
Edward Alfrey <sup>59</sup>	-	10	0	0
SHIPLAKE HUNDRED.				
John Haman to paie	-	10	0	0
LOXFIELD DORSETT HUNDRED.				
Thomas Kirby, gent, to paye	10	0	0	

## RAPE,

	£	s.
Stephen Aridge <sup>65</sup>	-	10
Henry Heasman	-	10
Tuppin Scrase, <sup>66</sup> gent	-	10
Thomas Russell	-	10
William Thomas, <sup>67</sup> of Lewis, gent	14	
William Newton, of Southover, gent	-	10
William Feldwicke, of West- hodely	-	10 10
Richard Balcombe, of Balcombe	10	
John Thorpe, of Hurstperpoint, gent	-	10 10

## UNDER THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Names of those refusing to compound notwithstanding they are *fitt and able* men.

John Ellfick, of Crawley  
Walter Burslowe, late of Slaugham, now  
of Horley in Surrey  
John Warden, of Cuckfield

Thomas Pilbeam, of Ardingley  
William Berrie, of Gold Bridge  
John Alchorne, of Kinston  
Richard Atree, of Barcome

## BRAMBER RAPE.

	£		£
Richard White of Horsham, yeoman	10	Willm. Parson of Steninge, gent.	10
Willm Marlet of Hitchinfeild, gent.	10	Thomas Beard of Aberton (Edburton) gent.	10
Henry Hilton of Clapham, Esq.	20	John Lasciter of Weston, yeom.	10
Hall Ravenscroft of Horsham, gent.	10	John Covert of Aberton, gent.	10
John Wood of Shermanbury, yeom.	10	Robert Edsawe of Washington, gent.	12 10 0
John Weston of Warnham, gent.	10	John Barnard of Tarring, yeoman	10
John Lintot of Horsham, yeom.	12	Henry Shelly of Wormeinghurst, Esq.	10
John Ward of Westgrinsted, yeom.	10	Edward Goring of Sullington, gent.	10
John Gratwick of Cowfold, yeom.	12	Hugh Wellar of Thackham, yeom.	10
Nicholas Godsmark of Westgrinsted	10	Henry Goring of Washington, Esq.	15
Thomas Patching of Nuthurst, yeom.	10		
John London of Cowfold, gent.	10		
Willm. Cooke of Steninge, gent.	10		

<sup>57</sup> Of Mayfield.<sup>58</sup> The same.<sup>59</sup> Of Gulleidge.<sup>60</sup> Of Slaugham.<sup>61</sup> Of Lewes.<sup>62</sup> Of Chailey.<sup>63</sup> Of Ditchelling.<sup>64</sup> Of Iford.<sup>65</sup> Or Uridge, of Kingston.<sup>66</sup> Of Blatchington, see *Suss. Arch. Coll.* vol. viii., p. 14.<sup>67</sup> These places are set out in the special commission, the names only being in the book.



## COMPOSITIONS FOR KNIGHTHOOD,

## UNDER THE SPECIAL COMMISSION,

The *Names of the other Compounders* were—

Thomas Rapley of Warnham	10	<i>Names of those refusing, &amp;c.</i>	
Arthur Woodgate of Horsham	10	Thomas Worsencroft of Wiston	
Richard Wheatly of Hitchingfeld	10		x <sup>li</sup>

## ARUNDEL RAPE.

	£		£
Thomas Edmonds of Eastergate, gent.	10	Giles Garton of Bilinghurst, Esq.	10
John Kinge of Loxwood, yeom.	10	Thomas Page of Madehurst, yeoman	
John Tilly of Barnham, yeom.	10		10 10 0
Richard Jackman of Loxwood, yeom.	10	George Shud of Kirford, yeom.	10
Thomas Cherryman of Pulborough, yeom.	10	John Page of Pulborough, yeom.	10
Ralph Cowper of Slinfold, <sup>68</sup> Esq.	10	John Monke of Wigenholt, gent.	10
Walter Bartelott of Stopham, <sup>69</sup> Esq.	10	John Apsley of Pulborough, gent.	10

## THE SPECIAL COMMISSION RETURNED

Anthony Nash of Yapton, yeoman,	not £40	Owen Bachelor of Pulborough, yeoman	not £40
Richard Younge of Eastergate, yeoman	not £40	Edward Freeman of Billinghamurst, yeoman	not £40
John Staker of Climpinge, yeoman	not £40	George Naldrett <sup>70</sup> of Rudgwick, yeoman, was in ward	
Robert Ayles of Phelpam, yeoman	not £40	William Only of Pulborough, lunatic, and in the custody of Henry Bartelott, Esq <sup>re</sup>	
Henry Ayles	not £40	John Elson of Barneham, died 2 Car.	
Thomas Theoneden of Slinfold, gent	not £40	John Hill of Slinfold, gent., dead	
		John Madgwick of Lymister, gent., dead.	

## CHICHESTER RAPE.

	£		£
Cox Ryman of Appledram, gent.	10	Willm. Cawly <sup>71</sup> of Chichester, gent.	14
John Smyth of Aldingborne, yeoman	10	Thomas Aucock of Chichester, yeom.	10
Richard Holden of Westwittering, gent	20	John Webb of Hastinge, Esq.	20
John Compton of Lavant, yeom.	10	Anthony Foster of Trotton, Esq.	15
Willm. Drury of Watergate, Esq.	10	Thomas Smith of Binderton, gen.	10
Thomas Greene of Westmarden, gent.	12	S <sup>r</sup> Thomas Boyer of Leythorne, baronett	70
Willm. Cobden of Westdeane, yeom.	10	Thomas Buckley of Chidham, Esq.	14
Thomas Soane of Walderton, yeom.	12	Willm. Parker of Cocking, yeoman	
Richard Challen of Cocking, yeom.	12		11 13 4
Willm. Todman of Heyshott, yeom.	10	Edward Rose of Westerton, yeom.	10
John Capron of Eastborne, yeom.	10	Nathaniell Yeomon of Mundham, gent.	10
John Pannet of Chichester, Alderm.	10		

<sup>68</sup> In the Escheator's account for 18th Eliz. (1576), Ralph Cowper, of Slinfold, who died in that year, is described as yeoman.

<sup>69</sup> See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. xv., p.

<sup>70</sup> The will of John Naldrett, of Rudg-

wick, ob. 1547, is in the Escheator's return, 39 Hen. VIII.

<sup>71</sup> Afterwards M.P. for Chichester, and one of the signers of the warrant for executing Charles I.

In the first part of the return to the Special Commission some names in Chichester rape are obliterated, but the exemptions claimed are—

Will: Sandeham of the city of Chichester, carpenter, had not £40 per ann. at the time of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Coronation

Will: Fowell, of the city of Chichester, had not £40, &c.

Will: Madgwick of Cumdy (Cowdry), yeoman, had not £40.

The names of the holders in 1417 of land worth £20 a year in Sussex, are printed in Vol. X. of our Collections (p. 129). Very few of those names are to be found in the lists now given; the possessions of the great lords continued, but the families of freeholders in 1411 had mostly parted with their property before 1630. New names therefore appear in the present return, and the number was increased by the division which had taken place among the middle classes of lands once held by the monastic orders.

The persons summoned for payment were satirised in some Hallamshire verses—

“Come all you farmers out of the country,  
Carters, ploughmen, hedgers, and all—”

And these lists show a large number of yeomen and other families in our county, who did not appear at the visitation of 1634, and yet were owners of land of the amount required for knighthood. We find among them, however, many whose rise into the class of yeomen and gentry had taken place during the preceding two centuries, and many whose descendants are still freeholders amongst us.

One example may be mentioned. On the 4th February, 1562, died William Cobden, the younger, leaving a son, John, then 8 years and 7 months old, and a widow, having devised to her during the son's minority forty acres of land, 20 acres of pasture, and four acres of meadow, and common of pasture on the Downs in Westdean, called *Archery*, late parcel of the Hospital of Arundel, worth, by the year, 66<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> 7<sup>2</sup>;<sup>72</sup> for this same property, as worth £40 a year, the descendant<sup>73</sup> was fined for knighthood, although his name is not in the visitation of 1634. For the same property also another William Cobden voted in 1734, Richard Cobden voting for a freehold at Midhurst.

The names of other families of whom similar notice might be made will occur to the readers of these pages.

<sup>72</sup> Escheator's account, 4th Eliz.

<sup>73</sup> Thomas Cobden was a contributor

of £25 to the fund raised to resist the Armada. Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. i., p. 34.

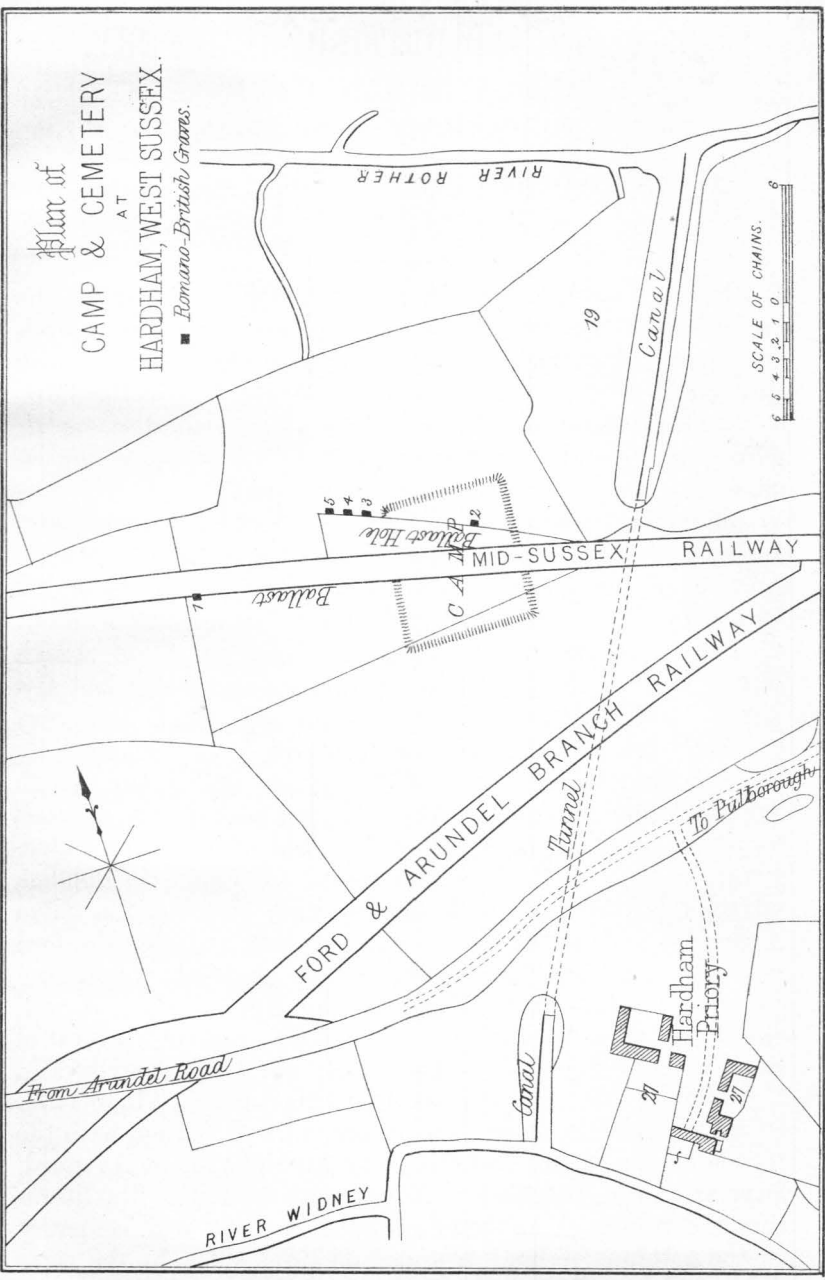
ON A ROMANO-BRITISH CEMETERY,  
AND A ROMAN CAMP,  
AT HARDHAM, IN WEST SUSSEX.

By W. BOYD DAWKINS, Esq., B.A., OXON, F.G.S.,  
H.M. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.  
[READ AT BRAMBER, 14TH AUGUST, 1863.]

I.—INTRODUCTION.—THE more carefully we examine the antiquities of our country, the more we wonder at the marvellous energy that the Romans displayed in almost every nook and corner of it. In remote parts of Wales, and in the Lowlands of Scotland, their villas have alike been discovered; while in England they argue wealth and security, which we miss till the reign of Henry the Eighth. If we turn to our mineral resources, we find that they have anticipated a great many of our recent discoveries. They extracted gold out of the quartz rock of South Wales,<sup>1</sup> iron out of the Devonians of the Somerset and Devon border, and lead out of the lime-stone of the Mendip Hills; in all of which places their works have been resumed during the last few years. Their roads, in many places still used, and very generally traceable through the pastures in dry summer by the difference in the colour of the grass, and in the plough lands by the difference in the soil, are perhaps the greatest results of their engineering skill. And of them the Stanestreet, or high road from Chichester (Regnum) to London, stretching over the chalk downs, and piercing the Silva Anderida, and with villas on either side as far as the ford over the Arun at Pulborough, and in its tombs reminding us of the approach to Rome by the Appian way, is well deserving of a monograph. The road itself and several of the camps that defended it have already been described in the works of this society by Mr. Peter Martin (vol. xi., p. 127). Of the antiquities on either side, the villas at Bignor, with the tessellated pavement, and the stone sarcophagus at Avisford, have also been described. Now I wish to add to its literature the results of an examination of a camp and cemetery on the isthmus of land bounded on three sides by the river Arun, and its affluents the Rother and Widney, formerly part

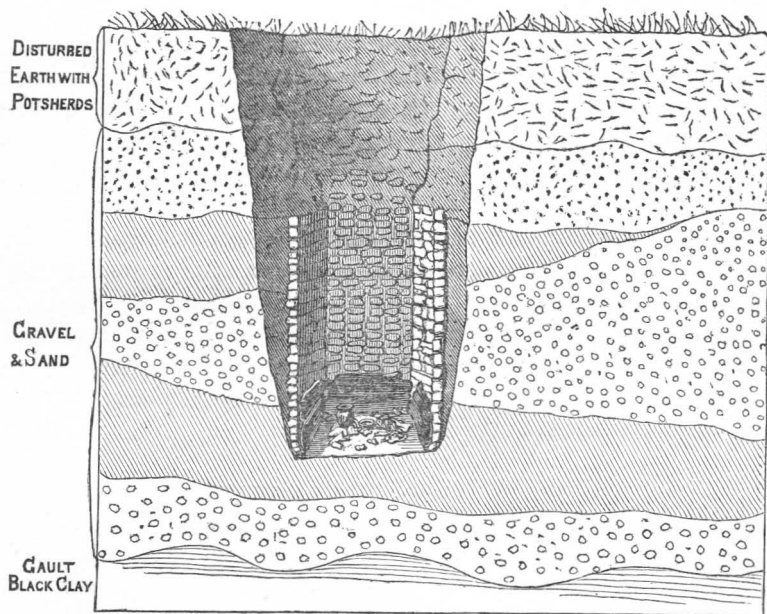
<sup>1</sup> See Murchison's *Siluria*. 8vo.

Site of  
CAMP & CEMETERY  
AT  
HARDHAM, WEST SUSSEX.  
■ Romano-British Graves.



of the domain of Hardham Priory, and situate close to the Stane-street, before it crosses the Arun and plunges into the Weald. The Central Sussex Railway passes through both Camp and Cemetery, and in the course of its construction some years ago afforded urns and other remains, which Mr. Peter Martin has briefly noticed in one of his papers. But up to the time of my visit by far the greater portion of the antiquities found had been thrown away by the workmen.

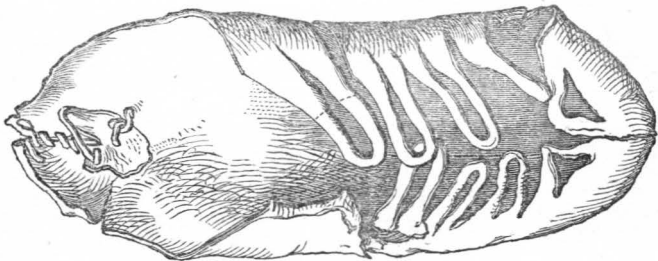
II.—DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES.—On walking along the Railway near Hardham, and in the direction of Petworth, in the course of the Geological Survey in June, 1863, I was much struck by the thickness and blackness of the disturbed mould which rests upon the gravel in the ballast-hole that is now being worked—two characteristics which I have found to indicate invariably the former presence of man in the neighbourhood. The numerous potsherds, also, scattered about, made me think the place worthy of a close investigation.



GRAVE NO. 1 OF GROUND PLAN.

Selecting, therefore, a place on the left-hand side of the line, where the dark earth dipped suddenly into the gravel to a depth of 10ft., which was clearly undisturbed on either

side, I set some men to work. In a few minutes an oaken plank was visible, and, on removing this, two other planks, at right angles to it, and respectively "halved on" to it at the corners, together with fragments of an oaken lid, the whole presenting a section of a square oaken box, full of black clay, mixed with sand and containing flints broken by the hand of man. As I carefully cleared this out, close to the east side of the chest were several fragments of roughly-tanned leather, soft and flexible, like ordinary wash-leather, and on a platform of flints a rudely-fashioned cinerary urn, containing burnt human bones, with a shallow dish or patera at its side. Both were composed of dark ware, and both were standing upright, in their natural positions. Underneath both was a layer of black vegetable matter, which probably consists of box or palm, or, possibly, of flowers. Close to them were three horn-cores, of the small domestic British short-horn—the *Bos longifrons* of the naturalists—one of which, from its size, probably belonged to a bull. A few broken bones also, of the same species, were found, and a lower jaw, containing teeth that indicated a young animal not more than two years old. Besides these also was one of the incisors of a pig, and a portion of the jaw of a horse. As we advanced with the work, coarse potsherds, one fragment of beautiful Samian ware, without figures or inscription, two round stones, one of flint the other of sandstone, were found, together with a mass of a white chalky substance. In the south-west corner was a pair of sandals, with the part corresponding to our "upper leather" curiously cut, and each composed of one piece of leather. One of these is quite perfect, and still retains the laces at the toe and heel. Neither was intended to bear nails.



SANDAL FOUND IN GRAVE NO. 1.

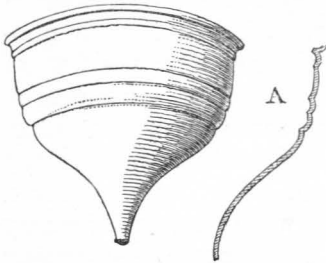
Having now cleared out the entire contents, we found that the chest was perfectly square,<sup>2</sup> each side, composed of two planks, being 2ft. 4in. long and 1ft. 4in. high. Each plank, in thickness 1½ inches, was hewn out of a solid block of oak with an adze, and presented no saw-marks. The chest was not covered in at the bottom with oak, but rested directly upon a layer of grey sand. The accompanying woodcut of the cist of No. 1, taken from a photograph, shows its structure and the relative position of its contents. On taking it out a section of a rude arch of unhewn stones was visible, springing from the same level as the bottom of the chest, and built to support the weight of the superincumbent earth. The top had given way, as the stones were uncemented with mortar, breaking the cinerary urn in its fall. A brilliant blue colouring matter was disseminated through the entire contents, covering the flints, pottery, sandals, and the interior of the chest, and penetrating into the tissues of the bones and teeth, in the latter of which it assumed a crystalline form. On examination it proved to be phosphate of iron, resulting from the decomposition of animal remains in contact with oxide of iron. (See woodcut, p. 53.)

A few days after I had explored this grave, I was informed by a workman that there was a second, undisturbed, on the north side of the ballast-hole. (No. 2 of ground plan.) On going immediately to the spot, I found a square box somewhat larger (4 feet by 4) than the former, and, like it, without a bottom. Near the east side a small vessel of dark ware, and a large vase of a fine slate-coloured ware, ornamented with circles and right lines in glaze, and with beautifully-moulded lip and handle, were standing upon a platform of stones, covered, as in the former case, with a layer of vegetable matter. Close to them were three horn-cores of *Bos longifrons*, a fragment of leather, and an iron nail. The black clay, mixed with sand, contained numerous

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Roach Smith records a parallel case to this. In making a sewer in the centre of Moorgate Street, a square pit or well was discovered, with the sides composed of planks. It contained a number of vases (some figured by Mr.

Roach Smith, Cat. of Mus. of Lond. Ant. Soc. 1854. Plate v.), a coin of Allectus, an iron hook, and the iron handle of a bucket. The vases presented the appearance of having been packed in clay.—Archæologia, vol. xxvii. p. 148.

pieces of pottery and fragments of flint, and was highly charged with carbon. Being obliged to work by moonlight with a hammer, my examination of this grave was necessarily most imperfect: and, on going to the place early in the morning, I found that the contents had been removed as ballast. A wine funnel of black ware, a pear-shaped vase, a fragment of a



A MOULDING.

bent iron rod, and a bronze pin were, however, rescued. All were from the west and undisturbed side. Woodcut No. 2 of the preceding plate, shows the relative position of the contents.

A third chest that I examined had unfortunately been disturbed before I could get to the spot. From it I obtained numerous

fragments of vases, and two horn-cores of *Bos longifrons*. In place of a platform of flints, the cinerary urn, ornamented with incised zig-zags, stood upon a Roman brick (21 inches by 10 by 1.5). The chest, of similar construction as the two described above, was covered on the outside with a layer of peroxide of iron, which perhaps may indicate the former existence of a covering of iron.

A fourth also, and a fifth chest, which I examined, though not before they had been disturbed, and in great part removed by the workmen, differed in no important particular from the rest. In both there was a platform of flints. The latter of them was of larger size than the rest (6 feet by 6 by 6), and its angles were strengthened by upright and transverse oaken beams. The oak of these was sufficiently sound to make very good walking-sticks.

III.—REMAINS FOUND.—On visiting the place from time to time during the next fortnight, I obtained numerous vases from other graves, which I had not time to examine. A bronze fibula also of very simple workmanship, merely a piece of twisted bronze wire, was also found.

1. *Sandals*.—(Woodcut, p. 54.)—Of all the remains, the *sandals* found in grave No. 1 of ground-plan are the most interesting, from their wonderful preservation. They were of the same pattern, and composed each of one





POTTERY, &c., FOUND IN GRAVE NO. 1.



OAKEN CHEST OF GRAVE NO. 2.  
(Shewing the Urns, &c., *in situ*).

piece of leather. At the toes each was fastened by a leather thong, which is visible in the wood-cut. Behind this are five strips of leather with pear-shaped holes cut<sup>3</sup> in them, and intended to be fastened over the upper part of the foot and the instep. At the heel is a large hole, with a slit behind it, which is laced up with a thong. To this portion, and the heel, a quantity of open leather work, was attached, intended to cover the ankle, and the lower part of the leg, which, unfortunately was so rotten that it fell to pieces in a day or two after its exhumation. The length of each sandal is 10 inches, the breadth 4 inches. The lower surface was completely free from all marks of wear. It is possible that these were deposited along with the ashes of the dead, from a belief similar to that prevalent among the ancient Germans and Scandinavians (*Worsaae*), and expressed also in a Yorkshire tradition that the soul of the deceased had "to pass through a great lande full of thornes and furzen"<sup>4</sup>—(*Aubrey*).

In the *debris* taken out of the other chests I detected scraps of leather which probably formed part of sandals destroyed by the carelessness of the workmen. In all the graves but the first they had removed the south side of the chest, and a portion of its contents, before I examined it. In grave No. 1, the sandals were found in the south-west corner. If, therefore, they occupied the same position in the other chests they would certainly have been destroyed. As the cinerary urns, the pateræ and the horn-cores of oxen were placed precisely in the same relative position, in all probability, the sandals of No. 1 were also present. In the stone sarcophagus at Avisford, already alluded to, they were found lying side by side in one of the corners.

2. *Pottery*.—The cinerary urn of No. 1 grave is of coarse dark ware, and of rude workmanship, and without ornament of any kind, and contained, among other calcined human bones, the distal end of a humerus. That on the contrary of No. 2 is of very elegant form, and of fine smoke-coloured

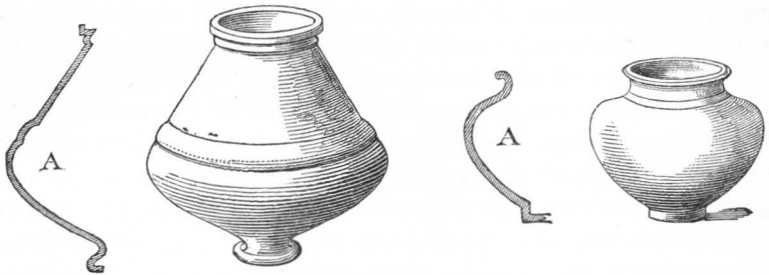
<sup>3</sup> The sandals figured by Mr. Roach Smith (*Catalogue of Museum of London Antiquities*, 1854. 8vo. Pl. ix.) are far more elaborately cut.

<sup>4</sup> Addison probably obtained his idea "of a huge thicket of thorns and brakes,"

"designed as a kind of fence or quickset hedge to the ghosts it enclosed," in his beautiful story of Marraton's visit to the Spirit-world, from this tradition.—See *Spectator*, 56.

ware, with a beautifully moulded rim, and handle, and ornamented with right lines in glaze. That of No. 3, in condition fragmentary, is also of fine dark ware, and with an elegantly turned rim; it is without handles. Its bands, of incised zig-zag ornamentation, are similar to those on a vase found in a cromlech at L'Ancrese in Guernsey.<sup>5</sup>

The perfect patera found in No. 1 grave, and the fragments from the others, were of fine dark, thick ware. The wine funnel (woodcut, p. 56) found in No. 2 is also of black ware, and is ornamented with mouldings. It is 5·5 in. high, and 6 wide. Of the other two vases from No. 2, one is small (3·5 in. by 4·5), the other of thick grey ware, measuring 6 in. by 6; both have a lip, and are ornamented with mouldings.



A. MOULDING.

Of the other vases, two of fine dark ware measuring respectively 3·2 by 2·7, and 6 by 7 inches are ornamented with a series of bosses arranged quincuncially in the one, vertically in the other. A vessel of fine red ware also exhibits a pattern similar to the latter of these; Mr. Roach Smith has met with the same pattern on some vases found at Upchurch.<sup>6</sup> Of fine red ware also are two vases without a moulding round the rim, the one (4 in. by 4·5) without ornament, the other adorned with two rows of small vertical incised lines.

A small vase (2·8 by 3·4) of fine dark ware, with moulded rim, shows a fine incised pattern, in right lines, identical with that figured by Mr. Roach Smith in his catalogue.<sup>7</sup> Sir Richard Deane Colt Hoare also gives drawings of similar

<sup>5</sup> See p. 84. Note of Primeval Antiquities of Denmark, by J. J. A. Worsaae, translated by W. J. Thoms. 8vo. 1849.

<sup>6</sup> Tom. Cit. P. 20.

<sup>7</sup> Tom. Cit. Pl. v., fig. 5; also p. 18.

patterns on Celtic vases of the rudest form, from barrows in Ashton Valley, near Goodford, Corton Sutton, Winterbourne Stoke, and Stonehenge. At Yarnton, in Oxfordshire, I have also met with it associated with skeletons buried in a sitting posture. I have seen it also in the ancient village of Standlake.<sup>8</sup> M. Troyon also figures a closely allied pattern, among the remains found round the pile-dwellings in the Swiss Lakes.<sup>9</sup>

Besides these which I had the good fortune to rescue from destruction, Dr. Taylor, of Pulborough, has two vases from the Hardham Cemetery, the one (14 in. by 8) of black, the other (10 by 10) of fine slate-coloured ware. Both are ornamented with rows of short vertical incised lines resembling those on the vase of red ware mentioned above. I have also seen from the same place a small black vase, with a spout-like protuberance or rudimentary handle belonging to an inn-keeper at the Three Bridges Station, and a small black vase bearing rows of the small incised lines, belonging to Mr. W. Harvey, F.S.A., of Lewes. In the Brighton museum also there is a vase of fine slate colour, ornamented with rows of vertical bosses, together with a large amphora, 5½ feet in circumference. About the latter I was able to glean a few interesting details from the workmen who discovered it at Hardham. They found it, they told me, with the mouth downwards in a hole that was "steined all round like a well." With the exception of a coin of Hadrian, and another Roman coin, it contained nothing but a quantity of dark matter, which, in all probability, consisted of the ashes of the dead. Whether it was enclosed in an oaken chest or not is open to considerable doubt, as the evidence of the men on that point was by no means consistent. Before it had been used for sepulchral purposes, it had lost its neck and handles, and a crack, which must have rendered it useless for holding wine, prevented from extending by two leaden rivets, was probably the cause of its being used to cover human ashes. This curious perversion of an amphora from its proper uses is paralleled by a similar case at Colchester, where an amphora was found with the neck sawn off and

<sup>8</sup> For a description of this village, see Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries, vol. iv. p. 93.

<sup>9</sup> Habitations Lacustres des temps anciens et modernes. 8vo. Pl. xiii. fig. 1.

replaced after the urn, lachrymatory, two lamps, a number of iron nails, and a coin of the "second brass," with a head of Faustina, junior, had been deposited inside.<sup>10</sup>

3. *Metallic Remains.*—Of the metallic remains, the round bent iron rod found in No. 2 more strongly resembles a portion of the handle of a bucket than anything else.<sup>11</sup> A small bronze pin, slightly broader at one end than the other, and adorned with zig-zags, probably formed part of a style. The bronze fibula has already been noticed.

4. *Organic Remains.*—The organic remains buried along with the urns, with one exception, present no features worthy of notice in this place. They formed part, in all probability, of the funeral feast, or were placed in the tomb that the soul of the deceased might not faint in its journey to the world of spirits. The occurrence of *Bos longifrons*, or the British short-horn, is what one might reasonably have expected if any remains of animals were found. In Britain, almost universally, wherever there are traces of Roman or Celt, the remains of this extinct species of ox are to be met with; and there can be no reasonable doubt of its domestication at a very early period, probably long before the Roman Invasion. Both in time and space it had a most extended range. In France it is found in great abundance associated with the remains of man, and in Switzerland it formed a considerable portion of the food of the dwellers on piles.<sup>12</sup> In England it is associated with rude pottery unturned in the lathe, which in the main is of an earlier date than the fine lathe-turned Roman pottery. Throughout France, Germany, and Switzerland, it is found in the peat, and in river-bed deposits, and universally in our own country. And, on Professor Owen's authority, it occurs in the older beds of the Newer Pliocene at Clacton.<sup>13</sup> The time of its disappearance is by no means clearly made out; but, so far as I know, it has not been found in this country associated with Saxon remains. Whether or not it be the ancestor of our domestic ox (*Bos Taurus*), or whether "the stupendous and

<sup>10</sup> See Dr. Wright's "Celt, Roman, and Saxon," p 306

<sup>11</sup> See Mr. Roach Smith—Tom. Cit. p. 17; and Worsaae, Tom. Cit.

<sup>12</sup> M. Troyon, Tom. Cit. See also "Fauna der Pfahlbauten," by Dr. Rüttemeyer.—*B. Brachyceros.*

<sup>13</sup> *Elephas Antiquus* (Falc.) and *Rhinoceros Megarhinus* (Kaup.) are among the mammalian remains found in that deposit, along with the Irish elk and the red deer.

formidable *Urus*," as Professor Bell suggests, be the original stock, is altogether an open question. The intimate association, however, of *Bos Longifrons* with the remains of the Romanized Britons, in their rubbish heaps, their camps, and their tombs, disproves the truth of Professor Owen's view, "that the herds of the newly-conquered regions (in Britain) were derived from the already domesticated cattle of the Roman colonists,"<sup>14</sup> or in other words that the *Coloni* brought their own breed of cattle along with them, and naturalized it in Britain, where it had been before unknown. No remains of any such breed have yet been found, and of other breeds besides *Bos longifrons*, the *Urus* has alone in one or two cases been associated with Roman remains. The blood of both these species contributes in all probability to form our domestic breed; but this has been so affected, by repeated crossings, that the original stock is quite obscured.<sup>15</sup>

IV.—MODE OF SEPULTURE.—The mode of sepulture observable in the five graves which I explored at Hardham, and confirmed by remains obtained by the workmen from other graves, seems to be, on the whole, very nearly uniform. A hole was first dug in the sandy gravel to a depth varying from 5ft. to 10ft., and lined carefully with a mixture of sand, flints, and black clay. Into this an oaken chest, without a bottom, was deposited, and surrounded on all sides by a rude masonry composed of stones, in which clay supplied the place of mortar. Then, at the bottom of the chest so deposited, a layer of clay was put, on the top of which, on the east side, was a platform of rough flints covered with leaves or flowers. On this was placed the urn, containing the ashes of the deceased, a shallow dish or patera, the relics of the funeral feast, or food placed for the dead—broken bones and horn-cores of oxen, remains of horses and of pigs. The latter, in every case, belonged to animals of a tender age. Vessels of various kinds were next put in, probably for the use of the deceased in the spirit world—funnels for his wine, *ollæ*, and other vases, in proportion to his wealth and the love his friends bore him, together with the *fibulæ* he wore, and

<sup>14</sup> See Fossil Mammals. 1845. 8vo. p. 500.

<sup>15</sup> The dog, cat, and sheep are similar instances of man's power in so modify-

ing the original stock, that now to attempt to identify it is merely an idle speculation.

various utensils of iron and bronze—pins and the like. At the south-west corner, also, a pair of new sandals was placed. The cover of oaken planks was then placed over the chest, and a quantity of clay placed upon it to support the rude arch, which was now built up, the earth was again thrown in, and the funereal rites were ended. The fact that the fragments of the oaken covers were in every case in contact with the urns, proves that the chests were not originally filled up to the top with the mixture of clay, sand, and flints, as they were when I examined them. Had this been the case, the covers would have been in their proper position, however much they may have been decayed, and the crown of the arch would not have fallen. The mass of clay and sand in each at the time of its discovery is derived in all probability from the interval between the cover and the crown of the arch, which, at the time of sepulture, must have been occupied by something to support the latter, built, as it was, without mortar. Each tomb had its sides facing the four points of the compass.

These details were slightly modified in two cases; in one grave a cracked amphora was inverted over the ashes of the deceased, without patera or cinerary urn; in a second, far larger than the rest, the chest was supported at the corners by stout upright and transverse beams of oak.<sup>16</sup>

V.—ROMAN CAMP.—The Roman Camp close by (see ground plan), like the Cemetery, situate on gravel and probably near the place whence the Romans obtained ballast for their road to the west, is very nearly a perfect square (140 yds. by 145 yds.) with a vallum not more than four feet high, and with each side facing the four magnetic points of the compass. It is 36ft. above the level of the River Arun. The ditch to the west is full of fragments of pottery, ashes, bones, and other things usually found in an old dust-heap.

VI.—APPROXIMATE DATE.—The only clue to the date of

<sup>16</sup> I have deposited the oaken chest found in No. 1 grave in the Brighton Museum with its entire contents—pottery, sandals, etc.—arranged in the order in which I found them. The other vases I have divided between the Museum at Brighton and Lewes. If the smell of

wine be detected in any of the vases in the former place, it must be attributed to libations poured to Bacchus in a picnic of the 19 century, and not to any traces of must that they may have contained at the time of sepulture.

the cemetery is the coin of Hadrian, found inside the amphora. It is not probably older than A.D. 172, in which year Hadrian succeeded his adopted father, Trajan, and it may be of any date down to the invasion of Aella. The presence of graves inside the camp, among which was that containing the amphora, may perhaps show that the camp was disused before the cemetery encroached upon it.

VII.—WHY ROMANO-BRITISH.—But it may be asked why call these remains Romano-British instead of Roman? Simply for this reason, that the ware, in texture and in form Roman, and with one exception turned in the lathe, exhibits patterns in right lines that are found on pottery undoubtedly Celtic. The fibulæ, the coins, and the camp are essentially Roman, while fragments of red ware, if not Samian, and imported, are very good imitations by a British workman. The red brick supporting the urn in No. 3 grave is similar to those in the Roman walls of Pevensey Castle (Anderida). Roman arms made way for Roman civilization, and the provincials, while retaining a great many of their national customs and fashions, adopted most of the useful arts of their conquerors.

VIII.—FLINT IMPLEMENTS.—Flint flakes, and rudely chipped pieces of flint, were discovered in most intimate association with the potsherds, both occurring in the dark, disturbed earth which varies from three feet to a foot in thickness throughout the section made by the railway; one small circular fragment (0·7 inches in diameter) is curiously chipped all round. Their presence may, perhaps, indicate a prior occupation of the spot by the Celts: an hypothesis which the favourable position of the isthmus—on the gravel, and within reach of water and fish, and easily defended—may perhaps justify. That flint implements, on the other hand, were used by the Romanized Britons, is proved by the discovery of flakes and other implements in the Camp at Worle Hill, near Weston super Mare, by my friend, the Rev. F. Warre.<sup>17</sup> The balance of evidence therefore is, perhaps, in favour of the flint implements here, being of the same date as the associated Romano-British pottery.

<sup>17</sup> They have been lately found in Auvergne along with Roman Remains at Gergovia, by my friend and colleague, Mr. C. Le Neve Foster, F.G.S.

I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Figg, F.S.A., for the copy of the parish map, which forms the basis of the ground plan.



IX.—HARDHAM CHURCH.—At the north-east and south-east corners of Hardham Church, within a short distance of the camp, are Roman tiles with a waved pattern, which evidently once formed a portion of a pavement. They were probably obtained from the ruins of a Roman station or villa in the neighbourhood, which were utilized by the Norman builders of the church. The masonry of the church is indeed in great part composed of materials so derived.

X.—CONCLUSION.—In conclusion, I will only add that in my opinion there are few places in Sussex more worthy of a thorough examination than the area covered by the cemetery and camp, and especially the south-eastern portion of the latter, between the railway, and the vallum on the south. With the exception of a small ditch which yielded a quantity of Roman remains, the ground is quite undisturbed. The very situation of the isthmus, on the borders of the Silva Anderida, traversed by an important highway leading to the capital, and with a free communication with the sea by the Arun, offers peculiar advantages which could not have been overlooked by the founders of Constantinople and London; and I feel sure that a more careful examination, than I was able to give, will bring to light most important remains, at an expense comparatively trifling. It could not fall into better hands than those of the Sussex Archæological Society.

---

EXTRACTS FROM DOCUMENTS  
ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE  
SUFFERINGS OF THE QUAKERS IN LEWES.

---

BY WILLIAM FIGG, F.S.A.

---

MUCH has been written at various periods, upon persecutions inflicted by the professors of the Roman Catholic religion upon those persons whose views differed from their own, and, on the other hand, much has been said concerning the hardships endured by Roman Catholics at the hands of Protestants when the spirit of persecution was unhappily in the ascendant amongst them. But there is another phase under which this spirit had shown itself, namely, where one body of Protestants had become the oppressors of other Protestants, and had endeavoured to the utmost of their power to make men religious by *Act of Parliament*. This was especially the case in the seventeenth century, when the people called Quakers were subjected to the most cruel and wanton persecutions by those in power, whether of the Church of England or Presbyterians. Among the records of this latter oppression, perhaps the most copious and authentic are contained in the volumes by Joseph Besse, published in MDCCLIII., in which the "*sufferings of the People called Quakers for the Testimony of a Good Conscience from the Time of their being first distinguished by that name in the year 1650, to the time of the Act called the Act of Toleration, granted to Protestant Dissenters in the first year of the Reign of King William the Third and Queen Mary, in the year 1689.*"

These people appear to have suffered severely for conscience sake, mentally, bodily, and pecuniarily, and with great patience; their tormentors were continually molesting them, and

ever seeking some new means of annoyance. Besse, in his preface to the reader, speaking of these troubles, says—"Those only who have weighed the Earth with its transitory Possessions, Pleasures, and Delights, in the Balance of the Sanctuary, where they have been found even as nothing, and *lighter than Vanity*, who know their affections weaned from things that are below, and set on things that are above, *who are dead*, and whose *Life is hid with Christ in God*, are made strong in the Lord, and enabled to suffer cheerfully for his name and Truth's sake, not being *moved at these light afflictions, which are but for a moment*, knowing that they are *thereunto appointed*, and that for their Encouragement God hath promised, *When thou passest through the Waters I will be with thee, and through the Rivers they shall not overflow thee. When thou walkest through the Fire, thou shall not be burnt, neither shall the Flames kindle upon thee, for I am the Lord thy God, the Holy One of Israel, thy Saviour.*"

Animated by such sentiments as these, and each one encouraged by the example of his brother, the sufferings which these people underwent in the maintenance of their peculiar religious views and opinions were very great, and such as but few persons are now aware of; showing in every possible way the honesty with which they held those opinions for which they suffered for a period of nearly forty years. Besse says, alluding to the several kinds of annoyance they were subjected to, and the patience displayed by them during the turmoil of a religious persecution of such long duration, "A measure of this holy faith, and a sense of this divine support, bore up the spirits of the People called *Quakers*, for near forty years, to stem the Torrent of Opposition, equally testifying against *prophaness* and Immorality on the one hand, and *Superstition* and *will-worship* on the other. Nor could it be expected that a Testimony levelled both against the *darling Vices* of the *Laiety*, and the *forced Maintenance* of the *Clergy*, should meet with any other than an unkind reception. The messengers of it were entertained with *Scorn* and *Derision*, with *Beatings*, *Buffetings*, *Stonings*, *Pinchings*, *Kickings*, *Dirtings*, *Pumpings*, and all manner of Abuses from the rude and ungovernable Rabble; and from the Magistrates, who should have been their Defenders, they met with *Spoiling of*

*Goods, Stockings, Whippings, Imprisonments, and Banishments, and even Death itself."*

In the second page of the Book of Sufferings we have a striking instance of lawless proceedings in the case of Joseph Fuce at Arundel, showing the mode of banishment.

"And this same yeare (1655) the said Mayor, Thomas Ballard, and others with him, and the Constable George Penfold and John Serle, sent to the house of the said Nicholas Rickman to make search for vagabonds and wandering persons (whose mallice, notwithstanding their pretence, was Realy at the Servant of the Lord, Joseph Fuce, who was then in the said house), there being then an order for the takeing up of Idle wandering Persons for the voyage to Jamaica; soe they entered the house, and as soone as they came in they layed hands on the Just man Joseph Fuce, and had him away Imediately to the Georg Inn, in Arundel, before the said Mayor and others, where notwithstanding an account was given by him, to any needful question, as to his place of abode, his Relations, and his Imployment he then was about (w<sup>ch</sup> was to Declare the Truth), whereby to give them any Just Satisfaction. Yea, and although his Place of Birth was within a few Milles of that Towne, yet the said Mayor, without any Regard at all to him, Judged in Plain words that he was not a Person fitt to Live in the Comonweale, as he said, but a vagabond, and soe fitt to be sent away, which was accordingly put in Execution, he beeing put into Company with a vile Crue (which were then taken by the aforesaid order), and soe sent to Portsmouth to be shiped to Jamaica."

The above description of the transactions concerning the Quakers in various counties in England does, in most respects, to apply to Sussex, and particularly to the Town of Lewes, where the "rude rabble" distinguished themselves by the "*barbarities exercised upon the Friends.*"

Besse says, under the year 1682, "Many of this people were committed to prison about this time at a Quarter Sessions, where *Sir George Jefferies* was Chairman; but not long after the following letter was sent to the gaoler at Horsham, by one of the Justices," from which it is evident the magistrates were conscious of the innocence of those committed by them to prison.

“MR. BRYAN,—I, yesterday, received a Letter from *Sir George Jefferies*,<sup>1</sup> who was Judge of the Court by whom the *Quakers* that under your Custody were committed, to this effect: *That they might have all lawful Favour that could be showed.*

“Therefore, my desire to you is, to give them what Liberty you can without Danger to yourself, which, if it can be granted them, I will pass my word for their Return at what time soever you remand them: Which is all at present, from

“Your Friend,

“HENRY GORING.”<sup>2</sup>

The immense amount of extortion practised upon the Quakers, during this period, by all who had the opportunity, is almost beyond conception; still it was all borne by these people with the utmost patience.

The following are instances of the manner in which the clergy did their share of spoilation in the country districts: “Anno 1663.—In this year were taken by Distress for Tithes.

	£	s.	d.
From <i>Joane Scrace</i> , <sup>3</sup> Widow, for £90 demanded, twenty-eight Beasts, worth	-	123	0 0
<i>Henry Bennett</i> , of Weston (Wiston), for £9 demanded, Cattle worth	-	33	0 0
<i>Richard Bonnick</i> , <sup>4</sup> for £3 16s. demanded, a Cow, worth	-	5	0 0
<i>Arthur Stanbridge</i> , for £18 demanded, four Oxen and two Cows, worth	-	33	0 0
<i>John Tugwell</i> , for £1 demanded, a Cow, worth	-	5	0 0
<i>Richard Bonnick</i> , for £1 5s. demanded, a fat Hog, worth	-	2	10 0
<i>William Garton</i> , for £1 demanded, a Mare, worth	-	5	0 0
For £124 1s.,—Taken		£206	10 0

<sup>1</sup> The notorious Judge Jefferies, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and afterwards Lord Chancellor. Grainger says of him—“Law never wore so terrible an aspect as when the pert, insolent, and cruel Jefferies sat upon the bench; who was, without exception, the worst Judge that ever this, or perhaps any other nation, was cursed with.”—*Biograph. Hist.*, vol. iv., p. 308.

<sup>2</sup> He was Chairman at a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at

Steyping, on the 9th and 10th of January, 1681, at which eleven persons were indicted for three weeks' absence from the church. They were fined 3s. each, and refusing to pay the same, were committed to prison.

<sup>3</sup> The Scrases were early members of the Quaker body. They resided at West Blatchington. See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. viii., p. 11.

<sup>4</sup> The Bonwicks, or Bonnicks, lived at Ifield.

Taken also at the suit of *William Priauw*, Priest of *Rusper*:

	£	s.	d.
From <i>Benjamin Matthew</i> , for £3 demanded, three Cows, and a Bullock, worth	-	14	0 0
<i>Richard Stanbridge</i> , for £3 demanded, two Cows, worth	-	12	0 0
<i>John Steer</i> , for £8 demanded, four Cows and Calf, worth	-	18	0 0
		<hr/>	
For £14 0s. 0d.,—Taken	£44	0	0

In the towns the same dishonest and unjustifiable proceedings took place. Many persons were prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for absenting themselves from public worship, and were excommunicated; some suffered imprisonment, and some were heavily fined for the like cause.

Refusal to pay the rates for repairing *steeple-houses* rendered persons liable to be committed to prison by a writ *de excommunicato capiendo*, and refusal to take the Oath of Allegiance subjected those so refusing to be committed to prison. Refusing to bear arms rendered them liable to be fined. False information was sometimes resorted to in order to entrap and expose them. Indeed, there seems to have been scarcely any mode of annoyance which was not resorted to, in order to punish these unfortunate people, mentally, bodily, and pecuniarily, for their excellent conduct in suffering such grievous treatment for "conscience sake."

Besse remarks, under the year 1659, "The *Independent* (Presbyterian) Preachers of those times being no less rigid in exacting Tithes, than were the *Episcopal* Priests after the Restoration of King *Charles the Second*."

---

The following extracts from the archives of the Society are extremely interesting:

"An Account of the First Comeing of the People of God (in score called Quakers) into this county of Sussex, and in what Places they first declared the Truth, and by whome they were first received, &c.

God, Whose Mercyes are over all his Works, and hath had Regard to the Cry of the Poore, and the sighing of the Needy in all Ages, and to the Breathing of his owne seed through all Generations, Did in this, our Day and Age, send forth his

Servants to Preach the Everlasting Gospell of Peace, and Bring the Glad Tidings of Salvation, and Redemption and Liberty to the Captive, and that the oppressed should be sett free, as people came to yield obedience to the heavenly Gift of God, *the Light of Christ Jesus*, as it was made manifest in them.

This Blessed Testimony and Joyful Tidings of Salvation was first preached in the north side of this county of Sussex, about the third month in the yeare 1655, at the Towne of Horsham, by John Slee, Thomas Lawson, Thomas Lawcock; and no man receiving them into his house, some of them Declared the Truth in the oppen market, in a powerfull maner Directing the people to yield obedience to the heavenly Gift of God, the Light of Christ Jesus, as it was made Manifest in them; this was to the Great admiration of some, Yet (as in all ages) the most part reviled, and some stoned them; others counted them mad men, yett all did not Daunt them, nor Stop their Testimony; but they bore all with such meekness and patience as was wonderfull to behold, and after haveing finished their Testimonys for that time, at that place, they Came the Same Day from thence to the house of Bryan Wilkason, who then Lived in a Park at Sedgwick Lodg in Nuthurst parish, about two milles from Horsham, who received them (he being, endeede, the first man that Gave Entrance as well to their persons as to their Testimony). This Bryan Wilkason came out of the North of England not long before, and the next day beeing the first day of the Weeke they had a meeting in his house, where thorow the power that attended their Testimony, the Witness of God in Some were Preached unto, and soe from that time Truth began to Spread it Self in the County of Sussex.

The next meeting after that was at Ifield the next first day following at the house of Richard Bonwick (a Weaver by Trade), who was the first that received them and their Testimony in that place, where was also Convinced Richard Bax (since a Labourer in the Lord's Vinyard now Liveing at Capel, in Surrey), as also Several others; and thus the Lord's work began to prosper.

Soone after that meeting held at Richard Bonwick's the same friends, viz., Thomas Lawson and Thomas Lawcock

(and John Slee as is Suposed), Came to Twinham to Humphrey Killingbecks, and had there a meeting which was very Great and Servisable to the Convincing of Severall and particularly John Grover, the Elder, William Ashfold, and Elizabeth Killingbeck, the Elder.

And about this time, viz., the 3<sup>d</sup> month in the aforesaid yeare, Came Thomas Robinson the Elder, to the Towne of Lewis, and came to a Seeker's meeting held in Southover, neare Lewis, at the house of John Russell, where he Declared the Truth to the Convincement of Ambrose Galloway,<sup>5</sup> and Elizabeth, his Wife, and Stephen Eager, who were then members of the Said Meeting, and he was the means of Extinguishing of that meeting.

Soone after that came (that Memorable Man) Georg Fox, and with him in Company Alexander Parker, to the house of the aforesaid Bryan Wilkason's, where they met with Thomas Lawcock, who being moved to Goe into the Steeplehouse at Horsham, was for the same comitted to Horsham Gaole on the 24th day of the 4<sup>th</sup> Mo: 1655, by Edward Michell and George Hussy,<sup>6</sup> called Justices, where he Remained above a Quarter of a Yeare.

The same first Day Georg Fox had a Meeting at Ninian Brockett's house, att Beeding, and Alexander Parker went to a Baptist Meeting.

And in the same Weeke allso Georg Fox had a Meeting at the aforesaid Bryan Wilkason's house, where one Matthew Caffin, a Baptist Preacher,<sup>7</sup> came and opposed him.

And in the Same Weeke allso Georg Fox and Alexander Parker held a meeting at Ifield, at the house of Richard Bunwick, where was a Great Meeting, and such heavenly Testimonys borne as was to the Convincement and settlement of many, and from that time, and in that parish, was Settled a Meeting on Every first day of the Weeke, which was the first meeting that was Gathered in this County to Sitt Downe together in Silence to wait upon the Lord.

<sup>5</sup> Ambrose Galloway, who figures very prominently among the sufferers, was a Lewes trader of good position, in the parish of All Saints. A tradesman's token issued by him is figured in Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. xi., p. 171.

<sup>6</sup> Mr. Michell was of Stammerham, and Mr. Hussey of Cuckfield.

<sup>7</sup> For an anecdote of Matthew Caffin, see Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. ix., p. 36, in Mr. Lower's Notices of the Miller Family.



Now at the forementioned Meeting there was one Thomas Patching, who then lived at Bonwick's Place, in Ifeild, who Desired Georg Fox, and the other Friends with him, to have a meeting at his house, which was Granted, and he with many of his house Believed; and after that, at that Place, were many Pretious meetings, and there was settled the first monthly meeting that was set up in this County, which was on the last Sixth Day in Every Month, and has Since beene Removed to the house of Richard Bax, at Capell, in Surrey, by Reason of Thomas Patching his Removing from that Place.

Now Thomas Lawcock, beeing brought out of Prison to Sessions, which was then held at Chichester, in his way thither he held a meeting at one William Penfold's and Daniel Gitton's house at Binsted, near Arundell, beeing Accompanied with John Slee and Thomas Lawson, where was convinced Nicholas Rickman,<sup>8</sup> Edward Hamper, William Turner, Tristrum Marten, John Ludgater, and severall others.

And when he Came to the Sessions he was there Sett att Liberty (but did not continue Soe Long), for, Comeing back Accompanied with the two aforementioned friends he had a Meeting at the house of Nicholas Rickman, in Arundell, where he was Declaring the truth to the people, there came one George Penfold, a Cunstable, instigated thereto by one John Beaton, a Presbeterian Priest,<sup>9</sup> and assisted by one John Pellat, and Pulled away the said Thomas Lawcock, and broke up the Meeting, haveing Thomas Lawcock before one Thomas Ballard, Mayor, who was allso a Presbeterian, who Imediately comitted him againe to Horsham Prison, on the third Day of the Eight Month, 1655.

And within a little time after this, Georg Fox and Alexander Parker Came to Stenning, where he was Received by

<sup>8</sup> The family of Rickman, who are found in West Sussex at an early period, were of high respectability at Arundel, Offington, Hellingly, Barcombe, Lewes, &c. The existing representatives are still members of the Society of Friends. There is a brass in Boxgrove Church with the following inscription—" *Orate pro anima Johannis Rykeman, monachi istius loci,*" but without date.

<sup>9</sup> For notices of John Beaton, see Palmer's Nonconformists' Memorial, ii., 159. He died in 1680, and was buried in Wiston church, having been ejected from Kirdford in 1662.

John Blackfan, and he, beeing then Constable of that Towne, Lett them have the Liberty of the Market-house to meet in.

After which they two, viz., Georg Fox and Alexander Parker, Came from that meeting at Stenning to Lewis, where they had again another Meeting at the house of John Russell, in Southover, a Parish Joyning to Lewis, and they travelled from thence Eastward to Warbleton, and them parts.<sup>10</sup>

Quickly after which came Ambros Rigg, and Joseph Fuce, thorow this County, and travelled much amongst us, visiting all the meetings, and served much to the establishing of them and continued their Labours amongst us Severall Yeares.

And here in this place it may be Convenient to Remember the wonderfull Goodness God to Richard Bonwick in particular, who, as is before observed, had the first Settled meeting of this County in his house, for the particulars of which take the following Relation.

This Richard Bonwick and his Wife, both were very Aged and their Labours done, and but low in world (as to outward Estate), and they had allso a Kindswoman more aged then either of them to maintain, and he was very often a Sufferer in the Case of Tythes (as may be seene in the following Relations of friends' Sufferings) for a Little farm of tenn or Twelve pounds a yeare, in which he Dwelt, and had Sometimes one Cow, and Sometimes Two at a Time, Taken from him by the Priest for tythes, and he was allways very Ready to Communicate on all occasions of that Substance that God had given him, and was still very free to friends in his house. Yet (like the Woman's Barell of Meal and the Cruise of Oyle, mentioned in the 1 of Kings, 17 chap: 16 verse), his little did never faile; but he had more at the Day of his Death than he had in the Day that he first Received friends into his house, which was many yeares asonder.

Now, as touching the First Bookes that were Written by Friends, take as followeth:—

1. Thomas Lawson Writt a Booke in answer to one Magnus Bine, then Priest of Clayton, the title whereof was "An Answer to a Dawber with Untempered Morter, &c."

<sup>10</sup> The Quakers afterwards became numerous about Warbleton. Many entries occur in the parish registers there

of persons buried in the Quakers' burial ground. They had also a burial ground at Boreham Street.

2. An Answer by Joseph Fuce to an opposing Baptist, the title whereof was "The Ould Botles' Mouth Stopped, &c," which was Imprinted in the Yeare 1656.
3. Edward Burroughs writt a Booke in Answer to a Manuscript Sent by one Jackson, a Priest, to a parliament-man, full of Invectives against the people of God in Generall, the whole Scope of the matter being Intended to Stir up the then powers in that Parliament, to persecute them, that this Answer was written in the yeare 1659, Intituled, "Satan's Design Defeated," the whole booke may be Seene in the 514 page of the Works of Edward Burroughs.

The Account of the Sufferings commences in 1655, as follows:—

1655.

"here Begineth the Account of the Sufferings of the afore-said People, where it is to be Noted that the Letter S. in the margent on the one Side Denotes Sufferers for the truth, and their Names are Specified in the said margent, and that the Letter P. on the other hand Denotes their persecutors, &c."

Persecutors.

Sufferers.

The first entry relates to the committal of the above named Thomas Lawcock to the "Comon Goale, for Goinge into the Steeple house at Horsham, on the first Day of the Weeke, and Speaking Some Words of Exhortation to the people after the Priest had Done."

The first Entry relating in any way to Lewes occurs under the year 1656 as follows:—

In this yeare also was Richard Luckins, the Goaler of the County Goale of Horsham, Comitted to the house of Correction in Lewis by Richard Boughton, William Freeman, and Thomas Genner (Justices so-called), and there Remained three Weekes, the Crime that was layed to his Charg beeing onely that he had given more Liberty to the people Called

Quakers (who were then in his keeping) than they were willing they should have had, a very Remarkable Cruelty.

On the 21<sup>st</sup> Day of the third month of this yeare, Thomas Patching (of Ifeild?), was comitted to Prison by Will Freeman, Edward Michell, and Richard Yate, or George Hussy, haveing noe other matter Charged against him, but onely the Buying and haveing of Friends' Bookes, which they termed seditious, where he was Confined from Sessions to Sessions for about tenn months time, before he Could be Delivered thence.

In this year (1657) John Pellatt,<sup>11</sup> of Stenning, went into Steeple-house of the Parish of Westminster, where one Joanes, then Priest of the said Parish, was Preaching, the Said John Pellatt being silent till after the Priest had Done his Sermon, and then hee asked him (before the People) Some Questions touching what he had then Delivered, the Priest not answering to them, but Calls out to the People to lay hold of Pellatt, who thereupon haled the said John Pellatt before one Joseph Studley (called a Justice), who lived in the Same Parish, who forthwith comitted him to Prison, upon the Statute made in Q. Marye's Days to Gard her Priests whilst they were at mass; about three months after which he was brought to the Sessions then holden at Lewis, who was there Called to the Barr, and Suretyes for his Good behaviour Demanded of him, who modestly Replied, he was not convinced of any ill Behavior that he had Comitted, upon which the Court ordered the Goaler to take him away, and the Prisoner Pressing to speak something to the Court and People of his hard usage, Was by Severall of the Independent and Presbiterian People of Lewis (who were then Present in Court) violently haled him from the Barr, and Beeing stoped in their way out by a friend in the Court, whose name was Richard Pratt, the aforesaid people in that violent maner, thinking to Drive all before them, endeavoured to throw the said Richard Pratt over the outer Barr, and William Holbeam being then present, Layed his hand on him to Keepe him up from falling fareing least they would have Trampled upon him, for which Brotherly Love William Holbeam was by William Spence, Herbert Morley, Anthony Stapley, Rich: Boughton, and Henry Onsloe

<sup>11</sup> The Pellats were an ancient and wealthy family at Steyning.

(who were on the Bench as Justices) fined three pounds, and John Pellatt was comitted to the house of Correction, and Richard Pratt was with him allso Comitted to the house of Correction for the like Brotherly Love Shewed to John Pellatt, in Stopping of him when the Rude Rable of Professors were Dragging of him to the house of Correction, Nicholas Sheley being then Keeper of the house of Correction.

1658.

A Relation of the Wickedness of Some of the Professors in the Towne of Lewis towards the People of God called Quakers.

The Inhabitants of this Towne have in these two yeares Last Past Dealt very Cruelly to and Wickedly with friends as they have come to and fro to their meetings, and in their meetings there hath been fire Throwen in among Friends Severall Times to the Danger of firing the house, Some friends Receiving much wrong by the Fire, and they allso have throwen in Water, Dirt, and Cowdung upon friends in their Meeting, and have Broke the Glass Windows very much, and have beaten friends as they have Passed to their meetings, and that in Sight of an Officer of the Place who have been present, and beheld such things done as these, and have Rather Incouraged the Wicked then endeavoured to Keepe the Peace.

And at one meeting held in the old Castle Green (now made a Bowling green), at Lewis, the Rude People, the sons of some of the Independents, with Swords, Guns, and Pikes, Running Violently upon Friends as they were Kneeling Downe in Prayer, Wickedly to disturb what they could—None of the officers of the Towne Seeming to take any Notice at all of the Abuse, or to Apease the Rude People, although some were there present.

1659.

In this Yeare (1659) Mary Akehurst,<sup>12</sup> the Wife of Ralph Akehurst, of the Cliff, Neare Lewis, Beeing moved to goe to St Michals' Steeplehouse (soe called), where an Independent

<sup>12</sup> For notices of Mary Akehurst and her halfpenny token, see *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. xi., pp. 176-7.

priest was speaking, she, for Asking him a question, was by people Haled out, and then sent for her aforesaid Husband, who after shee came home, Did so hunch and Pincht her, that she Could not Lift her armes to her head.

The said Ralph again on the seaventeenth Day of the third month of this present yeare, bound the hands and feet of his said Wife and Pinioned her, and then Covered her very hot with Bed-Cloaths, and Soe Kept her for the Space of foure or five houres; this it seems he Did Because She tooke Occasion to Reprove a Hireling priest for Belying her.


Againe, upon the twenty-fifth Day of the Eighth month of this present yeare 1659, the aforesaid Ralph Did Sorely abuse his wife, on which the following Lines were Sent unto two Justices of the Peace (soe called), to Complaine of and to Declare the Same that She might not perish in private, but to Lay it home to them, then in Authority, viz.:

“Whereas Complaint hath beene made unto two of those who are in place to Doe Justice as, Namely, Richard Boughton and Nathaniel Studly, of Cruel Persecution Inflicted upon the body of a Woman in the Clift, neare Lewis, by the hands of a Wicked Tirant, who is called her husband; his Name is Ralph Akehurst, he hath Chained his Wife in a Close back Chamber in his house, between two high bead-steads, with a Great Chain much Like a Timber Chain, Containing thirty-five Links, and a Staple and a Lock, Soe that this Woman cannot move aboute the Roome, or Lye in the Bed without this Chaine, Soe that with wait of itt it hath Done much wrong to her Legg, Besides Blows and Bruses that he hath given her in Executing his Cruelty in putting on of this Chaine, Soe that thereby her body is much Weakened at present, and Murther may ensue if the Lord by his providence doth not Some way for her Deliverance; or fthis man hath promised that he will Never unlock the Chaine from off her, Soe that in all Likelyhood his heart is Bent to Destroy the Body of this Woman Someway, for he hath Attempted her Life, as she hath Said, by endeavouring to Throatle her.

We therefore in obedience to the Lord and his Truth which we owne, We Set this forth to Declare to the World, that if this Woman shall putt off the Body or Sacrifice her Life through his Cruelty, that none Shall hereafter upon Just

grounds say that She hath Destroyed herself, or Done any evil to her owne Body, But Doth freely Desire her Liberty, and that according to the Law of God, and the Law of this Nation, that gives every free-borne Subject their Liberty, Shee having not been Convicted of the Breach of any Law; before any Magistrate of this Comon-wealth, Soe that if Innocent blood be Shead, We shall be Cleare and the guilt Shall Remaine upon the heads which Suffer such things to be Done.”

Subscribed by { MARY AKEHURST,  
MARY COULSTOCK,  
AMBROSE GALLOWAY,  
MARY DAPSON.

 This Paper was not onely sent to two Justices, but a Copy of it was Set upon the Steeplehouse dore in the Clift, and an other on the Market-house Post in Lewis, that thereby it might be made Knowne unto all, &c.

1660.

William Holbem, Walter Scrase, Richard Scrase, John Wenham, Francis Randall, Thomas Brightridg, John Adams, Elner Robinson, Ann Cottingham, Elizabeth Galloway, Elizabeth Hilton, Susannah Cooper, and Stephen Eager, for being at a peaceable meeting of friends of Truth, at Lewis, Worshipping the Lord in Spirit and Truth, were Comitted to Prison by Sir John Stapley, and other Justices (Soe called), the twenty-first Day of the Eleaventh of this Present year, 1660, and there Remained untill they were thence Discharged the ninth day of the first month following <sup>1660</sup> <sub>1661</sub>.

James Mathew, John Scrase, Nicholas Yokehurst, Ambrose Galloway, Thomas Mills, William Yokehurst, William Gereing, Thomas Pettet, Henry Scrase, for being at a peaceable meeting of friends of Truth att Lewis, waiting upon the Lord in the way of his Worship, were Comitted to prison by Richard Bridger and Nisell Rivers the twenty-second day of the Eleaventh month, 1660, and there Remained untill they were thence Discharged the eighth Day of the first month following, <sup>1660</sup> <sub>1661</sub>.

1663.

Stephen Eager, of Lewis, being Complained on by one Ralph Richardson (an Alehouse Keeper) to the said Session in the aforesaid Towne of Lewis, that he Did not Goe to the Steeple-house, was thereupon Called to appear at the Sessions at Michalmass, Soe Called, 1663, then held at Lewis, near unto his own outward dwelling, who not goeing presently a Warrant was issued from the Bench to fetch him, who, appearing before them, was asked if he went to Church as they Call itt; he Replyed he Did Goe to the True Church which was in God, and after Some words pased betwixt him and Them upon that Subject, they in their Wrath to Insnare him asked him if he would Sware Alleigance to the King, who, though he owned Alleigance to the King to be Due, and in the Truth did perform itt, yet because he could not for Conscience Sake Sware, Was Comitted to Prison, and at Michalmas Sessions, Soe Called, 1664, was, with severall others, hereafter mentioned, Run to a *Preamunire*, and upon this Accoumpt (for his obedience to the Comand of Christ, who Saith Sware not at all), he hath Continued a Prisoner above five yeares and a half.

1664.

Ambrose Galloway, Senior, of the Parish of All s<sup>ts</sup> in Lewis, had Taken from him by William Bryant, Churchwarden (Soe called), the Sixth Day of the Second month of this yeare 1664, one piece of Lockram Containing about forty Ells, in persuance of a Warrant to him Directed for Leavying of foure Shillings for the Said Ambrose his Wife not Goeing to their Church foure Sundays (soe Called), at which Time the said Ambrose Galloway was in prison, and had been Soe Long before, haveing three Children and noe body to Looke after them but his Wife.

On the twenty-ninth Day of the third month of this year, 1664, Nicholas Beard,<sup>13</sup> Richard Scrase, Walter Scrase, John Wenham, and William Harrison were Taken waiting upon the Lord at a meeting in Lewis by Captain John Luxford and his Lieutenant Thomas Luxford, with Certain Souldiers who

<sup>13</sup> The ancient family of Beard, of Rottingdean, belonged to the society for several years.



Carried them before Thomas Nutt, a Justice (Soe called), in Lewis, who, not having power aloane to Send them to prison, on their Refusall to swaere, he appointed them to Come before Thomas Dike, George Parker, and Himself, a few Days after, and then they three together tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, who upon their Refusall to Swaere (in obedience to the comand of Christ, were by them comitted to the Comon Goal at Horsham on the Seaventh Day of the fourth month following.

Att the Michalmas Sessions (Soe called), att Lewis, in this yeare, 1664, Nicholas Beard, Richard Scrase, Walter Scrase, John Wenham, William Harrison, John Shutter, Thomas Avery, John Ellis, the elder, William Gereing, William Norton, Moses French, and John Martin, wer sentenced in a *Præmunire*, though very Illegally, unjust, and ungodlily, by Philip Parker, Judg of the Court, who would not Grant them a Cobby of their Indictment, nor Time to Consider of itt, though it was much Desired by them; But he, makeing hast to Doe them mischief he Could, past a Suddain and Rash Sentence, as it were, in a Breath, in a Broken Confused Maner, Telling them that their Goods and Chattells were forfeited to the King for ever, and their Lands and Tennements Dureing Life, and their Bodyes to be Imprisoned Dureing the King's Pleasure, or words to that purpose, in a Disturbed Spirit, that few knew whither it were in Jest or in Earnest, in wrath or in mallice; he was Soe Confounded in him Self, and his Spirit or mind Soe Distracted or unsettled that he past sentence presently after upon a Thief, that he should be Stripped from the Middle Downwards, and whiped untill the Blood appear; but John Pelham, a Justice, that Stood by him, said from the middle upward, and then y<sup>e</sup> Judge Philip Parker said soe to; Soe that he Plainly appeared more fitt to be Taught then to be a Teacher, much less a Judg in Such matters of high Concernm<sup>t</sup> wherein twelve men throug his want of the True Wisdom might have beene Ruined with their Wife's and Children as to their outward Estates and Libertyes, had not the Lord in his Infinite Wisdom provided better things for them, thoug Tenn of them Remained prisoners on that Account about five yeares or more.

John Wenham, one of the Twelve aforementioned, after a

Long Imprisonment, Layd Down the Body a Prisoner the fifth Day of the twelfth month, 1668, haveing beene a Prisoner upon this Account about four yeares and a half.

William Harrison, one of the twelve aforementioned, after neare two years Imprisonment, was Discharged by Nisel Rivers, a Justice, Soe called.

1670.

On the fifteenth Day of the Sixth month of this Year, 1670, William Goaring, a Smith of Lewis, and George Relph, of Lewis, Informers, Took their Oaths before William Spence, Justice (who lived att Mawling, Neare Lewis), that there was a Meeting at the house of Mary Akehurst, in the Clift, Neare Lewis, where was present Henry Scrase, Richard Scrase, Thomas Moseley, John Ellis (of y<sup>e</sup> Clift), Ambrose Galloway, Senior, and his Wife and Daughter, and Jane Eager, and that there was a Preacher, his Name unknown to them; Soe Justice Spence gave forth his Warrant to Leavy upon the Goods and Chattells of Severall persons abovesaid, as follows (viz.), upon Mary Akehurst, Twenty Pounds; Thomas Moseley, fifty and five Shillings; upon Ambrose Galloway, five pounds and fiftē Shillings; upon Stephen Eager, for his Wife's being there, five Shillings; upon Henry Scrase, five pounds five Shillings; upon Richard Scrase, five pounds and five Shillings, and upon John Ellis, fifty and five Shillings, all which Somes were Demanded by the officers of us, But the Informers being Condemned in them Selves, for this their falce Oaths, Did goe to the Said Justice, and Denied that they Did hear any Preacher, but did affirm that there was a meeting; Soe the Justice withdrew his Warrant again, and granted forth a New Warrant upon the Same foresworen Evidence, that he had Taken before, that the officers, to wit, Robert Rosam, Brewer, of the Clift, Robert Lancaster, Mason, James Embrey, Goldsmith, John Homard, Dyer, all of the Parish of the Clift, should Leavy upon the Goods and Chatells of Mary Akehurst, twenty pounds, and these did take away to the value of twenty-nine pounds from her. And from Ambrose Galloway, for fifteen Shillings Demanded, they tooke to the value of three pounds, from Thomas Mosely for five Shillings, they took to the value of Seaventeen Shillings,

from John Ellis for five Shillings Demanded they Tooke the Value of Twenty Shillings, from Stephen Eager for five Shillings Demanded they Tooke Goods to the value of Nine Shillings, from Henry Scrase They Tooke an Ox for Tenn Shill<sup>s</sup> Demanded; for John and Richard Scrase, their being prsent at the said Meeting, Henry Scrase not being then in their Warrant; Ambrose Galloway and Mary Akehurst aforesaid Did Enter their Appeals, and prosecuted the Same att the Next quarter Sessions held at Lewis, where the matter was Tried according to Law, and the Iformers were Cast, and the abovesaid Severall Prsons ordered to have their Goods again. Thus were the Inocent preserved, and the forsworn Informers Shamed, and one of them (to wit) Georg Relf soone fled away from Lewis, being Conscious to himself of his beeing forsworn, and fareing to be by friends prosecuted for Perjury, and to brought to suffer Condign Punishment, and never Came again to inhabit in that Town, which feare was not without a Cause, for had friends Inteded Any thing of Reveng they had advantage Enough given them against these Wicked Informers in the face of the Country, to have brought them to Suffer the Loss of their Ears on the Pillory; but they Rather Chuse quietly to take their own again, and to forgive the Informers for that Wicked Act, thereby Shewing them an Example of Inocency and Self Denyall.

Ambrose Galloway, senior, of Lew: for Refusing to pay to William Snatt, priest of the parish of allhallows, in Lewis,<sup>14</sup> Tithes for Two years of his Dwelling house, which, According to the Custom of the Parish, Doth use to pay one Shilling and foure pence by the yeare, Soe that the Tithe then due by the Demand was but Two Shillings and Eight pence, and on the Eleaventh Day of the Tenth month of this yeare 1670, the Said Priest Sent his maid Servant to Ambrose Galloways shop for two fustain wastcoats for which he was to pay the said Ambrose Galloway Eight Shillings; but he would Never pay him though he were very often Called upon for itt. Soe the unreasonable priest, for Eight groats pretended due, had Eight Shillings.

<sup>14</sup> William Snatt was sequestrator of All Saints' at this date.

On the Tenth Day of the Eleaventh of this yeare, 1670, Ambrose Galloway of Lewis aforesaid had Taken from him by Georg Tye, then Keeper of the White Lyon in Lewis, Two Thin Cheeses worth three Shillings, because he Refused to pay towards the Repair of the aforesaid parish Steeple-house.

1671.

On the fourth Day of the Seaventh month of this yeare, 1671, Came the mass-house Wardens of the Clift, Neare Lewis, with one of the overseers of the said Parish, to the house of Ambrose Galloway, senior, of Lewis, and Said they had a Warrant to Distrain him for five Shillings for the Wife of Ambrose Galloway being att a Meeting at the house of Mary Akehurst in the Clift aforesaid, what time or when they did not shew, nor any warrant; but Benjamin Slutterm, one of the said Mass-house Wardens, Tooke from Ambrose Galloway for five Shillings demanded Thirteen yards and three-quarters of Fustain worth Twelve Shillings and Six pence, and never Returned any Thing again.

On the Same fourth Day of the Seaventh month, 1671, the Constable of Lewis with the mass-house Wardens of the Clift, Neare Lewis, with one of the overseers of the poore of the Said Parish, Came to the house of Stephen Eager in Lewis, and demanded five Shill<sup>s</sup> for his Wife beeing att a Meeting at the house of Mary Akehurst, in the Clift aforesaid, and for his Non-payment they, the Said officers, tooke from him Two Cheshire Cheeses worth Nine Shilling, and Never Returned any thing again.

In the Eleaventh month this present yeare, 1671, Ambrose Galloway, of Lewis, was prsented to the Bishop's Court, held in Lewis, by Robert Smith, Steeple-house Warden, for not Comeing to their Church. Thomas Briggs, Doctor of the Law, Sat Judg, before whom the Said Ambrose appeared being Summoned, he Twice appeared, and was very much Threatened by the Judg, that he Should Suffer Exemplary punishment (the said Ambrose Talking boldly to him, as not fareing his Threats) for his not conforming, and gave order to the Register to Excommunicate him though at the Same Time the said Ambrose was Indicted for the same offence (soe called) at y<sup>e</sup> Assize.

In this Same Eleaventh month, 1671, the said Ambrose Galloway was sued in the Exchequer by William Kemp, of Mawling, near Lewis, an Impropiator, for the Tith of Two Acres of Meadow Land Lying in the Said parish of Mawling, for which portion of Tithes in a Lybill Exhibited against him, the said Ambrose Galloway, itt was valued att to be yearely worth three pounds, when the utmost value of the Rent of the Said Land for one yeare is not above two pounds and Tenn Shillings, Soe the Said Ambrose was Taken with an Atachment, and Carryed to the Goal att Horsham, where he Remained about Eight Weekes; the Accustomed value of the Tithe in that Place is two Shillings the Acre.

here it is to be Noted that at the Last time of Ambrose Galloway aforesaid his appeareing at the Bishop's Court, he had beene for a Day or two before arested at Kemp's Suit; but got Liberty of the Baylif for Soe Small a Time, for w<sup>ch</sup> the Baylif was Greatly blamed for Suffering of him to Come to make his Defence at y<sup>e</sup> Bishop's Court.

#### 1673.

In this yeare Danell Akehurst Came to the Town of Lewis and acquainted Some friends there, and others Neare the said Town, that he had an Intent to goe to the Town of Hasting (which was the place where he was Born), there to have a Meeting of friends, whereupon the time being appointed several friends from thence, and other places, went to hasting, and were assembled to Gether (but the thing seeming New in that Town), the Mayor of the Said Town Came and Disturbed the Meeting, and made prisoners for a Time most of the friends present, and Nicholas Beard, Senior, was put in Prison, and afterwards had his hors Taken away by order of the Said Mayor, which was worth five pounds, and was Taken away for a fine Layd on him for the Said meeting of five shillings.

In the Seaventh month of this yeare, 1673, Thomas Moseley, of the Clift, neare Lewis, was Sued in the Bishop's Court for Tithes, by Thomas Clark, priest of the said Parish, who then Sate Judg in the same Court when his own Cause was Depending; and the Seaventeenth Day of the Seaventh month, 1673, Excomunication was given forth against him the said

Thomas Moseley, and the Next first Day (of the Week) following the said priest Thomas Clark published itt himself, and afterwards Said he would soone have the Said Thomas Moseley in prison, which purpose of his was by the providence of God frustrated, for about the Twentyth Day of the Ninth month This Priest Dyed, and with him Dyed the further prosecution of that Suit, Leaving his wife Care and Charg enough to Bring up her Children.

1675.

About the Seaventh month of this present yeare, 1675, was finished the Building of the Meeting house of Friends, of Lewis, and on the fifth day of the Eighth month following William Snatt, Priest, Living in Lewis, Accompanied with two other priests, and one Robert Smith, a Taylor, Came to a peacable meeting of friends held in their meeting house att Lewis, the said William Snatt Tooke the Names of Severall that were there assembled, and went to Henry Shelly, Called a Justice, and Swore against Severall persons for beeing mett together att the house of Thomas Moseley, which was uterly false, for it was not Thomas Moseley's house, and against a Preacher, his Name unknowne, for w<sup>ch</sup> Thomas Moseley was fined twenty pounds, and the preacher twenty pounds, which fine for the preacher the Justice Layd upon Nicholas Beard, of Rotingdean, Tenn pounds and for himself five Shillings, and three pounds more upon Thomas Moseley, and upon Mary Akehurst, Widdow, seaven pounds and five Shill<sup>s</sup>, and upon Ambrose Galloway, for his Wife being there, five shillings, and upon Elizabeth Shutter five Shillings, and upon Some other persons five Shillings a piece.

upon the tenth Day of the Same Eighth month of this yeare, 1675, The Informers (viz.) James Clark, Register of the Court Called Court Christian, or the Bishops Court, and William Snat, the aforesaid Priest (being both very Wickedly bent and were Resolved, as they themselves Declared, wholly to Root out the Name of a Quaker, about the said Town of Lewis), came again to a peacable meeting of friends held in their usual meeting house in Lewis, and Brought with them Ferdinando Bryant, Constable, who was Keeper of the Starr, and John Delves, who was also a Constable, who Tooke the

Names of Severall Friends, and went to Richard Bridger, Justice,<sup>15</sup> where the said James Clark, William Snat, and one Walter Joanes (who was Servant to the said James Clark, and who used to put him upon the work of Iforming, as well to avoyd the beeing himself Reputed an Informer, which was Looked upon as an odious name, as allso that he might the better Execute his Wicked Designes upon friends, hee beeing over-Seer of the Poore of the Parish of all S<sup>ts</sup>, in Lewis, in which place he Continued three yeares). Soe the fines that were Layd on friends by the Information of the Priest Snat, and his Servant, Walter Joanes, fell allways to be Leavyed by him, beeing overseer of the poore, as the Law Directs, who Seldom Spared them, as may appeare by what follows and as is above hinted, they gave in their Information (in this they were all Joyned together), for beeing mett together in the house of Mary Galloway (mark), this was the Same house that Priest Snat Swore but five days before to be the house of Thomas Moseley, and now he swears itt to be the house of Mary Galloway, although there was noe allteration Concerning the said house, for which Thomas Moseley was fined Nine pounds and fifeteen Shillings, And Ambrose Galloway Nine pound and Tenn Shillings, and for himself and Wife more fifeteen Shillings, and Mary Akehurst one pound five Shillings; and Samuel Baker, of Newhaven, was fined Six pounds thirteen Shillings and foure pence, and Stephen Eager Six pounds thirteen shillings and foure pence, and Severall other persons for beeing at the Said meeting were fined five Shillings apiece, which said fines, as before is hinted, James Clark (who was here an Informer) Leavyed himself that he might the Better feather his Nest; for Tenn pounds and five Shillings Demanded of Ambrose Galloway, of Lewis, he tooke Goods to the value of fourteen pounds and fifeteen Shillings; and from Thomas Moseley for Nine pounds fifeteen Shillings Demanded he Tooke goods to the value of Twelve pounds Six Shillings and Eight pence (the Twenty pounds Imposed for the house, for the first meeting, beeing not then Leavyed); and from Mary Akehurst, a Widdow, that had five Children, for two fines, beeing both Eight pounds tenn Shillings, he

<sup>15</sup> Of Combe Place.

Tooke Goods to the Value of Sixteen pounds and Eighteen Shillings and Tenn pence; and from Elizabeth Shutter, a Widdow, for five Shillings Demanded he Took two Looking Glasses; from Samuel Baker, a Blacksmith, att Newhaven, for Six pounds Eighteen Shillings and foure pence Demanded, was Taken half a Ton of Iron w<sup>ch</sup> Cost Seaven pounds and odd money.

On the Seaventeenth Day of the Same Eighth month of this yeare, 1675, Friends being again mett together att their Meeting-house, in Lewis, Came James Clark, William Snatt, and William Purser, with the aforesaid Constables, Farthenando Bryant and John Delves, and a Lieutenant and an Ensign and two Serjants belonging to the Militia, and allso a great Number of Rude people of the Baser sort, who, with Great violence, Dragged them out of the meeting house, abuseing many, Drawing them in the Streets, Kicking, Bruising, and Beating many, and from some there was Blood Drawen, and Chiefly by the hands of James Clark aforesaid, whose Beast-Like behavior Caused many of the Spectators to Cry Shame of him; this being Done, the aforesaid Informers went to Nisell Rivers, Justice, and gave Information against Severall that were there Assembled, and the Said Justice Imposed by his Warrant these fines following: upon John Songhurst for Preaching twenty pounds; upon the house twenty pounds, to be Leavyed as follows: upon Ambrose Galloway, for the house, foure pounds, and for himself and other persons two pounds five Shillings, all being Six pounds five Shillings, for the which the Said James Clark tooke goods from the Said Ambrose Galloway to the value of Eighteen pounds and Seaven Shillings, it beeing Chiefly Linen Cloath, never measuring any, the said Ambrose Galloway not beeing at home when they that Rifled his shopp, but afterwards gott Leave of the man of the house where the Goods were Lodged to measure as much as he Shewed him, the value of which is above Expressed, never returning any thing againe.

Thomas Moseley beeing fined two pound, w<sup>ch</sup> James Clark Demanded with three pound more for a former fine, the whole Beeing five pounds, for w<sup>ch</sup> he Tooke Goods to the value of Twelve pounds and five Shillings; John Ellis, of the Clift,



being fined foure pounds, the said Clark tooke from him Goods to the value of Seaven pounds and eight Shillings; Thomas Budd, a poore Shepherd, being fined twenty-five Shill<sup>s</sup>, the aforesaid Clark forced into his house, he being not att home, and took away nine pieces of Pewter, Tenn Cheeses, a Potage Pot, a Skillet, a frying pan, and a Bucket, with some other things, his bedd very hardly escapeing, he wanting the Tick to Carry away the Pillage in, but Espying a Sack took that and the Bedd Escaped his hands. From Thomas Robinson, a feltmaker, being fined Twenty Shillings, the said Clark Tooke from him Eight hats. Mary Akehurst was fined tenn shillings Clark Tooke goods to the value of Eighteen Shillings. Mascall Picknoll, of Willingdon, being fined five shillings (mark), The said Clark, without any officer with him (that he might the Better Cover his Cruelty), tooke four Roles of Linen Cloath without measuring any, and Refused to Let them see itt measured. Stephen Manard and his Brother, Nicholas Manard, were fined five Shillings a-piece, Edward Paine Twenty shillings, Samuel Webb, of Alfriston, Twenty Shillings; these last-named fines were never Leaved (as may be suposed), not worth his Time to goe aftor, for the Wickedness of this James Clark was most Executed against his Nearest Neithbours.

Upon the twenty-fourth Day of the Same Eighth month, 1675, Some friends being peaceably met together, Came James Clark, Register, William Snatt, Priest, and William Purser, Informers, Accompanied with the Constables of Lewis and above twelve Souldiers in Armes with their officer as aforesaid, belonging to the Militia, without any regard to their Sabath Day, they drew friends out of the meeting house, abusing many with Blows and cruel Punches, and Set a Guard at the house Dore to Keepe them out, then the aforesaid Clark demanded of Mary Galloway (who then Dwelt in the meeting house), a fine of five shllings, for the which he Tooke Seaventeen New Deal forms that cost Neare three pounds, which forms were not the Goods of Mary Galloway, and Loaded some of the Souldiers with these formes, to carry them along the Towne whither he Did Direct; and when many of the People and Constables were gone, the said Clark Comanded one of the Souldiers to break oppen the Doore of the

house that he might use his will, there being none but two mayds in the house; thus did they Continue for the Space of four weekes with Guards of Souldiers to Keepe out friends from meeting in their own house, in the Streets in the winter Season. Allso the said Clark did upon one of the first Days aforementioned Demanded an other fine of five Shillings of Mary Galloway, for the which he Tooke a new Setle and five deal boards worth twenty Shillings, which were not Mary Galloway's Goods, but belonged to the Meeting house for the Common service of friends; this Clark being a very fat man would soe Labour at Meetings in pulling and thrusting of friends and otherwise abusing of them, that he would often be in a very Great Sweat, which in the winter-time Might have beene prejudiciall to his health, which he Seemed noe ways to feare, nor Indeed the Rage that he was in for the most part Could Let him think of itt; but it pleased the Lord to Continue him for further Tryall to friends, as may appeare in the following yeare.

About the Ninth Month of this yeare, 1675, Ambrose Galloway, the Elder, of Lewis, was cited to the Bishop's Court held in Lewis, to appear three days after Citation. Ambrose Galloway did appear Accordingly at the Time and Place, and there was no Court held that Day. Some time after the Court Decreed Excommunication against the Said Ambrose, never Sending him any other, whereby he might Certainly know when there was Court held, that he might make his Just Defence, but forthwith Denounceth him Excommunicated, and about the twenty Sixth Day of the Ninth Month the aforesaid Bishop Sendeth forth a writt *de Capias Capiendo* to Carry the Said Ambrose to prison for a Contempt.

## 1676.

For a Meeting at Lewis, on the Twelfth day of the Seaventh Month of this yeare, 1676, Severall friends were fined by William Spence, Justice, upon the Information of Walter Joanes and William Purser, Informers, for two preachers forty pounds, and for Severall Persons as hearers five Shillings a-piece; upon John Ellis Tenn pounds five shillings; upon Thomas Moseley Tenn pounds five Shillings; upon Henry Scrase (then living at Bletchington) Tenn

pounds five Shillings; and upon some other persons five Shillings a-piece.

On the fourteenth day of the Ninth month of this yeare, 1676, In the parish of All Saints, in Lewis, were Severall friends presented at the Bishop's Court by George Worrall and Edward Stredwick, a true copy of w<sup>ch</sup> presentment here followeth Soe far as it Concerned friends:—

(Viz). *A Presentment* made by George Worrall and Edward Stredwick, Churchwardens of the Parish of Allsaints, in Lewis, in the County of Sussex, Archdeaconry of Lewis and Diocess of Chichester, upon the Oaths by them taken according to the Laws and Constitutions of the Kingdom of England as followeth (viz.):—

*Imprimis*, our Church with the ornaments and utensells thereunto belonging are in very good Repair and Desent Order.

Item, our Churchyard is well fenced, our parsonage house hath been Demolished beyond our Memory.

Item, our minister is a person of a Sober Conversation and performs his duty soe far as we are able to Judg, Exactly.

Concerning our Parishoners,

We present these persons following for not Coming to their parish Church of All Saints aforesaid, to heare Divine Service and Sermon for these three months Last past (viz.):— Ambrose Galloway, Senior, and Elizabeth his wife, Ambrose Galloway his Sone and Elizabeth Galloway his Daughter, Jane Eager (w<sup>ch</sup> was Sarah Eager, mistaken), for not Coming to Church as aforesaid.

Item, our parish Clerk is a person able and Doth performe his office of Reading and Singing.

We have not any thing Elce p<sup>r</sup>Sentable at present.

Witness our hands this fourteenth Day of

November, 1676.

GEORG WORRALL.

EDWARD SIREDWICK.

And besides the Names of friends there was the Names of thirty-five other persons in the Said parish, and the priest, which by this presentment is said to be a person of Sober Conversation, the same is uterly falce, for he would often be

Drunk and Stay up unseasonable houres in the Night, and his Conversation was with the Wickedest men of the Towne and parish where he Lived, and this priest whose Name was William Snat Did often Joyne with wicked men to persecute friends, and he himself was an Informer Joyned with James Clark the Register, and he Lived at Lewis till the yeare one thousand Six hundred Eighty one, and was much hated by his own hearers for his Wickedness, and Did keepe in his house a Crucifix and other Popish Reliques which was apparently known; he was removed from Lewis to Cuckfield in the yeare 1681.

But quickly after this presentment was made by the aforesaid officers Ambrose Galloway Juner was summoned to the Bishop's Court to answer for the pretended offence, who Accordingly appeared where the aforesaid Sate as Judg, who admonished him to Come to Church, and at the Next Court Day to appear againe, and Bring a Certificate from under the Priest's hand that he had been there, that is to say, at that house which they falcly Call a Church.

The next Court Day beeing about two weekes after (as the Said was before Intended), before that time had undertaken a Voyage into France, and was gone from Lewis in order to the prosecuting his Said voyage, and Employed one Benjamine Henshaw, a Proctor, belonging to the Court, to appeare for him that Day, which he Did, and Did there alege the Said Ambrose to be Gone from Lewis for France, and did offer to enter his proxi for him, which was Refused by the Court, and then was by y<sup>e</sup> Said Court Decreed Excommunicated, although the Said Ambrose was out of the Nation when this Excommunication was published.

This was wickedly Contrived by the Said Register, James Clark, who had before Caused Ambrose Galloway Senior to be Excommunicated, and on the twenty-Sixth Day of the Tenth month James Clark tooke above twenty pounds worth of Goods (as hereafter will appeare in itt's Due place), for Ambrose Galloway, Seniors, beeing at a Meeting in Lewis, which Goods Did then Belong to Ambrose Galloway, Juner, and fareing Least the Law Should have beene Taken against him for takeing the Sone's Goods for the father's offence (Soe Called) by Reason of the aforesaid presentment on the

Twentyeth Day of the Twelfth month of this yeare, he brought it about by Excommunicating the said Ambrose Galloway, Juner, to deprive him of any benefit of the Comon Law to Recover his Goods; and had the Said Ambrose been in Lewis at that time it's Suposed he would have Taken out a Writ *Capias Capiendo*, to have carried him to prison; now observe His goods was Taken on the Twenty Sixth Day of the Tenth Month, and this Excommunication was Decreed the twentyeth day of the Twelfth month following, wch was p'formed for the aforesaid purpose.

On the Twenty-Sixth Day of the Tenth month of this yeare, 1676, George Tye and Thomas Turle, Constables of the Towne of Lewis, and James Clark, over Seer for the poore of the parish of all Saints, in Lewis, aforesaid, And Edward Stredwick, Steeplehouse warden of the same Towne and parish, Came with a Warrant Given forth by William Spence, Justice, upon an Information of Walter Joanes, and William Purser, Informers, That Ambrose Galloway, Senior, was at a Meeting or Conventicle, in Lewis, where were two preachers, their Names unknown; therefore the Said Justice Did Impose upon Ambrose Galloway, for the Preacher Tenn pounds, and for himself five Shill<sup>s</sup>; upon the Day aforesaid the officers aforesaid Came into the Shop that had been the Shop of Ambrose Galloway, but then in the Tenure and Occupation of Ambrose Galloway, the Son of Ambrose Galloway, who was not at the Meeting as Charged, for the which fine the officers broke open the Counter and a Press in the Shop of the Said Ambrose, and tooke away men's Coates and Breches, and Children's Coates and other goods to the value of twenty pound five Shilling and eleven pence, the Said Ambrose beeing a Salesman.

The aforesaid Georg Tye, Cunstable of Lewis, was a very envious man against friends, which he sufficiently manifested as he had any opportunity to Doe them any wrong, as particularly may be Instanced in one matter, which Take as follows: he being Constable and passing by the Shop of Ambrose Galloway in this yeare, 1676, to disturb and hale friends out of their meeting, he Seeing Ambrose Galloway, Juner, in his father's shop, he beeing Leafst at home alone, Charged the

Said Ambrose Galloway, Juner, to goe along with him to assist him in that wicked work, although the Said Ambrose had a Charg on him at that Time to Looke after his Father's Shop, but for the Refusing and Neglecting to goe as he comanded he Indicted him at the assizes, and the Said Ambrose Galloway, Juner, was Taken two or three times by the Baylifs, Richard Brown and Edward Tipthen, who Still Refusing to give any Bayle for his appearance at the Next Assizes, and they being Loft to goe to the Charg of Carrying him to prison, as often Set him at Liberty, but greatly threatened him, and Troubled him in Takeing him from his Employments.

And allso Walter Joanes, the Informer, through the Instigation of James Clark, the Register, who (as hath been Noted) kept him in his house as a Servant to Doe some part of his weighting.

1677.

On the Twentiyeth Day of the Second month of this yeare, 1677, John Ellis, Thomas Moseley, and Mary Akehurst, all of the parish of the Clift, Neare Lewis, were sumoned to the Bishop of Canterbury's Court, held in the Clift, being in the peculiars (Soe Called) by one Caleb Fuller, a Sumnor, to appeare the twenty-fourth Day of the Same Second month, but produced noe sumons to them; Soe they all appeared at the Day, where they were all Admonished by Richard Briggs, the then Judg of the Court, to pay to William Snat, priest of the Clift (all Saints, and S<sup>t</sup> Michalls, haveing three Livings), Tithes. Some of them Replied they owed Will<sup>m</sup> Snat nothing, Neither had they any thing from him, Therefore Desired that William Snatt might make itt appeare what was his Debt, soe William Snatt was sent for, but Came not, Soe they Told the Judg they did appeale from their Jurisdiction to the prerogative Court, and Desired the Judg to take Notice of itt.

A Court beeing held againe the Eighth Day of the Seaventh month following, Richard Briggs being Judg, Thomas Moseley, and John Ellis, appeared againe, and told the Judg that they would Stand to their Appeale and desired to be Recorded, and they would pay for the Recordings, and allso desired them to Transmit their proseedings in order to a Tryall. Yet Notwithstanding their appeareing, as aforesaid, this Court Tooke no

Notice of itt, or of their appeal, but proceeded falcly against them for a Contempt, as though they had never appeared, and Decreed then Excommunicated and soone after published the same.

and in Michalmass Terme (Soe Called) William Snat, the aforesaid Priest, Tooke out Severall Writts against them *de excommunicatio Capiendo*, and Mary Akehurst was Taken Prisoner with the Said writts the Twenty-sixth Day of the Eighth Month of this yeare, 1677, by Richard Halstead and Richard Browne, Baylifs, and Carryed to Horsham Goale.

On the Eleaventh Day of the Tenth Month of this yeare, 1677, John Ellis was Taken Prisoner with the aforesaid Writts *de Excom: Capiendo* (at the Suit of the aforesaid William Snatt, Priest), by Richard Halsted and Richard Browne, Baylifs, who Said they had a Witt, but Refused to Let him See itt, and the Next Day they Carryed the Said John Ellis Prisoner to Horsham Goale.

On the thirty-first Day of the Eleaventh month following, 1677, Thomas Moseley was Taken by Richard Browne and John Coppard, Baylifs, on the aforesaid writts *de excom: Capiendo*, and on the Second day of the Twelfth month following they Carryed him To Horsham prison, in a very Deepe Snow that fell two Days before, he the Said Thomas Moseley beeing Marryed not full foure months before.

and they all three (viz.), Mary Akehurst, John Ellis, and Thomas Moseley, Continued at horsham till the Eleaventh Day of the Ninth month in the yeare 1678, which was to Mary Akehurst above a yeare, and not much less to the other Two, and were then Removed from Thence to the King's Bench by William Peake, Marchant, of Lewis, to whom they owed Some money on the Accoumpt of Tradeing, and his money was offered him, but he would not Receive itt, beeing Resolved to Remove them, which he Did, Intending to Doe them Good, and was his kindness to them, although not Sought for; where they all Continued Prisoners till about the Tenth Day of the Twelfth month, 1680, but by Countisy of the Marshall were mostly att home, and then Benjamin Henshaw, a Proctor of Lewis, on Behalf of the Priest, William Snat, made Complaint against the Marshall to the Judges of the King's Bench for that he Let his aforesaid Prisoners have Soe

much Liberty of Coming home, &c., who, to Save himself from a Fine or the Hazard of Looseing his place, as he pretended, made an agreement with the Said Benjamin Henshaw, and gave him Twenty pounds to Stop his further proseeding against him.

And the Seaventeenth Day of the Twelfth month, 1680, John Ellis and Thomas Moseley were Sent for by the Marshall's order up to London, who went According to a former promise by them to him made, to goe up to him when he Sent for them, who when they Came there, Deteined them for Eight Days, and then Let them goe home, and Said he would Leave itt to them to give him, of the Twenty pounds which he had paid to the Marshall what they would; Soe that Some Time after They, the Said Tho<sup>s</sup> Moseley and John Ellis, did find freedom in themselves to give him Something, Seeing that he Left it to their freedom, without Detaining them or otherwise Imposing on them, yet Notwithstanding giving him to understand how Inconsistent Such Doeing of his were to the Truth which they professed, to agree with the Priest, their Adversary, and give him money, who for the Same before had Sought to make a Prey of them, Like his Brethren the false prophets of Old.

And here it may be Noted, as an Example to Wicked men, that about the yeare 1681, the Said John Coppard, Baylif, who arested Thomas Moseley, being one Day in the Sumer Time digging of Chalk out of the Chalk pett in the Clift, and as is suposed had beene Drinking, unadvisedly strock on the Chalk which hung over his head, which fell down on him and beat out his Braynes, and was not seene to move after itt by his Companion that worked with him.

About the fifth Day of the Twelfth Month of this yeare, 1677, Dyed that Notable persecutor of Friends, Edward Scripps, of Lewis, who made some profession of a Cobler's Trade, and allways Lived meanly, and poorely, by means of which having but litle power, but what he had of his father, the Devill, he has not beene Taken Notice of in this Booke as many others have beene, but for his Exceeding villanyes, which outpassed most in his Life time, and his more exemplary Death by the Just Judgment of God wee shall



heare Give Some Accoumpt of both, which take as follows:—

The Said Edward Scripps Severall yeares before his Death, Did all Daube his own Cloaths with Filth, and then Came Into a Meeting of friends, thrusting and Crowding himself among them on purpose to Spoyle their Cloaths, and threw Dung in the face of the friend that Declared at that meeting.

Not Long after this Action he Was accused for \* \* \* <sup>16</sup> the same was sent to prison, and had a Tryall at Grinsted Assizes, and Aquited by the Oath of a Baylif that Swore prejudice in the Witnesses, when the Judg Declared he thought him Guilty.

And in the yeare 1675, The aforesaid Edward Scripps Came to friends Meeting house in Lewis, he beeing then a Souldier in the Trained Bands, who came to Dragg friends out of the meeting house, which he Did with Great Violence, throughing Some against the Ground on purpose to Hurt them, and when they were out of the house and the Dore Locked by them which Dwelt in the house, he Broake open the Doore with his Musket, and friends holding the Meeting in the Street without the Doore, the aforesaid Scripps Brought wett Straw and Dung and sett itt on fire on the windy Side of friends as they Stood, & made an Extreame Smoke on purpose (Saying he would make Redd herring of them), to drive them from their meeting, and then put Excrements in the Keyhole of the Doore.

Soone after this he was by his Captain Cashired for misdemeanors Done to Some of his fellows, and about the fifth Day of the Twelfth Month of this yeare, 1677, was Hired by one Thurgood a Butcher to fetch home a C from Dichaling, and beeing a Great Snow as he Came home, he was found about a Mile from Lewis upon the Downs, Thus ended he his miserable Life and noe Repentance Ever Knowne by any.

1678.

On the fifth Day of the first month of the present yeare, 1678, Thomas Harrison, Grosser, of Lewis and Constable, of

<sup>16</sup> The crime is too revolting for modern eyes and ears.

that Towne, Accompanied with James Clarke and Walter Joanes, the Old Informers and Persecutors, and Richard Page, Mass-house Warden, Came to a Meeting of friends held in their usual meeting-house in Lewis, to wait Upon the Lord, and Nicholas Beard beeing then In prayer to the Lord, the Said Clark, as his old Custom was, Layd violent hands upon the Said Nicholas and Dragged him about the house upon his Knees in most Inhuman maner. These wicked men Came not to this meeting till it was Late and friends allmost Ready to Depart, and they went not away till the meeting was Done.

Thomas Robinson, of the Clift, Neare Lewis, feltmaker, was sumoned to appeare at the Bishops Court for Canterbury, it beeing in the peculiars of that See, by one Calleb Fuller a Sumnor belonging to the Said Court, to make his appearance the third Day of the fifth month of the yeare 1678. Accordingly, the Said Thomas Robinson Did appeare where he was admonished to goe, and agree with William Snat, Priest of that and two Other parishes, for Certain Tithes Demanded by the Said priest for the Dwelling-house of the Said Thomas Robinson, but the Said Thomas Replied he Owed him Nothing neither Should he pay him any Thing untill he Could make itt appeare to be his Due, then was Admonished to appeare the Next Court Day to Receive a Libell, the Said Thomas Robinson did again appeare the Seaventeenth Day of the fifth month where he had a Libell (or a Bill of Lyes) Delivered to him by One Benjamin Henshaw, a proctor belonging to that Court, and then was ordered by the Judg of that Court, whose Name was Isack Right, to bring his Answer to the Next Court, beeing to be held the twenty fourth of the Same month, Where the said Thomas appeared again but Could not provide his answer in that Short Time, the Libell being in Latine, and he beeing no Scholer, was fained to Get itt done into English, before he could understand what he was Charged with, Soe these things Obstruced that he could not bring in his Answer at the Day appointed (but craved leave of the Court for Longer time for the Reasons before mentioned (allso it's to be Noted that at this Time there was noe proctor belonging to the Court but the aforesaid Benjamin Henshaw, who was then for our

Adversary) which after Some Debate between the Judg and the Register it was granted the aforesaid Thomas Robinson Should have fourteen Days Time more allowed him to bring in his Answer, the which he Did, and Carried itt in the sixth Day of the Sixth month 1678, Drawen up Ready in wrighting to Isack Right, the Judg of the Court, and Tendered itt to him in the p'sence of Ambrose Galloway Senior and Henry Purser, but he Refused to take it, Saying it must be Delivered before the Register, and an Oath Taken in order, to which the Said Right would goe Down to the Register's office, and Send for the Said Thomas Robinson, but he did not Send for him that Day.

upon the twenty-Ninth Day of the Seaventh month following, Thomas Robinson aforesaid was published and Denounced Excommunicated in the Steeplehouse of Ringmire, by the priest of that parish, named Ireland.

#### 1679.

On the Second Day of the fourth month of this yeare, 1679, Edward Tipthen and Richard Browne, Baylifs of Lewis, Came Into the Shopp of Ambrose Galloway, Senior, aforesaid, with a Small Role of Parchment, which they Called green Wax, and there Demanded of Ambrose Galloway the Sume of Three Shillings, which they allso Said was for a fine Imposed upon the Said Ambrose at an Assizes held att East-Grinsted, for the Said Ambrose Neglecting to Come to his parish Church three Sundays (Soe Called), and upon his Refusall to pay the aforesaid Three Shillings, they the aforesaid Baylifs Did Take away from Said Ambrose Galloway three yards and a quarter of Sarg worth Eight Shillings, the Said beeing Never Sumoned to appeare at the aforesaid assizes, to make his Just Defence, which ought to have beene Done According to the Good Laws of England.

On the Twenty-fourth Day of the Sixth month of this yeare, 1679, Friends Beeing mett together at their meeting house, in Lewis, According to their useall Manner, There came Into the Said meeting, Edmund Midleton and John Tuck, Constables of Lewis, with Richard Page and John Halcomb, Steeple-house Wardens, with many others of the Baser Sort of People, and with them allso Came Samuel Astie, a proctor to

the Bishop's Court, and Thomas Barratt, who was then servant to James Clark, and these Two Tooke in Wrihting the Names of Severall friends, and these with the help of the aforesaid officers and people, in a most Violent Manner pulled Downe John Longhurst, who was Speaking to the people of the Things of God, and then fell upon the Rest of friends, pulling, Throwing on the Ground, and haleing out of Doores most of the meeting, not unlike to the Worrying of harmless Sheepe by the unsensable Dogg, Set on by his master, as these were by theirs; and when they had Spent Some of their malice on friends, and their helpers began to Depart, friends Came again into their meeting-house to wait upon the Lord, and to feed upon the Sweet pasture of God's Love, who feeds his Sheep himself with food Convenient for them. Then Some of the aforesaid people Came again and found Henry Gates Declaring In the Meeting more of the Things of God, whom they allso pulled Downe, and abused with many others, and then Retreated, and friends held on their meeting, but many of the aforesaid people, headed by the aforesaid Samuel Astie and Thomas Barratt, Comeing the third Time, and finding Nicholas Beard att prayer to the Lord for themselves and Enemyes, Samull Astie, aforenamed, Strooke Nicholas Beard twice on the mouth and face, and thrust a Stick or Cane on his Stomack to Stop his breath, or Doe him Some mischief, and then Midleton, the Constable, and others, Layd violent hands on him, and pulled And thrust him Downe head foremost that he fell on his head, which, had not the Goodness of God prevented, might have done him much harm (he beeing Aged and heavy), Some of them Saying that if they would not goe away the Blood Should Runn. Now the Chief of those who were helpers, and either Came in of themselves or were Called in by the officers, are as follows (viz): John Postlethwait, John Vandike, the younger, and Richard West and William West, and Thomas Wood, a Barber Cirugion, these four Last Named were all of the Clift, Neare Lewis, and were noe officers, but all had their Severall places in the Devills Imploy of pulling and Haling friends, in which they did their outmost, and Soe are as worthey as most in their Rank of persecutors, among whom if they should not be aforded a place they would be wronged.

About this yeare, 1679, Dyed that persecuting Informer, Walter Joanes, Joynd With William Purser, who were often fellow Actors against friends of Lewis, and other parts, who frequented the Monthly meeting of Lewis, as has been Declared in the yeares past, and as they, fellows in persecution, Soe they both were Sharers in God's Rightious Judgments, which fell on boath of them, Some Accoumpt of which follows (viz.):

The Said Walter Joanes was a man of Sober Countenance, and Never Seemed to Speake with that Revengfull and Resolute mind against friends as many Did, but beeing forced to Leave his Owne Country of Wales, and for a Livelyhood to Live under James Clark (who Employed him in wrighting maters belonging to his office of Register) whose Indeavour allways was to Stirr up all people against friends, and not Likeing the Ill name of an Informer, which Did noe ways Suit with his other Seeming Greatnesss and State, but Still beeing willing to be partaker of that Imaginary profit, which might be Gott by Informing, put the aforesaid Walter Joanes upon itt (he beeing in this, Clark's servant), who, as has beene Related, often made oath against friends; but still it seemed more the effects of Clark's envy than of his own Inclination, yet, notwithstanding, he followed the same trade, Till itt pleased God to put an End to his Days, who in the Time of his Sickness Lay in a very Troubled Condition, if not quite Distracted, and, as was Reported, had Some Sorrow on him, but Dying in Clark's house, who Employed Such about him not much unlike himself, the particular words he Spake is not by us Known, but itt Did manifestly appeare that he had Acted Contrary to the Dictates of his owne Conscience, and Soe with a Condemning Conscience Ended he his miserable Life.

And his partner, William Purser, fell very Sick, and few thought he would ever goe abroade againe, and had not friends given him Succor he was Like to have Dyed for want of Necessaryes (as a Child of his Did), beeing Rejected by most men, and pityed and helped most by them he had persecuted, he was also first Employed in the Trade of Informing by James Clark, who made him Great promises of Gain, and that he Should have money to buy him a house, which he thought better than to pay Rent, but Time made that manifest to be

a Lye, for Clark gave him as he Listed, sometimes Sixpence, and Some times a Shilling, which Purser Comonly Spent at y<sup>e</sup> Alehouse, besides which, the said Clark allowed him some small matter to watch on first Days at friends Meeting house Doore, in Lewis, aforesaid, which the Said Purser Constantly performed, and that in very Could winter, which was thought brought the aforesaid Sickness upon him, and after he Recovered he Did acknowledg to have wronged friends, Declaring he Would never Joyne again in Like Work.

On the twenty-Seaventh day of the Eleaventh month of this yeare, 1680, John Palmer, of the Clift, neare Lewis, a Presbyterian Professor, and John Vandike, the Elder, of the same parish, beeing put In together, the Tax made for maintenance of Droms and Cullers, Thomas Robinson of the same parish being Charged twopence by the Said Tax, w<sup>ch</sup> he for Conscience Sake Refused to pay them, they therefore Distrained from him three pound of Shoemaker's hemp, to the Value of three Shillings and Sixpence.

John Ellis, of the Same, beeing taxed three pence, they Distrained from a pair of Stockens to the value of about fourteen pence.

Thomas Mosely, of the Same parish, was allso Taxed threepence, which allso for Conscience Sake he Refused to pay at their Demand, for which they Distrained from him a piece of Fillating to the value of two shillings.

Soe the whole Sume assessed on the aforesaid three friends amounted to Eightpence, for which was Goods taken away to the value of Six Shillings and Eight pence, by which was thoroughly manifested the wicked Envious Spirit of the Said John Palmer, the Presbyterian, who was the Chief Cause of their Distraining, and Shewed much of his malice in Scoffing and Deriding of friends whilst he was in this wicked work, which Shewed well what he would further have done if his power had not Come Short of his Envy.

And about three Months after the Said John Palmer, beeing ashamed to Sell the Goods for that money, brought again the piece of filating to Thomas Mosely, and Stoped fourpence in his hands of money, which he owed to the said Thomas Mosely, and by the other two friends, Thomas Robinson and John Ellis, he did after the Same maner.

1681.

On the fifteenth day of the fifth month of this yeare, 1681, Benjamine Mosely, of Lewis, having beene for Sometime before Indicted for not Comeing to his parish Church (Called, &c.), was sent for to the Sessions then held at Lewis, where, for Refusing either to Submit to the Court or to Enter Into Recognizance to prosecute his Traverse of the said Indictment, was Turned over to the Goaler, and the Next day was had Towards horsham Goal, but Came not thither till the Next day after by reason of the Wetness of y<sup>e</sup> Weather, where he Remained a Prisoner till the Next quarter Sessions, a full quarter of a yeare, whether he was again Brought, and the same Required of him again (viz.), to Submit or Travers the Indictm<sup>t</sup>, which he Refuseing as before, was again Comitted into the Custody of the Goaler (which was done by the Court while Siting), but the overNight before he was to Goe towards the prison, Ambrose Galloway, Junor, went to Wheeler, then Clark of y<sup>e</sup> Sessions, to desire two or three days Liberty for him, and if the Goaler's men went home without him he Should goe of him Self to Prison within the time allowed, but the Clark Still pressed that he Should Enter into Recognizance, &c., which being by Ambrose Galloway Refused to doe for him, at Length by means of Richard Bridger, a Justice, the Clark was prevailed with to Take the promise of the said Ambrose Galloway, that Benj. Moseley Should appear at y<sup>e</sup> Next quarter Sessions, not makeing any mention of prosecuting his Travers, &c., which, beeing Excepted and promised by Ambrose Galloway, he was discharged for that Time, and not being followed by his prosecutor (whose Name he could not Learn), he has since Continued at Liberty from that Indictment; whiles he was prisoner as before at horsham the Goaler was very Strict, and would allow noe Liberty of Goeing abroad.

1682.

In the Eighth month of this present yeare, 1682, friends of Lewis Meeting began again to be persecuted by John Eresby, a priest of that Town, and Samuel Astie, a proctor to the Bishop's Court (who writes himself Notary publick), both Informers assisted by the advise and Councell

of Henry Bish, a Councillor of that Town also, and whether the Old Informer, James Clark the Register, soe often mentioned in the foregoing pages, had a hand in Stirring them up thereto is not Certainly Known, but it is Certain they were all of Intimate acquaintance and often in Company together; however Just att the Beginning hereof the Said James Clark went to Chichester and at his Return home, Soone fell Sick, whether Occasioned by that Journey or by his Debauchery (to which he was much Adicted), and not Soe much for the love of Company as to Wind and Brandy, which he would Drink and Gussell Down in a very Inordinate maner in his own house without any Company; but however it pleased God to Cut him off from being a further Scourg to his people in this persecution, for In foure or five days Sickness he dyed, being alltogeth Sensless for two or three days before his death, Soe that he was not Cappable to make any Will, or Disposal of what he had, and in the Time of Sickness was vissited by Such as were of his Company, when in health. Soe ended his misserable Life without any seeming Remors of Conscience for all his wicked Deeds done in the County of Sussex, as well to most sorts of Other people, as to friends leading a very sottish Life, and being a very fatt man was often Like to be Choaked with a Riseing in his throat which he usually passed over by Drinking a Glass of Sack, but now a Glass of Sack would not Doe itt, but it proved mortall to him Soe he dyed on the Twentieth Day of the Eighth month of this yeare, 1682, and the Other two aforementioned Informers, not takeing notice of the Judgment of God in Cutting off that wicked persecutor, Still goe on with their work of Informing Just began before his Death. A Relation of whose wicked and Brutish proceedings take as follows, but here note, this Samuel Astie, by reason of his Imploy was mostly up and down at the Said James Clark's house, and was in his behaviour towards friends not much unlike him, being of a very beastly, loose, and profane behaviour, both in Words and Actions, Calling and abusing most people he had to Deal with (if any ways offended) which was the Constant practice of the Said James Clark.



On the Sixth day of the Tenth month, 1682, the said Samuel Astie (as he said), by the Order of Henry Shelley, Justice, delivered severall papers to the severall persons therein Named, of the following contents (viz.)

SUSSEX Ss.—To Ambrose Galloway, the Elder, of Lewis, in the Said County, Taylor, Thomas Moseley, of St. Thomas in the Clift, in y<sup>e</sup> said County, Woolen Draper, Elizabeth, the Wife of Thomas Robinson, of the Same, felt maker, and Thomas Akehurst, of the Same parish, Mercer, and Henry Agates, of Cuckfield, in the Said County of Sussex, Yeoman.

WHEREAS, John Eresby, Clark, and Samuel Astie, Notary publick, both of Lewis, aforesaid, in the said County, have this present day taken their Corporal Oaths, before me, Henry Shelley, of Lewis, in the said County, one of his Majestyes Justices of the peace for the County of Sussex, that upon Tuesday, the Tenth Day of October Last past, an unlawful Conventicle or meeting was held in a house called puddle-wharf, in the parish of all-saints in Lewis aforesaid, under Colour and pretence of Exercise of Religion, in other manner then According to the Liturgy and practice of the Church of England, and that the said Henry Agates, then and there did take upon him to Preach or Teach in the Said Conventicle, assembly or meeting, Contrary to the Laws and Statutes in that case made and provided, and the said Ambrose Galloway, the Elder, Thomas Moseley, Elizabeth Robinson, and Thomas Akehurst, were at that time hearers of, and present at, the said pretended Exercise of Religion, these are therefore to give Notice and Warning to you and every of you, that I doe Intend to heare the Said Cause at my house in Lewis aforesaid, on fryday next ensuing the date hereof, between the hours of three and four of the Clock in the afternoon of the Same day, where you and every of you may be present, if you will, and Shew cause, if you Can, why you, and every of you, Should not be Convicted of the offences aforesaid, and the fines or

Sumes of money forfeited thereby, be Levyd upon you for the Same, According to Law. Given under my hand and Seal the Sixth day of November, one thousand, Six hundred, eighty Two.

HENRY SHELLEY.

Friends Receiving the aforesaid Sumons, which Carryeth with it a face of Reason, thought it Convenient some of them to appear before the said Justice, to make their Just defence; the partyes w<sup>ch</sup> appeared were Ambrose Galloway and Thomas Moseley, and that what they had to Say Might not be forgotten by the Said Justice Shelly, they Leaft their minds written on a piece of paper, the contents of w<sup>ch</sup> follows; but before the time appointed, the Informers (being very high and Threatening the Justice) had obtained a Warrant against them, which they Comeing into the house whilst the Informers were there, happened to See; but whether it were onely a Blank provided by the Said Astie (as he usually hath done) for the Justice to sign, or whether it were Signed, was not Certainly Known by them; the paper w<sup>ch</sup> they Leaft was as follows:—

TO JUSTICE SHELLEY,

The Just defence and humble Request of Ambrose Galloway, Senior, of Lewis, and Thomas Moseley, of the Clift, in answer and Defence of An Information given In against them by John Eresby and Samuel Astie, Informers.

Imp<sup>r</sup>.—That we were present at any Conventicle or unlawful Assembly on the Tenth day of October last, we Denye, or that we did here or See any unlawful thing Done in the house Expressed in the Warrant we allso Deny.

2.—We Desire that the Said Informers doe make it appear before thee, who art the propper Judg in this Matter, what Words or Action was there done or spoken by any prson mentioned in the Said Warrant, that was unlawfull or contrary to the Liturgy or practice of y<sup>e</sup> Church of England.

3.—We Suppose all meetings are not unlawfull, therefore it must be Some unlawfull Act done that must make an

unlawfull meeting; as for Instance, if a certain number of prsons meet at a house upon an Arbitration between two prsons that have a Difference Depending; and before they enter upon this work they solemnly seek God for the assistance of his Good Spirit to Direct them in this work, this we take not to be contrary to the Liturgy of the Church of England, which Saith it is both Right and meet and our bounden Duty at all Times, and in all places, to give thanks and praise to the almighty God; and as in another place of y<sup>e</sup> Liturgy, Let us pray and Seeke the Lord for his assistance, by which we conclude part of the Liturgy accords with the Liturgy, therefore not Contrary—

4.—Wee Know all Speaking is not preaching, therefore, unless it Can be by the Said Informers proved that there was Some Scripture mentioned, and that Some person or persons did there undertake to Expound the same to y<sup>e</sup> hearers, it cannot properly be Called preaching as we suppose.

5.—Whereas they have sworn that there was at the said meeting one Henry Agate, who pretended or undertook to preach, and Declare, wee Know noe such man.

Signed by us this 10th day of the Ninth month, 1682.

AMBROSE GALLOWAY.  
THOMAS MOSELEY.

This, with much more, they said in their own defence, the Two Informers being present, whom they much pressed to mention what words they heard preached at the Said Prtended Meeting, which they seemed loft to doe; but at last, with much bogling, the priest Said he heard Henry Gates preach that the Soul of man was of Great Concern, and then Ambrose Galloway answered that they might Convict them for that, but the priest had Litle to Say for himself, nor could not denye the Truth of them Words.

Yet, notwithstanding all that they Could Say in their own Defence, together with the Small Account the Informers Could give, whereby to make them Guilty, the Said Justice Issued out his Warrant, dated the Ninth day of December, 1682, Directed To all Constables, Headboroughs, Churchwardens and over Seers of the poor, Within the Boroughs of Lewis, the parish of S<sup>t</sup> Thomas in the Clift, &c.

by which Said Warrant he Imposed the Severall fines on the Severall prsons following.

On Henry Gates (by them called Agates), and in the Said warrant Henry Agates, alias Gates, the sume of Twenty pounds for preaching at y<sup>e</sup> Said Meeting.

And upon the Said Ambrose Galloway, Elizabeth Robinson, Thomas Akehurst, and Thomas Moseley, upon each of them the Sume of five Shillings for being present at the Said Meeting.

and because Jane Kidder (who lived then in the meeting house), as the warrant Expressed, had forfeited the Sume of Twenty pounds, and Shee not beeing of ability to answer, it was Imposed as follows :

Upon the Said Jane Kidder the sume of Ten Shillings, and upon the Said Ambrose Galloway, the Elder, the sume of Nine Pounds and fifteen shill<sup>s</sup>, and upon the Said Thomas Moseley the Sume of Nine pounds and fifteen shill<sup>s</sup>, all to be Lawfull money of England.

and by the Said Warrant it was Required that on Receipt of the Said Sumes by the officers it should be paid into the hands of the Said Henry Shelley, that he might dispose of it according to Law.

And on the Same ninth day of ye tenth month, 1682, for the fines of Tenn pounds Imposed upon the Said Ambrose Galloway, was distrained from him by the hands of Farthenando Bryant, Constable, and Edward Burtonshaw, headborough of Lewis, and Richard Elphick and John Hunt, Steeplehouse Wardens, of Broad Cloath, Sarg, Lockram, Dowlis, and other Cloath, to the value, as it Cost him, of fourteen pounds Six Shillings.

And for the like fine and for the Same offence (Called) was taken away from Thomas Moseley, of the Clift, near Lewis, of Linnen Cloath and Goods, to the value of Eleaven pounds Sixteen Shillings and foure pence, by the hands of Richard Stonehors, Constable, then Living in Ringmer Parish, and Thomas Ralinson, Steeplehouse Warden, and Richard Knight and Thomas Wood, Overseers of the poore of the parish of the Clift, on the Sixteenth day of the tenth month, 1682.

And the Same day for the fine Imposed on Thomas Ake-

hurst, for beeing present at y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> meeting, of five Shillings, although the Said Thomas Akehurst was not at that meeting, was Taken a Small Cask of Soape, to the value of Seaven Shillings, by the hands of the said Richard Stonehors, Thomas Ralinson, and Thomas Wood; and Richard Knight also Intended to have Gon in as he had done at Thomas Moseley's Shop, but by a Strang providence was hindered, as Just at his Steping into the Shop, at the Doore, his foot Sliped and he Broake and also put out of Joynt his Legg, and was fained to be Carryed home by men, which hapened before the Said Soap was distrained; yet notwithstanding the Rest failed not to Carry on the Wicked Work, the Said Richard Knight was very Loft at first to goe; but beeing greatly threatened by the Informer, if he did not he Should pay five pounds, for fear of w<sup>ch</sup> it Seemes he was perswaded to goe, but the Just God by so Suddain a Judgm<sup>t</sup> made him an Example, and Indeed besides his pains was more than a fine of five pounds, which he himself afterwards wished he had Rather forfeited.

And for the fine of five Shillings, Imposed upon Elizabeth Robinson, was Taken from her Husband, Thomas Robinson, foure hats to the value of Twelve Shillings Sixpence; these were taken by the hands of John Heaver, in the Clift, assisted by some of the aforementioned officers.

The Said Informers, With the officers, having made two or three attempts to Take away the aforesaid Goods from Thomas Moseley, and the Doores beeing Shut, they Could not get in; and one Day the Informer Astie, Comeing along with John Heaver, of the Clift, who was a warden, and they two beeing alloane, the Said Samuel Astie desired John Heavor to Charg two Neighbours in the King's name to assist them, w<sup>ch</sup> the said Heavor did Charg, but not in the King's name as desired by the Informer; the persons Charged were Henry Parris, a Sadler, and Richard Pain, a Shoomaker, who either not hearing the Charg, or Declining the Service, did not goe to their assistance; whereupon Some time after the Said Samuel Astie prevailed upon the Said John Heavor, that they together might goe to the Turk's head Tavern, in Lewis, where was then S<sup>r</sup> John Stapley (a Justice Called), and Councillor Bish, to make oath that the Said Parris and Paine not Comeing to their Assistance, was the Cause that the Said warrant had

not beene Executed upon the aforesaid Thomas Moseley, whereupon (as was said), a warrant being Ready provided by Councillor Bish, he the Said S<sup>r</sup> John Stapley Signed it the fifteenth Day of Desember (Called), by which he had Imposed on the Said Henry Parris and Richard Pain the Sumes of five pounds a piece, for Such their Neglect, Directed to Constables, Head boroughs, Churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of S<sup>t</sup> Thomas in the Clift, &c., Willing and Requiring they and every of them, and Charging them in the King's name, Imediately upon Sight thereof, they Should Leavy the said fines upon the Goods and Chattels of the Said Henry Parris and Rich. Pain, and to pay the Said Sumes Soe Leavyed into the hands of the Said S<sup>r</sup> John Stapley to be by him (as he Said) disposed of according to Law, and although much means was used that the Said fines might be Remitted, both towards S<sup>r</sup> John Stapley and the Informers by the said Parris and Pain, yet the offence Seeming to them of Soe high a nature, not to Come at the Call of a Steeplehouse Warden, and an Informer, noe pardon would be Granted, but the Said Parris and Pain Kept oppen their Shops (beeing assured the warrant was altogether Contrary to y<sup>e</sup> Intent of the Law) having only a Little Low Doore Shut at the Entrance w<sup>ch</sup> might easily have beene Stridden over; but the Informer and officers Came two or three times, and none of them Dared to Stepp over to Leavy the s<sup>d</sup> fines, Shuning the work from one to the other, till the Sessions Came, where the partyes moved the Court Concerning the Legality of the warrant, which was Rejected, And S<sup>r</sup> Jno. Stapley beeing prsent Could Say nothing in vindication thereof; Soe from that time they were discharged from the said fines and warrant.

The aforementioned John Eresby, the Priest and Informer, beeing naturally a very wicked and envious man, did not onely Exercise his cruelty and envy towards friends, but even against his own hearers, as hath allready in Some measure been made manifest in the foregoing Relation of Henry Parris and Richard Paine, in the Carrying on of which he was a Joynt agent with the Said Samuel Astie, the other Informer, and for a further manefestation thereof take the following Relation of his proceedings against John Farly, the Elder, of the Clift, Neare Lewis.

The Said John Farly, who Lived in the Street Called the South Street, in the Clift, and had there Bought a Small Cottage, which for the meanness thereof had never beene made Chargeable with any Tax; now the Said John Farly had pulled Down that Shed and on the Same Ground built a Good Tennentable house (as the priest Said) worth foure pounds a yeare, for w<sup>ch</sup> he Demanded Tithes Accordingly, which beeing Dennyed by the Said John Farly, he proseeded against him for nonpaym<sup>t</sup> thereof in the Bishop's Court to Excommunication; and the Said John Farly Takeing noe Notice thereof, but Comeing again To Church (Called), as he was wont to Doe, where the Said John Eresby was preaching, till the Sight of an Excommunicate person Interrupted him, Whom he Comanded to be haled out of the Steeplehouse, which was Done once or twice, but the Old man Came Inn again aleig- ing that he had gon to Church for 40 or 50 years or more, and would not now be hindered, which Caused a further Dis- turbance; and one Thomas Wood, the overseer of the poor, beat the said John Farly in the Steeplehouse, and beat out one or two of his Teeth, and the priest to do the Business more Effectually Came out of the pulpit to help Gett him out, which with the Noyse of the men Scuffling together, and the fear and Hurry the people were in, Caused many of them to Depart, and Soon after the priest followed (or Else must have preached to the Walls) all in a Confusion, and this Course the Said John Farly held on for Several first days, and other Days when the priest went to y<sup>e</sup> Steeplehouse, and Sometimes for fear of him he Durst not preach in that Steeplehouse, but after the Bell had Rang Sometime, to Call them together there, the priest has been fained to goe to Some other Steeplehouse hereing that John Farly was Got in there, and Sometimes by fair means and flattery desired the Said John Farly not to Disturb him, and promising him an absolution, &c., for nothing, which when the Said John Farly went to Demand, would not be Granted, Except he would pay the Charg of the Court, which he Refused to Doe, and the priest having a Desire to be quiet on that Day Called Christ mass day, to perform their wonted Service in the Steeplehouse of the Clift, sent the following Warrant to John Heaver, then Steeplehouse Warden.

(Viz)—To the Church Wardens of the Clift—

Since there is noe other Course at prsent to be Taken with Goodman Farly, but Down Right Force, and Since your office Does obleige you to See thatnoe Excommunicate person Come into the Church, These are to Comand and Charge you that you take Care Farly make noe Disturbance; which to prevent, you are both to Stand at the Entrance, and not suffer him to approach.

JOHN ERESBY.

Decem<sup>r</sup> 25th, 1682.

The priest made many offers for a Composition with John Farly, offering to abate him a Great part of the money first Demanded, but noe End Could be put to it till the Next Sessions following, when Some Justices (on the petition of the Said John Farly), Tooke up the Business, Soe that he was Readmitted into the Church (Called); but if the prieste's Envy and Rash proseedings had not Turned him out that Labor for an Indulgence might have been Saved.

On the fifth day of the Tenth month, 1682, Friends beeing mett together to wait upon the Lord in their usual meeting house in Lewis, the aforesaid Informers, John Eresby, the priest, and Samuel Astie, the Proctor, Came in amongst them, and Tooke the Names of Thomas Robinson, Ralph Akehurst, Thomas Akehurst (who was not at the meeting), Benjamin Moseley, Henry Agates alias Gates, and went to Henry Shelley, a Justice in Lewis, and Informed him thereof, whereupon the Said Justice Shelley ordered Samuel Astie, the Informer, to give notice to the partyes Informed against, that on Some Day then neare at hand, they Should appear before the Said Justice, to Shew Reasons if they Could, why they Should not be Convicted of the Said offence (Called), as Likewise a Sumons to Jane Kidder, who lived in the meeting house, which was of the hand writeing of the Said Samuel Astie, a Coppy of w<sup>ch</sup> here follows:—

SUSSEX.—To Jane Kidder, of Lewis, in the County of Sussex, Spinster.

WHEREAS, John Eresby, Clerk, and Samuel Astie, of Lewis, in the Said County of Sussessex, have formerly taken



their Corporal Oaths before Henry Shelley, Esqre., one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the County of Sussex, that upon Tuesday, the Tenth day of October last past, an unlawful Conventicle or meeting was held in a house called Pudle wharf, Comonly Reputed ye house of you the Said Jane Kidder, in the parish of All Saints, in Lewis aforesaid. These are therefore to give notice and warning to you the said Jane Kidder, that you may have a personall hearing of the Said Cause before the Said Henry Shelley, Esqre., at his house in Lewis, between the hours of three and four of ye clock in the afternoon of this present fifth day of Desember, 1682, and where you may Shew Cause, if you cann, why you Should not be Convicted of the Crime aforesaid, and the Sume, fine, or Sumes of money forfeited thereby be Lavyed upon you for the same, According to Law.

by the Order of the Said Mr. Shelley,

SAM: ASTIE.

Decem 5, 1682.

This Sumons to Jane Kidder was for that Same Day, but the Time for the Rest of friends to appear was not Till Some Days after, and the Informers beeing Impatient of their prey (as is supposed, thinking this way of proseding to be favourable, (besides their loss of Time) went before the day of appearance Came for friends to Shew their Reasons, on the fifteenth day of the Same Tenth month to Richard Bridger (Called) a Justice, and there they gave him Information against the same they had done before to Justice Shelley, and about eighteen more unknown, which now they Sweare allso to have been there, whereupon the Said Richard Bridger, by his Warrant baring date the Said fifteenth day of the Tenth month, Imposed Severall fines on the Severall prsons as follows:—

On Henry Gates, of Cuckfield, for his Second offence (called) of preaching, forty pounds.

On Thomas Akehurst (although at Neither of the meetings) for his Second offence tenn Shillings.

And twenty pound fine for the house, with five Shilling a piece as hearers, was Layd on Thomas Robinson, Benjamin Moseley, and Ralph Akehurst, but by Reason the Warrant

Came not to the hand of friends, wee are not Certain as to Each one particular Sume to be Leavyed.

But here it may be observed that as yet the first Warrant granted by Henry Shelley, for the meeting held the tenth day of the Eighth month, 1682, by w<sup>ch</sup> was Imposed on Henry Gates (as is before noted) the Sume of Twenty pounds, was not as yet Leavyed on the Said Henry Gates, but these Informers were willing to Take the opportunity to have both the Warrants to Execute together, which were for three Score pounds, Soe when they had this Last warrant for forty pounds the Informer, Samuel Astie, and Caleb Fuller, of Fletching, Assisted by the Constable of Cuckfield, went to the house of Henry Gates, and in most Rude and threatening maner Demanded for the two Warrants three Score pounds, which beeing not paid they Seased fattening beast, which were a few Days before bought by Butchers, and to the value of about and prtented a Seazure of the Corn in the Barn, and Hay, &c., but have not had opportunity as yet to Carry itt away, after which Returning home and Leaving the Warrant Granted by Richard Bridger as not beeing satisfied with What they then Seazed, in the hands of the Constable of Cuckfield, for him to Take opportunity to make further Seazure of Henry Gates' Goods, and in this Warrant (being put all in one) were the Names and fines of the Rest of friends which they wanted here to Execute on them, but whether (as is Supposed, the Constable of Cuckfield would not deliver it back again to them) or their great hast of Reveng were the Cause, they went again to a Third Justice, Called (viz.) S<sup>r</sup> John Stapley (who had Some time before given them Some Words of Incouragement in this Wicked Work,) and gave in their Information on w<sup>ch</sup> the said S<sup>r</sup> Jno. Stapley Granted the following Warrant for the Clift, and another of the Like Stamp for the officers of Lewis to Leavy on Benj. Moseley.

SUSSEX.—To the Constables, Headboroughs, Churchwardens, and over Seers of the poore for the Parish of S<sup>t</sup> Thomas in the Clift, Neare Lewis, in the Said County of Sussex.

WHEREAS, Ralph Akehurst and Thomas Akehurst, both of the said Parish of St. Thomas in the Clift, Mercers, and

Thomas Robinson, of the Same parish, feltmaker, together with Severall other persons, were met together in an unlawfull assembly or Conventicle, Contrary to the form of the Statute in that Case made and provided, in a house Called Puddle Wharf, within the parish of All Saints, in Lewes aforesaid, and in the Occupation of Jane Kidder, Spinster, on Tuesday, the fifth day of this Instant Desember, and have beene Duly Convicted thereof before Richard Bridger, Esqr., one of his Majestyes Justices of the peace for the Said County, by the Oaths of John Eresby, Clerk, and Samuel Astie, Notary publick, both of All Saints, in Lewes aforesaid, and because the Sume of Twenty pounds are forfeited by Law, become Due from the Said Jane Kidder, for Wittingly & Willingly Suffering the Said unlawfelle conventicle to be held at the time and place aforesaid, but the said Jane Kidder, by Reason of poverty and Inability, Cannot Satisfye the Said Sume, I have therefore Imposed the Sume of nine pounds and fifteen shillings of good and Lawfull money of England upon the aforesaid Thomas Robinson, being part of the aforesaid Sume of Twenty pounds forfeited from the Said Jane Kidder. I have likewise Imposed the Sume of five Shillings apiece upon Ralph Akehurst and Thomas Robinson, for beeing present at the aforesaid unlawfull Conventicle, assembly, or meeting, and Because the aforesaid Thomas Akehurst was formerly Convicted before Mr. Henry Shelley, Esqr., an other of his Majestyes Justices of the peace for the Said County, for beeing present at a Conventicle, assembly, or meeting held at Puddle Wharf aforesaid, on Tuesday, the tenth day of October Last past, by the Oaths of John Eresby and Samuel Astie. I have therefore Imposed the sume of Tenn Shillings upon the Said Thomas Akehurst, for his Said Second offence. These are therefore in the King's name, to Will, Require, and Comand you and every of you Respectively that Imediately upon Sight hereof that you Levy by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattells of the Said Ralph Akehurst, Thomas Akehurst, and Thomas Robinson, the Severall Sumes of money on them Severally and Respectively Imposed as aforesaid, and upon Receipt thereof you are hereby Required and Comanded to pay the Same in unto me that I may dispose thereof According to the Directions of the Act of Parliament in that

Behalf; and hereof fail not at your perill. Given under my hand and Seal the first day of January, in the foure and thirtyeth yeare of the Reign of our Soverain Lord Charles the Second over England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King, Anno qe. Dm.. 168 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

JOHN STAPLEY.

As before is noted, an other Warrant of the same tenure With this, was Directed to the Constables of Lewis, &c., to Leavy the fine thereby Imposed, of Tenn pounds on Benjamin Moseley, and a small fine on Jane Kidder, and the Constables with some other Officers, came to the shop of Benj Moseley (as they Said) with an Intent to Distrain, but Observing more nearer the Letter of their Warrant made against a Conventicle held the fifth of this Instant, Desember, and then Signed the first Day of January; besides, they knew at the Same time, the Same persons were fined by the Warrant Leaft, at which they did not Know how Soone might Come back, and for Some other Reasons best known to themselves, they Declined the Execution thereof, soe went out of the Shop without Seazing any thing; but the officers of the Clift did not Soe;

For, about the Sixth day of the Eleaventh month of this present yeare 168 $\frac{3}{4}$ , Richard Stonehors, Constable, and John Olive Headborough, with Thomas Wood, over Seer of the poor, and John Heaver, Steeplehouse warden, Came to Thomas Robinson's Shop, and by Coleur of the Said Warrant Seased and Carryed away Eighty hats, to the value of thirteen pounds, Nineteen Shillings, which were Carryed to the Read Lyon to y<sup>e</sup> house of Richard Knight, with Rest of friends Goods.

Whereupon, Thomas Robinson, finding himself agrieved by Such Illegall proseedings, to have three warrants at one Time out against the same persons, for the Same offence, Called, (for Justice Shelley Sent his Warrant allso to the Said Informers, but they beeing before Soe well provided, Refused to make use of itt); and besides, the Informers Soe often forswearing themselves on Acco<sup>t</sup> of Thomas Akehurst, who, Indeed, was at neither of the Two meeting, Thought Good to Enter his appeal, which he did the ninth day of the Eleventh month following, which was as follows :

Whereas, Richard Bridger, Esq., one of his Majestyes Justices of the peace for the County of Sussex, hath, upon the Oath of John Eresby, Clerk, and Samuel Astie, Notary Publick, Convicted one Thomas Robinson, of the parish of the Clift, neare Lewis, in the Said County, of beeing present at a Conventicle or meeting at a house at allsaints, in Lewis, aforesaid, in the occupation of Jane Kidder, Spinster, on the fifth day of Desember Last, under Colleur of Excercise of Religion in Other manner than According to the Liturgy of the Church of England, and whereas Sir John Stapley, Kn<sup>t</sup> and Barronett, one other of his Said Majestyes Justices of the peace for the Said County, hath upon the Said Richard Bridger's Conviction by his Warrant under his hand and Seal, bearing date the first day of January Instant, Imposed upon me five Shillings, for beeing present att the Conventicle or meeting aforesaid; and in Respect of the Poverty of the Said Jane Kidder, hath Likewise Imposed upon me the sune of Nine pounds and fifteen Shillings more, for her Suffering the Said Conventicle or meeting to be in her house, which Said Sumes of money were, by virtue of the Said Sr John Stapley's Warrant Leavyed on my Goods and Chattalls on Wednesday, the third day of January instant; Now, I doe hereby Appeal from the Said Conviction of the Said Richard Bridger, to the Judgment of the Justices of the Peace, in their Next Quarter Sessions, to be held for the East part of the Said County of Sussex. In witness whereof, I have hereunto Set my hand, the Ninth day of January, Anno Dm, 1682.

On the Eleaventh Day of the Eleaventh month of this yeare, 1682, began the Quarter Sessions, held at Lewis, for the East part of the County of Sussex, where were some matter Transacted in Relation to Friends, w<sup>ch</sup> was as follows:

Some time past, before the Sessions, John Eresby, the Informing priest of Lewis, came into the Shop of Thomas Robinson, in the Clift, and Cheapend a fine Caster hat, to the value of fourteen Shillings, and after Some Slight discourse, Carryed it away by force, telling him he tooke that for Parson Snat (who was an Informer and Priest, Like himself, before he Came into that parish) the Said Thomas

Calling after him, "Stop, thief; Stop, thief." Notwithstanding, there was noe getting of it again.

Whereupon, Thomas Robinson, for Recovery of his Right (and not for Reveng, as by Laying the Indictment most people might see) Indicted him the first day of the Sessions, for a Tresspas, of w<sup>ch</sup> he was found Guilty, and Orderd to pay Thomas Robinson for his Hat, and the Charg of the Court, and Soe was discharged, Which accordingly did pay.

And the Next day, being the Second day of the Sessions, the aforesaid John Eresby, Priest, and Samuel Astie, Proctor, and both Informers, were Joyntly Indicted by friends for that they wickedly and maliciously had Sworen Wrongfully against Thomas Akehurst, of the Clift, thereby making him Guilty of beeing Present at Two meetings, when there was Sufficient Witness to prove that he was at home all the Time of the meeting, and this falce Oath, Soe often Repeated before Severall Magistrates; which Bill of Indictment for perjury preferred against them by friends, was, by the Jury, found to be a True Bill.

Yet, notwithstanding, another Jury who were to try Henry Gates, his Appeal (w<sup>ch</sup> was Chiefly Grounded upon that of their perjury, for iff the Said Thomas Akehurst were proved not to be at the Meeting, which was done, then there would be but foure Remaining, w<sup>ch</sup> was below the Statute) Cast him, and found him Guilty of the meeting on the Oaths of these two persons who Just (not one hour before) were found Guilty of perjury:

but the Court Ordered the Constable to see the fourscore Hats w<sup>ch</sup> were Taken from Thomas Robinson, to be Returned home again to him, w<sup>ch</sup> was Accordingly done.

On the Same twelfth day of the Eleventh month, 1682, the Priest Eresby, and Samuel Astie, Informers, Indicted most people that did not goe to the Steeplehouse, about the Town of Lewis, to the Number of neare on hundred, Friends being indicted by themselves, but the Bills against friends only were found by the Jury, the Jury alleiging that for Severall of other Dissenters they were not Certain but that they might goe to Church; but, for the Quakers, they knew they would not; Soe found the Bills against the Severall

Persons following, viz., Henry Gates, Ambrose Galloway, Senior, Thomas Moseley, Ralph Akehurst, Benjamin Moseley, Nicholas Beard, Senior, John Ellis, of Warbleton, Elizabeth Robinson, for Beeing Absent from Church (Called) for the space of one month, and for being present, Some at the meeting on the 10th of y<sup>e</sup> 8th month, 1682, and Some at that on the 5th of the 10th month, 1682, Contrary as the Indictment Expressed, to the Statute made in the thirty-fifth yeare of the Late Queen Elizabeth; for w<sup>ch</sup>, as is Said before, the Bill was found against them, w<sup>ch</sup> was by them Wicked Informers Layd as a Trap to take away their Lives, had not the Lord Delivered them.

The persons hereunder named were allso indicted, and the Bill found against them:

Thomas Robinson  
 Ambrose Galloway, Juner  
 Ruth Galloway  
 Elizabeth Galloway  
 Thomas Beard  
 Mary Akehurst  
 Thomas Akehurst  
 Alexander Akehurst  
 Jane Kidder

} for absenting themselves  
 from Church (Called) for  
 the Space of nine months.

Jane Eager was Indicted for three months.

1683.

On the nineteenth day of the Second month, 1683, began the Sessions at Lewis, wher the partyes Indict<sup>d</sup> the Last Session were Called, and the most part of them Indicted for Nine months absence from Church, Traversed their Said Indictm<sup>t</sup>, and them Friends that Stood Indicted on the Statute of the thirty-fifth yeare of Queen Elizabeth, brought their plea, a copy of which follows.

“And the aforesaid Henry Agates alias Gates, Ambrose Galloway, Thomas Moseley, and Elizabeth Robinson, in their propper persons Come and Say that they ought not to be Compelled to Answer to the Said Indictment, Because they Say that the Said Indictment is founded on a Certain Act in Parliament of Elizabeth, Late Queen of England, att Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, the Nineteenth

day of February, in the five and Thirtyeth yeare of her Reigne, held, Set forth and provided in the first Chapter, and that the Court here hath not Cognizance of the offence in the Said Indictment mentioned, and this they are prepared to Testifye, &c. Therefore the Said Henry Agates alias Gates, Ambrose Galloway, Thomas Moseley, and Elizabeth Robinson, Require Judgment of the Court of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Lord the King, here upon the aforesaid Indictment, will not proceed any further, &c."

This Plea Being In Latin and Engrossed in Parchment and Signed by Councillor Darnell, and Delivered in at the Sessions, was Excepted and filed, and noe further proceedings against them, but Councillor Henry Bish made a Motion of Putting in a Demurrer to the Said Plea, which notwithstanding was not Done. Soe were friends at this Time freed from that Snare Layd by the Two Informers, John Eresby and Samuel Astie, as well against their Lives as Estates.

And at this Sessions, the Said John Eresby and Samuel Astie brought a Ceserara (*certiorari*) and Removed their Tryall of the Indictment of Perjury prferred ag<sup>t</sup> them Last Sessions by Friends.

On the 13th day of the 5th month of this yeare 1683, The Informers, John Eresby, Priest, and Samuel Astie, of Lewis, did by their Counsell (Richard Gunn, of Ringmere, who Said in the Court he was Counsell for the King against the Quakers) put in a Demurrer to the Plea Exhibited at the Last Sessions by friends by which they alleiged that the Court of Sessions in which they were Severally Indicted on the 35th of Q. Elizabeth, the Cognizance of offences against that Statute did not belong to them; this demurrer the aforesaid day beeing at the Sessions at Lewis, was put in by the Said Informers to prove the Contrary; but at that Time was put by and not Argued till the Lewis Next Sessions, the Busines Remaining as it was before.

On the 11th day of the 8th month, 1683, Thomas Moseley, Thomas Beard, Mary Akehurst, Widd: and Mary Akehurst, Spinster, Thomas Robinson and his wife, and Thomas Akehurst, all of the Clift, neare Lewis, in Sussex, were sent for before S<sup>r</sup> John Stapley, a Justice, on the Information of John Eresby, Priest, of Lewis, that they, the Said



persons had absented themselves from Church three Several Sundays, &c., and notwithstanding all that Could be alleiged by the Deffendants, who alleiged their Pre Conviction on other Penial Statutes, and Soe not further prosecutable for the Same offence, yet the Said S<sup>r</sup> John Stapley gave forth his warrant to Leavy on each of their Goods, Three Shillings a piece, which was Accordingly done on the most of them, and by Reason that it was Leavyed on all, the Said Justice gave forth an other Warrant to Take and Imprison their P<sup>r</sup>sons in Execution for the S<sup>r</sup> Sumes, but by Reason of a great Charg which would thereupon have fallen upon the Constable, or the Hundred, the Constable deferred, and never executed it.

On the 16th of the 8th month, 1683, Ambrose Galloway, Junor, was prsented at the Bishop's Court, by John Eresby, Priest of the Parish of all S<sup>ts</sup>, in Lewis, for not Repairing to the Parish Church to heare Divine Service, and for not receiving y<sup>e</sup> Sacrem<sup>t</sup> According to the Canons. The Said Ambrose Appeard and did alleige that the priest was allready forsworn as had beene proved, and noe credible witness, and that he had never been made sensible that it was his duty Soe to doe by the said priest, which he desired he might have time to doe According to the Said Cannons, and that he was already Convicted on the 23 of Elizab, and 29<sup>th</sup> of the Same, which anexes a Continuall Punishment on offenders, and therefore by a Clause in the 2 Chapter of the 1<sup>st</sup> yeare of Queen Elizab, ought not to be punished Twice, for one offence, with much more, which the Said Ambrose had formed into Arguments in writing; at length, the Chancellor allowed him Time to bring a Certificate of his former Conviction, according to the Statute, which he said would Discharg him from that part of his presentment of not going to Church, but that the Sacrement was not prosecuted for in any other Court; soe, when he brought his Certificate, he was discharged from that part, and admonished to Receive the Sacrement at Easter Next; and Att the Time it Should have beene Recieved the Said Ambrose was Taken into Prison, which he afterwards alleiged, Soe he had not Liberty to Receive it, and that beeing allowed for a Legall Excuse, was discharged again, but further admonished to Receive it at

whitsunday next; and after that time the Said Ambrose appeared again and alleiged that he was credibly Informed that he was not in a Capacity to Receive the Sacrement, beeing never admitted a member of the Church of England, by their Baptizeing, and that the Priest ought not to give the Sacrement to Such in Case they would Recieve it, and brought a Certificate under the Clerck of the Parish's hand, for the Truth thereof, and therefore desired to be dismissed. The Said Chancellor allowed the Certificate, and it was Entred, and admonished the Said Ambrose to Learn the Catichisme, and be baptized betwixt that Time and Michelmas next; yet, Notwithstanding, unreasonably, and Contrary to Law, proseeded to Excommunicate the Said Ambrose for not Receiving the Sacrement, and at the same time Acknowledging by his own admonishion that he should goe and be made Capable, which, Notwithstanding all Could be Said by the Said Ambrose, was prformed, and soe stands now Excommunicate.

1684.

On the 5<sup>th</sup> day of the 2<sup>d</sup> month of this year, 1684, Ambrose Galloway, Senior, and Ambrose Galloway, Junor, Richard Steevens, Benjamin Moseley, of Lewis, and Nicholas Beard, Senior, and Nicholas Beard, Junor, of Rotingdean, near Lewis, were all Taken by Sessions Process, by Richard Halsted, and John Wood, Baylifs, and were Kept Close Prisoners at the White Hors Inn, in Lewis,<sup>17</sup> till the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the Same month, because they would not promise to appeare at the Sessions, to be held the Said 10<sup>th</sup> day of the 2<sup>d</sup> month, at Lewis, whether they were by the Said Baylifs Brought (after they had Kept them five days) and were, through the moderation of the Justices of the Said Sessions, Discharged, and nothing allowed the S<sup>d</sup> Baylifs for their Charg and Trouble of keeping them.

And at the Said Sessions, held at Lewis the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> days of the 2<sup>d</sup> month of this yeare, 1684, the Severall Friends of Lewis which were Indicted in the Last yeare, on the Statute of the 35<sup>th</sup> of Q. Elizab, beeing Called upon at

<sup>17</sup> The White Horse stood in St. Michaels, on the site of the residence of Mr. Murrell.

the Sessions that day, to answer to the Same, did further Exhibit a Plea and Arguments Signed by a Council, alleiging that, Notwithstanding the Demurrer the Informers had put in the Last Sessions, to the plea formerly Exhibited, the matter was not Tryable, nor by Law Could be Tried, in a Quarter Sessions as that was; for, that they were not Impowered to pass Sentence of Death on them, in Case they would not abjure, &c., therefore Could have noe power to Try those they had noe power to pass Sentence According to Law upon. Soe at Length the Justices of the Quarter Sessions Resolved to Leave it till they Could have the opinion of the Judges on the matter, who, beeing asked at the Next assizes, held at Grindsted, before Judg Carlton and Judg Pemberton, did give it for their oppinion that friends did not ought to be Tried at a Quarter Sessions, on that Statute; and the following Sessions, friends were not called upon it.

On the first day of the fourth month 1684, was Published the Excommunication against Richard Steevens, in Lewis, in Sussex, in the Steeplehouse Called St. Michaels, by John Eresby, Priest of the same, for the non-payment of foure Shillings and Sixpence towards y<sup>e</sup> Repairs of the s<sup>d</sup> Steeple house, w<sup>ch</sup> was first Decreed by Thomas Brigg, y<sup>e</sup> Chancellor of y<sup>e</sup> Bishops Court.

Whereupon a writt de Excommunicato Capiendo was taken out against him by Wallter Willard and Thomas Verrall, the wardens, but Carried on and promoted by Benjamine Henshaw, a Proctor of y<sup>e</sup> same parish; and though the s<sup>d</sup> foure Shillings and Six pence were payed by a neighbour, yet he was taken upon the said Writt and Carried by Richard Browne, a Bayley, to the Comon Goale at Horsham, where he was detained untill the Twenty Second Day of the first month, 168 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; beeing then Discharged by the Declaration of Liberty Sett forth by King James the Second.

The Said Richard Steevens was Likewise Indicted upon the statute of 20 p, for not Goeing to Church, and process there upon tooke out against him for one hundred and forty pounds, which was in y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffs hands, and by his prticular kindness was not Executed.

From this time for some years the friends in Lewes seem

to have been but seldom or ever annoyed; but under the year 1689, the following entry occurs:—

“On the 25th Day of the 10th Month, 1689, Called Christmas, the Shoop Window of Richard Stephens, being open as at other times, Came James Browne, a Tinker, with a Rabble of other Loose persons, pretending orders from the Constables of the said Towne, William Read and James Bridger, and beate and Broke downe his windows, breake an Iron wire grate and Spoyled much of his goods; whereupon he went and made Complaint thereof to Henry Pelham (Justice, so called) in the said Towne, who told him he might have Kept his Shopp Shutt, &c.

And the said Richard Stephens has been much abused by the Rabble upon the way the third forth day of the month, Called the fast Days, by throwing Down his Windows and Damageing his goods, and the same abuses were Comitted on most of the other friends by The Rabble, in that Towne, as on the 14th Day of the 12th Month, 1688, being the Thanks giving Day for the Prince of Orange (now King) Benjamine Moseley's Shopp windows being open and his goods Layd forth as at other times, himself not being at home, Came Walter Rowe, the younger, and one Kennard, and many more of the Rabble with them, and they threw his goods in the Street and dirt, and broke his Iron Grate and threw downe his windows and nailed some of them up.

The 11th Day of the 5th Month, 1690, Major Monk Came with his Troop of Soldiers, assisted by William Read and James Bridger, Constables, and Robert Collgeat, Head-burrough of the Towne of Lewis, to the house of Ambros Galloway, Junior, in the said Towne of Lewis, to search for Armes, and finding none, Demanded his horse, which being at Pasture hard by they Seazed, and the Major ordered his Soldiers to have him to the Starr, in the said Towne, and Allso tooke more from him a new Boote (the fellow of it not being at home) and a fowling picee, which they Carreyed to the Turks head,<sup>18</sup> in the Said Towne, where the Deputy Lieutenants at the same time were setting; and the said Ambros Galloway appearing before them Demanding his Goods, after

<sup>18</sup> This inn stood on the site of Albion Street, and was afterwards well known as Mr. Raymond's school.

many Disputes and words used to Entagle him about the Lawfullness of the Government, and the rights of King James and King William, the said Ambrose alleigeing them matters not to Consern him, nobody Accuseing him of any thing Relateing thereto, nor had given any Cause of Suspition of his Disturbing the Government was at Last, after his Goods had beene kept from him about three houers, ordred all gaine.

The same 11th Day of the 5th Month, 1690, William Read and James Bridger, Constables, and Robert Collgeat and John Walter, head bouroughs of the Said Towne of Lewis, by Warrant from the Deputy Lieutenants, Tooke from the said Ambros Galloway, for his Refuseing to pay aboute seven Shillings, one quarter part of a Muskett Charged on him in Captain Walter Doble's Company, fourteen pewter plates, Ten Large pewter Dishes, a-paire of Brass Candlesticks, a pewter Bason, Six pewter porringers, a pewter Still and from and all belonging to it, to the Value in all the Goods of about five Pounds; in aboute two week time after Robert Collgeat, the headbourrough, Returned all againe except the fourteen pewter plates which they sold.

The said Ambrose had noe Notice but the night before that he was Charged with any parte of a Soldier, nor noe Money Demanded, but was answered, it was then time Enough to make his defence."

From this time forth the cruel persecution of the Quakers became a rare thing, and the *sufferings* they had to undergo have continued about the same, in point of severity, as they are called upon to endure at the present time; a few ounces of plate, a bullock, a sheep, or a few trusses of hay, being seized for the payment of Tithe due to the Rector or Vicar of the parish, or for church-rates raised by the churchwardens for the liquidation of the expences connected with their office.

The Quakers in Lewes, and, indeed, in Sussex generally, bore the persecutions and revilings heaped upon them, with Christian meekness and forbearance, and with a great amount of endurance, although with much sacrifice of personal comfort and worldly goods. This does not appear to have been universally the case, for, in some instances, the language

used by the Quakers, towards their opponents, was neither meek nor polite. Dr. Nares, in his "*Heraldic Anomalies*," gives us a few specimens of the phraseology which they *could* apply to their adversaries. He says, "at *first* (though they soon became *better mannered*) the Quakers pretty well knew how to give *bad titles*, though they shunned giving any *good ones*. I shall mention a few from Leslie, extracted from their own writings: *Antichrists, Witches, Devils, scarlet-coloured Beasts, Bloodhounds,*" &c., &c., &c.

The following invective by one Fisher, was directed against no less a man than the celebrated Dr. John Owen, Dean of Christ-Church :

"Thou *fiery Fighter* and *green-headed Trumpeter*; thou *Hedgehog* and *Griming Dog*; thou *Bastard*, that tumbled out of the mouth of the Babylonish bawd; thou *Mole*; thou *Tinker*; thou *Lizard*; thou *Bell of no mettle*, but the tone of a *Kettle*; thou *Wheelbarrow*; thou Whirligig; O thou *Firebrand*; thou *Adder* and *Scorpion*; thou *Louse*; thou *Cow-dung*; thou *Moon-calf*; thou *ragged Tatterdemallian*; thou *Judas*; thou livest in philosophy and logic, which are of the Devil."

The above quotations afford a pretty strong proof that the Quakers of those days must, without the aid of *sponsors*, have intuitively become well-acquainted with the *vulgar tongue*.

The period when Quakerism was promulgated, was one of confusion and unsettled rule, and it is not surprising to know that the founders of the sect went great lengths, both in their tenets and manners. After a time, however, these matters became much sobered, notwithstanding which they were still liable to the scoffs and scorn of their more orthodox neighbours. They have been generally an inoffensive people, and on many trying occasions exhibited an exalted spirit of charity and benevolence; and the greatest commendation is eminently due to them for their faithful adherence to the rigid principles they have at all times professed. The Quakers, as a body, have risen in worldly position; and the possession of "this world's goods" has had this good effect—it has made them largely charitable, and most liberal friends to the spread of piety and education.

## DECORATIVE TILES FOUND AT KEYMER.

---

BY THE REV. EDWARD TURNER, M.A.

---

AMONG the objects of Archæological Interest which for some time past have been attracting considerable attention in the Antiquarian world, may be reckoned Decorative Tiles ; Tiles, that is, of a small square shape, and about two-thirds of an inch in thickness, which, having been painted with some heraldic or other device, or stamped with a figure of some kind, and then highly glazed, were used at an early period as a flooring, sometimes in domestic, but much more frequently in Ecclesiastical buildings, particularly for the decoration of the pavement about the High Altar.

Of these ornamental paving Tiles, many beautiful specimens have been found in Sussex ; which is not to be wondered at, when we consider the number of Monasteries which were established in early Norman times, in this maritime county, and that the Monks are supposed to have employed themselves occasionally, during their leisure hours, in the manufacture of such Tiles, for the ornamentation of their Monastic Churches, as well as of the different Churches and Chapels belonging to their houses. On these were generally represented the armorial bearings either of the founder of the Religious House in which they were made, or of some of their more distinguished benefactors.

In my present paper I purpose redeeming a promise made two years or more ago, but which, from circumstances needless now to mention, I have been unable previously to

fulfil; viz., that of bringing under the notice of the members of our Sussex Archæological Society—not the subject of Decorative Paving Tiles generally, for this is unnecessary, it having been very ably and fully treated by John Gough Nichols, Esq., and others, conversant with them—but two rare and very interesting specimens, which could have been designed for domestic use only, and which were found at Keymer, in a field, on the east side of the Lodge farm-house.

This house is situated to the south of the Church, about midway between the Church and the Southdowns, very near to the point at which the modern road leading from Ditchling to Clayton Hill and Brighton, cuts the ancient road from Keymer village to the Downs at right angles. For several years a portion of this field at the north-west corner could not be cultivated, owing to the impediments which the plough met with in its progress at this spot by striking against something so strong in the resistance, which it offered, that no way could be made against it. And upon Mr. F. Scrase, the present tenant of the farm, digging down for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of such obstruction, that, if possible, it might be removed, it was found to proceed from the foundations of a building, the walls of which were very substantial, being composed of flint, with an outside casing of stone, the whole being of considerable thickness. So strongly were these materials cemented together, that a stout pickaxe was found to make but little impression upon them. It was then, while engaged in clearing away from these walls the earth which had accumulated upon and about them, for the purpose of their removal, that, at about the depth of three feet from the surface, the Tiles under consideration, with many fragments of others, were thrown out with the soil. These, from the peculiarity of their ornamentation and general structure, exciting much curiosity at the time, a further search was subsequently made, and another perfect Tile found. They were all of one or other of the patterns figured in the accompanying woodcut. Two of the three whole Tiles dug out were, at the suggestion of Mr. Albert Way, sent up to the British Museum, to be added to the collection



of encaustic tiles at that time in the course of formation there.



NO. 1.



NO. 2.

These tiles are impressed with heads in two different kinds of warlike costume; and though they appear at first sight to be rather roughly executed, the outline of the features of the face of each head will, upon a closer examination, be found to be particularly sharp and good. This will be more especially observable in those which have undergone considerable abrasion from the action of the feet upon them.

From the costume and general appearance of the figures impressed on these Tiles, I was at first led to consider them as of undoubted Romano-British manufacture; and in this opinion I was the more strongly confirmed, from the fact of the proximity of the field to one of the principal Roman Ways of Sussex, as well as to the Roman bath discovered many years ago in the Rectory grounds at Clayton, and other Romano-British indicia which had been brought to light at different times in the immediate vicinity, some of which have been noticed in the Collections of our Sussex Archæological Society. Still, it was impossible to overlook the fact, that these Tiles differed very materially from any Roman paving Tiles ever before discovered in this country, either at Bignor or elsewhere. In doubt, then, as to the correctness of the inference at which, from their general appearance, I

had arrived upon the subject of the origin and date of these Tiles, and wishing to obtain the opinion of some Archæologist more familiar with the history of Decorative Tiles than I then was, I sent them in 1845 by a friend for exhibition at the annual meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute held at Winchester, where the interest they excited gave rise to much discussion; the result of which was a clear and satisfactory exposition of the place of their manufacture, and of the period to which they belonged, from Mr. Albert Way, one of the secretaries of that association, whose ardent zeal and indefatigable exertions in the advancement of the cause of Archæology generally, as well as courteous readiness to assist in the solution of any particular Archæological problem which may be submitted to him (of which I have at different times largely profited), are too well known and appreciated to need any eulogy from me. His opinion upon any point connected with encaustic tiles is the more to be regarded by us, from the circumstance of his having made the subject of decorative pavements constructed of such tiles his particular study; in the prosecution of which he had been led to make every research in his power regarding them, both at home and abroad. He was thus enabled at once to pronounce them, not to be Roman, as I was disposed to consider them, but French; paving tiles of this kind having been manufactured, he informed me, in Normandy, especially at Neufchâtel, about the time of Francis the First.

In the communications I had with him in the matter of these Keymer tiles, he further informed me that a friend of his resident at Rouen had, in his collection of Norman antiquities, a considerable number of paving tiles, some of which were identical in material and design, and in their peculiar mode of fabrication, with those under consideration; that these he had had occasion to examine; and that they had been satisfactorily proved to him to be manufactured at or near to this Norman town. He considers them to be of Renaissance character. On the subject of their date, his knowledge of the period of their use in France enabled him to speak confidently; and the æra to which he assigned them, was not earlier than 1530 or later than 1550. This, I need scarcely say, is a fact of some historical importance to us,

because, though it will not supply us with all that is requisite to enable us to fix a date to the mansion among the foundations of which these tiles were discovered, it at all events helps to corroborate any circumstantial evidence that may be adduced tending to throw light on the matter.

Another material point elucidated by the discovery of these decorative tiles at Keymer, is the fact of the use of this particular kind of paving tile in England, which had not been before established; Mr. Way, with all the advantages of the great experience and opportunities of observation and research which he possesses, never having heard of their being met with in this country before. I again exhibited a specimen of each pattern of these tiles, at the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Chichester in 1853 (see *Suss. Arch. Coll.* VIII. p. 338.) And I will here remark that in the brief description of them in the catalogue of the articles there exhibited, Keymer is, by a very natural mistake, stated to be in Maresfield.

Though fully convinced at last of the erroneousness of my first impression of the Romano-British date of these decorative tiles, I was unwilling to acknowledge this to be the case, until I had made a second examination of the spot; thinking I might possibly thereby discover pounded brick in the composition of the mortar made use of in the construction of the walls, or some other definite and acknowledged proof of Roman work in or about them. But though in this respect my expectations were not realised, no such proofs having been found, my labours were not entirely fruitless, inasmuch as they led to some further interesting disclosures, not only with reference to the arrangement and size of the house generally to which these tiles belonged, but as to the particular mode of using such tiles in the construction of a flooring. After opening one or two smaller rooms without succeeding in accomplishing the object of my research, I, with the concurrence of Mr. F. Scrase, to whom I was indebted for much valuable aid in my investigation, resolved to confine my examination to the particular part of the site, at which a greater quantity of the fragments of paving tiles, of a similar make in all respects, had been found, than in any other part of the ruins, and the walls of which appeared in

places slightly above the surface of the soil. Upon clearing this part of the foundation walls of the superincumbent earth, portions of a room were exposed to view, the dimensions of which, as accurately as they could be ascertained, were about twenty-five feet long, by eighteen feet in width.

At the northern end of this room was a circular recess, in which I found, upon examination, three, to all appearance, perfect decorative pavement tiles, but which fell to pieces as soon as I moved them. These were embeded in mortar, and were evidently remaining in the position in which they had been originally laid. With them were three or four plain black tiles, which, too, had not been disturbed. I was thus enabled to ascertain, that in laying them as an ornamental flooring, a course of black glazed tiles was first placed as a bordering round the room, next to the outside walls; and that in the use of the decorative tiles, the two patterns in the inner courses were so applied, as to alternate with each other; and these again with the black bordering tiles, which were so constructed as to correspond in size with a square made by four of the impressed ones. A chequered arrangement was thus brought about, and in the case before us a paved flooring formed by a square constructed of four decorative tiles, alternating throughout the room with a black one; the centre, probably being finished off, if not with a figure of some kind, with an elaborate design, either of fruits or flowers; as was the custom with the Romans in constructing their pavements of tessellated work, of which there are fine examples at Bignor. These impressed tiles at Keymer often varied in the colour of their glazing. Four differences were very perceptible, viz., two shades of green and two of yellow. There were no traces to be discovered of any other colour, as far as my examination, which was pretty close, extended, among the fragments thrown out in digging. Nor were any more patterns to be discerned than the two shown in my illustrations. These variations might possibly have been so applied as to break the uniformity of colour.

Although the ruins, as far as I was able to form an opinion of them, were of considerable extent, I was unable fully to trace out the foundation walls; the house of the

Lodge Farm, of which Mr. Campion of Danny is the proprietor, being found to stand upon a portion of them. This house is manifestly of considerable antiquity. Still it could not in its present state have been a part of the original mansion, the ruined walls not running in the same straight line with those of the house. Judging, however, from its general appearance and character, I should say, that it was erected of some of the *debris* of this mansion, possibly at the time it was taken down.

It is a remarkable occurrence, that although the use of tiles of this kind was not known in this country until the fact was established by the accidental discovery of the specimens before us at Keymer, a similar disclosure was made the following year at Hurstpierpoint, under circumstances in some respects of still greater peculiarity. While workmen were engaged in digging out the trenches for the foundation walls of the present church of that parish, which is the adjoining parish but one to that of Keymer—Clayton only intervening—two tiles were thrown out with the earth, which resembled in all respects No. 2 of our engraving of those discovered at Keymer, even down to their abrasion, arising from the continued friction of the feet; and which unquestionably must have been tiles of the same French manufacture and date. In size, too, they correspond exactly. Whatever might have been their original position—and I cannot help thinking, from the closeness of their identity, that they must have come in some way from this house in Keymer—they evidently had been much used, their surface having been worn down until it had become quite smooth. The workmen who discovered them, described their position when found to have been at the depth of about four feet below the flooring of the old church, which had been entirely removed, to enable a new one to be built upon its site; and that close to the spot, where they must have been lying undisturbed for many years, there was a small vault constructed in a very rude manner of unwrought sand stones. This vault, which was evidently very ancient, the workmen had unfortunately broken into and destroyed before they discovered what it was. Whether the tiles and the vault were in any way connected with each other no steps were

taken to ascertain. I am, however, myself at a loss to conceive how they could have been. That tiles precisely similar in all respects to those discovered twelve months before at Keymer, and pronounced to be unique, should have been found in so totally different a locality is very remarkable; for it is not at all likely that the house, among the ruins of which the first were found, should have ever had anything to do with Hurstpierpoint Church, nor was this Church likely to have been at any time paved with such tiles. For had this been the case other evidences of the fact would have been perceptible. More, either whole or in a fractured state, must have been disturbed. The spot where they were found was under the flooring of the chancel part of the old church. We are, therefore, left to the inference that the vaulted space must have been prepared as the receptacle of the body of a deceased child; though no traces of an interment of any kind having taken place in it were to be observed in or about it; and that the tiles must have been accidentally or designedly thrown in, when the interment, if interment in this petty vault there ever were, took place. The tiles so found at Hurstpierpoint are, or were at the time I last saw them, in the possession of the Rev. C. H. Borrer, the present incumbent of the parish. The fact of these tiles being so much worn by use, makes the position in which they were found the more marvellous. It unfortunately happens in this, as in every case where no intelligent archæologist is present at the time to investigate the circumstances under which an important archæological discovery is made, that much in elucidating it must be left to conjecture. I trust, however, that in the application of this much-abused talent, I have not, upon the present occasion, overstepped the bounds of reasonable probability. It has been my endeavour not to do so.

Some observations might here be made on the peculiar style of head-covering—the cap, “a la mambrino,” exhibited by the figure on No. 2 of these Tiles, as illustrative of a singular custom in France connected with the early transfer of property in that country; but I must desist, feeling that, by doing so, I should lay myself open to the imputation of unwarrantably travelling beyond the limits of

my record. I shall therefore at once proceed to state all the facts I have been able to obtain from public sources of information within my very limited reach, bearing either directly or indirectly on the history of the Park and Mansion with which these Tiles were so intimately connected.

With regard to the Mansion itself, it is a fact of no small importance in elucidating its early history, that the field in which its foundation walls were discovered is part of a farm principally in Ditchling, but a small part of which is in Keymer, still called the "Park farm." As the Lords Fitzalan, Earls of Arundel, are known to have had considerable possessions in these and some of the adjoining parishes to Keymer, the ruins in question might have been the remains of a hunting seat which they had here. It is a singular circumstance, that all reminiscence of a house standing on this spot should have so entirely passed away, that no traditionary evidence of the fact now remains among the residents of the neighbourhood. But so it is; even the knowledge of the existence of the ruins of such a house was confined to very few; and with regard to the Park, as the privileges and customs usually attached to park lands still belong to it, it is very probable that the public records, if carefully examined, would enlighten us as to the date of the licence to empark; and the person to whom the privilege of thus emparking was granted. Still, this might not, after all, have been any evidence of the date of the residence; for the enclosing as a park might, and as I shall presently shew, probably did, take place, long before the erection of the Mansion.

The first point deserving of our notice in the solution of this question is, that Ditchling and Keymer, the two parishes in which, as I have already said, this park was situated, are, there is evidence to shew, both of them decidedly places of great antiquity. Keymer Church, with its circular apse, of which there are four instances only in the county—the others being Newhaven, Worth, and North Marden—is of very early Norman, if not of Saxon architecture; and the cruciform Church of Ditchling is a good example of the early English style. The chronicles of the different periods of the history of this country, particularly those of an early date, speak of

the Saxon and Norman Kings having Royal Parks, if not residences, here. And as these Parks were, beyond a doubt, enclosed by a fence of wooden paling (wood being, at the time these parks were first enclosed a material not only suitable to the purpose, but very readily and cheaply to be obtained in a forest district), it has been attempted to be shewn, with, it must be confessed, some degree of plausibility, that Ditchling took its name from this circumstance. We find it—Mr. Hutchinson, the Incumbent of Ditchling, tells us<sup>1</sup>—variously written at different periods. It is sometimes called Dichening, the letter y being often substituted for that of i, in each syllable; at other times, Dycheling, Dice-ling, and Decelinges. Dice, or Dike, then, is the Saxon for a fence, whether it be made of earth, stone, or wood; or by entrenchments, as at the Devil's Dyke.

The first notice we have of the descent of this Royal vill is in Saxon times, when it passed, with many other places in Sussex, under the will of King Alfred, to his kinsman, Osforth. We next find it in the hands of the Conqueror, and forming a part of the territory which, after his settlement on the throne of this Kingdom, he gave to his son-in-law, William de Warren. In the Domesday Survey, Dicelinges is mentioned as a part of the domain of the Earl of Warren; and it is further stated to have been previously held by Edward the Confessor. In the De Warren family it appears to have continued from three to three-and-a-half centuries; for in the 26th of Edwd. I. (1298) John de Gatesden is represented as holding half a Knight's fee in Diceling of the Honour of the Earl of Warren; and in the 6th of Edwd. II. (1313), John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, obtained the King's licence to hold a fair and market at his Manor of Diceling.

It subsequently passed from the Warrens, Earls of Surrey, to the Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel; and from them to the Nevills, Earls of Abergavenny, on the division of the estates, after the death of Thomas Fitzalan, 5th Earl of Arundel, in 1415. His widow, Beatrix, the elder of the two illegitimate daughters of John I., King of Portugal, who was himself the illegitimate son of Peter the Cruel, possessed for her

<sup>1</sup> Sussex Archæological Collections, vol. xiii., p. 241.



life the Manor of Dichening, with the Park, called "Dichening Park," containing, by estimation, 300 acres; together with the Chase called Fretebergh and Shortfrith, containing together, by estimation, 500 acres.<sup>2</sup>

Edward, Lord Bergavenny, is the first member of this family who died in 1476 possessed of the Manor and Park of Ditchling, among other parts of the Fitzalan estates, including the Chase of Cleres, and forest of Worth. That it was then an enclosed Park, is shewn by a demise which this Lord Edward and Sir Henry Nevill made of the houses and lands within the *pale* of Dycheling Park, to William Overy, for the lives of himself and his three sons, George, Robert, and Francis, at a rent of twenty pounds per annum.

At what time it was disparked I have been unable to discover. No traces of a park or its boundaries now remain, except as they are to be recognised by the names of a few localities within it.

Among the letters of Edward, Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward II., which are given in Vol. XI, pp. 80 to 98, of our Society's Archæological Collections, is one in which the Executors of the Earl de Warren are requested, "for the love they bear to the Prince, to give assistance more speedily to John de Dychening, the keeper of the Prince's colts," probably running at large in the Park, "in those matters, in which the same Earl de Warren was bound to him concerning the time in which he had served him;" which, in common parlance, may be taken to mean, that he should be obliged to him to pay up the arrears of his groom's wages. That the Prince kept his breeding stud at Ditchling is shewn by a previous letter.

<sup>2</sup> See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. xv., p. 127. Some curious documents relating to this marriage will be found in *Blore's Monumental Effigies*, which were communicated to the editor by Sir Fredk., then Mr. Madden, from the *Cottonian Manuscripts* in the British Museum, marked *Nero. B. 1.* Collins also, in his *Peerage*, quotes a letter from the King, her father, to Sir John Pelham (one of this Henry's favourite courtiers), commending her in her forlorn state to his kind consideration and notice; her husband having died a few years after their marriage, "at the early age of thirty-

four," leaving no family, and expressing his hope and trust that he, Sir John, would be pleased to show her the same favour that he had before done. This then she possibly received. But whether she did so or not was not a matter of much consequence: for she appears not to have long required the charitable aid of her friends, having, soon after the death of her first husband, married secondly, with the King's license, John, Earl of Huntingdon; and again becoming a widow, she espoused, thirdly, the Duke of Exeter.

In Rowe's valuable manuscript account of the different manorial customs of Sussex, the following entry, referring to this Park, occurs:—

“Lord Bergavenny's, 14th of February, 39th of Elizabeth (1597), Dytcheling Park, with *House*, buildings, lands, meadows, &c., now enclosed within the pales, limits, or enclosures of the said Park.”

This is the only direct allusion that I have been able to meet with to a House—a Manorial, if not a Baronial Residence—within the Park; of which house we have doubtless the remains in the extensive foundations, within the compass of which the decorative tiles were found; and we may hence infer that the house was standing, and possibly inhabited at the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign. This house then might have been, and probably was included in the Nevill demise of the property about the middle of the fifteenth century to William Overy, under the description of “houses and lands within the pale of Ditchling Park,” and the house would seem to have been rebuilt at the beginning of the following century. The date of the tiles (supposing them to have been introduced into it when the house was first built) carrying its erection back to the time of Henry VIII., or, at the latest, to the early part of the reign of Edward VI.

In another entry Rowe calls “Frankbarrough” a free chace; thereby enabling us to identify it with that to which I have before referred, under the name of the Chase of Freteberg. Can this then be the Chase before mentioned as the “Chase of Cleres,” or was there a separate Chase known by this name somewhere within the forest district? As it is joined with Worth, could this Chase have been situated in that neighbourhood? Wherever it was, this is the only allusion to such a Sussex Chase I have met with.

# THE CHURCH BELLS OF SUSSEX.

---

BY AMHERST DANIEL-TYSSEN,

OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD, ESQ.

---

It is not known when, or where, bells were invented. By bells, I mean such as are now used in churches; for those mentioned in scripture and classical authors deserve the name of metallic rattles, as much as that of bells. The Chinese and other Asiatic nations have bells something like our own; but whether they are indebted to Europe for the invention, or Europe to them, is not known; probably each has invented them independently.<sup>1</sup> Inquirers into the subject have, however, come to the conclusion that church bells came into use in Europe about A.D. 600. And it may not be uninteresting to mention a few facts, which seem to be the common property of all writers on campanology.

The Latin words for bell are 'Nola' and 'Campana': they are not classical but mediæval words.<sup>2</sup> Being new words they show that some new thing was introduced of which they were the names; and they point to the town of Nola in Campania as its birth-place. There were also extensive copper mines in the neighbourhood of that town; and, apparently without any more evidence, the invention

<sup>1</sup> A copious list of works on bells may be found in "Practical Remarks on Belfries and Ringers," by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe. Also in "Notes and Queries," (1st S., ix., 241; xi., 32) and in "An Account of Church Bells," by the Rev. W. C. Lukis, F.S.A. Allusion here is made to "The Bell," by the Rev. A. Gatty.

<sup>2</sup> Tintinnabulum merely meant a little bell, a metallic rattle, as I have called it. The word is no doubt derived

from the sound. Similarly, in places where the sanctus bell remains, the village people generally call it the 'ting tang.' It is said, that the right place for the sanctus bell in ancient times was in a cot over the chancel arch. The church inventories, however, of Edward the VI<sup>th</sup>'s time, generally mention that the sanctus or *sarvus* bell was 'in the steeple.' Very few sanctus bells remain in Sussex.

has been sometimes ascribed to Paulinus, who was bishop there, circa A.D. 400. There is, however, extant an epistle from Paulinus to Severus, giving a description of his church, but containing no mention of either tower or bells. Again an anecdote is related, showing that bells were used in the west of Europe, in the beginning of the 7th century, also that they were then a novelty. For it is said that the army of Clothaire II. laid siege to the town of Sens, in Burgundy; whereupon the citizens rang their bells and frightened away the besiegers, who had never heard the sound before. A few years later, A.D. 623, we find that bells were in use among Christians in the east; and it is said that Mahomet had some thoughts of introducing them as his call to prayers; but was dissuaded by a dream of one of his followers.<sup>3</sup>

Bells were, then, essentially a Christian institution, and the original object of church towers was to contain them. They were probably introduced into England soon after its conversion to Christianity, and being introduced, they were then, no doubt, made in the country, since it supplied the requisite metals.<sup>4</sup> The second exception of King Egbert commands every priest, at the proper hours, to ring the bells of his church. No doubt, at the time of the Norman conquest, the art of bellfounding had arrived at a considerable state of perfection. Very large bells must have been made at that time; at least if we may judge from the size and strength of the towers built to contain them, and from the circumstances of the curfew bell.

But to put aside external evidence; what do our bells say for their own antiquity? Unfortunately, very little; English bellfounders seldom put the date on their bells before the year 1570. There are in this county only four bells dated previous to that year, and of these four, one is a foreign bell. And, indeed, from what I have seen by inspecting a few bells in towns on the Rhine and in Belgium, it is no unusual thing

<sup>3</sup> From the Life of Mahomet, by W. Muir, vol. iii., p. 53.

<sup>4</sup> Bell-metal consists of copper and tin, more than three quarters of the mixture being copper. The tin mines of Cornwall have been known from the earliest times; copper has not been produced in this country in any large quan-

ties, until comparatively recent years. We are told, in a report on the Cornish mines in 1799, that "it was not until the beginning of the last century that copper was discovered in Britain." This is not correct, for in 1250 a copper mine was worked near Keswick, in Cumberland (Ure's Dict. of Arts, etc.).

for an ancient bell, in those parts, to be dated. At Friburg, in the Black Forest, is a bell dated 1258.<sup>5</sup>

The one ancient foreign bell in Sussex is at Duneton. It is the earliest dated bell in this county, and, very likely, in the whole of England. The inscription, as far as is legible, runs as follows :—

DE FLOTHE A . . . E. : LA : HAGUE : FET : LAN : MCCCLXIX : <sup>6</sup>

But before proceeding further, to show what our ancient bells say for themselves and their founders, I must mention that it is very difficult to investigate their history, for two reasons; first, because there are so few of them left, and secondly on account of the vague character of their inscriptions.

And as regards their scarceness; out of more than 1,000 bells in the county, there are hardly 100 evidently cast previous to the year 1570.<sup>7</sup> Various causes have contributed to bring this about; the spoliation of churches, which took place in the middle of the 16th century; the accidents which are liable to occur, destroying at once the towers and everything in them;<sup>8</sup> the remodelling of old peals to suit them for change-ringing; and the ordinary wear and tear of the bells themselves. Of the spoliation I shall say more presently, but I do not think that, in this part of the country, it was so extensive as to affect much the present rarity of ancient bells, whilst such accidents as the destruction of a tower by lightning, or internal decay, are fortunately of rare occurrence.

<sup>5</sup> The full inscription of this bell is—  
+ O REX GLORIE VENI CVM PACE + ME  
RESONANTE PIA POPVLO SVCYRRE  
MARIA + ANNO DOMINI M<sup>o</sup> CC<sup>o</sup> L<sup>o</sup>  
VIII<sup>o</sup> XV<sup>o</sup> KLAS AVGVSTI STRVCTA EST  
CAMPANA.

Its diameter is 4 ft. 9½ in.; its height, 5 ft. 5 in. In height it exceeds any bell in the County of Sussex; in diameter it is superior to all but one. Its weight is certainly over a ton and a half, probably more than two tons; but it is impossible to estimate it, on account of the peculiar shape of this bell. For, whereas, in general the diameter of the mouth of a bell exceeds its height by about one fourth, in this bell the height exceeds the diameter.

<sup>6</sup> It is proper to note that as no modern type foundry can supply types for the old *Lombardic* character, throughout this paper small Roman capitals are employed instead.

<sup>7</sup> The exact number of ancient bells in Sussex is 106. There are also 29 bells belonging to the period 1570-1599; 239 bells from 1600-1699; 371 from 1700-1799: and 205 belonging to the present century. 52 bells have no inscription at all; and 11 more are modern bells, but have nothing to show their exact date.

<sup>8</sup> Curiously enough the service bell in Chichester steeple was not broken by the fall, but was picked out safe from amongst the ruins.

So that it is to the two other causes that we must attribute the chief part of the blame. It is evident that many churches, in former times, had fewer bells, but heavier, than at present. By remodelling old peals, I mean recasting 3 or 5 large old bells, into a lighter peal of 6 or 8;<sup>9</sup> this was done to adapt them to modern bell-ringing, and with a view to that object was a politic measure. And, as regards the last of the above-mentioned causes, the way that bells wear out, is that the clapper, constantly striking in the same place, gradually makes a pit in that part of the bell. There is an operation, called quarter-hanging, which, if applied in time, may prolong the life of a bell considerably. The effect of it is to change the place where the clapper strikes; but it is not often adopted, and then only puts off the evil day. This wearing out of bells is especially the case in peals which are constantly rung; so that most of the ancient bells are to be found in the little country villages where there are not peals.

And for the vague character of the inscriptions of ancient bells, not only is the date omitted, but there is seldom the name or initials of the founder. There is nothing, in fact, to show when, where, or by whom the bell was cast. The inscription is generally of a sacred character, and in Latin. Such as the invocation of a saint by name, as :

<i>sancta maria,</i>	at West Itchenor.
<i>SANCTA CATARINA,</i>	at Fittleworth.
<i>SANCTE MICHAEL,</i>	at Washington.
<i>o sancte stephane,</i>	at Findon.

To the name of the Saint, the words *Ora Pro Nobis* are often added; this is indeed the commonest inscription, and St. Catharine is the saint most frequently addressed.

Other sacred inscriptions are such as—

<i>Johannes Xpi Care,</i>	at Chiltington.
<i>Johannes Est Nomen Eius,</i>	at Litlington and Tarring Neville.
<i>Te Deum Laudamus,</i>	at Eastbourne.

<sup>9</sup> Catsfield and Rotherfield are good instances of the old state of things. The metal in the five old bells at Rotherfield,

must exceed that in the eight new bells at Seaford by more than half a ton.

And AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA at Kingston, Barnham, and Ashington; merely AVE MARIA at Poynings, Yapton, North-Mundham, St. Peter's Chichester, or, AVE GRACIA PLENA, as at Stoughton.

On a bell at East Dean, near Chichester, we find a literal English translation of this: HAL MARI FVL OF GRAS.

Some ancient bells merely bear their names, for with Roman Catholics it was the custom to name their bells, and indeed to christen them with great solemnity.<sup>10</sup> Thus a bell at Birdham bears simply the name IOHANES and two at Clapham are severally inscribed IACOBVS, and CATERINA, while the third has two names,

KATERINA, MARGARITA.

The name is often introduced in a Leonine hexameter, as, *Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Katerina Vocata*, on Catsfield 1st bell.

*Dulcis Sisto Melis Campana Vocor Gabrielis*, on Catsfield 2nd. *Vox Augustini Sonat In Aure Dei*, on bells at Balcombe, Alfriston, Stopham, Mountfield, and Wivelsfield.

*In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Eohannis*, at Heathfield. *Hec Noba Campana Margareta Est Dominata*, at Woolbeeding. One bell at Siddlesham asks the saint after whom it is named to protect by his prayers those who paid for the casting of his bell.

PER QVOS FVNDATVR IACOBVS PRECIBVS TVEATVR.

And one at East Dean, near Eastbourne, boldly asserts that there is not a better bell under the sky.

*Me Melior Vere Non Est Campana Sub Cere.*

These ancient bells have, however, besides the inscription, curious stops, crosses, shields, and founder's marks. Some bells, indeed, as at Street, Tangmere, Woodmancote, Heyshot, and Clayton, have only medallions and no words on them. It is by a comparison of these stops and shields, as well as of the lettering of the ancient bells, that we must hope to find out their history. I am about therefore to give

<sup>10</sup> This custom is still preserved among Roman Catholics; an account of it is given in the Pontificale Romanum, part ii., p. 249.

a catalogue of the ancient bells of the county, grouping together those that bear similar marks. It will be seen that great confusion exists, the stamps of different founders being mixed up, and apparently having been sold from one founder to another.

Besides the bell at Duncton, there are a few others bearing the names of their makers, viz. :

+ ROBERTVS RIDRE ME FECIT	Ford 1st.
+ WALTERVS WIMBIS ME FECIT	Kingston 1st.
+ IOHANNES ALEYN ME FECIT	Southease 1st.

These two last founders were evidently in some way connected, for the letter M and the cross (Fig. 1) are the same on both bells. The Kingston bell is very well cast, the Southease bell very badly. At Bradenham, Bucks, are two bells by a MICHAEL DE WIMBIS;<sup>11</sup> and at Slapton, Northants,<sup>12</sup> is one by a Ricardus de Wimbis; also one at Berechurch, Essex; and another at Burham, Kent. These founders may have lived at Wimbish, in Essex, and taken their name from that place.

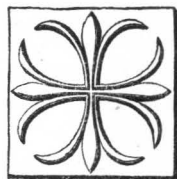


FIG. 1.

At Albourne is a small bell inscribed

+ A. A. M. ME FECIT BEATE MARIA

A bell at Hove has simply the initials T. H. and a cross; and the same initials occur on a bell at Limpsfield, in Surrey, which has also an inscription in letters of the same character. It is evident from the style of the lettering, that the bells are of great antiquity, and the initials may be those of Thomas Hickham, who is mentioned in Hasted's Kent<sup>13</sup> as casting some bells for Canterbury Cathedral in 1358.

At Bramber is an old bell, cast by a founder who had not yet acquired a surname, the inscription being,

+ IHESUS NAZARENUS REX IUDIORUM : NICOLAS ME FECIT

There are two bells at Madehurst, evidently the work of

<sup>11</sup> Ex inform. E. J. Payne, Esq., Wycombe.

<sup>12</sup> Lukis' Church Bells, p. 86.

<sup>13</sup> Hasted's Kent, vol. xii., p. 207.



the same man, the letters, stops, and cross being identically the same. Their inscriptions are—

+ MARIA : 1st.  
+ GOD HELP SANCTE MARIA 2nd.

And the one bell at Birdham, and the three at Clapham, already mentioned, as only bearing their names, are also by this Nicolas.

Two bells at Appledram, two at Beeding, two at Washington, and one at Yapton, form another group, all having the same lettering and cross. The Appledram bells have each the initials P W under the cross, and the other five bells have each the single letter R in the same position. At Stouting, in Kent, is a bell with similar initials P W.

The second bell at Findon is a fine old bell, with the inscription,

+ Sanc te gabri elis

The stop (fig. 2) occurs three times in the spaces indicated; the shield (fig. 3) is in the middle of the inscription; and the medallion (fig. 4) at the end. The arms are those of the see of Winchester.

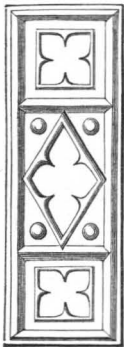


FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

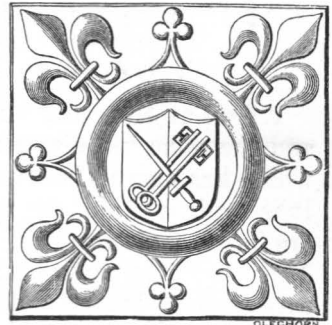


FIG. 4.

Two groups are connected with this Findon bell, one consisting of

+ sancta maria,	West Itchenor 1st.
+ sancta anna ora pro nobis,	Easebourne 3rd.
+ sancte paule ora pro nobis,	Elstead 2nd.

each of which has the medallion with the arms of the See of Winchester.

The other consisting of the following five bells—

- |                                  |     |                  |
|----------------------------------|-----|------------------|
| + Te Deum Laudamus               | ∩ ○ | Easebourne 1st.  |
| + Sancta Catharina Ora Pro Nobis | ∩ ○ | Cocking 1st.     |
| + Sancte Johannis Ora Pro Nobis  | ○   | Cocking 2nd.     |
| + Sancte Toma Or                 | ○   | Fittleworth 3rd. |
| + Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum    | ○   | Felpham 2nd.     |

These five bells are all of one style of letters, and all have the same coin and cross (fig. 5). The last four have each a lion's face, of which fig. 6 is rather a flattering likeness. The Easebourne bell has a face somewhat similar to this, but still uglier. The first two bells bear the R. L. W. shield.<sup>14</sup>

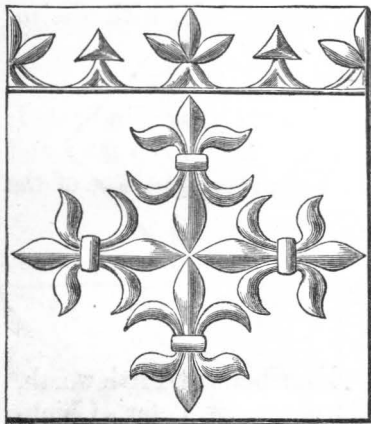


FIG. 5.

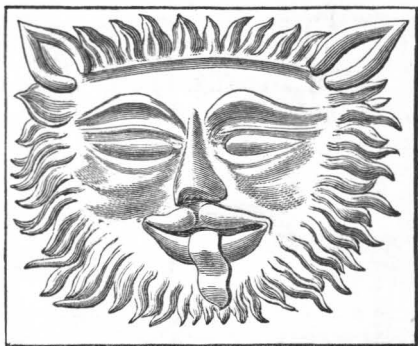


FIG. 6.

<sup>14</sup> Having found more than 50 of these bells in the counties of Hants, Berks, Bucks, Oxon, Northants, and Surrey; and finding on documental evidence, that a bell foundry existed in ancient times in the very centre of this district, I think that these bells must have been cast at this foundry, and by the founders of whom the following is a list—

John Michell, 1487-1493, Wokingham.  
 William Hasyllwood, 1494-1509, Reading.  
 John Hasyllwood, 1510, ditto.  
 John White, 1515-1527, ditto.  
 John Saunders, 1539-1559, ditto.

One of the bells at Waterstock, in Oxfordshire, is inscribed Sancti nicolae, the R. L. W. shield, and the initials i. s. beneath; and one at Drayton, in Berkshire, with the medallion of the Bishop

of Winchester's arms, has also the initials J. S. These may well be the initials of the last of the above-mentioned founders; and perhaps the Findon inscription may be read, Sancte Gabriel, i. s. This certainly does not explain the letters R. L. W., nor the presence of the arms of the See of Winchester on the medallion, which we must suppose to have been the insignia of some founder before John Michell. But again we find this shield and medallion, and also some of the letters of these bells, used a few years later by a Reading bell-founder, named Joseph Carter; and this strongly supports the theory that these bells were cast by his predecessors in the same locality.

At Street is an old bell with no inscription, but marked with several coins and crosses. At Portslade there is a bell with similar coins and crosses, and the letters STOPN, probably intended for Sancte Toma Ora Pro Nobis.

The second bell at Stoughton, bears + AUE GRACIA PLENA. There are many bells similar to this in Hampshire.

Four bells at Pevensey, Fairlight, Hollington, and Westfield, each inscribed, SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTVM, are all alike; and the bell at Siddlesham previously mentioned is similar to them. There are also two similar bells at St. Mary's and Burmarsh, in Romney Marsh. On the Fairlight bell a fine crown occurs between the words (fig. 7); on the Hollington bell a fleur de lis (fig. 8).

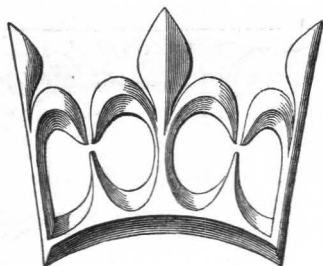


FIG. 7.



FIG 8.



FIG. 9.

Four bells at Fittleworth, Barnham, St. Peter's Chichester, and N<sup>th</sup> Mundham, are all by one founder. The last three are Ave bells, that is, they have the inscription "Ave Maria gracia plena," or a variety of it. One of the distinctive marks of these bells is an irregularly shaped medallion, bearing a sprig with three leaves (fig. 9).

The following four bells are all in one style of black letter, they have no stops or medallions.

sancta maria ora pro nobis	Kirdford 3rd.
sancte dūnstane ora pro nobis	Bury 3rd.
sancte gregori o n	Donnington 1st.
S thomas treherne	Tortington 1st.

The second bell at Cliffe church, Lewes, has an indistinct inscription and date, apparently

+ I H S ini ano d mccccxviij

The following seven are unique ancient bells—

+ IHESVS	West Thorney 1.
+ SANCTA AGATHA ORA PRO NOBIS	Alciston 1st.
Ave bells, the inscription already given.	{ Ashington 2nd.
	{ East Dean (near Chich.) 1st.
	{ Poynings 1st.
	{ Kingston 2nd.
+ SANCTA ANNA ORA PRO NOBIS	Kingston 3rd

It will be observed that there are three ancient bells at Kingston, all different. The crosses (figs. 1, 10, 11) are on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd bells respectively; the third bell appears

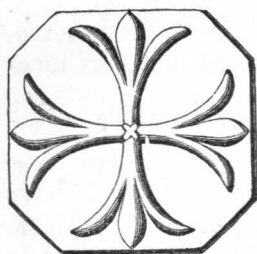


FIG. 10.

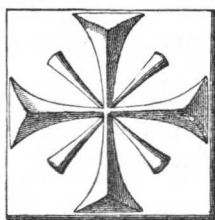


FIG. 11.



FIG. 12.

to be the oldest. The initial letters of the words on the Alciston bell are surmounted by a fine crown (fig. 12).

At Ninfield there is a fine old bell; the inscription is

+ Hic Est Martinus Quem Salvet Trinus Et Unus

A shield bearing a chevron between three lavers occurs

three times on the crown of the bell (fig. 13). At the end is a cross, composed of four *fleurs de lis* (fig. 14), and

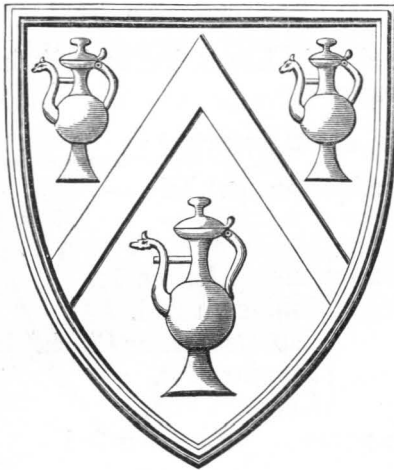


FIG. 13.



FIG. 14.



FIG. 15.

between each word a medallion (fig. 15) bearing the words—

+ **W**illiam **F**foundor me fecit

Bells bearing this medallion are found in many other counties; there is one in the tower of Magdalen College, Oxford, which was built circa 1480.

The final stop of the Ninfield bell is also found as the final stop of a bell at Folkington, which has on the crown three shields, similar to that at Ninfield, but on a smaller scale (fig. 16). The stop and smaller shield are also found on two bells at Tangmere, which have no inscription in words.

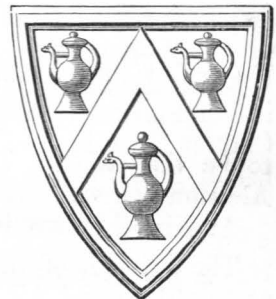


FIG. 16.

The capital letters of the Ninfield bell are well executed, but they are disproportionately small compared with the small letters. They occur, however, with small letters of a suitable size, on the 3rd bell at Woolbeeding, bearing,

+ **Hec Nova Campana Margareta Est Nominata**

and the small letters of this bell resemble those at Loxwood.

+ **cristus perpetue det nobis gaudia uite**

The Woolbeeding bell has also two shields; one bearing a chevron between three lavers (fig. 16), the other a chevron between three trefoils (fig. 17).

These two shields occur again on the second bell at Heyshot, without any inscription in words; and also on two bells at Guestling, and All Saints, Lewes, each inscribed

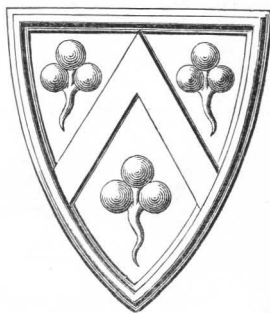


FIG. 17.

+ **Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis**

The cross is the same as on the Woolbeeding bell, but the letters are quite different. But we find both the cross and the capital letters on the 2nd bell at Snave, in Romney Marsh, inscribed, + STEPHANVS NORTONE DE KENT ME FECIT.

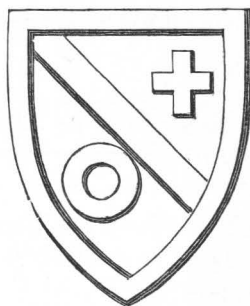


FIG. 18.

There are two other ancient bells at Clayton and East Preston, which probably came from a foundry in Kent. For they bear a shield (fig. 18) which is found on many bells in Kent. The Clayton bell has no inscription; the bell at East Preston bears

+ **Sancte Iacobe Ora Pro Nobis**

The lettering of this bell, and also that used on the bells at Guestling and All Saints, Lewes, fell into the hands of a founder, whose initials were I. S. There are three bells with

these initials in this county, viz., at Rotherfield, Heathfield, and St. Martin, Chichester; and I have met with a few more bells by the same founder in other counties, viz., in Kent, Hants, Warwick, Gloucester, Oxon.<sup>15</sup>

But to return once more to Ninfield—the small letters there are too large for the capitals, but they are found with appropriate capital letters on two bells at Catsfield. The inscriptions of these bells have been already mentioned. The stop on the second is fig. 19; there is a stop on the first very like it, but rather smaller. The capitals of these Catsfield bells are found again on the 6th bell at Alfriston, which is inscribed—

WOX AVGVSTINI SONAT IN AVRO DEI,

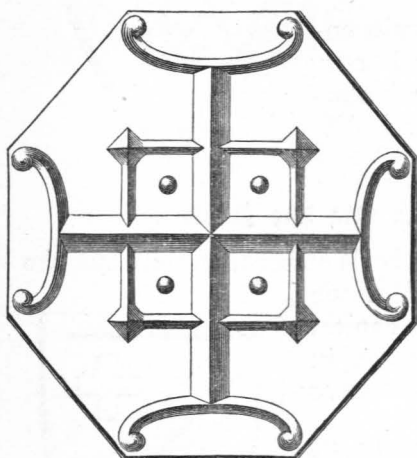


Fig. 19.

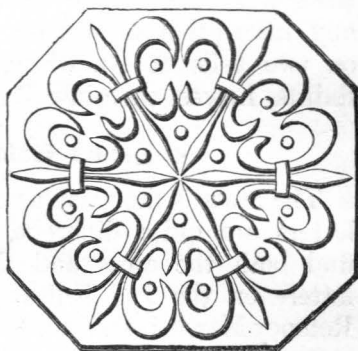


Fig. 20.

and has the medallion with six fleurs de lis (fig. 20). This leads us to another set of bells, of which the following is a list:—

<sup>15</sup> It is possible that these bells also may be by John Saunders, of Reading, although the stamps never appear mixed up with those of the Findon group. The second bell, of a peal of five, at St. John's, Winchester, is similar to the Rotherfield and Heathfield bells; and in the churchwardens' accounts there, for the years 1554-1557, we find—

Itm for caryinge of the bell  
to Readyng . . . . . xi<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>  
Itm for castynge of the bell  
and for over metyll . . . . . vij<sup>li</sup> ij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
But, since the price of recasting was  
then about 5s. 6d. per cwt., and the  
second bell must weigh between six and  
seven cwt., I do not think that it can be  
the bell then recast.

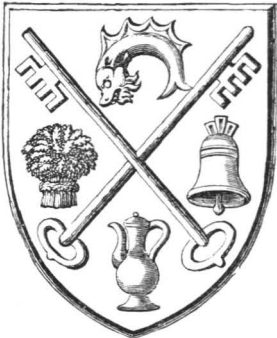


FIG. 21.



FIG. 22.



FIG. 23.



FIG. 24.

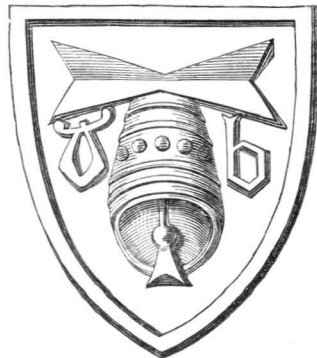


FIG. 25.



Preston, 2nd.	}	Stopham, 2nd.	}
Pyecombe, 1.		Mountfield, 1.	
Wivelsfield, 4th.		Brede, 3rd.	
Clayton, 1st.		Jevington, 2nd.	
Edburton, 1st.		St. Anne, Lewes, 2nd.	
Little Horsted, 1st.		West Chiltington, 1st.	
Woodmancote, 3rd.		Balcombe, 2nd.	
Litlington, 1st.		Pulborough, 1st.	
Tarring Neville, 1.		Edburton, 3rd.	
Iford, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.		East Dean, 1st and 3rd.	
Graffham, 1st.	West Hothly, 2nd.		

All the bells in the first bracket have the shields (figs. 21, 22). The octagonal medallion (fig. 23) is on all but three of them, viz., the bells at Clayton, Litlington, and Iford 1st. Of these three, the bells at Iford and Litlington have each a different little cross, in its place; the Clayton bell has the same medallion (fig. 20) as the Alfriston bell.

At Tarring Neville there is also a medallion representing the crucifixion.

The octagonal medallion (fig. 23) bearing *ihu merri ladi help* is also on the Graffham bell, together with a shield bearing the royal arms of the period from Henry V. to Elizabeth.

The bells, in the second long bracket, have the same shield as the Graffham bell, and two crosses besides; one of which is similar to the cross at Litlington (*supra*.)

The bells at Balcombe and Pulborough have the last-mentioned cross, and a shield bearing a cross with the letter **T** to the left and the letter **W** beneath (fig. 24). The four bells in the last bracket have a shield bearing a bell between the letters **T b**. Of this shield also there are two sizes. The lettering of these bells, also, shows that they all came from the same foundry, and since similar bells are found all over England and in London itself, London is the most likely place for the foundry.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>16</sup> I have found the names of the following bell-founders in London, but cannot identify any of them as the founders of these bells. Bullisdon, 1510:—William Smith, Algate, 1510:—John Owen, 1552. There were several brothers of this name, gun-founders, in Houndsditch: William

Culverden, 1510-1523, Houndsditch; in his will he mentions that he has sold the lease of his premises, and all his implements belonging to the craft of a bell-founder, to Thomas Lawrence, of London, bell-maker.

The date of the West Hothly bell, the last on the list, may be about 1554. For a John Bryan, of West Hothly, who made his will Sept. 7, 1554, says in it—

“Also I bequeth unto the church of Westthothleygh to the casting of a bell vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.”

Of course this may refer to one of the other bells there, which have been recast since; but if 1480 were the right date for William Foundor, and these bells were cast by his successors, 1554 would be about the date we should expect.

There is one more group of eleven bells, all by one founder, whose name we know. For on several of the bells the words

*Johannes tonne me fecit*

occur, surmounted by the large floriated cross. (Pl. I.)

The eleven bells are—

Findon, 3rd.

Keymer, 2nd.

Beddingham, 3rd.

Rotherfield, 3rd.

Sullington, 1.

Twineham, 1st and 3rd.

Botolphs, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.

Lewes market tower bell.

Sullington bell is dated in Roman numerals 1522, and the Botolph bells are 1536. Many of these bells are beautifully ornamented with shields, crowns, busts of Henry VIII., and stops, of which some examples are given on Plates I. and II.; the shield of Plate II. is on the Rotherfield bell.

Several bells by John Tonne occur in Essex;<sup>17</sup> but I know of none in Middlesex, Kent, or Surrey, though I have the inscriptions of nearly two-thirds of the bells of those three counties. John Tonne's inscriptions are worth noticing; some of them are original, others are variations of inscriptions used by other founders. Thus the Keymer bell bears—

+ *virginis assupte nome gero sancte marie*

which reminds one of an inscription found elsewhere.<sup>18</sup>

*Virginis egregiæ dicar campana Mariæ.*

<sup>17</sup> Ex. infor., the Rev. J. H. Sperling, rector of Westbourn.

<sup>18</sup> On the fourth bell at Dorchester, Oxon.

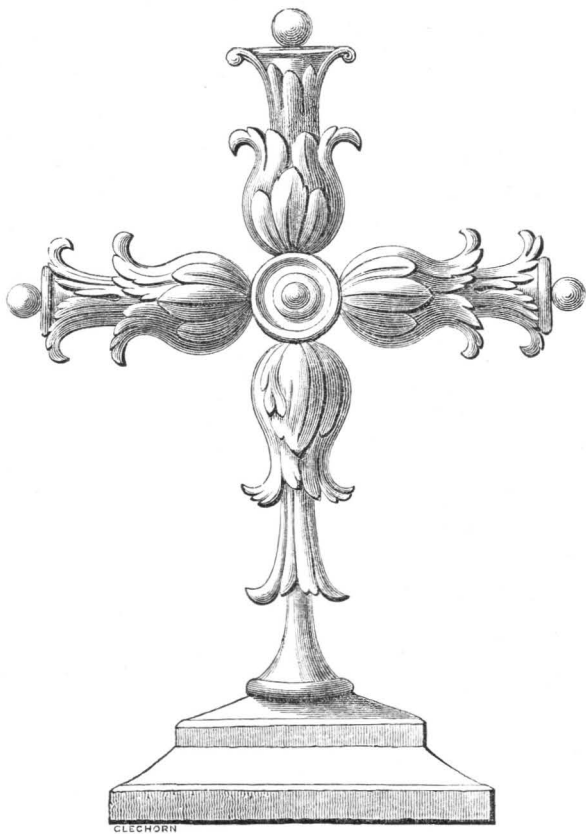


PLATE I. 1.

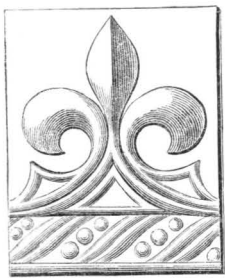


PLATE I. 2.

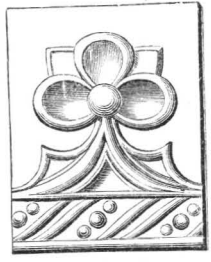


PLATE I. 3.

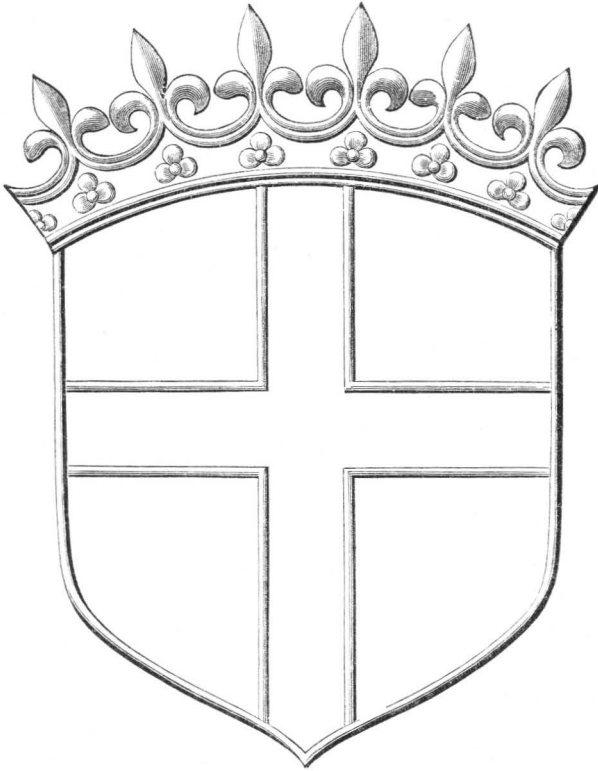


PLATE II. 1.

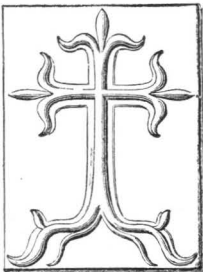


PLATE II. 2.

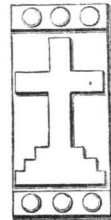


PLATE II. 3.

At Beddingham also, and Twineham, we find  
*in multis annis nomen baptiste johannis*  
 corresponding to

*In multis annis resonet campana Johannis.*

The inscription too of the Market clock bell, at Lewes,  
 “*Old Gabriel*,” as it is called, is inexplicable as it stands—

*menti de deus habio nomen gabrielis,*

But it looks like a bad imitation of the verse,

*Missi de celis habeo nomen Gabrielis.*<sup>19</sup>

The second bell at Twineham has a curious inscription—

*hoc michi jam retro nomen de simone petro.*

There seems to be some force in the words “*jam retro* ;” the bell had been named Peter before, but, being broken, was sent away to be re-cast, and comes back, saying, “Here I am again, re-christened Peter.”<sup>20</sup> The Woolbeeding bell is then a parallel case, which tells us that ‘this “new” bell is named Margaret.’

It will probably have been observed that, in one of the preceding groups, there were four bells inscribed, “*Sit nomen Domini benedictum* ;” in another, there were three Ave bells; in another, five bells with merely names. In fact, these ancient founders had favourite inscriptions. So that probably the arrangement for putting the inscription on a bell, was the same then as it is now; and has been the same during all the intervening period. But the difference in the inscriptions is due to the difference in character of the men, and of the times. The arrangement being, that in general, it is left to the founder to put on any inscription that suits his fancy; and founders now always fancy their own names. If, however, the parish like to order some short inscription—such as, no doubt, to mention what the name of the bell was to be, in ancient times, or what saint it was to invoke—they can do so without any further ex-

<sup>19</sup> On the clock bell at St. Albans. I must mention with regard to the Lewes bell, that the cross, plate ii., 2, which on other bells by John Tonne denotes the beginning of the line, occurs on this

between “*nomen*” and “*gabrielis*,” as though it were meant to read “*Gabrielis menti de deus habio nomen*.”

<sup>20</sup> This happy explanation is due to the Rev. W. S. Dear, rector of Albourne.

pense. But if a long inscription be ordered, it requires extra labour, and extra money is charged for it. That this was the case in ancient times, is further borne out by the accounts of re-casting some bells, that I have found in ancient churchwardens' accounts. In one case,<sup>21</sup> there was paid to the founder "for makyng the scripture abought the bell xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>;" but in several others, no such item occurs.

This must end the subject of the ancient bells, and we next come to the modern ones. The change is surprising; the character and lettering of the inscriptions are completely changed, and to a slight extent the form of the bells themselves. For the character of the inscription, we nearly always find the date, and generally the name or initials of the founder; we still find some sacred inscriptions, but more often modern rhymes, and the names of rectors and churchwardens. And for the lettering, we find few black letter, and those few, very poor imitations; the majority of the inscriptions, in the early part of the modern period, being in low, flat Roman letters, without any attempt at ornamentation; whereas the ancient black letter was bold and regular, and the capitals graceful in form, and often ornamented as in illuminations. Most of the ancient foundries seem to have died out, and their stamps, with a few exceptions, were lost. This period—that is to say, the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign—was the great epoch in the history of bell-founding. As regards the causes of the change, part was probably due to the change in religion, and part was a change to which everything in the country was subject—the introduction of Roman letters, and Arabic numerals. Part also was caused by the spoliation, of which we may enumerate three distinct periods, in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth. That in the reign of Henry VIII. consisted chiefly in the dissolution of the monasteries; and what can have become of the hundreds of bells that came from them?<sup>22</sup> Many, it is said, were sold

<sup>21</sup> St. Mary-at-Hill, 1510.

<sup>22</sup> A fragment in the Record Office, temp. Henry VIII., gives the number of bells at

Glaston, late mo-	}	in the tower there,
nastery . . . .		viiij. very great.
	}	in the churchyard,
		iiij. most huge.
Reading, late monastery, vj.		
and several others.		

and exported out of the country, but many more must have been sold in England. And this, coupled with the great diminution of the demand for bells, caused by the dissolution, must have been ruinous to the bellfounders of the time. In the reign of Edward the VI<sup>th</sup>, it is said that in some counties, Devon and Cornwall, all the church bells were taken away except the smallest, which was considered sufficient to call the people to prayer. This, however, cannot have been the case in Sussex, for we have still, in many cases, two or three old bells in one church. The returns of Edward the Sixth's commissioners are in great part still preserved, but unfortunately all for Sussex are lost.<sup>23</sup> From an examination, however, of the returns of Hants, Berks, and Middlesex, it appears that the objects of the commission were three. First, to enquire what goods, plate, vestments, and bells remained belonging to the church; secondly, what had been sold; thirdly, what had become of the money obtained by such sale. Most of the churches in London, and principal places in the country, had peals of five bells; three<sup>24</sup> churches in London had evidently peals of six, others had four bells; and besides these there was nearly always a Sanctus bell. Villages in the country had two, three, or four bells; few were so poor as to have only one. If the great number of

<sup>23</sup> The inventories in all cases give the number of bells; and in a few cases their weight or dimensions. There is nothing relating to Sussex amongst them, except one bill, for bringing some plate and money from the Rape of Arundel up to the Tower. Some of the inventories are dated the 2nd year of King Edward the Sixth, but the majority were made in the sixth year. The order under which these last were taken, states that inventories had previously been made, and that commands had been given that none of the goods should be sold. It then adds, "yet nevertheless for that we be informed that somme part of the said goodes plate juelles belles and ornaments of churches be in somme places embeselled or removed contrarye to our former expresse commandments;" Commissioners are accordingly appointed to visit the several counties; those for Sussex being—

The Lord la Warre,  
Syr Antony Browne,

Syr William Goring,  
Syr Henry Hussey,  
Edward Gage,  
John Palmer.

Amongst the instructions to the commissioners, the following words occur— "Wee do further geve you auctorytye to collect all redye money plate juelles "certyfyed to remayne in any church "chapel" etc; (with the exception of certain vessels and vestments.) "And "also to sell or cause to be sold to our "use by weight all parcells or peces of "metall except the metall of greatt "bell sawnse bells in every of the said "churches or chapells." And "we geve "unto you full power and auctorytye "straightlye to charge the churchwar- "dens etc. that they sa<sup>e</sup>ely kepe un- "spoiled unembesiled and unsold all "suche bells as do remayne in every of "the said churches and chapells." See Appendix II. of the 7th Report of the Record Commissioners, March 7, 1846, for a full list of the church inventories.

bells left be surprising, still more so is the small number sold; only 11 cases occurred in more than 200 churches, of which three were Sanctus bells, weighing less than a hundred-weight each, and seven of the others are stated to have been broken. Still, the art of bell-founding cannot have flourished, when it was the fashion to sell a broken bell, instead of having it re-cast. Indeed, Reading and London are the only two places, in this quarter of England, at which there appear to have been bell-foundries during the reigns of Edward VI., and Philip and Mary. And we lose sight of both<sup>25</sup> of these for a few years in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This was the third period of spoliation, and there was then a strong feeling against all such things as "noryshe any kinde of superstition." But on the 19th of September, 1560, a royal proclamation was issued, forbidding monuments to be defaced, or bells to be stolen. This tells us that "the covetousness of certain persons is such, that as patrons of churches, or owners of the parsonages unappropriated, or by some other colour or pretence, they do persuade with the parson or parishioners to take, or throw downe the Bells of the churches and chapels, and the lead of the same, to their private gain, and to the spoil of the said places." And adds that, "Her Majesty doth expressly forbid any manner of person, to take away any bells, or lead, of any church, or chapel, now used, or that ought to be used, with public and divine service."<sup>26</sup>

It is not, however, till ten years after this, that we find

<sup>24</sup> The three churches are St. Michael, Cornhill, where there were vj. great bells; and ij. sawnse bells; St. Sepulchre, without Newgate, one great bell called baynard castell, that servythe the clock, with syxe other bells in one Ryng, and one santes bell; and St. Magnus, vj. bells commonly used to be rong, a clock bell, and a sanctus.

<sup>25</sup> By the kindness of the town clerk of Reading, and S. Preston, Esq., of the same place, I have been supplied with some interesting information relating to bellfounding there at this period. There is preserved among the archives of the corporation, a book, of which the date must be about 1565, bearing the title,

"The Booke of the Names and Ordinnances of the Cutlers and Bellfounders Companye."

The names of the Bellfounders are,  
William Welles.  
Willm Knighte.  
Vincent Gorowaye.

And one of the ordinances is, that every stranger that shall come to use the occupation of a Bellfounder, within the Borough of Reading or the liberties thereof, shall pay to the use of the Hall of the said Borough, a fine of iij<sup>li</sup>; which is £1 more than is put upon any other trade.

<sup>26</sup> Extracted from the state papers in the Record Office.



any revival of the art of bell-founding. There are five bells in this county, in the years 1571 and 1572, with the initials, R.B. There are also three bells by a founder named John Cole; viz., Lindfield 5th, 1573; Findon 1st, 1576; Tangmere 1st, not dated. There is also a bell by John Cole, at Orlestone, Kent, dated 1591; and another, at St. John's, Winchester, 1574. The accounts of the latter parish show that John Cole re-cast four of their bells at that time; and that Alresford, in Hampshire, was either the place at which he lived, or was on the road to it. Among the expenses of re-casting the 3rd bell, these occur:

P <sup>d</sup> to Pulley for carying of the bell.	v <sup>s</sup>
P <sup>d</sup> to the bellfounder for castynge the bell.	lij <sup>s</sup>
For expenses at Alresford.	xx <sup>d</sup>
P <sup>d</sup> to John Fawcett for caryinge of the bell.	ijj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

And the name Jo: Colle is written on the margin.

The bells of this period are not good specimens of workmanship; and this was not a time at which bell-founders were likely to make fortunes. There are two petitions of Robert Mott, of Whitechapel, Bell-founder, to the Lord High Treasurer, in 1578; in which he petitions for the payment of a debt of £10 10s., due to him for eight years past, from Henry Howard, Esq<sup>re</sup>; adding that "your said poor orator is greatly impoverished and come into decay, and is likely every day to be arrested for such debts as he oweth."<sup>27</sup>

But before the end of the 16th century, a great movement in favour of bells began. In all directions we find the old bells being re-hung, and re-cast, and new bells added to the peals; so that during the next 40 or 50 years, till the civil wars in fact, there appears to have been a greater demand for bells than at any other period. This may have been caused, to some extent, by a reaction in public feeling; but it was greatly strengthened, I believe, by the introduction of the modern system of bell-ringing. Under this influence, bell-foundries sprung up in all the neighbouring counties; and we find three, though of no great importance, in Sussex itself. These three, however, disappeared before the middle of the same century; and some of the foundries, in other counties, lasted but little longer. During the civil war, few

<sup>27</sup> From the state papers in the Record Office.

bells could be re-cast: between 1642 and 1648, there is only one bell in the county, viz., at Shipley, 1646.<sup>28</sup> So that all the bells which broke during those years must have waited to be re-cast until peace was restored. Accordingly, during the Commonwealth more business was done than might have been expected, considering the disrepute in which bells were held by the Puritans. There are more than 20 bells remaining in the county, cast during the years 1648—1657. The effects, however, of the disrepute into which bells and bell-ringing had fallen, continued in the county till the end of the century. The number of bells cast during the last 40 years, from 1660 to 1700, is considerably less than the number during the first 40 years, from 1600 to 1640.<sup>29</sup> After 1700, another revival commenced, which has continued down to the present time. During this period, we often find whole peals re-cast at once; altogether, more than half the bells in this county have been cast since 1700.

But, owing probably to easier means of communication, the tendency has been to have a few great foundries, instead of many small ones. So that the bells of Sussex, for the last century and a half, have been supplied almost exclusively from London.

This being a general sketch of the history of the bells of the county, I will now speak, in more detail, of the several BELL-FOUNDERS: first noticing those who lived in Sussex, and then the foundries in other counties, which have supplied bells to ours.

And first among our Sussex founders comes *Edmund Giles*, of Lewes. His bells range from 1595 to 1614; but during these 19 years, there are only 19 bells by him. Now, even allowing for others having been re-cast since, this business was very small; not enough to get a living by. He must, therefore, have done business in other branches of founding.

<sup>28</sup> Cast in that year by Bryan Eldridge, of Chertsey.

<sup>29</sup> The number of bells during the first 40 years being 125; during the last 40 years, 81. During the intermediate 20 years, 33; as follows—

1640 . . . 4	1642 . . . 2
1641 . . . 3	1643 . . . 0

1644 . . . 0	1652 . . . 0
1645 . . . 0	1653 . . . 2
1646 . . . 1	1654 . . . 3
1647 . . . 0	1655 . . . 0
1648 . . . 1	1656 . . . 4
1649 . . . 4	1657 . . . 2
1650 . . . 0	1658 . . . 0
1651 . . . 7	1659 . . . 0

This was probably the case with other founders, who will be mentioned. But in the case of Edmund Giles the truth of it is supported by the fact that, two of his bells, at Portslade and South Bersted, have some insignia of iron-founding marked on them; viz., a pair of pincers, a horse-shoe, an axe-head, and a hammer. Still he sometimes calls himself "Edmund Giles, Bellfounder" on his bells. Indeed bell-founding seems to have been recognised as an art by itself, distinct from other founding. The regulations of the Founders' Company, though they mention many articles of their manufacture, contain no allusions to bells.<sup>30</sup> Ordinary brass and iron founders seldom attempted to cast bells. And bell-founders seem to have been proud of their distinctive title, and seldom used to call themselves simply "founders."

Edmund Giles' largest work is the 4th bell at Rotherfield, which must weigh some 15 cwt. and a half. He died in February 161 $\frac{4}{5}$ , as is shown by the following entry in the register of St. Michaels, Lewes.

"1614. February the 27th, Edmond Gyles and one Henrye Paine of Hurst were buried."

His foundry therefore was probably in St. Michael's parish. And the following entry occurs in the book of administrations:

Octavo die Martii præd.

Quo die magister Willmus Inians prebe Surrogat etc commisit administracoem bonoru' etc. Edmund Giles nup' dum vixit de Lewes ab intestato defuncti Elizabethæ Giles ejus relictae de bene etc ad sancta etc jurata etc.

Obligantur eadem Elizabetha Giles vidu et Thomas Giles civitate

Cicestrio com' Sussex bellfounder, in

In riu ex<sup>m</sup> extendit ad summam,

xl<sup>tt</sup>

xx<sup>li</sup> xij<sup>s</sup>

There are only 3 bells still extant, cast by this *Thomas Giles* previous to Edmund Giles' death; one at Mayfield 1602, one at Oving 1613, and one at South Bersted 1614. After that, I believe, he left Chichester and took possession of the foundry at Lewes. There are half a dozen bells, in the vicinity of that town, with his name or initials, between the years 1615-1621, viz., at Cliffe, Glynde, Beeding, Findon, Chiddingly,

<sup>30</sup> I am indebted to W. Williams, Esq., late master of this company, for this information, and for leave to inspect the regulations and charter of the company, and a list of the masters and wardens

for three centuries and a half. The only bell-founder's name that I recognised was James Bartlett, underwarden in 1692, besides several of the families of Warner and Mears in quite recent years.

and Ashburnham. I can find no record of Thomas Giles's death, which took place, I believe, about 1623. For the accounts of Cliffe church<sup>31</sup> show that there was a foundry in Lewes in 1622; and since Thomas Giles cast a bell for that church three years previously, he is probably the founder mentioned. And there is a bell at All Saints, Lewes, dated 1625, by a distant founder *Roger Tapsell*; so there was, probably, no bell foundry in Lewes at that time. This Roger Tapsell has been previously mentioned in the Society's Collections<sup>32</sup> as a bell-founder of West Tarring. His father *Henry* was a bellfounder before him; the initials H. T. occur on a bell at Bury in 1599; and the names of both Henry and Roger on one at Felpham in 1600. From the Tarring registers we see that, "Ano 1604, Henry Tapsell, the elder, was buried the v<sup>th</sup> day of October." There are also registers of the baptism of four children of Roger Tapsell; Martha 1599, Anthony 1602, Jane 1606, and Ellen 1608; and the burial of his wife took place on March 7th, 1619.

On a bell by Roger Tapsell, at Washington, in 1614, the initials T W. occur, and another at Stopham in the same year has both the initials R T. T W. This T W. stands for *Thomas Wakefield*, who set up as a bellfounder at Chichester, apparently in this year. It was probably owing to this rivalry that Thomas Giles removed to Lewes. In the same year, 1614, Tapsell and Wakefield recast together 4 bells for All Saints, Hastings. They warranted the bells in accordance with the regular custom, for a year and a day. The following is a copy of the bond, made on the occasion :<sup>33</sup>

Noverint univ<sup>s</sup> p. p'entes nos Rogeru' Tapsell de Terrenge in Com' Sussex Bell-founder et Thomas Wakefilde de Civitate Cicestrensi in com' predict' Bellfounder tener' et fermit' obligari Sol Stevenson et Rico Hyde Guardianis ecclesi' parrochialis

They are in the accounts for the year, Easter, 1622, to Easter, 1623.	They from		s
	s	It for the hanging upp of ye bell and ye little bell rope,	4 5
It for a bond for makinge the bell . . . . .	1 0	It p <sup>d</sup> to the Bell-founder for casting ye bell and waste mettle . . . . .	6 1 3
It for takinge downe and carrynge ye bell . . . . .	1 4	It for carrynge ye trebble to ye bell-founder . . . . .	1 0
It for bringinge downe of ye bell . . . . .	1 0		
It p <sup>d</sup> to George Charle, for helping to weigh ye bell . . . . .	4		
It for ye iron worke of ye bell,	2 0		

<sup>31</sup> The entries are as follows.

<sup>32</sup> Vol. xii, p. 197.

<sup>33</sup> I am indebted to T. Ross, Esq., for the copy of this bond, and other extracts from the Hastings books.

om'i' sanctos in Hastinge et successbs suis in viginti Libris, &c., &c. Dat. vicesimo tertio Septembris Anno Regni dni n'ri Jacobi dei gra. Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie duodecimo, et Scotie quadragesimo octavo.

The condicon of this present obligacon ys such that whereas the above bounden Roger Topsell, and Thomas Wakefild, for the som of xij<sup>li</sup> of lawful English money to them paid by Sol Stephenson and Richard Hyde, Churchwardens of the parish of All Saints, in Hastings, above written, have new caste foure bells now hanged up in the steaple of the parish church of All Saints aforesaid. If, therefore, the said foure bells by them soe new cast as aforesaid shall continue, remayne, abyde, and be sound, perfect and tuneable for the space of one whole year and a day next following after the date of these presents, or otherwise yf the said foure bells, or any of them shall happen, during the said terme, to be defective, fultie, unparfitt, or untuneable, then yf the said Roger Topsell and Thomas Wakefild, or either of them, there, or either of ther executors or assignes doe, shall, and will, upon request to them or either of them, maid by the churchwardens of the parish of All Saincts, for the tyme being, at their own proper costs and charges, well and sufficiently repair, make perfitt and tuneable the said four bells, and every of them soe happeninge to be in defulte as aforesaid, that then this present obligacon to be voyde and of none effecte, or else to stand and abyd in full strength, power, and vertue.

Sealed and delived in the sighte and presence of us—MARTIN LYFE, RICHARD BOYS, WILLM. PARKER, THOMAS FULLER, JOHN RAGGATE.

THE M'KE OF ROGER TOPSELL, R. LS.  
THOMAS WAKFELD, LS.

There are about a dozen bells by Thomas Wakefield, in the west of Sussex, during the years 1615-1618; then there is one at Graffham, 1621, by him and Tapsell conjointly again; and again one in 1628 at Up. Marden, by him and a founder named *Bryan Eldridge*. There are also altogether rather more than a dozen bells by Roger Tapsell, dating down to 1633. In that year there is one at Pevensy, and one at Chiddingly. The Chiddingly bell is inscribed—

John Lvlham Robart Storer Chvrchwor  
denes Roger Tapsell made me 1633 S L E L<sup>34</sup>

The bells both of Tapsell and Wakefield are poorly cast, the letters and words being often reversed. Wakefield, however, made some efforts to ornament his bells. On three at Stedham a fine fleur de lis occurs; also on 2nd bell of Compton, and on 2nd bell of North Mundham. (Plate III.)

In a previous volume,<sup>35</sup> mention has been made of a *John Lulham*, of Chiddingly, who cast some bells in 1651 for Eastbourne. This may be the John Lulham who was churchwarden in 1633, but there were several men of the

<sup>34</sup> The inscription of this bell is given incorrectly in vol. xiv., p. 240

<sup>35</sup> Vol. ii., p. 196.

same name living in the parish at the time. Anyhow, John Lulham, the bellfounder, did not do much business: only two specimens of his handiwork remain. They are at Cliffe church, and the churchwarden's accounts containing the expenses of their re-casting give a good idea of the proceedings on such an occasion. Two bells are going to be re-cast; a lock and key are bought for the belfry, for the sake of security; some pulleys are borrowed, and the bells are let down; the ironwork is then taken off them. This operation is called untrussing them; and it costs 8s. to send them to the bell-founder's. Three horses are hired to go to Lulham's, probably at various times, to make arrangements, and see how the work was progressing. It costs 8s. again to bring the new bells home. They are weighed again, and probably found heavier than before, for a large price is paid for their re-casting—£23 14s. 9d. in all. Thirty shillings are then paid for work about the bells; no doubt, re-hanging them. And some injury has been done to the bell-loft, which it costs 4s. 6d. to repair.

The actual entries are:

P <sup>d</sup> for taking downe of the belles	0	3	0	
P <sup>d</sup> for locke and key for the belfere	0	2	0	
P <sup>d</sup> Joh Ginaway & Coates for weying out the bells	0	1	6	
P <sup>d</sup> Cenard for carring the bells	0	8	0	
P <sup>d</sup> Crony for taking ofe the oyrens	0	0	4	
P <sup>d</sup> Mr. Towers for his pulles	0	2	0	
P <sup>d</sup> Henty for Lulham the belfounder	7	4	0	
P <sup>d</sup> White for Lulham the belfounder	4	4	2	
P <sup>d</sup> for hire of three horses to Lulham's	0	5	6	
P <sup>d</sup> for bringing home the bells	0	8	0	
P <sup>d</sup> John Genaway for fetching the weights, weieng the bells, caring the weights home	}	0	1	6
P <sup>d</sup> for three ropes for the bells		0	6	6
P <sup>d</sup> Withe Skelton for worke aboute the bells	1	10	0	
P <sup>d</sup> Lulham the belfounder	1	6	7	
P <sup>d</sup> Lulham, Dec <sup>r</sup> 29 <sup>th</sup>	5	0	0	
P <sup>d</sup> John Garr, for mending the bell loght	0	4	6	
P <sup>d</sup> to Lulham	6	0	0	

There is one more Sussex bellfounder of the name of *William Hull*; and his history is interesting, because we can trace back and see where he learnt his profession. The operation of casting a bell is not one which could be successfully performed by a man, who had had no previous



PLATE III.

experience.<sup>36</sup> Though, in the case of many bell-founders, who appeared at the beginning of the modern period, we cannot discover where they learnt their art. This William Hull, however, we first find as the subordinate of *John Hodson*, a great bell-founder of London, during the latter half of the 17th century. His initials occur on many of John Hodson's bells in Surrey, Kent, and Middlesex, between the years 1654 and 1671. His name occurs in full on some bells at Hailsham in 1663, which have also "John Hodson made me," on them. These bells were no doubt cast at Hailsham, at the spot called Bell-bank; William Hull being sent down by his master to do the work. It must have been at this same time that the 2nd or middle bell of Ninfield was re-cast. (There were then three bells at Ninfield, of which now only the tenor remains). It would appear that the new bell was not brought home directly; the following being the entry in the Ninfield register:

"The middle bell was brought home July 19, 1676, being new cast (by William Hull and Hudson, of London) at Hailsham. She now weigheth 600 weight; they put 100 weight of new metall into her, she weighed but 500 weight before. Obediah Sone & Edward Coleman, Churchwardens. They gave 14<sup>d</sup> per pound for every pound of new metall added to the bell, which came to £6 7s.—there going five score & twelve pound to the hundred."

The tenor of Rotherfield, one of the largest bells in the county, was made by John Hodson, in 1670. It has not William Hull's initials, but the initials C.H. These stand for *Christopher Hodson*, another eminent bellfounder of the same family.<sup>37</sup> About the year 1672, William Hull left his place as foreman to John Hodson, and next appears in the same relation to a founder, named *Michael Darbie*.<sup>38</sup>

<sup>36</sup> A curious instance of this happened a few years ago at Blewberry, Berks. The tenor bell being broken, a man, named John Hunt, in the neighbouring village of Cholsey, undertook to recast it. He failed twice; but had perseverance enough to make a third attempt, which was successful. He had put on the bell, besides his name, address, and

date (1825), the appropriate motto, "Nil Desperandum."

<sup>37</sup> He cast Great Tom, of Oxford, in 1680, at Oxford.

<sup>38</sup> This founder's home was in the Eastern counties, but he was of a very itinerant nature. In 1654-6, he set up a temporary foundry at Oxford, and recast many bells in that city and its neighbourhood.



Two bells at Withyham bear "Michael Darbie made me, 1674. W.H." These initials certainly stand for William Hull, for the lettering of these bells is the same as that which William Hull used after he set up for himself at South Malling. This he did in 1676; and for the next 11 years thence continued to exercise his craft in that parish. There are more than 20 of his bells in the neighbourhood, the biggest being Catsfield tenor, weighing about  $16\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. The tenor of St. Clement's, Hastings, which is nearly as large, is also his work. There is also one of his bells at Sandhurst, in Kent, and one from Kettleworth-Magna, in Huntingdonshire, was sent to Messrs. Mears' foundry, to be re-cast, last year. The date of the Sandhurst bell is 1678, that of the Kettleworth bell is 1687.<sup>39</sup> In this latter year he died, and we find his burial in the South Malling register.

"Buried William Hull, of this parysh ye 13<sup>th</sup>  
"day of August, 1687."

We also find:

"Baptized Susanna, the daughter of William Hull,  
"and Mary, his wife, 23<sup>o</sup> Aprilis, 1685."

The following is William Hull's will:

In the name of God, Amen.—I, William Hull, of the parish of Southmalling, in the county of Sussex, Bell-founder, being sicke and weake in body, but of sound and perfect mind and memory (praised bee God for the same), but considering with myselfe the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of the same, doe make and ordaine this my last Will and Testam<sup>t</sup>, in manner and form ffollowing, (viz<sup>t</sup>) ffirst, and principally, I commend my soule into the hands of Almighty God, my Creator, trusting, and assuredly believing in by and through the merritts, death, and passion of my Saviour, Jesus Christ, to have sure pardon and forgiveness of all my Sins, and after this life ended, to bee made partaker of his most blessed and glorious kingdom of heaven; my body I committ to the earth, from whence it came, to bee decently buried at the discrecon of my loveing wife; and as touching such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bestow upon mee, I dispose thereof as followeth (viz<sup>t</sup>) Item—I give and bequeath to my loveing wife, Mary Hull, the house which shee now dwelleth in and doth inhabite, situate, lying, and being in Southmalling, with the workhouse, orchard, and all the appertennences thereunto belonging, during the term of her life, and after

<sup>39</sup> The bell was probably cast for some parish nearer home, but sold and transferred to Kettleworth. A similar fate has befallen one of the bells of the old peal of West Tarring, which were exchanged a few years ago for the present

peal. The bell bore the inscription—  
*Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis.*  
When taken to the foundry it was not broken up, but being perfectly sound, was sold to a gentleman for a Roman Catholic chapel, somewhere in Wales.

her decease to be equally divided between my sonn John Hull, and my daughter, Sussanah Hull ; and provided any of the two children aforesaid dye under age, the Survivo<sup>r</sup> of them to enjoy it all, and if both the afores<sup>d</sup> Children dye under age, then to be at the disposing of my loveing wife, if shee bee the survivo<sup>r</sup> ; further, it is my mind and will that my sonn, John Hull, shall have and enjoy *all the Bell mettles that is really mine*, and alsoe to have liberty to use the worke-house about the concern of his trade, when hee shall have occasion ; further, it is my mind and will that the two biggest silver Cups shall bee disposed off, one to my sonn, John Hull, and the other to my daughter, Susanna Hull, when they shall each of them come of age. All the rest of the household goods and moveables I give and bequeath to my loveing wife to bee disposed of according to her discrecon, being full and sole executrix of this, my last will and Testam<sup>t</sup>, and I do hereby disannull and make void all former will and wills att any time by mee heretofore made, and doe establish this to bee and remain for and as my last will and Testam<sup>t</sup>, which being conteyned in one sheete of paper, I have sett my hand and fixed my seale this twenty second day of July, in the thirde yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord, James the Second of England, Scotland, france, and Ireland, defender of the faith, etc., Anno<sup>q</sup> Dni one Thousand six hundred eighty and seaven, William Hull. Signed, Sealed, and deliv<sup>ed</sup>, published and declared by the Testator, and interlined in the fourteenth and twentieth line, before sealing. P<sup>r</sup>sence of William ffawkener, John farley, Thomas Alder.

Probatum fuit testum Willi Hull, nup<sup>o</sup> de Southmalling, defunct<sup>o</sup> decimo quarto die Septembris, Anno Dn<sup>i</sup> Millesimo sexsengesimo octogesimo septimo coram ven<sup>o</sup> li viro Thoma Briggs, legum D<sup>o</sup>core, de juramento Marie Hull, ex<sup>o</sup>ecricis in tes<sup>o</sup>to d<sup>o</sup>ci defunct<sup>o</sup> noiat. Cui comissa fuit Ad<sup>o</sup>co bonorum etc., de bene etc., ad sancta etc., jurat.

On most of William Hull's bells after 1683, the initials I.H. occur. These are, of course, the initials of his son *John Hull*, mentioned in his will. There is also one bell made, I believe, by John Hull, after his father's death. It is at Kingston, and the inscription is, "Edward Blaker, Chvrch Warden, 1687." It is in the same type as William Hull's bells, but differs from them in one or two minor particulars of arrangement. Also, it will be observed, William Hull leaves to his son all the bell-metal that is really his; implying that there was some not really his—some bell there to be re-cast. This may well have been the Kingston bell. William Hull also left to his son the right to use the workshop, for the affairs of his trade, whenever he might have occasion. Of this right he did not any further avail himself. Though he might have done so with considerable success, for there was plenty of work for a bell-founder in East Sussex at that time.

From the commission to inquire into the state of the

churches in 1686, we learn the condition of the bells. There were:

At Kingston Bowsey, the only bell cracked.<sup>40</sup>

Patcham, steeple cracked, and the biggest bell of three.

Piddinghoe, two of three bells cracked.

Hove, bell cracked.

Preston, one of ye bells is cracked.

Rodmill, a bell cracked.

Playden, a bell cracked.

Icklesham, steeple and bells all out of order.

Fairlight, one bell on the ground, and another knocked to pieces.

Hastings, All Saints, two bells are cracked.

Crowhurst, one of their bells is cracked, and wants casting.

Hollington, one of the bells is cracked.

Heathfield, there are two bells cracked.

Penhurst, there is a bell broken.

Ticehurst, there are two bells defective; the one crack't, the other having a piece broken off.

Burwash, there is a little bell cracked.

Whatlington, there is also a bell broke.

Etchingam, there is also one bell that is cracked.

Horsted Parva, one of the bells is cracked.

Alfriston, there's one bell cracked, and another wants a clapper.

Three pages of the returns are unfortunately lost, but that which is left tells a tale sad enough. At many churches the bells have minor defects; they want clappers, ropes, or new hanging. At others, no mention is made of the bells, and at some they are mentioned as being in good repair; for instance, at New Shoreham, Bodiam, Northiam, Beckley, and Sedlescombe.

Inquiries like this, no doubt, had a good effect. There are the returns of another commission in 1724, which show a vastly improved state of things. The number of bells is given at nearly every church, most of them being in good order. It was also necessary to ask whether any bells had

<sup>40</sup> This bell was recast the next year, as has been mentioned above.

been sold, long after the proclamation of Queen Elizabeth. For, occasionally, if money could not be raised to recast a cracked bell, it would be sold towards repairing other parts of the church. Sometimes, too, a sound bell would be sold in like manner—or two broken bells might be sent to the foundry, and only one new one brought back; the extra metal helping to defray the expense. This last was the case at Newick some time ago. At Berwick, out of four bells<sup>41</sup> mentioned in 1724, only one remains. For in 1811, three bells were sold; one to Alfriston, and two as old metal. But then it was said that

“ The parson was poor, and so were the people,  
So they sold the bells to repair the steeple ;”

and a small ship's bell was bought from a wreck on the coast, by way of compensation. From the returns of 1724 we also learn that at Kingston Bowsey there were two bells lost time out of mind, and at Newhaven two bells lost many years ago. And we hear of bells at some churches which do not exist now. Thus, at Albourne, there were two bells, where now is but one; at Crawley, four bells, now only two. But it is not worth while to go into all the particulars. Altogether there are more than thirty bells, which existed in 1724, now missing from churches in East Sussex. But, on the other hand, there has been a gain in other parishes of nearly seventy bells. And, whereas, in 1724, there was only one peal of eight bells in East Sussex, there are now a dozen.<sup>42</sup>

But to return to the foundries, in other counties, which have supplied bells to Sussex. The chief of these were at Salisbury; Chertsey; Ulcombe and Borden, in Kent; Gloucester; Reading; and London.

An account of the Salisbury foundry, by the Rev. W. C. Lukis, M.A., F.S.A., has been published in the Wiltshire Archæological Society's Magazine. A few bells, by some of

<sup>41</sup> For this information about the bells of Berwick, I am indebted to the Rev. E. B. Ellman, rector of Berwick.

<sup>42</sup> We have altogether 18 peals of eight bells in the county, 39 of six, and 31 of five. Also 15 churches have four bells each, 73 have three, 40 have two, 111

have one. This includes many district churches, and all the parish churches in the county, except Hangleton, and two or three ruined churches, which have no bell at all. The only peal of eight in 1724 was at Bolney.

its principal bell-founders, are found in West Sussex. There are seven bells of the date 1580-1587, with the initials I W, which, no doubt, stand for *John Wallis*, a bell-founder at Salisbury, at that period. And there are a dozen bells with the initials of one or both the *Purdies*, *William* and *Roger*, in the years 1665 and 1666. I should think it very likely that William Purdue, for his initials are on all these bells, set up a temporary foundry at Chichester during those two years. There are also four bells in the years 1688-1702 by *Clement Tosier*, who then held the Salisbury foundry.

At Chertsey the family of the *Eldridges* were bell-founders in the 17th century; and they had a large business in Sussex during the whole of this period. About 90 of their bells still remain at different churches throughout the county, from Hastings in the east to the extreme west. *Richard Eldridge* is the first founder of the family. His bells are dated from 1592 to 1623. There are generally inscribed, *Our hope is in the Lord*, R E, and the date. But on a bell at Tillington in 1622, his name occurs in full. We then find a *Bryan Eldridge*. A bell at Ifield in 1618 is the earliest date of a founder of this name, and 1661 is the latest. It is possible that there were two Bryans. There are more than 50 bells with this name or the initials, in Sussex; and many in other counties, even as far off as Warwick.<sup>43</sup> A great number of these bells are inscribed, "Gloria Deo in excelsis, B E," and the date, with a fleur de lis or heart between the words. The largest bell in the county, by Bryan Eldridge, is Mayfield tenor, 1630, which must weigh nearly a ton. Bryan Eldridge died in 1661, between the 9th and 19th of November, for his will is dated on the former of these days, and proved on the latter. In it, he says, "I give and bequeath unto my loveing brother, *William Eldridge*, of Chertsey, aforesaid, Bell-founder, all my working tooles, implements, and utinsells thereunto belonging, with my furnices."

The name of William Eldridge occurs alone on a bell at Bolney in 1660. Then Bryan and William Eldridge, together, occur on bells at Lancing, Portslade, and Nuthurst,

<sup>43</sup> The third, fourth, and tenor of a peal of five, at Kenilworth, bear "O. P., I. D. Bryanvs Eldridge me fecit 1656."

in 1660 and 1661; then William Eldridge alone on a number of bells down to 1704. His largest work is the Boxgrove bell, weighing about 15 cwt. It was put up in 1674, when the church was restored, having been struck by lightning on the 2nd of June, 1673. The bell accordingly has a Latin inscription, recording that event.<sup>44</sup>

The initials T E occur on some of William Eldridge's bells, viz., six at Rusper 1699, and four at Warnham 1704. There was probably a Thomas Eldridge, an assistant at this time. On later bells, however, of William Eldridge, no such initials occur.

There were probably also two William Eldridges, and the latter left Chertsey, and removed to West Drayton, in Middlesex. His name occurs on the bells there, as being the churchwarden and the bellfounder. And in 1731, there was buried there on Sept. 11, William Eldridge. J. Lidgonell, Vicar.<sup>45</sup>

Mortuary fee, 10s.

The bell foundry, at Ulcombe in Kent, was worked by three founders of the name of *Hatch*.

Thomas Hatch, 1599

Joseph Hatch, 1602—1639

William Hatch, 1639—1663

It is only by *Joseph Hatch* that any bells occur in Sussex, and only seven by him. In Kent he had an enormous business. He was evidently a man of considerable property, for he had lands in many parts of that county and left legacies to the amount of £344. Among the registers of marriages of St. Paul's, Canterbury, we find—

“Josephe Hache, of Bromefield, and Jane Prowde, of Canterburie, by licence, the 20 daye December, 1607.”

In his will, he describes himself as of Ulcomb, Bellfounder, but directs his body to be buried “in the parish churchyard of Bromefield.” His tomb is still to be seen there. He also leaves to his servant, William Hatch, £20; and William Hatch is the writer of his will. The initials W H occur on some of his bells from 1632-1639. Ulcomb

<sup>44</sup> This has been alluded to, vol. xv., p. 110, but the inscription of the bell is not correctly given there.

<sup>45</sup> These particulars were kindly com-

municated to me by the Rev. J. H. Sperling. The large mortuary fee shows that William Eldridge was a person of some consequence.

and Bromefield are two adjoining parishes, in both of which Joseph Hatch owned lands and houses. But the house that hedwelt in, and "a little house joining to it," were in the former.

From the foundry at Borden, in Kent, we have 11 bells in Sussex. Nine of these are by *John Wilnar*, in the years 1632 to 1638; and two are by *Henry Wilnar*, one at Berwick 1629, the other at Pett 1641. Among the registers of Borden, we find—

1640. 5 May, was buried John Wilnor, Belfounder.<sup>46</sup>

1644. 30 January, was buried Henry Wilnor, Belfounder.

It is certainly curious to find these two important foundries in Kent, at such retired country villages as Ulcombe and Borden. At the same time there must have been another foundry more to the east, for we find bells by a *John Palmar* 1636-1656, and *Thomas Palmar* 1664-1676, in the neighbourhood of Canterbury. There are 10 bells by this John Palmar, in Sussex.

We now come to a foundry of much greater importance, which has supplied more than 400 bells to Sussex. I mean the Whitechapel bellfoundry, which is now in the hands of Mr. *George Mears*. The date of the present building is 1738, for there was a change of premises in that year. There was, however, a foundry in Whitechapel long before that, and we can trace it clearly through all the modern period, that is since 1570. We also find symptoms of there having been a bellfoundry in the same parts, for more than a century earlier.<sup>47</sup>

<sup>46</sup> For these extracts from the Borden registers, I am indebted to the Rev. E. P. Hannam, rector of Borden.

<sup>47</sup> That is to say, we find in the accounts of St. Mary, Lambeth, for 1520,

It for beryng off the belle

Clapper to Whitechapell pishe vjd

In the accounts of St. Mary-at-Hill, in 1510, among other items—

Paid to the skryven' for  
making of ye Indenture  
betwixt Willm Smith bell-  
founder, and the parish,  
that tyme arbytrors Mr.  
Robyns and Mr. Jentyll,  
and for wyne . . . xvij<sup>d</sup> ob

Paid for wyne and pers at  
Skrasis house at Algate for  
Mr. Jentyll, Mr. Russell,  
John Althorpe, John Con-  
dall, and the clarks of Seynt

Anthony's to go and see  
wheyf Smythe's bell wer  
Tewneabill or not . . . viij<sup>d</sup>

In the accounts of St. Andrew Hubbard  
(published in the British Magazine,  
No. CLXXXIV.), among the payments  
from Lady-day, 1458, to Lady-day, 1460.

Item, paied to a man at Algate  
for bawderyks and for  
amendynge of serten baw-  
deryks for the belles . . . xxij<sup>d</sup>

Item, paied to the Belmaker  
for chaungynge of the lital  
belle in the steple at ij<sup>o</sup>  
tymes weight and all,  
summa . . . vij<sup>s</sup> vij<sup>d</sup>

The bawdrick consists of two straps, one  
of iron above, the other of leather under-  
neath, by which the clapper is attached  
to an eye, or staple, fixed in the top of  
the bell.

The foundry, before the change in 1738, was nearer the city than at present, being on the north side of the High Street, where Tewkesbury Court now is. As regards the suitability of this situation for a bellfoundry, we may remark, that it was an important thoroughfare, had easy access to the docks and wharfs, and avoided the tolls at Aldgate. This last would be a material consideration with regard to the fuel, which was probably obtained chiefly from Essex<sup>48</sup>.

At the opening of the modern period, we find this foundry in the hands of one *Robert Mott*, whose petition has been previously quoted.



FIG. 26.

There are two of his bells in Sussex, one at Bolney 1592, the other at Sedlescombe 1595. Most of his bells are in black letter, and they were evidently carefully moulded. Several ornaments are found on them, of which the chief is a medallion, bearing three bells, a crown, the letters I H S, and his own initials (fig. 26). The latest date, at which I find him mentioned

as a bellfounder is 1605. In the Whitechapel register, we find Robert Moate buried April the 1st, 1608. And in the same month—

“Ultimo die emanavit commissio Willm'o Mott et Joanne Mott ejus uxori filie nral'i et l'timæ Roberti Mott nuper parochie beate Marie Matfellon al's Whitechappell Com. Midd. def'ct'.”

The next bellfounder in Whitechapel is *Joseph Carter*, but 1606 seems to have been the date of his settlement there.

<sup>48</sup> In casting bells, the metal is still melted by wood-fire. Most of the fuel now comes from the beech woods of Bucks

and Oxon; though Essex still supplies some.



He had previously practised bellfounding at Reading since 1579, and he continued to live at Reading himself, entrusting the management of the foundry at Whitechapel to his son William.

There are seven bells by Joseph Carter, in Sussex; four of which were, I believe, cast at Reading, and three in London. The three cast in London are the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd at Sedlescombe, each bearing "Josephvs Carter me fecit 1607." And the four cast at Reading, are

West Hothly, 4th, + ioseph carter mede me Better, 1581.

5th, + Blessed Be the name of the lorde, 1581,  
Joseph carter.

Compton, 1st, prayse ye the lorde, 1588 o l.  $\nabla$  c.

Sedlescomb, 4th. This bell was made 1606 I.  $\nabla$  c.

The word *Better* on the 4th bell at Westthothly is curious. Probably some other founder had previously made the bell badly, so that it had to be re-cast. We may then quote as parallel instances, the inscription of the 4th bell at Richmond, Surrey—

"Lambert made me weak, not fit to ring,  
But Bartlet amongst the rest hath made me sing. 1680."

And the 1st bell of Badgworth, Gloucestershire—

"Badgworth ringers they were mad,  
Because Rigbe made me bad,  
But Abel Rudhall you may see,  
Hath made me better than Rigbe. 1742."

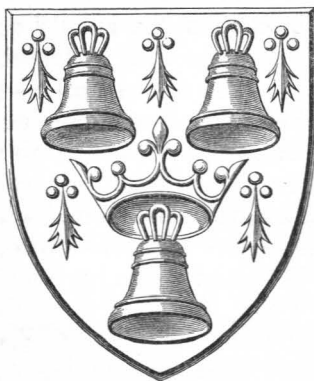


FIG. 27.

Joseph Carter, by some means or other, obtained possession of many ancient letters and stamps. The shield of the Compton bell, is that with the letters R L W (fig. 3). And the fourth bell at Sedlescombe has a shield, ermine, between three bells, a coronet (fig. 27). This shield originally belonged to *Richard Brasyer*, of Norwich.

It is found on many bells in Norfolk, cast by him and his successors, during the 15th, and part of the 16th

centuries. It then disappears from Norfolk, and in 1588 it is used by Robert Mott. Robert Mott sold or gave it to Joseph Carter at Reading. It is found on many bells in Oxfordshire and Berkshire; by Joseph Carter from 1597 to 1609; and by *William Yare*, his son-in-law and successor, in 1610 and 1611. In 1613 it is found at Norwich again, being used by *William Brend*, bellfounder there at that time.<sup>49</sup> It is worth noticing, in connexion with the return of this shield to its original home, that, in 1614, the charter of the founders' company was granted. One of the regulations then is, that every founder shall put his own mark on his articles of manufacture.



Fig. 28.

Other letters and stamps, used by Robert Mott, came into the possession of Joseph Carter; such as the bell and crown (fig. 28) which is on the 2nd bell at Sedlescombe.

Joseph Carter's will is dated Feb. 14, 1609, proved April 2, 1610; it is a very interesting document, but too long for insertion here. His legacies amount to £97 13s. 4d.; amongst them there are—

To the poor of the parish of St. Mary Matfellow, in Whitechapel, London . . . . .	20s.
To his daughter Anne Yare, wife of William Yare . . . . .	£6 13s. 4d.
To his servant, Thomas Bartlett . . . . .	£1 0s. 0d.
To his servant, John Higden . . . . .	10s. 0d.
To his apprentice, William Wakefield . . . . .	6s. 8d.

He leaves to William Yare, his son-in-law, all the moveables in and about the workhouse in the town and county of Oxon, and twenty pounds in money. To Catharine, his wife, the moveables about the house at Reading, except all the bells, bell mettall, moulds for making of bells, beames, scales, weightes, and other things, incident, belonging, or in anywise appertaining to the art, science, or occupation of a bellfounder. To William Carter, his son, he leaves all his goods unbequeathed. His lands, tenements, and hereditaments, are left to his wife, for her natural life, after her death, to William Carter, his son.<sup>50</sup>

<sup>49</sup> For this information, about the Norwich bells and bell-founders, I am indebted to J. L'Estrange, Esq., Norwich.

<sup>50</sup> Subject to a yearly payment to the Reading hospital of 2<sup>s</sup>, proceeding out

of two specified tenements. The workhouse at present covers their site, but the payment is still kept up, and Joseph Carter's name is preserved in the list of benefactors.

After Joseph Carter's death, the business at Reading was continued by William Yare till the spring of 1616, when he died. Meanwhile William Carter was managing the foundry in London, but he too only lived a few years longer.

*Thomas Bartlett*, the servant mentioned above, then became master founder, 1619, and the foundry continued in the family of the Bartletts till the end of the 17th century. *Anthony Bartlett* succeeded Thomas about 1647, and *James* succeeded Anthony in 1676. Their business was small; the *Hodsons* being the principal founders in London, during the latter half of the 17th century. There is only one of Bartlett's bells in Sussex; it is at Barcombe 1674. It has a medallion between the initials A B. This medallion is used by both Anthony and James Bartlett, though it has Thomas Bartlett's name on it. It is evidently copied from Robert Motts (fig. 26); the only difference being the omission of the letters R M, and the addition of the words "Thomas Bartlett made me" round it.

Anthony Bartlett, in his will 1676, directed his household goods to be equally divided between his four children, Elizabeth Bickson, Mary Luckin, Thomas, and Sarah Agnes. All his other property and tools were left to his son *James*. On January the 20th, 170<sup>o</sup><sub>1</sub>, as appears from the Whitechapel registers, there was buried—

James Bartlett, bellfounder from y<sup>e</sup> High Street.

And on the 28th of February following, an administration of his goods was granted to Elizabeth Bixon, widow, "sorori n'rali et l'timæ et prop' consangineæ," Jacobi Bartlett, "nup' p'cæ S<sup>tas</sup>. Mariæ Whitechapel in com. Midd."

*Richard Phelps* then obtained a lease of the premises, and became the master founder. Under his management, this foundry assumed the importance which it has preserved ever since. There are 47 of his bells in Sussex; including the tenor of Chichester Cathedral, which was cast in 1706. Richard Phelps is chiefly known as the founder of the great bell of St. Paul's.

Amongst other great works of his, there may be mentioned the tenors of Winchester Cathedral and Westminster Abbey,

each weighing about 32 cwt.; and Bow Bell, the weight of which is 53 cwt. 24lbs. Bow Bell and the Westminster tenor were made in 1738, the year in which Phelps died. They were probably begun during his lifetime, and finished by his successor, *Thomas Lester*, for they bear the names of both.

In the Whitechapel registers, among the burials in 1738, we find—

Aug. 23, Richard Phelps, a man from y<sup>e</sup> High Street.

In his will, he says:—

Item I give and bequeath unto Thomas Lester, foreman in my business of a Bell Founder, all my implements and working tools in my trade or business aforesaid, and also my scales and styward and little engine for extinguishing fire, and all such boards and timber as shall or may be in my yards or workhouse at the time of my death, and also six hundred weight of Gutter Bell mettle,<sup>51</sup> and also the sum of twenty-three pounds of lawful money of Great Britain.

Richard Phelps also directs the lease of his house to be made over to Thomas Lester. This, however, apparently did not take place; for in the same year, 1738, Thomas Lester built the present foundry. The site was formerly occupied by the 'Artichoke' inn, which Lester probably bought. There are 19 bells in Sussex made by Lester, alone, between the years 1738 and 1752; and 72 cast by him in partnership with one *Thomas Pack*, from 1752 to 1769. In the summer of that year he died, aged 66. Some six months previously, being in bad health, he had had a draft of a will prepared. On Saturday, the 17th of June, 1769, he called at his lawyer's office, and found two clerks present there. One of them read over the will to him, and he said he thought it would do, and the clerk walked with him to let him out of the door. Then it struck him that he had left too much money in legacies; so he went with the clerk into another room, and had the legacies added up, and struck off some of them. He then went out, and the following day (Sunday) in the forenoon, was taken with an epileptic or some other fit, rendered speechless, and died next day. Thus his will was not signed, but the affi-

<sup>51</sup> This name is given to the metal left after casting a bell, which remains in the gutter leading from the furnace to the mould.

davits of the two clerks were taken, giving the above sum, and the will was proved accordingly.

By this will, the bellfoundry, on the south side of Whitechapel Street, in the Manor of Stepney, is left to John Exeter, of Hornchurch, Essex, gentleman, to be held in trust for Sarah Oliver, Lester's granddaughter. Thomas Pack is to take *William Chapman*, Lester's nephew, into partnership on equal terms; and they are to have a lease of the foundry at £75 a year.<sup>52</sup> Thus the firm became Pack and Chapman, and we again find some bells, at Bexhill and Fletching, begun before Lester's death, and finished afterwards, with the three names, Lester, Pack, and Chapman. Chapman had previously been Lester and Pack's foreman or superintendent. And in 1762, when these founders had to recast the big bell at Canterbury, they found it more convenient to do the work on the spot than to carry the bell to London and back again. William Chapman was accordingly sent down to perform the task, and he put on the bell the inscription:—

“Gulielmo Friend S T P Decano, Lester and Pack, of London, fecit 1762. Wm. Chapman molded me.”

The bell is 70 inches in diameter, and weighs 70 hundred-weight.

It was while engaged in this business that Chapman saw among the bystanders a young man who seemed to take unusual interest in the proceedings: and he offered to take him back to London, and teach him to be a bellfounder. This was *William Mears*, and he accepted the invitation, and went to London with Chapman, to learn his profession, and it is through this incident that the foundry has come to its present proprietors.

After Lester's death, Pack and Chapman successfully carried on the business. We have 31 of their bells in Sussex, including the peals of Rye and Rudgwick. Early in 1781 Thomas Pack died of consumption. We find William Chapman alone in that year, on a bell at Penhurst. William

<sup>52</sup> Sarah Oliver married Robert Patrick, of Whitechapel, from whose children Mr. Thomas Mears bought the property in June, 1818, just 49 years after Lester's death. It is copyhold in the

manor of Stepney. Robert Patrick is mentioned in Pack's will as being a cheesemonger, but he afterwards set up as a bell-founder in Whitechapel.

Mears had, however, before this, set up as a bellfounder on his own account. A bell at Brede has "Mears and Co., 1779:" and several at Uckfield, Framfield, Waldron, and Beckley, in 1779 and 1780, bear the name of William Mears as their founder. Chapman and Mears then became partners, and the peals at Angmering, Hartfield, and South Harting, were cast by them together in 1782 and 1783. William Chapman died of consumption in the end of 1784, at the age of 52. William Mears was then alone again. There are two bells at Uckfield, made by him at this time, dated 1785. After this we find—

W. and T. Mears . . .	1787-1791, who cast	17	bells in	Sussex.
Thomas Mears, Senr. . .	1791-1804	16	"	"
T. Mears and Son . . .	1805-1809	8	"	"
Thomas Mears, Jun. . .	1810-1844	130	"	"
C. and G. Mears . . .	1844-1858	43	"	"

The name of *Charles Mears* was kept up some years after his death, but was dropped in 1859. The bells were then inscribed with the name of '*G. Mears*' only, in whose hands the foundry still continues.

To return once more to Reading, where we found *Joseph Carter* a bellfounder from 1579 to 1609. There was already a bellfoundry there, which continued during his time, and for a century afterwards, in the family of the *Knights*. They had a large business in the neighbouring counties, though not one of their bells is to be found in Sussex.<sup>53</sup> In about 1710, Samuel Knight, the last of this family, removed to London. After that we find his bells in Sussex, the earliest date being 1712. His bells are generally very roughly cast, but he nevertheless did a good deal of business. We have 30 of his bells in Sussex, including the peals of Broadwater and Chailey. He also cast a peal of six for Southover in 1738, which have since been recast and made eight. The old parish books contain an account of their casting in 1738. In that year—

"At a public vestry holden in the parish church of St. John the Baptist, Southover, on Wednesday, the 27th day of Sept., it was agreed to send the four bells belonging to the said parish, by Capt. William Headley, to London, in order to be new cast."

<sup>53</sup> The wills of many of this family are to be found in the district registry at Oxford. The following is a list of the bell-founders.

William Knight . . .	1567-1586
Henry Knight . . .	1586-1622
Ellis Knight . . .	1623-1642
Henry Knight . . .	1651-1672

Henry Knight . . .	1673-1680
Samuel Knight . . .	1689-1708
moves to London c	1710-1739

There was also an assistant, Thomas Knight, who died in 1666; and an Ellis Knight, in partnership with the last Henry Knight, who died between 1685 and 1694.

A copy is then given of the subscription for casting the four old bells and adding two new ones.

	£	s.	d.
Southover gave . . . . .	62	10	6
Lewes and the Cliffe . . . . .	97	19	3
Of which Mr. Edward Trayton gave one bell, value . . . . .	32	0	6
Country gentlemen . . . . .	57	14	6

The parish was allowed five pounds pr. Hund weight for the old bells, and gave six pounds pr. Hund. weight for the new.<sup>54</sup>

The weight of the new bells then follows, with their prices; the weight of the tenor being 15 cwt. 1qr. 21lb. Then there is given the

Sum total of ye weight . . . . .	54 cwt. 1 qr. 6lb. at £6 pr. Hund Wt.	325	16	6½
The four old bells wt. . . . .	31 cwt. 2 qr. 15lb. at £5 pr. Hund Wt.	158	3	9
Difference in weight . . . . .	22 cwt. 2 qr. 19lb. Difference in value	167	12	9
	Wheels, stocks, etc. . . . .	32	0	0
	Freight . . . . .	2	7	6
	Frame . . . . .	18	0	0
	Sum total of ye charge	220	0	3
	Collected by subscription	218	4	3

1 16 0

These six bells were cast in London by Samuel Knight, Bell-founder, and Robert Catlin, Bell-hanger, also the Stocks and Wheels were made by the same Robt. Catlin.

Samuel Knight's will, dated Nov. 15, proved Dec. 19, 1639, tells us nothing more about him, than that he was of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, bellfounder. He leaves two legacies, and bequeathes all the rest of his property to Robert Catlin. *Robert Catlin* thus became a bellfounder, having been previously a bellhanger; he was also a good ringer.<sup>55</sup> His bells are generally very smoothly cast, much

<sup>54</sup> The present price is seven guineas per cwt. for new metal, five guineas per cwt. allowed for old.

<sup>55</sup> His name occurs in several peals in the College Youths' Book. The College Youths are a bell-ringing society in London, who claim a somewhat irregular descent from a society of the same name, established in 1637. An account of some of their peals is preserved in an old book, as well as a list of the members, and the dates of their election. In this list we find the names of the following bell-founders, most of whom are mentioned in the present paper.

1649. Brian Eldridge.

1683. Philip Whiteman.

1686. Henry Bagley.

1699. Abraham Rudhall, Gloucester.

1722. Robert Catlin.

1748. Thomas Lester.

1752. Thomas Pack.

1763. Joseph Eayre, St. Neots.

1775. William Mears, Esqr.

1782. John Briant, Hertford.

1785. Edward Arnold, Leicester.

1786. Thomas Janaway, Chelsea.

1790. Thomas Mears, Esqr.

1801. Thomas Mears, Esqr., Junr.

William Dobson, Esqr., Downham.

1849. John Taylor, Junr., Esqr., Loughborough.

1850. Charles Mears, Esqr.

George Mears, Esqr.

John Mears, Esqr.

superior in respect of neatness to those made by his predecessor. There are 15 of them in Sussex between 1740 and 1751, including the tenor and three other bells of the fine peal at Bolney. Robert Catlin was succeeded by a founder named *Thomas Swain*,<sup>56</sup> whose business, however, did not extend to Sussex.

The Gloucester bellfoundry is probably well known. It was worked with great success by the *Rudhalls*, from the end of the 17th century till about 1830. It has since passed into the possession of Messrs. Mears, who have transferred the business to London. Gloucester is too far off, however, to have supplied many bells to Sussex. The peal of eight, of the old church at Brighton, was cast by Thomas Rudhall in 1777; but two of the bells have been since recast. The peal of six at Maresfield was cast by Charles and John Rudhall in 1787;<sup>57</sup> and there are single bells by John Rudhall, at Sompting, Rottingdean, and Old Shoreham.

There was a foundry in Chelsea once, for a few years, from 1763-1786. The peal of six bells at Ticehurst was cast by *Thomas Janaway*, of Chelsea, in 1771, and there are about a dozen other bells in Sussex of the same period, by the same founder. These bells are very smoothly and carefully cast, and their inscriptions are clearer and more regular than any others that I have seen. Thomas Janaway probably learnt his art in the Whitechapel foundry, as apprentice to Lester. Thomas Lester, in the original draft of his will, left him a legacy of £50; but afterwards struck it out, when he saw that he had left too much money in legacies. This foundry began and ended with Thomas Janaway. It then again merged into the Whitechapel foundry, and all its stamps and tools were bought and transferred to Whitechapel, and used there for many years.

The chief foundries which have supplied bells to Sussex have now been mentioned. But we find on our bells the names of other founders, of whom the following is a list:—

<sup>56</sup> For this information I am again indebted to the Rev. J. H. Sperling.

<sup>57</sup> It was stated in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. xiv., p. 144, that these bells were

cast by Charles Ruddach, of Brighton. The inscription of the fourth bell is, "This peal was cast at Gloucester, by Chas. and Jno. Rudhall, 1787."



Halton	no date	
John Clarke	no date	
Miles Graye	1634	Colchester
William Hunneman	1695-1701	
John Wood	1697-1699	Bishopsgate Street, London
John Waylett	1714-1727	
Joshua Kipling	1737-1742	Portsmouth
Matthew Bagley	1715	
Joseph Eyre	1744	St. Neots
C. Oliver	1844	Bethnal Green, London
Naylor, Vickers, & Co.	1857	Sheffield
J. Warner & Son	1850-1863	Jewin St., London

There are also two bells with the initials W W in 1632; eight with the initials A W in 1594-1605; and three I H from 1620 to 1638. A few similar bells with the initials A W are to be found in Kent and Surrey; and a great many, with the initials I H, in Hampshire.<sup>58</sup>

Of the other founders in the above list, *Naylor, Vickers, and Co.*, are the makers of steel bells. *C. Oliver* only cast one peal of bells in Sussex, viz., at Worth. *Joseph Eyre, Matthew Bagley, and Miles Graye*, have one bell apiece in Sussex. *Joshua Kipling* has three bells, at Eastergate, Racton, and Stedham. On the Stedham bell, a medallion occurs, bearing a bell and the words "Joshua Kipling fecit" (fig. 29).



FIG. 29.

*William Hunneman* may not be the name of a bell-founder. It only occurs on a bell at Birdham, with the date 1695;

<sup>58</sup> It will be remembered that a William Wakefield was mentioned, in Joseph Carter's will, in 1609, as his apprentice, and a John Higden as his servant. I. H. probably stand for John Higden, for the

founder of the bells with these initials, appears in possession of the R L W shield (fig. 3), and of other stamps used by Joseph Carter.

and the clock bell at St. Michael's, Lewes, has merely the date, 1696, in the same style of figures. There is also a bell at Tatsfield, in Surrey, in the same lettering, dated 1701.

The two first names on the list, *Halton* and *John Clarke*, occur each on one bell: that of Halton at West Dean, near Chichester; that of John Clarke at Rumboldswyke. These were probably not professional bell-founders, but ironfounders or brasiers, for we do find occasional instances of bells being cast by such men. The biggest bell at Patcham is probably an instance of this; it has no inscription, but a few scratched crosses on it. In 1724 it was cracked; so the present bell has been made since that year, probably by some unpractised hand. The same may be said of a bell at Rustington, which bears—

T A            F F            1671

and one at Littlehampton, of which the inscription is—

T P            T E            C W            1684

Also, a bell at New Fishbourne, with some scratches, which look like the letters I B N A I H I H; and a similar bell at Hunston G W—C W, were probably made some time in the 17th century, by some village artizan.

It was a more common case for bells to be recast on the spot by regular bell-founders. In the old times of bad roads and few means of conveyance, it was often found easier and cheaper to bring the founder to the bell, than to send the bell to the founder. Several cases of this have already been incidentally mentioned. Those bells which were made by two different founders together, cannot have been taken to the foundry of either. Thus the four bells of All Saints, Hastings, made in 1614 by Roger Tapsel, of Tarring, and Thomas Wakfeild, of Chichester, must have been cast at Hastings. The agreement, dated Sept. 23, stated that the four bells had then been new cast. And in the parish book there is an entry dated the xviith day of October, 1614, "The bell mettell being weighed did amount unto 636lb." The fact that there was this metal left, shows that the bells had been cast on the spot.

When some work had to be performed at a distance, the master founder would not always come himself, but might

send some of his workmen. They would then, perhaps, put their own name or initials on the bell, besides that of their master. This was the case with the great bell of Canterbury, already mentioned; and the peals of Hailsham and Withyham were doubtless re-cast on the spot in like manner; and William Hull, whose name or initials occur on the bells, was the foreman who performed the task. With regard to the Withyham bells, some particulars have been published in a history of that parish.<sup>59</sup> The church had been burnt down in 1663, and ten years afterwards was sufficiently restored to admit of a peal of bells being put up. In this latter year 1673, Richard, Earl of Dorset, writes to the Churchwardens:—"Whereas, the bells of Withyham are to be sett up, and that I find there wants but a small quantity of metal to make sett up the five bells in the steeple, I do therefore allowe and allott the some of forty pounds and rough tymber for the full and complete settinge up the said ring of bells." We see from this that the metal was provided at Withyham, and the gift of rough timber shows that it was to be melted there.

The three smaller bells at Withyham were re-cast and made four in 1715, by a founder named *John Waylett*. This time the master founder himself was present. Traces are said to have been found outside the churchyard, which seemed to indicate the place where the bells were re-cast. The following entries occur in the churchwardens' accounts for the year:—

June 21st, pd. more towards casting the bells and metall . . .	£19	7s.	0d.
Jan. 10th, pd. to Mr. Waylett and the workmen for new casting and hanging the bells and metall . . .	£18	3s.	0d.
pd. for beer when the bells were put out to be cast . . .		2s.	6d.

This John Waylett was a regular itinerant founder. There are more than 40 of his bells in Sussex, all, I believe, cast in their own, or neighbouring parishes. The peal of five at Burwash were probably the first that he made here in 1714. The peal of five at Rype was cast by him in 1717, and the tradition of their having been cast there is still preserved in the parish.<sup>60</sup> In the same year he made arrangements for

<sup>59</sup> "Historical Notices of Withyham," by the Honble. and Revd. Regd. W. Sackville West, 1857. From which

book these notices of the bells are extracted.

<sup>60</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. ii., 196.

re-casting the third bell of St. Clements, Hastings, as is shown by the following entry in the parish book:<sup>61</sup>—

“Md. the 23rd Feby., 1717, at a vestry holden for the said p'ish, it was agreed by a majority of the votes of the parishioners then present, that the third bell belonging to the said p'ish shall be new cast by Mr. John Waylett, pursuant to an agreement made by the Church wardens of the said p'ish with him, and that the charge thereof shall be borne by the said parish by an equal pound rate, as is usuall in such cases, and it is agreed and desired that the Churchwardens doe take p'ticular care that the said John Waylett p'forme his agreement made relating to the same in all respects.”

This is signed by Edward Webb, Mayor, and 13 others.

John Waylett did perform this agreement, for we find on the third bell, “Edward Webb, Mayer; Thom. Moore, Iohn Sargent, C W; I W made me 1718.

A few years later he made quite a little tour in Sussex, re-casting the bells wherever he went. We first find the peal of East Hothly re-cast by him in 1723. In the beginning of 1724 we find him at Laughton. This was the year of the commission of inquiry, the date of which is April the 28th. In it there are said to be at Laughton, “five bells now casting.” From Laughton he proceeded to Lewes, where at St. John's there were “three small bells, two of which are broken and the third much cracked.” These were re-cast by him in the same year. At the same time, while he had a temporary furnace already erected in Lewes, he re-cast there the old treble of the peal of five at Mayfield. And he also made the new treble, which was then added to the peal, making them six. The inscriptions of these two bells are:

1. The gift of John Baker, Esq., 1724, I W fecit.
2. Iohn Waylett made me, 1724, R F. I M. C W.

These initials stand for R. Fry and John Moone, Church Wardens, in whose accounts we find, amongst other expenses:

	£	s.	d.
For beer to the ringers when the Bellfounder was here	..	..	0 2 6
When the bell was weigned	..	..	0 3 6
When the bell was loaded	..	..	0 2 0
For carrying ye bell to Lewes and back againe	..	..	1 10 0
When the bell was waid and hung up	..	..	0 3 0
For beare to the officers and severall others a hanging up ye bell	..	..	0 18 0
For beare to the ringers when ye bell was hong	..	..	0 6 6

<sup>61</sup> I have again to thank Mr. T. Ross for these extracts from the Hastings books.

From Lewes, I believe, John Waylett went on to Steyning, for that peal also was cast by him in 1724. The Steyning vestry-book, however, gives us no information about it, for it is merely stated that:

"Att a vestry held the 11 of August, 1723, it was agreed there should be a twelve-penny book to defray the charge on new casting the bells, and making the five into 6."

At Seaford also, in 1724, there were said to be "five bells new cast," which were probably the work of John Waylett, during one of his visits to the county.<sup>62</sup>

*John Wood* was another itinerant founder. He is described as "of the parish of Bishopsgate, in the city of London;" but he, too, paid us a visit, and has left nine bells of the date 1697-1699. Three of these at All Saints, Hastings, the 1st, 2nd, and 4th of the peal, are thus inscribed:

1. "Oratorivm 97.
2. "Fili Dei miserere mei 97
4. "Soli Deo gloria pax hominibus. I B. R W. W. 1697."

And the 5th bell at St. Clements is also his handiwork, in the same year 1697. With regard to it the following entry occurs in the parish books:

"At a vestry held for this parish on the 25th day of April, 1698, it was then agreed to, that four hundred and a quarter and twenty four pound of Brass Gunn which was had of Mr. Tho. Lovell, for the new casting of the fifth Bell, shall be paid by the parish officers, the church wardens for the time being, within three months after demand made of the money due for the same. And it is hereby agreed to that the Church wardens shall have power to make a book for levying the said money, witness our hands,

James Cranston, Minister, John Hide, Mayor,  
James Winter and John Gallop, Church Wardens."

The names of these officers occur on the bell. We see that it must have been cast in Hastings, from the fact that extra metal was bought for it there. If it had been sent to a regular bell-foundry, any more metal required would have been supplied by the founder out of his own stock, and charged for accordingly.

<sup>62</sup> John Waylett also visited Kent, and re-cast the bells of Saltwood and several other places. Mr. Sperling informs me that his head-quarters were

probably in Hertfordshire; for Waylett is a Hertfordshire name, and there are many of his bells in that part of the country.

Two of John Wood's bells are at Westfield; one, in 1698, having the names of the vicar and the churchwardens, with the words,

“Fili Dei miserere mei;” the other bearing—  
Iohn Wood fecet I B R T 1699. Deo gloria.

One is at Jevington, inscribed—

W. Gyles, Captan. Iohn Wood made me 1698.<sup>63</sup>

And two are at Alfriston, the 2nd and 4th of the peal there, bearing—

2nd. Deo quemadmodum, 1698.

4th. Soli Deo gloria pax homenibus, IN IOH AC ION  
W 1698. GW.”

The first of these was the bell sold by Berwick in 1811. It has been mentioned in a previous volume<sup>64</sup> of these publications, that there is still preserved at Berwick the agreement between the Churchwardens in 1698 and John Wood, about the recasting of a bell. He is to recast the bell, and to make new brasses<sup>65</sup> for all four bells in the steeple, for £5 10s., and the churchwardens are to provide the fuel, at the parish church of Alfriston. No doubt the reason the fuel was to be provided at Alfriston, was that John Wood had already a furnace prepared there; being employed in recasting the bell, which is now the fourth of that peal. The agreement is as follows:—<sup>66</sup>

“Articles of agreement indented, made, concluded properly, and agreed upon this twenty-fourth day of October, anno dom, one thousand six hundred ninety-eight, betweene John Wood, of the parish of Bishopsgate, in the city of London, of the one part, and John Barnden and George Ranger, Churchwardens, and Edmund Page and William Allen, overseers of the poore of the parish of Berwick, in the county of Sussex, of the other part, as followeth.

Imprimis the said John Wood, for and in consideracon of the sume of five pounds tenn shillings of lawfull money of England, to be paid to him as hereinafter is

<sup>63</sup> Query, is this a bell picked up from a wreck on the coast, in a similar way to the bell at Berwick? In 1724 there were three bells here, now there are only two, this and another. But the difference in size is too great for them to have been the first and third of a set of three. This bell is only 14½ in. in diameter, the other measures 30½ in.

<sup>64</sup> Vol. vi., p 242, where Bishopstone should be Bishopsgate Street.

<sup>65</sup> The brasses are the sockets in which the bell turns.

<sup>66</sup> I am again indebted to the Rev. E. B. Ellman, for calling my attention to this bond, and the facility of copying it.

menconed, doth hereby covenant and agree for himself, his heires, executors, and adm'strators, to and with the said Richard Barnden, George Ranger, Edmund Page, and William Allen, and their successors, Churchwardens and overseers for the poor of the said parish of Berwicke for the tyme being, in manner and forme following that is to say, that he the said John Wood, his executors, adm'strators or assignes shall and will cast and make for the parish of Berwicke one new bell out of the little old bell that is now broaken and decayed, and also shall att his owne proper cost and charges new make and cast eight brasses for the bells of the said parish of Berwick, and shall find all the mettle which shall be wanting in and towards the makinge of the said bell and brasses.

Item the said Richard Barnden, George Ranger, Edmund Page, and William Allen, for themselves and their successors, Churchwardens and overseers of the said parish for the tyme being, doe hereby covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said John Wood, his executors and adm'strators, that they the said Churchwardens and overseers and their successors or some of them, shall and will bring, find, provide and lay downe att the parish Church of Alfriston, at the proper costs and charges of the said parish of Berwick, one Cord of wood in and towards the new casting of the said bell, and alsoe shall and will pay or cause to be paid unto the said John Wood, his executors, adm'strators or assignes, the aforesaid sum of five pounds tenn shillings, when and as soone as the said bell shall be new cast and found tuneable, and the said eight brasses made as aforesaid. And to the true performance of all and every the covenants and agreements above menconed, which on the part and behalfe of every of the said partyes ought to be performed, the said partyes bind themselves each unto the other in the pennal sume of tenn pounds firmly by these presents. In witsesse whereof the said partyes have to these present articles of agreement interchangeably sett their hands and seals the day and yeare above written.

RICHARD BARNDEN. (L. S.)

Sealed and delivered, being first duely stampt wth to sixpenny stamps, in the presence of Edward Balldy, Edwd. Basden.

There is also John Wood's receipt for the money, and some entries of expenses at the time, as follow:—

Novmr. ye 11th, 1698. Received then of Richard Barnden, the sum of five pounds and tenn shillings in full of the agreement of these articles, witness my hand,

JOHN WOOD.

The expenses are:—

For articles .. .. .	5s. 0d.
Spent when sent the bell .. .. .	1s. 4d.
Spent at ye agreement .. .. .	5s. 0d. <sup>67</sup>

This completes the subject of the bellfounders, and I have a few more words to add about the BELLS themselves; first regarding their inscriptions, then as to their weights.

The inscriptions of those modern bells, which have any-

<sup>67</sup> In the second volume of these collections, p. 196, it is said that there is an entry in Berwick registers, "Nov., 1690,

the little bell was new cast at Alfriston." No doubt the date should be 1698, and the reference is to the above transaction.

thing besides the names of churchwardens and founder, sometimes tell us that they were raised by voluntary contribution, or re-cast by subscription. Others, the gift of individuals, bear their donors' names. Both of these are sometimes introduced in verse, but the inscriptions in verse are more often found with no particular application. The tenor at New Shoreham says,

“These bells were recast by voluntary subscription, Anno Do. 1767.”

In 1779 a peal of six was put up at Uckfield, with the following inscription on the fifth of them,

“These bells were purchased by a voluntary subscription, by the inhabitants of Uckfield and their many friends, 1779.”

There are now eight bells, of which the present treble tells its own tale,

“These 2 tribles raised by voluntary subscription, 1785, by Messrs. Lough, Markwick, & others, to make them a peal of eight.”

At Chailey the fifth bell bears the following rhyme:<sup>68</sup>

“By adding to our notes we'll raise  
And sound the good subscribers' praise.” 1737.

The treble at Dallington has a somewhat similar couplet:

“I by subscription that was rais'd  
Reca-ted was to celebrate God's praise.” 1808.

And the treble at West Grinstead has another similar verse:

“By subscription I was raised,  
And I will sing to my subscribers' praise.” 1795.

But at Wartling we find the best version of this:

“At proper times my voice I'll raise,  
And sound to my subscribers' praise.” 1753.

Among bells which commemorate the names of their donors, we may mention the tenor at Goring which records a munificent present,

“Goring church rebuilt, and the bells recast, at  
the expense of David Lyon, Lord of the Manor.” 1837.

<sup>68</sup> In some of the inscriptions here quoted the spelling has been corrected; in the appendix the original spelling is retained.



The peal of Arundel were the gift of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, 1855.

At Brightling, in 1815, a peal of six bells was put up; severally bearing the names Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse. The tenor also bears—

“The five bells recast and a new treble added at the expense of John Fuller, Esq., late member for this county, Anno Domini 1815. In honour of the illustrious Duke of Wellington his last six victories are here recorded.”

It was premature to say his “last.” However in 1818 two trebles were added, each inscribed with the word “Waterloo,”<sup>69</sup> and the second telling us that

“This peal of bells was compleated Anno Domini 1818, at the expense of John Fuller, Esqr.”

The treble at Ardingly has the names of Wm. Newnham and Jno. Wicking as chief subscribers, 1776. And the tenor at Dallington bears “Robert Burnett, Esq.: a worthy benefactor, 1737.”

At Pett is only one bell now remaining, which tells us “Robert Foster gave x<sup>l</sup> v. toward me, 1641.”

This was not the only gift to the bells of the church in that year, for a brass in the church with the following inscription, mentions another:<sup>70</sup>

“Ædibus his moriens campanam sponte dedisti,  
 Laudes pulsandæ sunt, Theobalde, tuæ.  
 Here lies George Theobald, a lover of bells,  
 And of this house as that epitaph tells.  
 He gave a bell freely to grace the new steeple;  
 Ring out his prayse, therefore, ye good people.  
 Obiit 10 Martii, Anno Dom. 1641.”

The fifth bell at East Hothly is

“Ye gift of his Grace ye Duke of Newcastle & his Bro. the  
 Hon. Henry Pelhom, 1723.

<sup>69</sup> Bell inscriptions do not often allude to events of the time, though one remarkable instance is found at Fareham, in Hants. The tenor there, cast by Joshua Kipling, in 1745, has the following verses:

“In vain the rebels strive to gain renown,  
 Over our church, the laws, the king, and crowne;  
 In vain the bold ingrateful rebels aim  
 To overturne, when you support the same.  
 Then may great George our King live for ever  
 to see  
 The rebellous crew hang on the gallows tree.”  
<sup>70</sup> Incorrectly printed in Horsfield’s  
 History of Sussex, vol. i., p. 471.

The first bell at Sedlescombe, cast in 1607, tells us that—

“John Darbie and William Dawe gave this bell.”

And the treble bell at Mayfield is

“The gift of John Baker, Esq., 1724.”

At Willingdon there is a peal of five bells “made with the metal of four old ones” in 1732.<sup>71</sup> Two of them record former gifts.

“Sir Robert Parker, Baronet, added a bell to this church, 1676.”

“Sir Nicholas Parker, Kn<sup>t</sup>, gave a large bell to this church, Anno Domini 1618.”

The seventh bell at Bolney was, I suppose, originally given by a man named Ralph Hair, but recast in 1724, at the expense of Michael Harmes. The inscription has several abbreviations, but no doubt it is meant to rhyme as follows:

“Ralph Hair my donors praise I'll sing,  
And Michael Harmes that paid for my casting.” 1724.

Two other bells at Bolney, in 1740, bear the words,

“Michael Harmes gave me;”

but, as there was a good ring of eight bells at Bolney, previous to that year, the gift must have been the recasting of the bells—not the bells themselves.

Similarly, several of the present peal at Southover were given by the Verrall family; and in 1738, Mr. Edward Trayton gave one bell to that church, of the value of £32 0s. 6d.

The two trebles of the peal of Chichester Cathedral may be considered as the gift of Mr. Musgrave. For their date is 1729, and in the answers of the canons in 1733, we hear that the benefaction of Mr. Musgrave of £100 for adding two bells has been already applied to the purpose intended by the benefactor.

In the will of John Baker the elder, of Withyham, Nov. 6, 1555, we find

“It. I gyve and bequeath xiii<sup>l</sup> vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup> to the p'yshe church of Wethyham, to be bestowed for the makynge of a bell for the said church.”

<sup>71</sup> In 1724 there were only three bells.

These bequests to the bells are often found in old wills, two were introduced incidentally in vol. xii<sup>72</sup> among the dedications of the churches of West Sussex; viz.:

"John Brownsbury, of Horsham, July 18, 1522, leaves to the parish church of West Angmering to the buying of a bell xx<sup>d</sup>.

Humfrey Longerste, of Rudgwick, Aug. 26, 1521, to the bellys iiiid."

Small bequests "to the bells" are very common in wills of the period before the Reformation. The following are extracts from the wills at Lewes; they are of some importance, as showing that the people cared for the preservation of their bells during the period of the Reformation.

John Holter, of St. Michaels, Lewes, c. 1538.

"Itm. I bequeath to the repa'con of oon bell w'tyn the same church viiid."

Thomas Chamberlayn, priest of the parish of Piddinghoe, Sept. 21, 1540.

"Itm. to the casting of the great bell of Pedinghoe, vi<sup>s</sup> viiid."

Thomas Standen, of Tysehurst, Dec. 10, 1542.

"It. I wyll to the castyng of the Bell yt is broken, vi<sup>s</sup> viiid."

William Osborne, of Alfriston, Ap. 23, 1543.

"It. to the castyng of ye brokyn bell, I wy l vi<sup>s</sup> viid."

Nicholas Batman, fisherman, of Alfriston, May 15, 1543.

"Towards the castyng of the third bell ii<sup>s</sup>."

Richard Browne, of Waldron, Jan. 8, 1544.

"I give and bequeth towards the castyng of the great bell, vi<sup>s</sup>."

Edward Vitues, of Rotherfield, Ap. 22, 1546.

"Also to the repacons of the bells, iii<sup>s</sup> iiiid."

William Harris, of Patcham, Nov. 2, 1554.

"It. I gyve to the mending of the bell at Patcham, vi<sup>s</sup> viiid."

John Bryan, of West Hothly, Sept. 7, 1554.

"Also I bequeath unto the church of Westhoathleygh to the castyng of the bell, vi<sup>s</sup> viiid."

But to return to inscriptions in verse. The peal of six bells at Ticehurst was cast by Thomas Janaway in 1771:

<sup>72</sup> Pages 82 n 4, and 98.

the first five bells have each a couplet, telling their place in the peal, and the tenor bears :

“ This is to show to ages yet to come,  
That by subscription we were cast and hung ;  
And Edward Lulham is his name,  
That was the actor of the same.”

Edward Lulham may have been Janaway's acting partner or foreman ; in which case we find a parallel instance at Ropley, Hants. For there is there a peal of five, put up in 1701, of which the third tells us that

“ Samuel Knight made this ring.”

and the fifth says that

“ John Gilberd did contrive  
To cast from four this peal of five.”

Or, since Lulham is a Sussex name, this Edward Lulham may have been a bell-hanger, and acted as Janaway's agent in this country. Similarly on some bells lately put up at Sunningwell, Berks, we find the name of “A. White, Bell-hanger,” who is Messrs. Mears' agent in those parts. Also the ninth bell at St. Sepulchre, Snow Hill, has the inscription, “Samuel Knight cast us all, and Robert Catlin made the frame and hung us all, 1739.”

And the seventh at Rotherhithe, Surrey, bears, “Thomas Lester made us all, Tobias Benton hanged us all, 1748.”

At Hooe the peal was recast in 1782, not without some disagreement in the parish, for one of the bells tells the people—

“ Not to repeat what's gone and past,  
For the five bells are come at last.”

The following are two inscriptions for treble bells,

- “ 1. Although I am both light and small,  
I will be heard above you all.
- “ 2. I mean to make it understood,  
That though I'm little, yet I'm good.

This next for a tenor,

“ I to the church the living call,  
And to the grave do summon all.

This is found on the tenor of St. Nicholas, Brighton, cast

by Thomas Rudhall, in 1779. Many founders made use of this inscription, and varieties of it, but the Rudhalls of Gloucester were especially fond of it. The earliest version of this that I know is at St. Margaret, Ipswich, where the tenor is inscribed,

'Miles Graye made me, 1630. The living to the church, the dead unto the grave,  
that's my only calling and property.'<sup>73</sup>

Samuel Knight, and his successor, Robert Catlin, have another variety, which we find on the tenors of Broadwater, 1712, and Bolney, 1740; viz.,

"Unto the church I do you call;  
Death to the grave will summon all."

The third and fourth bells at Broadwater are also inscribed,

"3rd. Samuel Knight made this ring,  
4th. In Broadwater tower for to sing."

The following is a set of inscriptions, which occur at Rye, New Shoreham, and many other places in this county, on bells cast at the Whitechapel foundry, during the latter half of the last century:—

1. To honour both of God and King,  
Our voices shall in concert ring.
2. Kind heaven increase their bounteous store,  
And bless their souls for evermore.
3. Whilst thus we join in joyful sound,  
May love and loyalty abound.
4. Ye people all who hear me ring,  
Be faithful to your God and King.
5. Such wondrous power to music's given,  
It elevates the soul to heaven.
6. If you have a judicious ear,  
You'll own my voice is sweet and clear.
7. Our voices shall with joyful sound  
Make hills and valleys echo round.
8. In wedlock bands all ye who join,  
With hands your hearts unite;  
So shall our tuneful tongues combine,  
To laud the nuptial rite.
9. Ye ringers, all who prize  
Your health and happiness,  
Be sober, merry, wise,  
And you'll the same possess."

<sup>73</sup> East Anglian, vii., 87.

With regard to weights, Sussex is not rich in large bells. The two heaviest are in Brighton, at St. Paul's and St. Peter's. That at St. Paul's is the largest, and weighs more than two tons; it is destined to be the tenor of a peal of eight, of which the four smallest bells are already provided. This will be a splendid peal when completed. The bell at St. Peter's is merely used for the clock, and it has two small quarter bells as companions. It is said to weigh about 26 cwt. 3 qrs., and this is probably right. The reputed weights of bells, however, cannot always be trusted. The tenors of Mayfield and Rotherfield are reported in those villages to weigh nearly half as much again as ordinary bells of the same size. Some bells have had their exact weight cut on them, as the peals at Rudgwick, Leominster, Ewhurst, and Worth; from which we see that the weight of a bell can be approximately judged, if its diameter be known. Of course a great deal must depend on the thickness, but it is not easy to measure it with sufficient accuracy to influence the calculation. Small errors are also likely to occur in measurements of the diameter, because the clapper hangs directly in the way. At Rye the weights of the bells are recorded on a tablet in the belfry. A comparison of the sizes of these bells, whose weights are known, will serve as a table for calculating the weights of others, and will show how far such calculation can be depended on. The following, therefore, are the diameters and weights of the bells at Rye, Rudgwick, Leominster, and Ewhurst; the peal at Worth is a smaller and lighter one.

RYE.			RUDGWICK.			LEOMINSTER.			EWHURST.		
NO.	DIAM. INCHES.	WEIGHT. cwt. qrs. lbs.	NO.	DIAM. INCHES.	WEIGHT. cwt. qrs. lbs.	NO.	DIAM. INCHES.	WEIGHT. cwt. qrs. lbs.	NO.	DIAM. INCHES.	WEIGHT. cwt. qrs. lbs.
1	28½	6 0 5	1	29	5 1 17	1	28	4 3 3	1	29½	5 2 10
2	30½	6 2 13	2	31¼	6 1 12	2	29	5 1 3	2	32	6 1 7
3	32	6 3 10	3	34	7 1 12	3	31½	5 3 11	3	33	6 3 21
4	34	7 3 19	4	37	9 0 16	4	33	6 2 0	4	34½	7 2 24
5	37	9 0 14	5	39	10 1 16	5	35½	7 3 0	5	38	10 0 12
6	39½	10 3 5	6	43	14 0 9	6	38¼	9 3 16			
7	43	14 0 12									
8	48	19 0 17									

Many readers would probably like to know the weight of the tenor bell of their parish church. In this the following list will help them. It includes the tenors of all the churches in the county, at which there are as many as four bells; and all others of which the diameter is as much as 36 inches.

DIAM. INCH.	NAME.	NO. OF BELLS.	WEIGHT.			DIAM. INCH.	NAME.	NO. OF BELLS.	WEIGHT.		
			CWT.	QRS.	LBS				CWT.	QRS.	LBS
31	Amberley .....	5					Pagham.....	5			
31 $\frac{3}{4}$	Slaugham .....	5				38 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bury .....	4			
32	Wivelsfield .....	5				39	Westbourne .....	6	10	2	4
32 $\frac{3}{4}$	Yapton .....	4					Ashburnham.....	4			
34	Cliffe .....	4					Hartfield .....	6			
	Oving .....	4					Withyham .....	6			
34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ardingly .....	5					Wartbleton.....	5			
	East Hothly.....	5					Chiddingly .....	6			
	Bodiam .....	5	7	0	23	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	Waldron .....	8			
	West Chiltington	4					Felpham .....	4			
35	Storrington .....	5					Firle .....	2			
	Fletching .....	6	7	3	20		Easebourne .....	4			
	West Grinstead...	6	8	2	14	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bishopstone .....	2	11	0	5
36	Portslade .....	3					Willington .....	5			
	St. Anne, Lewes	3					Rype .....	5			
	Barcombe .....	3					Hailsham .....	5			
	Alfriston .....	6					South Bersted ...	3			
	Chailey .....	6				39 $\frac{3}{4}$	Beddingham.....	4			
	Isfield.....	1				40	Burwash .....	5			
	Ninfield.....	1					Laughton .....	5			
	Frant .....	6					Winchelsea .....	1			
	Framfield .....	2				40 $\frac{1}{4}$	Westfield .....	3			
	Cowfold.....	5					Wisboro' Green	4			
	Crowhurst.....	3				40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hooe .....	5	11	0	27
	Sidlesham.....	2					West Hothly ...	5			
	West Dean (Ch.)	3					Midhurst .....	6	11	1	2
36 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cocking .....	3				41	Seaford .....	8	11	3	13
	Poling .....	3					Uckfield .....	8			
36 $\frac{1}{2}$	Edburton .....	3					Hellingly .....	6	12	0	7
	Udymer.....	3					Heathfield.....	6			
	Sutton .....	1					Brede.....	6			
37	Stoughton.....	3					South Harting..	6			
	Shipley .....	5					Slinfold .....	6	12	0	7
	East Lavant .....	1				41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Steyning .....	6			
	Lancing .....	3				41 $\frac{3}{4}$	Warnham .....	6			
	Sompting .....	1				42	Hurst.....	8			
	Worth .....	6	8	1	19		Pulborough .....	5			
	Ditchling .....	5	8	2	16		Rusper .....	6			
37 $\frac{1}{4}$	Climping .....	3					Bexhill .....	6	12	1	0
37 $\frac{1}{2}$	West Tarring ...	6	8	3	26		Etchingham .....	1			
	Beeding.....	3					Wadhurst .....	6	13	2	11
	Peasmarsh .....	4					Cuckfield .....	8			
37 $\frac{3}{4}$	Finden .....	4				42 $\frac{1}{4}$	Brightling.....	8			
38	Westham .....	6					Beckley.....	6			
	Horsted Keynes	3				42 $\frac{1}{2}$	All Sts. Hastings	5			
	Horsted Parva ...	3					Henfield .....	6			
	Hurstmonceaux...	1					Bosham .....	6			
	Wartling .....	4					Billinghamurst ..	6	13	0	6
	Sedlescombe.....	5					Kirdford .....	6			
	Grafham .....	3				43	Bolney .....	8			
	Thakeham.....	5					Dallington .....	5			
	Ewhurst .....	5	10	0	12		Northiam .....	5			
38 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pevensay .....	3				43 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ridgewick .....	6	14	0	9
	Leominster .....	6	9	3	16		Ticehurst .....	6			
38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Washington .....	4				43 $\frac{1}{2}$	Broadwater .....	6			

DIAM. INCH.	NAME	NO. OF BELLS.	WEIGHT.			DIAM. INCH.	NAME.	NO. OF BELLS.	WEIGHT.		
			CWT. QRS. LBS						CWT. QRS. LBS		
43½	Maresfield.....	6				46½	Southover.....	6			
44	Buxted.....	6					Goring.....	6			
	Angmering.....	6				47	Lewes Market...	1	17	3	2½
45	New Shoreham...	5	14	3	18	48	Salehurst.....	8	19	0	10
	Lindfield.....	5					Rye.....	8	19	0	17
	Arundel.....	8	14	1	23		Mayfield.....	6			
	Boxgrove.....	1				49	Chichester Cath.	8			
	Iden.....	6				50½	Battle.....	8			
	Petworth.....	8					Horsham.....	8	23	3	16
	Eastbourne.....	8	15	2	22	52	Rotherfield.....	5			
45½	St. Nic., Brighton	8				52½	East Grinstead...	8	(c 25	0	0)
	St. Cle., Hastings	6				54	St. Peter, Brigh.	3	(c 26	3	0)
46	Catsfield.....	3				61	St. Paul, Brigh.	5	41	1	13

In conclusion, I must state that the materials for this paper have been principally collected by my Father. The inscriptions and dimensions of all the bells in the county have been obtained by him or under his direction. I have also to thank many gentlemen who have assisted me with inscriptions and other information about bells; and many of the clergy and churchwardens of parishes in this and other counties, for the facility of searching their registers and old parish books.

I am glad to have this opportunity of thanking Mr. John Mears for the valuable assistance he has given me. No one could have been more able to give information on the subject of bells and bellfounders, or more ready to accord it. He has supplied me with many of the particulars of the history of the Whitechapel foundry, and with the weights of many bells cast there for Sussex.

I am indebted to T. Ross, Esq., for the extracts from the Hastings books, and for the bond warranting the bells there; and to H. J. Sharpe, Esq., for the extracts from the Ninfield registers. No doubt extracts of equal interest might be supplied from many other parishes in the county. I should feel much obliged to those gentlemen, who have access to such sources of information, if they would assist me. There are still many doubtful points regarding our bells and their founders, which might be cleared up by this means.



Alphabetical list of Bellfounders, mentioned in the preceding pages :

Aleyn, Johannes	Hatch, William	Palmar, Thomas
Arnold, Edward	Hickham, Thomas	Patrick, Robert
Bagley, Henry	Higden, John	Phelps, Richard
Bagley, Matthew	Hodson, John	Purdue, Roger
Bartlett, Anthony	Hodson, Christopher	Purdue, William
Bartlett, James	Hull, John	Ridre, Robertus
Bartlett, Thomas	Hull, William	Rigbe, Alexander
Brasyer, Richard	Hunneman, William	Rudhall, Abel
Brend, William	Hunt, John	Rudhall, Abraham
Briant, John	Janaway, Thomas	Rudhall, Charles
Bullisdon	Kipling, Joshua	Rudhall, John
Carter, Joseph	Knight, Ellis (2)	Rudhall, Thomas
Carter, William	Knight, Henry (3)	Saunders, John
Catlin, Robert	Knight, Samuel	Smith, William
Chapman, William	Knight, Thomas	Swain, Thomas
Clarke, John	Knight, William	Tapsel, Henry
Cole, John	Lambert	Tapsel, Roger
Culverden, William	Lawrence, Thomas	Taylor, John
Darbie, Michael	Lester, Thomas	Tonne, Johannes
Dobson, William	Lulham, Edward	Tosier, Clement
Eldridge, Bryan	Lulham, John	Vickers & Co.
Eldridge, Richard	Mears, Charles	Wakefield, Thomas
Eldridge, Thomas	Mears, George	Wakefield, William
Eldridge, William	Mears, John	Wallis, John
Eyre, Joseph	Mears, Thomas, Senr.	Warner, John
Flothe, De	Mears, Thomas, Junr.	Waylett, John
Founder, William	Mears, William	Welles, William
Gilberd, John	Michell, John	White, John
Giles, Edmund	Mott, Robert	Whiteman, Philip
Giles, Thomas	Naylor	Wilnar, Henry
Gorrowaye, Vincent	Nicolas	Wilnar, John
Graye, Miles	Nortone, Stephanus	Wimbis, Michael de
Halton	Oliver, C.	Wimbis, Ricardus de
Hasywood, John	Owen, John	Wimbis, Walterus
Hasywood, William	Pack, Thomas	Wood, John
Hatch, Joseph	Palmar, John	Yare, William
Hatch, Thomas		

INSCRIPTIONS  
OF THE  
CHURCH BELLS OF SUSSEX.


ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY IN PARISHES.

- 
1. *Albourne*—1.
    1. + A A M ME FECIT BEATE MARIA.
  
  2. *Alciston*—2.
    1. + SANCTA AGATHA ORA PRO NOBIS (initials crowned, fig. 12)
    2. Nil.
  
  3. *Alfriston*—6.
    1. T. Mears of London Fecit 1819. IADE.
    2. Deo quemadmodum. 1698.
    3. Thomas Mears of London Fecit 1811.
    4. Soli Deo gloria pax hominibus, IN IOH AC ION W 1698 GW.
    5. + annus . dui . 1587.
    6. + WOX . AVGVSTINI . SONAT . IN . AVRO . DEI (fig. 20)
  
  4. *Aldingbourne*—3.
    1. T. W. mad me 1615 I. H. G. B.
    2. T. W. mad me 1615 I. H. G. B. G. B.
    3. Thomas Wakfeild mad me 1615 I. H. G. B.
  
  5. *Amberley*—5.
    1. Prosperity to the parish of Amberley. R. Catlin fecit 1742.
    2. R. Catlin fecit 1742.
    3. Robert Catlin cast & hung us all 1742.
    4. The Revd. Mr. Bell Carleton Vicar. R. Catlin fecit 1742.
    5. Daniel Newell Robert Harmes Church Wardens. R. Catlin fecit 1742.
  
  6. *Angmering*—6, and a clock bell.
    - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Chapman & Mears of London fecerunt 1783.
    6. The Revd. Wm. Kinleside Rector Jno. Edmund Jno. Holmwood Ch:  
Wardens. Chapman & Mears of London fecerunt 1783.
 Clock bell. Nil.
  
  7. *Appledram*—2.
    1. SANCTA MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS + P. W.
    2. BENEDICTA SIT SANCTA TRINITAS + P. W.

8. *Ardingly*—5.
1. N. C. & E. F. Ch. Ws. Wm. Newnham & Jno. Wicking chief subscribers.  
Lester & Pack of London fecit 1766.
  2. Thomas Mears & Son of London fecit 1805.
  3. Nil.
  4. Brianvs Eldredge me fecit G. C. I. N. 1629.
  5. John Waylett fecit 1719.
9. *Arlington*—3.
1. Anno Domini 1610.
  2. Edmynd Giles Belfovnder 1606.
  3. William Hvll made mee 1677. William Stapley John Acton, Chvrch Wardens.
10. *Arundel*—8, and a clock bell.
- Clock bell. Thomas Mears of London fecit 1810.
- On each of the eight bells: C. & G. Mears Founders London. The gift of Henry Charles and Charlotte, Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, to Arundel Church, A.D. 1855.
- G. A. F. Hart A.M., Vicar & Q.C.  
R. Holmes Jun<sup>r</sup>. }  
J. Farncomb } Churchwardens.
- [On the 7th and 8th are also the arms of the Duke of Norfolk, and the following.] The most high potent and most noble prince Henry Charles Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and hereditary Marshal of England, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, Baron Fitz-Alan Clun, and Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter.
11. *Ashburnham*—4, and a sanctus.
1. John Wilnar made me 1632. s. B. C. W.
  2. T. G. 1621.
  3. Bryan Eldridge made mee 1640. w. w.
  4. John Waylett made me 1714.
- Sanctus, Nil,
12. *Ashington*—2.
1. Nil.
  2. + AUE MARIA GRACIA PLENA.
13. *Ashurst*—3.
1. Thos. Dennet Church Warden. Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1772.
  2. John Gratwick Gent. I. AWOD. 1719. I. S.
  3. T. P. T. H.† Roger Tapsil 1606.  
[† For Thomas Picknowlde and Thomas Horley, Churchwardens.]
14. *Balcombe*—3.
1. Nil.
  2. + Vox Abgbsstini Sout In Bre Dei ∇ (fig. 24).
  3. Brianvs Eldredge me fecit 1628.
15. *Barcombe*—3.
1. Thomas Earle Richard Amooore Churchwardens 1674. A. B.
  2. Edmyndvs Giles de Lewes me fecit 1604.
  3. Roger Tapsel. B.E. W.G. H.H. 1627.

16. *Barlavington*—1.  
1. Bryanvs Eldridge me fecit 1651.
17. *Barnham*—1.  
1. + AFE MA RIA DRA SIA PLE NA. (sic.)  
[On the crown, three times, a twig with three leaves, fig. 9.]
18. *Battle*—8, and a sanctus bell.  
1. Thomas Lester of London made these 8 bells 1739.  
2. T. Mears of London fecit 1815.  
3. T. L. 1739.  
4, 5. Thomas Mears of London fecit 1803.  
6. Christopher Smith & Thomas Bishopp, Ch. (a piece is broken out, this is one of the 1739 bells.)  
7. Richard Nairn, Dean 1739. T. L.  
8. T. Mears of London fecit. Recast 1825. Thos. Birch, Dean, Charles Sampson Hammond, William Waters, Church Wardens.  
Sanctus. 1829
19. *Beckley*—6.  
1. Richard Phelps made me 1708.  
2. T. Mears of London fecit 1825.  
3. Thos. Hooper Rector T. Larkin J. Stonham Ch. Wardens, 1780. Wm. Mears London fecit.  
4, 5. R. Phelps made me 1708.  
6. Richard Phelps made me. Mr. Thomas Hooper, Rector.  
William Whatman }  
William Nveball } Church Wardens, 1708.
20. *Beddingham*—4.  
1, 2, 4. Gloria Deo in excelsis. 1639. B. E.  
3. + in + multis + annis + nomen + baptiste + iohannis.  
[The initial cross is that given in plate II. 2; the crosses between the words on plate I. 2, 3. On the waist of the bell is the large cross, plate I. 1, and beneath it a small figure, in an oval medallion, perhaps meant for St. John the Baptist.]
21. *Beeding, Upper*—3.  
1. + R. IN HONORE SANCTE KATERINE.  
2. + R. IN HONORE SANCTE MARGARITE.  
3. Thomas Giles 1615.
22. *Beeding, Lower*—1.  
1. Thomas Mears Founder London 1840.
23. *Bepton*—3.  
1. Praise the Lord 1598. A. W. R. R. I. P. I. R. D.  
2. Gloria Deo in excelsis 1636. B. E.  
3. Thomas Lester of London made me 1751.
24. *Bersted, South*—3.  
1. Thomas Mears of London Founder 1833.  
2. Thomas Giles 1614.

3. Iefferey More Vicar Iohn White Iohn Pechey William Mvunery Iohn Bavlden Wardenes 1610. Ieffery Wodes William Reader Richard Cordwell Edmvdn Giles Bellfovnder.  
 [On this bell there is a hammer, and a pair of pincers holding a piece of metal.]
25. *Bervick*—2.  
 1. 1781.  
 2. William Thomas Anthony Jorden Henry Wilner made me 1629.
26. *Bewhill*—6.  
 1. Although I am both light and small,  
 I will be heard above you all.  
 Lester & Pack of London fecit.  
 2, 3, 4, 5. Lester Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1769.  
 6. The Revd. Henry Lushington D.D. Vicar. Arthur Brook & John Wood Ch : Wardenes 1769. Lester Pack & Chapman of London fecit.
27. *Beahill, Little Common*—1.  
 1. Thomas Mears Founder London 1842.
28. *Bignor*—1.  
 1. George Tupper Church Warden. Thomas Mears & Son of London fecit 1807.
29. *Billinghurst*—6.  
 1, 2, 3, 4. T. Mears of London fecit 1812.  
 5. Charles Farhall Visitor Wm. King Guardian Richd. Puttock Overseer 1812. T. Mears of London fecit.  
 6. The five bells were recast and a treble added 1812. The Revd. G. Wells Vicar. Thos. Clear Thos. Lathy Ch : Wardenes. T. Mears of London fecit.
30. *Binsted*—1,  
 1. Nil.
31. *Birdham*—2.  
 1. + IOHANES  
 2. William Hvnneinan 1695.
32. *Bishopstone*—2.  
 1. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1761. 5 = 1 = 18  
 2. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1761. 11 = 0 = 5  
 [The weight on both bells, and the date also on the first, are cut with a chisel.]
33. *Blatchington*—1.  
 1. 1837.
34. *Bodiam*—5.  
 1, 2, 4, 5. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1761.  
 3. C. & G. Mears Founders London 1854.
35. *Bolney*—8.  
 1. Michael Harmes gave me. R. C. 1740.  
 2. Mich<sup>l</sup> Harmes. R. C. fecit 1740.  
 3. Nil.  
 4. William Eldridg made mee 1660.

5. Michael Harmes Thomas Divall Church Wardens. Robert Catlin fecit 1740.
6. Robertus + mot + me + fecit + 1592 (medallion, fig. 26).
7. Ralph Hair my doners prais ile sing,  
& Mic-Harmes y<sup>t</sup> p<sup>d</sup> for my cast— 1724.
8. Michael Harmes gaue me. R. Catlin fecit 1740.  
Unto the church I doe you call,  
Death to the graue will sumons all.
36. *Bosham*—6.
1. R. Phelps fecit Iohn Whitehead A.M. Vicar; Henry White Iohn Harte Ch.  
W. 1713.
2. Thomas Darlow Chvrch Warden 1709. Richard Phelps made me.
3. Thomas Millington William Widelle Chvrch Wardens 1665.
4. R. B. 1572.
5. Iohn Snow Minister; Thomas White William Hammon C. W. Clement  
Tosear made me in the yeare of 1688.
6. Edward Bennett and Philip Lawrance Ch. Wardens. W. & T. Mears late  
Lester Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1787.
37. *Botolphs*—3.
1. + sante pe tre o ra pro no bis.
2. + of your charite prai for the soules of Iohn slutter Iohn hunt bbillem slatter.
3. + Jesu thes belles bber made in the yer of gode mdxviiij.  
[On the waist of each bell the large cross, pl. I. 1, and beneath it the  
words, Johannes tonne me fecit. Also a coin, a Tudor rose, and a small  
medal of Henry VIII. The initial cross on each bell is that of pl. II. 3.
38. *Boxgrove*—1.
1. Cura Iohanis Peckhami et Edvardi Morlei Gen Gardianorum hvivs ecclesie  
in anno 1674. Resvrgimvs e rvinis fvlgvre factis 2° Ivnii 1673.  
Gvilielmvs Eldridge me fecit.
39. *Bramber*—1.
1. + IHESUS NAZARENUS REX IUDIORUM: NICOLAS ME FECIT.
40. *Brede*—6.
1. Mears & Co. London fecit 1779.
2. Iohn Wilner 1628.
3. + Sancte Thoma Ora Pro Nobis  (shield bearing the royal arms).
- 4, 5. Iohn Wilner made me 1628.
6. I. W. made me 1637.
41. *Brightling*—8.
1. Waterloo. T. Mears of London fecit 1818.
2. Waterloo. This peal of bells was completed Anno Domini 1818, at the  
expençe of John Fuller, Esq. T. Mears of London fecit.
3. Tallavera. The Revd. I. B. Hayley, Rector; Mr. James Bass, Mr. Henry  
Hoad, Ch. Wardens. T. Mears of London fecit 1815.
4. Salamanca. T. Mears of London fecit 1815.
5. Victoria. T. Mears of London fecit 1815.
6. Pyrenees. T. Mears of London fecit 1815.
7. Orthes. T. Mears of London fecit 1815.

8. Toulouse. The five bells recast and a new treble added at the expence of John Fuller, Esqr. late member for the county Anno Domini 1815. In honour of the illustrious Duke of Wellington, his last six victories are here recorded. T. Mears of London fecit.
42. *Brighton, Christ Church*—1.  
1. C. & G. Mears Founders London 1850.
43. *Brighton, All Souls*—1.  
1. T. Mears of London Founder 1833.
44. *Brighton, St. George*—1.  
1. T. Mears of London fecit 1825.
45. *Brighton, St. Mark*—1.  
1. C. & G. Mears Founders London 1848.
46. *Brighton, St. Mary*—1.  
1. T. Mears of London fecit 1826.
47. *Brighton, St. Nicholas*—8.  
1. T. Mears of London fecit 1815.  
2. Fear God Honour the King 1777.  
3. Peace & good neighbourhood, 1777.  
4, 5. Thos. Rudhall Gloucester Founder 1777.  
6. 1777.  
7. Recast 1812. Cornelius Paine Thos. Newington & Edwd. Thunder Church Wardens. T. Mears of London fecit.  
8. I to the church the living call, & to the grave do summon all, 1777.
48. *Brighton, St. Pauls*—5.  
1. S. Matthæus. Ave pater rex creator.  
C. & G. Mears Founders London 1853.  
2. S. Marcas. Ave fili lux salvator.  
C. & G. Mears Founders London 1853.  
3. S. Lucas. Ave pax et charitas.  
C. & G. Mears Founders London 1853.  
4. S. Joannes. Ave simplex ave triune.  
C. & G. Mears Founders London 1853.  
5. S. Paulus. Ave regnans sine fine. Ave sancta trinitatis.  
C. & G. Mears Founders London 1853.
49. *Brighton, St. Peters*—3.  
1. Jn. Streeter R. Bodle Jn. Avann.  
T. Mears of London fecit 1818.  
2. C. Pain Ed. Blaker & Rt. Akerson Ch. Wardens.  
T. Mears of London fecit 1818.  
3. T. Mears of London fecit 1827.  
(The two first bells came from St. Nicholas' Church.)
50. *Broadwater*—6.  
1. S. K. 1714.  
2. S. K. 1712 (names filed off) C. W.  
3. Samvell Knight made this ring 1712.  
4. In Brodwater tower for to sing 1712.

5. John Penfold Richard Lindsey C. W. 1712.  
 6. Vnto the chvrch I doo yov call  
 Death to the grave will symmones all.  
 John Penvell Richard Lidsee C. W, 1712.
51. *Buncton Chapel*—1.  
 1. 1842.
52. *Burpham*—1.  
 1. T. Mears of London fecit 1834.
53. *Burton*—1.  
 1. Nil.
54. *Burwash*—5.  
 1, 2. John Waylett made mee 1714.  
 3, 4. Mr. John Coney and Jos. Crvttenden Ch. War. 1714.  
 5. John Waylett made me 1724.
55. *Bury*—4.  
 1. Brianvs Eldridge me fecit 1625.  
 2. + God save the Qven. Ao. Domeni 1599. H. T.  
 3. sancte dñstant ora pro nobi.  
 4. Roger Tapsil, 1611.
56. *Buxted*—6.  
 1. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1761.  
 2. William Hvll made mee 1686. I. H. Roger Wicking.  
 3. William Hvll made mee 1686. David Avstin Thomas Parks Chvrch  
 Wardens. IH. T R.  
 4. Lester & Pack fecit. Edw<sup>d</sup> Willet & Jn<sup>o</sup> Walter Ch Wardens 1761.  
 5. William Hvll made mee 1686. David Avsten Thomas Parks Chvrch  
 Wardens IH.  
 6. At proper times my voice I'll raise  
 And sound to my subscribers praise.  
 Lester & Pack of London fecit 1757.
57. *Catsfield*—3.  
 1. + Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Materina Vocata  
 2. + Dulcis Sisto Melis Campana Vocor Gabrielis (fig. 19)  
 3. William Hvll made mee 1685. Iohn Maynard Iohn Blaskit Chvrch  
 Wardens IH.
58. *Chalvington* - 3.  
 1. 1609.  
 2. W A P 1609.  
 3. Gloria Deo in excelsis 1639.
59. *Chichester, All Saints*—1.  
 1. + O ye Spirits and Soules of the righteous bless ye the Lord (modern black letter.)



60. *Chichester, Bishop's Chapel*—2.  
 1. 1696.  
 2. 2 I.
61. *Chichester, St. Andrew*—1.  
 1. Nil.
62. *Chichester, City Cross*—2.  
 1. 1836.  
 2. Civitas Cicestræ Georgio Harris Maiore 1723.
63. *Chichester, St. Martin*—1.  
 1. + I O S +
64. *Chichester, St. Mary's Hospital*—1.  
 1. I 2.
65. *Chichester, St Olave*—1.  
 1. Nil.
66. *Chichester, St. Pancras*—1.  
 1. 1750.
67. *Chichester Cathedral*—8, and the service bell.  
 1, 2. R. Phelps fecit 1729.  
 3. Geve thankes to God 1583 I w.  
 4. Gvilielmvs Eldridge me fecit 1674.  
 5. Devs Dei Deo omnia anno domini 1665.  
 6. Dominvs providebit anno domini 1665. W. P.  
 7. Be mecke and loly to hear the word of God iw. 1587.  
 8. Soli Deo Gloria. Richard Phelps Londini fecit 1706.  
 Service bell, Nil.
68. *Chichester, St. Peter the Less*—3.  
 1. Nil.  
 2. + + AVE MARIA (fig. 9).  
 3. Praysed be thy name o Lord 1580. IW. WR. IC. HC. IN.
69. *Chichester Cemetery*—1.  
 1. E Riepe's Patent. Naylor Vickers & Co. 1857. (a steel bell)
70. *Chichester, St. Bartholomew*—1.  
 1. T Mears of London fecit 1832.
71. *Chichester, St. Paul's*—1.  
 1. Thomas Mears of London founder 1836.
72. *Chichester, St. John*—1.  
 1. T Mears of London fecit 1813.
73. *Chailey*—6.  
 1. Sir H Poole Rector. Admiral Markham, Colonel Graham, Ja<sup>s</sup> Ingram,  
 Ja<sup>s</sup> Powell Esq<sup>rs</sup> I Knapp 1810.  
 T Mears of London fecit.




- 2, 3. S K 1737.  
 4. Samuell Knight made us all 1737.  
 5. By adding to our notes weel raise & soud the good subscribers praise.  
 S K 1737.  
 6. Richard Porter Rector John Children John Welch Church Wardens SK  
 1737.
74. *North Chapel*—3.  
 1. William Collens Thomas Taylor Ch Wardens 1798.  
 2. Wm Collens & Tho<sup>s</sup> Taylor Ch Wardens 1798. Tho Mears of London  
 fecit.  
 3. C & G Mears founders London 1844.
75. *Chidham*—3.  
 1. I live in hope IW. 1586.  
 2. I W 1581.  
 3. I G I H R B 1638.
76. *Chiddingly*—6.  
 1. Miles Graye made me 1634.  
 2. Recast by subscription 1774. Tho<sup>s</sup> Janaway fecit.  
 3. Iohn Lvlham Robart Storer Chvrchwordenes.  
 Roger Tapsell made me 1633 SL. EL.  
 4. T G 1617.  
 5. Recast by subscription. Thomas Mears of London fecit 1811.  
 6. Recast by subscription 1773. Thomas Janaway fecit.
77. *West Chiltington*—4.  
 1. Johannes Xpi Care +  $\nabla$  + (shield with arms of England.)  
 2. Our hope is in the lord R E 1602.  
 3. Iohn Broker Edward Ivpp Chvrch Wardens 1665. WP. RP.  
 4. Roger Tapsel C I W E 1626.
78. *Chiltington, near Lewes*—1.  
 1. Laudate Dominum. Edward Wilson R<sup>t</sup> John Marten Chapel Warden  
 AD 1769.
79. *Clapham*—3.  
 1. + IACOBUS  
 2. + CATEKINA;  
 3. + KATERINA + MARGARITA
80. *Clayton*—3.  
 1. + Sancte Comu Ora Pro Nobis. (Figs. 20, 21, 22.)  
 2. I Howell R Handes SK 1713.  
 3. +  $\nabla$  + + (Fig. 18.)
81. *Cliffe*—4.  
 1, 3. Iames Rvssell Edmvd Newbrovgh Chvrch Wardens 1649 John Lvlham  
 made mee.  
 2. + I H S ini ano d mccccxvi.  
 4. T G 1619.

82. *Climping*—3.  
 1, 3. B E 1654.  
 2. Gloria Deo in excelsis 1636 BE.
83. *Cocking*—3.  
 1. + Sancta Catrina Ora Pro Nobis. (Shield fig. 3; figs. 5, 6.)  
 2. + Sancte Johannis Ora Pro Nobis. (Figs. 5, 6.)  
 3. IW RK 1616 T + W. (Letters and figures reversed.)
84. *Coldwaltham*—3.  
 1, 2. Nil.  
 3. Thomas Hvnter Iohn Hale 1665 Chvrchwardens WP RP.
85. *Compton*—2.  
 1. prayse ye the lorde 1588 o I ∩ C (Shield fig. 3.)  
 2. Æt o i d 1617 Thomas O Wakefeld (Pl. iii., 1.)
86. *Coombes*—1.  
 1. Nil.
87. *Cowfold*—5.  
 1, 2. Wm Turner & Jn<sup>o</sup> Woolven Ch. Wardens. W & T Mears late Lester Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1789.  
 3. Gloria Deo in excelsis 1634 BE.  
 4, 5. Brianvs Eldredge me fecit IG IL 1629.
88. *Crawley*—2.  
 1. Thomas Lester of London made me, 1742.  
 2. Francis Smith Ch Warden 1742 T L fecit.
89. *Crawley Down*—1.  
 1. Thomas Mears founder London 1843.
90. *Cronborough*—1.  
 1. Grata sit arguta resonans campanula voce. I Eyre S Neots fecit 1744.
91. *Crowhurst*—3.  
 1. William Hvll made mee, 1686 IH Iohn Fvller Chvrch Warden.  
 2. Thomas Mears & Son of London fecit 1808.  
 3. Iohn Carpenter Chrestogher Rade Wardens. AB. Iohn Plmaar made mee 1651. (sic)
92. *Cuckfield*—8.  
 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7. T Mears of London fecit 1815.  
 3. Thomas Mears of London fecit 1815.  
 8. The six bells re-cast and two new ones added; the whole by subscription AD 1815. Rev<sup>d</sup> Joseph Francis Fearon Vicar, William Clutton Esq<sup>r</sup> Samuel Waller Esq<sup>r</sup> Church Wardens. T Mears of London fecit.
93. *Dallington*—5.  
 1. I by subscription that was raised Recasted was to celebrate Gods praise. T Mears & Son of London fecit 1808.  
 2. C & G Mears founders London. Rev<sup>d</sup> R R Tatham Vicar  
     John Trill }  
     Samvel Petters } Church Wardens. 1853.

3. Mr Joseph Weller & Mr Richard Message Church Wardens R. Phelps fecit 1737.
4. R Phelps Londini fecit 1737.
5. 1737. The Reverend Mr Francis Brownwright Vicar of Dallington. Robert Burnett Esq: a worthy benefactor.
94. *Danehill*—1.  
1. Thomas Mears of London founder 1834.
95. *Denton*—2.  
1, 2. 1676.
96. *Dicker*—1.  
1. 1843.
97. *Didling*—1.  
1. I W 1587.
98. *Ditchling*—5.  
1, 3, 4. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1766.  
2. Peace and good neighbourhood. Lester & Pack of London fecit.  
5. Edw<sup>d</sup> Harraden Tho<sup>s</sup> Ffield & Ja<sup>s</sup> Wood Ch Wardens Lester & Pack of London fecit 1766.
99. *Donnington*—3.  
1. sancte gregori o n.  
2. Prais the Lord 1594.  
3. + Sancta Trinitas Unus Deus miserere nobis  
Cast by John Warner & sons London 1858 Patent.
100. *Duncton*—2.  
1. Nil.  
2. + DE FLOTHE A . . . E LA HAGUE FET LAN MCCCLXIX.
101. *East Dean (near Eastbourne)*—3.  
1. + Sancte Jacobe Ora Pro Nobis:  
2. Bryan Edldridge made mee 1640  
3. + Me Melior Vere Non Est Campana Sub Ere (on the third bell the shield, fig. 25: on the first bell a similar shield on a smaller scale.)
102. *West Dean (Ditto)*—1.  
1. William Hvll made mee 1677.
103. *East Dean (near Chichester)*—3.  
1. + HAL MARI FVL OF GRAS  
2. Gloria Deo in excelsis 1634.  
3. Iohn Crovcher Iohn Pearl Chvrch Wardens. Clement Tosiar cast mee in the yeare 1702.
104. *West Dean (Ditto)*—3.  
1. HALTON FECIT.  
2. A W 1901 (probably for 1601)  
3. Prais God 165 R D W A A W. (probably for 1605).
105. *Earnley*—1.  
1. 1778.

106. *Eartham*—3.  
 1, 2. Nil.  
 3. W E 1674.
107. *Easebourne*—4.  
 1. + Cē Hēnn Faudamus (shield, figs. 3, 5)  
 2. Gvlielmvs Eldridge me fecit 1677 H O  
 3. + Sancta an na ora pro nobis (medallion fig. 4.)  
 4. Gvlielmvs Eldridge me fecit 1677.
108. *Eastbourne*—8.  
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. T. Mears of London fecit 1818.  
 8. The Rev<sup>d</sup> Alexander Brodie DD Vicar Thomas Baker John Noakes Church Wardens. T. Mears of London fecit 1818.
109. *Eastergate*—1.  
 1. Iohn Bonniface Iun<sup>r</sup> Chvrch Warden 1737.
110. *Edburton*—3.  
 1. + Sancte Katerina Ora Pro Nobis (figs 21, 22, 23)  
 2. Gloria Deo in excelsis 1639 B E.  
 3. Sancta Anna Ora Pro Nobis (shield, fig 25)
111. *Egdean*—1.  
 1. Iohn Adison Ch warden 1737.
112. *Elstead*—2.  
 1. Nil.  
 2. + sancte paula ora pro nobis (fig. 4)
113. *Etchingham*—1.  
 1. Iohn Wilnar made me 1632.
114. *Enhurst*—5.  
 1. Mr. Iohn Richardson Curate. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1760.  
 5 : 2 : 10.  
 2. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1760. 6 : 1 : 7.  
 3. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1760. 6 : 3 : 21.  
 4. Edw<sup>d</sup> Cox and Ino Bartlett Ch Wardens 1760. Lester & Pack of London fecit. 7 : 2 : 24.  
 5. The Rev<sup>d</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Nairne Rector 1760. Lester & Pack of London fecit.  
 10 : 0 : 12.  
 (the weights are cut in).
115. *Fairlight*—1.  
 1. + SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTVM (between the words, the crown fig 7.)
116. *Falmer*—1.  
 1. Nil.
117. *Fernhurst*—2.  
 1, 2. 1717.

118. *Felpham*—4.  
 1. Brianvs Eldredge me fecit 1627.  
 2. + Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum O (figs. 5, 6)  
 3. A W. Praise God 1599.  
 4. Henrie Tapsell Roger Tapsell R G M O Anno Domni 1600.
119. *Ferring*—1.  
 1. Bryanvs Eldridge me fecit 1651.
120. *Finden*—4 and a sanctus.  
 1. I Col Belfvnder mad me 1576. i h s ||.  
 2. + Sancte U gabri elis (figs 2, 3, 4)  
 3. + O sancte ste phane (on the waist, a crown, the large cross (Pl I. 1) and the words Johannes tonne me fecit.).  
 4. Thomas Giles made mee T P 1617.  
 Sanctus, Nil.
121. *Firle*—2.  
 1. Robert Cattin 1751.  
 2. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1767.
122. *New Fishbourne*—2.  
 1. Nil.  
 2. I B N A I H I H
123. *Fittlenorth*—3.  
 1. + SANC TA CATA RINA (leaf, fig 9)  
 2. T Mears of London fecit 1826.  
 3. + Sancte Toma Or (figs 5, 6)
124. *Fletching*—6.  
 1. The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Geo: Aug: Fred: Ch: Holroyd. Richard Simmons. T Mears of London fecit 1811.  
 2, 5. Lester Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1769.  
 3. At proper times our voices we will raise,  
 In sounding to our benefactors praise.  
 Lester & Pack of London fecit 1769.  
 4. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1769.  
 6. Rob<sup>t</sup> Foord Ch Warden Tho<sup>s</sup> Johnson Overseer. Lester Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1769.
125. *Folkington*—1.  
 1. + Vox Augustini Sonet In Aure Dei (on the crown, three times a shield bearing a chevron between 3 lavers, fig 16)
126. *Forest Row*—2.  
 1. Nil.  
 2. G Mears Founder London 1859.
127. *Ford*—2.  
 1. + ROBERTVS RIDRE ME FECIT.  
 2. Nil.
128. *Framfield*—2.  
 1. 1779.  
 2. Wm Mears of London fecit 1779. Oblige me not to call in vain.  
 XVI. 2 D

129. *Frant*—6.  
 1. Rob<sup>t</sup> Taylor & Rich<sup>d</sup> Budgen Church Wardens 1777. Pack & Chapman of London fecit.  
 2. M. Bagley fecit 1715.  
 3, 4. John Wilnar made me 1633.  
 5, 6. Pack & Chapman of London fecit. 1776.
130. *Friston*—1.  
 1. John Palmar made me 1651. William Fletcher Warden.
131. *Funtington*—2.  
 1. E S H C T C I C I H W W. 1632.  
 2. John Fry Thomas Milard C W S K 1712.
132. *Glynde*—1.<sup>74</sup>  
 1. T G 1619.
133. *Goring*—6.  
 1, 3, 4, 5. Thomas Mears of London founder 1837.  
 2. Thomas Mears of London founder. 1837.  
 Glory to God in the highest.  
 6. Thomas Mears of London founder. Goring church was rebuilt and the bells recast at the expense of David Lyon Lord of the Manor 1837.
134. *Grafham*—3.  
 1. Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis +  + (a cross the royal arms and medallion fig 23)  
 2. I F I E. Roger Tapsil Thomas Wakfeild 1621.  
 3. Bryan Eldridge made mee 1642.
135. *Greatham*—2.  
 1. 1842.  
 2. Nil.
136. *East Grinstead*—8.  
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. T Mears of London fecit 1813.  
 7. T Mears fecit.  
 8. East Grinstead Thomas Mears fecit 1813.
137. *West Grinstead*—6.  
 1. By subscription I was rais'd and I will sing to my subscribers praise.  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Mears of London fecit 1795.  
 2, 3, 4, 5. Tho<sup>s</sup> Mears of London fecit 1795.  
 6. John Nailara Church Warden Tho<sup>s</sup> Mears of London fecit 1795.
138. *Guestling*—1.  
 1.  +  Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis (two shields, figs 16, 17.)
139. *East Guildford*—1,  
 1. Tho Lester made me 1740.


<sup>74</sup> Glynde church was rebuilt in 1765, and the turret being of small dimensions has only room for one bell. From an old memorandum before me, I find that when the great Duke of Newcastle used

to pass through the village *en route* from Halland to Bishopston, the lack of bells to do honour to the prime minister of England was supplied by the ringing of a peal of *plough-shares*. M. A. L.

140. *Hadlow Down*—1.  
1. J. Warner & Sons Founders London 1850.
141. *Hailsham*—5.  
1. John Hodson made mee 1663. W H.  
I R. I R. T A. C W. T V.  
2. John Hodson made mee 1668. I R I R T A C W.  
W S H S L B W H.  
3. John Pattenden & Abr<sup>m</sup> Langham Ch Wardens. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1768.  
4. John Hodson made me 1663. I R I R T A C W.  
William Hvll.  
5. John Hodson made me 1663. Ieremiah Reed Iohn Rvcke Thomas Ackehvrst Chvrch Wardens. W H. W S.
142. *West Hampnett*—3.  
1. Nil.  
2. A M W S W A W W 1632.  
3. I W 1581.
143. *Hamsey*—2.  
1. William Hvll made mee anno domni 1682. D C. T B. C W.  
2. Iohan Shore Rect 1682. William Hvll made mee.
144. *Hardham*—2.  
1. Nil.  
2. Gloria Deo in excelsis T B T P 1636 B E
145. *Hartfield*—6.  
1, 2, 3, 4. Chapman & Mears of London fecerunt 1782.  
5. Chapman & Mears of London fecerunt 1783.  
6. Edw<sup>d</sup> Wilson DD Rector. In<sup>o</sup> Turner & Obediah Elliot Church Wardens 1782. Chapman & Mears of London fecerunt.
146. *South Harting*—6.  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Chapman & Mears of London fecerunt. 1782.  
6. Mr Daniel Parr & C<sup>o</sup> Church Wardens. Chapman & Mears of London fecerunt 1782.
147. *Hastings St. Clements*—6.  
1. Gloria Deo in excelsis. Iohn Sargent Hvmphrey Blenkern Chvrchwardens 1636. B E.  
2. R Tapsil 1616 I B A E.  
3. Edward Webb Mayer. Thom Moore Iohn Sargent C W. I W. made me 1718.  
4. Thomas Smithe and Ihon Comes Wardens ano Dom 1607.  
5. Iames Cranston Rector. Deo Gloria. Iohn Hide Mayor. Phil Bailey Iames Winter Iohn Galop Wardens 1697. G L.  
6. William Hvll made mee 1683. Io Tvrtton Rector. Tho Lovell Iohn Bayley Maiors. William Ginner Tho Carswell Chvrchwarde.
148. *Hastings All Saints*—5.  
1. Oratorivm 97.  
2. Fili Dei miserere mei 97.  
3. Edmvdn Giles Bel fovnder 1602.  
4. Soli Deo gloria pax hominibus. I B. R W. W 1697.  
5. Iohn Philip and Iohn Moore Chvrchwardens. I W Fovnd- 1714. Rob Bartholomew Iohn Moore Tho Boyes Ivrtices(*sic*) of Hastings.



149. *Heathfield*—6.

- 1, 2, 5. Thomas Janaway fecit 1771.
3. I Sefton Vic R Phelps made me. R. Haffenden T. Dvrrant Ch: 1707.
4. Thomas Nailard William Christmas Ch Wardens Thomas Mears & son of London fecit 1805.
6. + In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Johannis + 

150. *Hellingly*—6.



1. Thomas Lester of London made us all 1751.
2. Tho<sup>s</sup> Lester made me 1751.
3. T. Mears of London fecit 1816.
4. T. Mears of London fecit 1813.
5. Tho<sup>s</sup> Lester and T. Pack made me 1752.
6. The Rev<sup>d</sup> William Wallenger Vicar. T. Mears of London fecit 1828.  

Edward Chapman	}	Church Wardens.
Joseph Comber		

151. *Henfield*—6.

1. Lester & Pack of London fecit. The gift of Philip Cheale Esq<sup>r</sup> 1755.
2. Lester & Pack of London fecit. 1755.
3. s k. 1738.
4. T. Mears of London fecit 1813
5. Richard Woolven Church Warden. s k. 1738.
6. Nicholas Goffe Wm Durrant Ch Wardens.  
R Phelps Londini fecit 1733.


152. *Heyshot*—3.

1. Prais God A W. M W. R A. W P.
2.  +  + (figs 16, 17, 18)
3. William Eldridge made me 1671.

153. *East Hothly*—5.

1. Iohn Waylett made me 1723.
2. Robt— Bvrfield Chvrch Warden 1723.
3. Iames Hergrave Reckter 1723.
4. Iohn Mittle Esq<sup>r</sup> 1723.
5. Ye gift of his Grace ye Dvke of Newcastle & his bro— the Hon— Henry Pelhom 1723.

154. *West Hothly*—5.

1. W Griffith Vicar I Princklow T Paine Chvrch Wardens  
R Phelps made me 1712.
2. Sancta Maria Ora Pro Hobis  (shield, bearing a bell between the initials T B, fig. 25)
3. Mr William Griffith Vicar Iohn Brincklow Thomas Paine Chvrch Wardens.  
R Phelps made me 1712.
4. + Joseph carter made me Bettre 1581
5. Blessed Be the name of the lorde 1581 + joseph carter

155. *Hollington*—1.

1. + SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTVM (between the words the fleurs de lis fig 8)

156. *Horsham*—8.

1. Tho<sup>s</sup> Lester & T Pack made us all 1752.
  2. Mears of London fecit 1815.
  3. T Lester fecit.
  4. Thomas Lester & Tho<sup>s</sup> Pack of London fecit 1752.
  5. Thomas Lester of London made me.
  6. Thomas Lester & Tho<sup>s</sup> Pack fecit 1752.
  7. Thomas Mears of London fecit 1815.
  8. Thomas Mears founder London 1838. Rev<sup>d</sup> H W Simpson vicar.
- |                |   |                 |
|----------------|---|-----------------|
| John Thorpe    | } | Church Wardens. |
| Richard Walder |   |                 |
| Peter Wilson   |   |                 |

157. *Hove*—5.

1. I mean to make it understood  
That tho I'm little yet I'm good.  
W & T Mears late Lester Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1789.
2. To honor both of God & King,  
Our voices shall in concert ring.  
W & T Mears late Lester Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1789.
3. Long live the King Geo ye 3rd restored.  
W & T Mears late Lester Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1789.
4. Peace & good neighbourhood.  
W & T Mears late Lester Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1789.  
Not to repeat what's gone and past  
For the five bells are come at last.
5. John Norton & John Blackman Ch Wardens  
W & T Mears late Lester Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1789.  
Music is medicine to the mind.

158. *Hove*—1.

1. + T H.

159. *Hove. St. James*—1.

1. R Phelps fecit 1721.  
(This bell came from the chapel of St John, Bedford Row, London)

160. *Horsted Keynes*—3.

1. John Palmar Bel fovndar made me 1653.
2. Edmvdn Giles of Lewes made me anno dni 1604.
3. Gloria Deo in excelsis 1633. B E.

161. *Horsted Parva*—3.

1. Sancta Bateria Ora Pro Hobis  $\nabla$  +  $\nabla$  (figs 21, 22, 23)
2. William Hesman and Edward Rvssel Chvrch Wardens 1613.
3. William Hvil made me 1687.  
Thomas Hvmfery Chvrch Warden I H.

162. *Houghton*—1.

1. C & G Mears founders London 1856

163. *Hunston*—2.

1. Nil.
2. G W C W

164. *Hurstmonceaux*—1.

1. William Hvll made mee 1684. Thomas Baker Iohn Cooper Chvrch Wardens I H.

165. *Hurstpierpoint*—8 and a sanctus.

1. + DEO CARI NIHILO CARENT +  
+ VENITE EXULTEMUS DOMINO + GLORIA TIBI TRINITAS +  
C AND G MEARS LONDON 1846.
2. I mean to make it understood  
That tho I am little I am good.  
Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1775.
3. If you have a judicious ear  
You'll own my voice is sweet & clear.  
Pack & Chapman of London 1775.
4. + ECCE QUAM BONUM ET QUAM JUCUNDUM HABITARE FRATRES IN UNUM +  
C AND G MEARS LONDON 1846.
5. Ye people all who hear us ring  
Be faithful to your God & King.  
Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1775.
6. + ADHAEREAT LINGUA MEA FANCIBUS MEIS SI NON MAMINERO TUI +  
C AND G MEARS LONDON 1846.
7. C and G Mears founders London.
8. + DOMINUS MORTIFICAT ET VIVIFICAT DEDUCIT AD INFEROS ET REDUCIT +  
+ GENEROSI DE HURSTPIERPOINT ME FIERI FECERUNT +  
C AND G MEARS LONDON 1846.

Sanctus (not examined).

(The inscriptions of the 1st, 4th, 6th, and 8th bells are in modern Lombardic capitals.)

166. *Icklesham*—3.

1. William Hvll made me 1683. Iohn Rables Iohn Ballerd Chvrch Wardens I H.
2. William Hvll made me 1683. I R. I B C Wardens
3. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1760.

167. *Iden*—6.

1. Mr Tho<sup>s</sup> Marshall Jordon Rector of Iden. Mr Jn<sup>o</sup> Milham & Mr W<sup>m</sup> Hall Church Wardens 1773. Pack & Chapman of London fecit.
- 2, 3. Thomas Mears of London founder 1833.
4. Thomas Mears of London fecit 1800.
5. Thomas Mears of London founder 1833.  
The Rev<sup>d</sup> George Augustus Lamb DD Rector  
Christopher Dive }  
William Reeves } Church Wardens.
6. T Mears founder of London 1833.




168. *Ifield*—2.

1. Oure hope is in the Lord 1600 + R E.
2. Bryan Eldredge Made Mee 1618.

169. *Iford*—3.

1. Sancte Hotblfe Ora Pro Nobis ▽ + ▽
2. Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis ▽ + ▽
3. Sancta Margareta Ora Pro Nobis ▽ + ▽  
(on all three bells, figs 21, 22; on the two last, fig 23.)

170. *Iping*—1.  
1. Roger Tapsil. G B. 1616.
171. *Isfield*—1.  
1. Edmvdn Giles me fecit 1606.
172. *Itchinfield*—3.  
1. William Hvll made mee 1686 Mathew Napper William Birdfield Chvrch Wardens.  
2. Gvlielmvs Eldridge me fecit 1675.  
3. Brianvs Eldredge me fecit W F I G 1629.
173. *West Itchenor*—3.  
1. + sa n t a m a r i a (fig 4)  
2. Richard Clark Chvrch Warden 1665 W P.  
3. Nil.
174. *Jevington*—2.  
1. W Gyles Captan. Iohn Wood made me 1698.  
2. Sauncta Materina Ora Pro Nobis + ∩ + (two crosses and royal arms)
175. *Keymer*—3.  
1. 1791.  
2. + birginis assupte nome gero sancte marie.  
3. R T S K 1713
176. *Kingston Bowsey*—1  
1. Edward Blaker Chvrch Warden 1687.
177. *Kingston juxta Lewes*—3.  
1. + WALTERVS WIMBIS ME FECIT (fig. 1).  
2. + AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA (fig 10).  
3. + SANCTA ANNA ORA PRO NOBIS (fig 11).
178. *Kirdford* 6.  
1. Thomas Mears founder London 1840. Rev<sup>d</sup> J F Cole Vicar.  
John Downer }  
John Eede } Church Wardens.  
2. Bryan Eldridge made me 1642 HS. RP.  
3. sancta maria ora pro nobis.  
4. Thomas Mears founder London. Rev<sup>d</sup> J F Cole Vicar.  
John Downer }  
John Eede } Church Wardens 1840.  
5. Our hope is in the lord 1607 RE.  
6. Bryanvs Eldridge me fecit 1649.
179. *Lancing*—3.  
1. Gloria Deo in excelsis B E 1633.  
2, 3. Bryan and William Eldridge made mee 1660.
180. *Laughton*—5.  
1. R<sup>d</sup> Sharp R<sup>d</sup> Attree Ch Wardens.  
Thomas Mears of London fecit 1801.  
2, 4. Iohn Waylett made me 1724.  
3. Ed- & Wm- Shoesmith Chvrch Wardens 1724.  
5. Ed- Shoesmith & Wm- Shoesmith Chvrch Wardens 1724.
181. *West Lavington*—3.  
1, 2, 3. C & G Mears founders London. 1849.

182. *East Lavant*—1.  
1. Gvilielmvs Eldridge me fecit 1673.
183. *Mid Lavant*—1.  
1. 1803.
184. *Leominster*—6.  
1. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1759. 4 - 3 - 3.  
2. Kind Heaven increase their bounteous store,  
And bless their souls for evermore.  
Lester & Pack fecit 1759. 5 - 1 - 3.  
3. Peace and good neighbourhood.  
Lester & Pack of London fecit 1759. 5 - 3 - 11.  
4. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1759. 6 - 2 - 0  
5. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1759. 7 - 3 - 0.  
6. Lester & Pack fecit. The Rev<sup>d</sup> Dan<sup>l</sup> Gittings Vicar. Jo<sup>n</sup> Harvey Wm Reading Ch Wardens  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Duke Overseer 1759. 9 - 3 - 16.
185. *St. Leonards on Sea*—1.  
1. T Mears of London fecit 1832.
186. *Lewes All Saints*—3.  
1. Ri Hallingdal Roger Godman Chvr Wardens 1625 rt.  
2. Edmvd Giles Bell Fovnder 1595.  
3. Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis  +  (figs 16, 17).
187. *Lewes St Ann*—3.  
1. William Hvll made mee 1683. Iohn Smith Thomas Whiskey Chvrch Wardens IH.  
2. Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis +  + (shield bearing royal arms).  
3. William Hvll made me 1683. Iohn Smith Thomas Whiskey Chvrch Wardens.
188. *Lewes. St John Southover*—8.  
1. Thomas Mears founder London.  
The gift of Henry Verrall 1839.  
2, 3. Thomas Mears founder London.  
The gift of the good people 1839.  
4. Thomas Mears founder London.  
The gift of the Verrall family.  
5. Thomas Mears founder London.  
John Verrall Gabriel Eagles Churchwardens. 1839.  
6. Thomas Mears founder London.  
The Rev<sup>d</sup> John Scobell Rector 1839.  
7. Thomas Mears founder London.  
The gift of Wm Verrall Esq<sup>re</sup> in memory of his father.  
8. Thomas Mears founder London.  
The gift of William Verrall Esq<sup>re</sup> Lord of the Manor 1839.
189. *Lewes. St John sub castro*—3.  
1, 2. Iohn Waylett made me 1724.  
3. Iohn Michelbourne & Mark Sharp c w. 1724.

190. *Market Tower*—1.

1. gabrielis + menti + dedeus + habio + nomen +  
(between the words the crosses Pl. I. 2, 3, final cross Pl. II. 2. On the waist of the bell there is a large shield, 7<sup>in</sup> by 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub><sup>in</sup>, bearing the royal arms; below the shield, a figure of St. Catharine; above the shield, a crown composed of the crosses Pl. I. 2, 3, alternately. Beside the shield is a large medal of Henry VIII and a Tudor rose. There is also on the waist of the bell the large cross Pl. I 1, and below it the words, Johannes tonne me fecit. There is also cut on the bell, with a chisel, "T. Mandall S Jesse Headboroughs A Brook Gent 17<sup>c</sup> 3<sup>a</sup> 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup> Constables 1792."

191. *Lewes. St Michael. 2 and a clock bell.*

1. Edmvdvs Giles me fecit 1608.
2.  $\text{R} \text{B} \text{tm} \text{ih} \text{pb} \text{it}$  1571.  
Clock bell. 1696.

192. *Lindfield*—5.

1. William Hvll made mee 1682. Iohn Board Esquire.  
Mr Thomas Bvrrell Edward Pyke Chvrch Warden.
2. An Dni 1603 Reg I Iacobi I.
3. Gloria Deo in Excelsis 1631. BE.
4. Edmvd Giles Bellfovnder 1599.
5. All honer lavd and prais be vnto the o God. 1573.

193. *Littlehampton*—1.

1. T P. T E. C W. 1684.

194. *Litlington*—3.

1. Johannes Est Nomen Eius  $\nabla + \nabla$  (figs, 21, 22).
2. Iohn Palmar made mee 1651 Ioseph Glid Warden.
3. Nil.

195. *Linch*—1.

1. 1814.

196. *Linchmere*—2.

1. Nil.
2. C & G Mears founders London 1849

197. *Lowwood*—1.

1. + cristas perpetue det nobis gaudia nite

198. *Lodsworth*—3.



1. Our hope is in the lord 1606. RE
2. R F I H I P 1602.
3. Bryan Eldridge made mee 1648.

199. *Lullington*—1.

1. 1806.



200. *Lurgashall*—3.

1. 1742 T L facit.
2. 1742. T L made me.
3. 1742. T Lester (the rest of the inscription is covered by an iron band)

201. *Madhurst*.—2.  
 1. + MARIA.  
 2. + GOD HELP. SANCTE MARIA
202. *South Malling*—1.  
 1. 1825.
203. *East Marden*—1.  
 1. Nil.
204. *North Marden*—1.  
 1. 1829.
205. *Upper Marden*—3.  
 \* 1. Bryan Eldridge Thomas Wakfeild 1628  
 2. In God is my hope 1620 I H  
 3. Nil.
206. *Maresfield*—6.  
 1. 1787.  
 2. Prosperity to this parish. 1787.  
 3. Fear God honour the king 1787.  
 4. This Peal was cast at Gloucester by Cha<sup>s</sup> & Jn<sup>o</sup> Rudhall 1787.  
 5. Ja<sup>s</sup> Saxby & Will<sup>m</sup> Osbourn Church Wardens 1787  
 6. John Newnham, Esq<sup>r</sup>. 1787.
207. *Mayfield*—6.  
 1. The gift of John Baker Esq 1724. I W fecit  
 2. Iohn Waylett made me 1724. R F. I M. C W.  
 3. T G. 1602.  
 4. Brianvs Eldredge me fecit w w. R W. 1629.  
 5. Mr. John Sands John Merchant Ch Wardens  
 Peter Baker D D. vicar. R Phelps made me 1712.  
 6. Gloria Deo in excelsis. Brianvs Eldredge me fecit. R W. 1630.
208. *Merston*—1.  
 1. 1809.
209. *Midhurst*—6.  
 1. At proper times our voices we will raise,  
 In sounding to our benefactors praise.  
 Lester & Pack of London fecit 1765.  
 2. 3. 5. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1765.  
 4. Our voices shall with joyful sound  
 Make hills valleys echo round. 1765.  
 6. Jn<sup>o</sup> Pruet Bailiff Ge<sup>o</sup> Roe & W<sup>m</sup> Luff Ch Wardens  
 Rich<sup>d</sup> Cobden & Tho<sup>s</sup> Roe overseers 1765.  
 Lester & Pack of London fecit.
210. *Milland Chapel*—1.  
 1. Thomas Mears founder London 1841. Given by Sir Charles William Tayler  
 Bart to Milland Chapel A D. 1840.
211. *Mountfield*—1.  
 1. +  Augustine Sonet In Aure Dei  + (shield bearing royal arms)

212. *North Mundham*—3.  
 1. 1754.  
 2. ob fwi 1617. Thomas O Wakfeld (the ornament Pl. III. is between the words Thomas Wakfeld, which are reversed on the bell.)  
 3. + AVE MARIA
213. *Newhaven*—1.  
 1. Mr Lytcott Gill & Mr Tho Bayly Ch Wardens 1737.  
 R Phelps fecit.
214. *Newtimber*—1.  
 1. Tho<sup>s</sup> Lester of London made me.
215. *Newick*—3.  
 1. Gloria Deo in excelsis 1635 BE.  
 2. TC. TB. Tapsel Roger. 1627.  
 3. T Mears of London fecit. 1828.  
     James Brook        }  
     John Lindfield     } Church Wardens.
216. *Ninfield*—1.  
 1. + Sic o Est o Martinus o Quem o Saluet o Trinus o Et o Unus (on the crown, three times, a shield, bearing a chevron between three lavers, fig 13; between the words, a medallion with the words William ffounder me fecit +, fig 15; the final cross, fig 14.)
217. *Northiam*—5.  
 1. R Phelps London fecit 1737.  
 2, 3, 4. R Phelps Londini fecit 1737.  
 5. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1765.
218. *Nutley*—1.  
 1. Thomas Mears founder London 1843.
219. *Nuthurst*—3.  
 1. Iohn Waylett fecit 1719.  
 2. Richard Habbin Iohn Tvrner c w 1719.  
 3. Bryan and William Eldridge made mee 1661.
220. *Ore*—1.  
 1. Thomas Mears of London fecit 1814.
221. *Oving*—4.  
 1. Thomas G. RM. 1613.  
 2. Bryanvs Eldredge me fecit 1627.  
 3. Bryanvs Eldredge me fecit 1653.  
 4. Richard Clerke Henry Newman Chvrchwardens  
 Clement Tosear cast me in the yeare 1702.
222. *Ovingdean*—1.  
 1. Nil.
223. *Pagham*—5.  
 1, 4. Iohn Wheatley Iames Farr WP 1666.  
 2, 3. T Mears of London fecit 1832.  
 5. Thomas Ockspeat Iames Wheatly Chvrch Wardens  
 Clemant Tosear made me in 1688.



224. *Parham*—1.  
1. Nil.
225. *Patching*—1.  
1. Thomas Mears of London Founder 1834.
226. *Patcham*—3.  
1. Nil.  
2. Gloria Deo in excelsis 1639. B E.  
3. Nil, (a dozen scratched crosses on the bell).
227. *Peasmarsh*—4.  
1, 2, 3. Ioseph hatch made me 1631.  
4. Iosephvs Hatch me fecit SB IV CW 1631.  
(on the second third and fourth there is a medallion bearing 3 bells and the initials I H).
228. *Penhurst*—1.  
1. W<sup>m</sup> Chapman of London fecit 1781.
229. *Pett*—1.  
1. Robert Foster gave x<sup>l</sup> v toward me 1641. TC. TW. CW. HW.
230. *Petworth*. 8 and a clock bell.  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. T Mears of London fecit 1827.  
8. T Mears of London fecit 1827.  
George Obrien Earl of Egremont built the tower and spire and gave the clock. The six old bells were exchanged for these eight new ones by voluntary subscription of the inhabitants. 1827.  
Clock bell. 1822.
231. *Pevensey*—3.  
1. Roger Tapsel made me TW DF 1633.  
2. William Hvl made me 1676 Edward Millward Bailiffe. Samvel Lyne Cvrate Edward Marten Thomas Avgar CW.  
3. + SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTVM.
232. *Piddinghoe*—3.  
1. 2. Nil.  
3. Iohn Smith Iohn Blond c w. s k. 1713.
233. *Piccombe*—1.  
1. Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis  +  (figs 21, 22, 23)
234. *Plaistow*—1.  
1. W E. 1679.
235. *Playden*—3  
1. 2. 3. R Phelps fecit. 1718.
236. *Plumpton*—1  
1. Gloria Deo in excelsis 1639 B E.
237. *Poling*—3.  
1. 2. T W. 1617.  
3. B E. 1654.

238. *Portslade*—3.
1. Edmvdn Giles Bellfovnder 1613 Thomas Luce Warden (a pair of pincers, a horse-shoe, and an axe-head, on the waist).
  2. STOP N O O + + +
  3. R B. IS. Bryan and William Eldridg made mee 1661.
239. *Poynings*—2.
1. S Knight mee fecit. I. Milles 1715.
  2. + AVE: MARIA.
240. *Preston*—3.
1. SK. 1714.
  2. Sancte Jacobe Ora Pro Nobis  $\nabla$  +  $\nabla$  (figs 21, 22, 23).
  3. Gloria Deo in excelsis 1631 B E.
241. *East Preston*—1.
1. + Sancte Jacobe Ora Pro Nobis  $\nabla$  (shield fig 18 : there is a small cross above the shield here)
242. *Pulborough*—5.
1. Gloria Deo in excelsis. AA. R C. 1636. B E.
  2. Sancta Yaterina Ora Pro Nobis  $\nabla$  + (shield fig 24).
  3. Tho<sup>s</sup> Lester & Tho<sup>s</sup> Pack of London fecit 1754. Peter Mose Esq<sup>r</sup>
  4. Rich<sup>d</sup> Clement & Jn<sup>o</sup> Giles Ch Wardens.  
Thomas Lester and Tho<sup>s</sup> Pack of London made me 1754.
  5. John Wepham Peter Woods Chvrch Wardens 1665. W P. R P.
243. *Racton*—2.
1. Kipling fecit 1742. Kipling fecit.
  2. I H 1638
244. *Ringmer*—1.
1. Tho<sup>s</sup> Lucas Shadwell Obadiah Elliot Ch wardens.  
Thomas Mears of London fecit 1804.
245. *Rodmill*—3.
1. Nil.
  2. W E 1664.
  3. Bryan Eldridge made mee 1641.
246. *Rogate*—3.
1. Bryan Eldridge made mee 1641.
  2. Our hope is in the lord 1607 R E.
  3. Brianvs Eldridge me fecit R T B B 1625.
247. *Rotherfield*—5.
1. Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum  $\text{I S}$
  2. Georg Barber Edmvdn Knell Wardens 1603.
  3. sanctorum + more + modo + pulso + laudes + honore +  
(the stops between the words are those of Pl I, 2, 3, the final cross Pl II, 2 : on the waist there is the shield Pl II 1, a small medal of Henry VIII, and the large cross Pl I, 1, with the words  $\text{Johannes toune me fecit}$ .)
  4. John Collens Parson Iames Allehorn and John Cisman 1614 Chvrch Wardens.
  5. John Hodson made me 1670. Thomas Relfe John Bvtcher Chvrch Wardens C H

248. *Rottingdean*—1.

1. John Rudhall fecit 1791.

249. *Rudgwick*—6.

- |  |    |   |   |   |    |
|--|----|---|---|---|----|
| 1. Pack & Chapman of London fecit. 1770. | 5  | : | 1 | : | 7  |
| 2. Ditto.                                | 6  | : | 1 | : | 12 |
| 3. Ditto.                                | 7  | : | 1 | : | 12 |
| 4. Ditto.                                | 9  | : | 0 | : | 16 |
| 5. Ditto.                                | 10 | : | 1 | : | 16 |
| 6. Ditto.                                | 14 | : | 0 | : | 9  |

250. *Rumboldswyke*—1.

1. John Clarke made this bell R M.

251. *Rustington*—1.

1. T A F F 1671.

252. *Rusper*—6.

- 1.2.3.4.5.6. Gvlielmvs Eldridge fecit 1699. T E.

253. *Rye*<sup>75</sup>—8 and two quarter bells to the clock.

Quarterbells, 1. 1761

2. 1801

The peal, 1, 2. If you have a judicious ear  
You'll own my voice is sweet & clear.

Pack &amp; Chapman of London fecit 1775.

3. While thus we join in joyful sound  
May love & loyalty abound.

Pack &amp; Chapman of London fecit 1775.

4. Such wondrous pow'r to musick's given  
It elevates the soul to heaven.

Pack &amp; Chapman of London fecit 1775.

5. Ye people all who hear me ring  
Be faithful to your God & King.

Pack &amp; Chapman of London fecit 1775.

6. Peace & good neighbourhood

Pack &amp; Chapman of London fecit 1775.

7. Ye ringers all who prize

Your health &amp; happiness

Be sober merry wise

And you'll the same possess.

Pack &amp; Chapman of London fecit. 1775.

8. In wedlock bands all ye who join

With hands your hearts unite

So shall our tuneful tongues combine



To laud the nuptial rite.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Lamb Esq<sup>r</sup> Mayor.

Pack &amp; Chapman of London fecit. 1775.

<sup>75</sup> The old bells of Rye were taken away by the French on 29th June, 1377, but were brought back after an attack

upon Peter's Haven, in Normandy, in the following year, by the men of Rye and Winchelsea. Cooper's Winchelsea, p. 91.

254. *Rype*—5.
1. Praise the Lord 1717.
  2. John Waylett made me 1717.
  3. James Carpenter c w 1717.
  4. Thomas Plumer c (w) 1717. (a piece broken out between c and 1717)
  5. All yov that hear me ring,  
Praise the Lord yovr King. 1717.
255. *Salehurst*—8.
1. Holiness To The Lord + C et G Mears fecerunt Londini MDCCC XLVII. St Mary Salehurst + Jacob George Wrench Clerk D.C.F. Vicar. James Hilare Stephen Smith Church Wardens.  
Fest Purif. B.M.V. A.D. MDCCC XLVII.
  - 2, 3, 4, 5. Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1771.
  - 6, 7. John Peckham. Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1771.
  8. George Peckham John Hilder Ch: Wardens.  
Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1771.
256. *Seaford*—8.
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Thomas Mears of London fecit 1811.
  8. C & G Mears founders London. 1855.
257. *Sedlescomb*—5.
1. John Darbie and William Dawe gave this bell.  
Iosephvs Carter me fecit 1607.
  - 2, 3. Iosephvs Carter me fecit 1607. (on the 2nd bell, is the stamp bearing a small bell crowned fig. 28)
  4. This bell was made 1606 I  c (shield fig. 27)
  5. Robertus Mot me fecit 1595  (medallion fig. 26)
258. *Selham*—1.
1. Nil.
259. *Selmston*—1.
1. Ioseph hatch made me 1603.
260. *Selsey*—1.
1. C & G Mears founders London 1844.
261. *Shermanbury*—2.
1. Nil.
  2. 1763.
262. *Shipley*—5.
1. John Waylett fecit. 1719
  2. Bryan Eldridge made me 1646
  3. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1765.
  4. James Harmes John Iubb Ch: Wardens. R. Phelps fecit 1733
  5. Mess<sup>rs</sup> John Johnson & William Vaus Ch Wardens  
Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1773.
263. *New Shoreham*—5.
1. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1767.
  - 2 4. Our voices shall with joyful sound  
Make hills and valleys echo round.  
Lester & Pack of London fecit 1667.

3. In wedlock bands all ye who join  
With hands your hearts unite,  
So shall our tuneful tongues combine  
To laud the nuptial rite.  
Lester & Pack of London fecit 1767.
5. Jn<sup>o</sup> Butcher & Tho<sup>s</sup> Poole Ch Wardens.  
These bells were recast by voluntary subscription Anno Do 1767. Lester &  
Pack of London fecit.
264. *Old Shoreham*—1.  
1. I. Rudhall Gloucester fecit 1800.
265. *Sidlesham*—2.  
1. Nil.  
2. + PER QVOS FVNDATVR IACOBVS PRECIBVS TVEATVR.
266. *Singleton*—2.  
1. Nil.  
2. R B 1572.
267. *Slaugham*—5.  
1. Tho<sup>s</sup> Janaway fecit 1773.  
2.3.4. Thomas Janaway fecit 1773.  
5. James Langley & Samuel Saunders Church Wardens 1773.  
Charles Colven parish clerk. Tho<sup>s</sup> Janaway fecit.
268. *Slindon*—3.  
1. Bryanvs Eldridge me fecit. 1651.  
2. W R. W P. 1616 T W.  
3. Bryanvs Eldridge me fecit 1657.
269. *Slinfold*—6.  
1. J. Warner & sons London. 1861. Thomas Child } Church Wardens 1861.  
Thomas Knight }  
2. Thomas Iupp Thomas Holland Church Wardens. Robert Catlin fecit 1741.  
3.4. Cast by John Warner & sons London 1861.  
5. R B. S H. Gvlielmvs Eldridge me fecit 1704.  
6. Cast by John Warner & sons London 1861. This bell was presented by Mr.  
Michael Stanford of Theal farm 1861.
270. *Sompting*—1.  
1. Cast by Jn<sup>o</sup> Rudhall of Gloucester 1795.
271. *Southease*—2.  
1. IOHANNES : ALEYN : VE : FECIT + (cross fig. 1.)  
2. Nil.
272. *Southwick*—1.  
1. The Reverend Iohn Gray MA Rector. Harry Bridger Churchwarden, R  
Phelps made me 1735.
273. *Stanmer*—2.  
1.2. 1791.
274. *Staplefield Common*—2.  
1.2. C & G Mears Founders London. 1847.

275. *Stedham*—5.

1. Mr Wm Ayling Mr Wm Grest Chvrch Wardens 1741 ○  
(medallion bearing the words "Ioshua Kipling fecit," fig. 29.)
3. R Phelps fecit 1719.
2. 4 I H. R C. Thomas Wakfeild 1618. s ∇ H
5. III RC Thomas Wakfeild maed me, 1618. s ∇ H

276. *Steyning*—6.

1. Iohn Waylett made me 1724.
2. I w. 1724.
3. Iohn Waylett made me 1724. I H.
4. Pack & Chapman of London fecit. Hugh Penfold & Ioseph Curtis Ch Wardens 1775.
5. Iohn Matthews Vicar 1724. I w fecit.
6. William Bvrfield & Thomas Iohnson Chvrch Wardens 1724.

277. *North Stoke*—1.

1. C & G Mears founders London. 1850.

278. *South Stoke*—1.

1. Bryanvs Eldridge me fecit 1657.

279. *West Stoke*—1.

1. Thomas Sno C W S K 1712.

280. *Stopham*—2.

1. C P R H 1614. R T T W.
2. Vox Augustini Sonet In Aure Dei + ∇ + (shield bearing royal arms)

281. *Storrington*—5.

- 1.2.3.4. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1760.
5. The Rev<sup>d</sup> Henry Magill Rector, J Cook & J Duke Ch Wardens 1760. Lester & Pack of London fecit.

282. *Stoughton*—3.

1. Praise the Lord 1597 A W.
2. + AUE GRACIA PLENA
3. Prais God 1602. A W.

283. *Street*—1.

1. + +

284. *Sullington*—1.

1. pulsenus gratis omnes laudes trinitati 3<sup>o</sup> dui n<sup>o</sup> cccc<sup>o</sup> xxij<sup>o</sup> +

285. *Sutton*—1.

1. Recast by the Lord Thomon s k 1712.

286. *Tangmere*—3.

1. Bi me Iohn Cole Belfovnder H H.
2. + ∇ + ∇ (figs, 14, and 16 each twice)
3. + ∇ (figs. 14 and 16 each once)

287. *Tarring Nivelle*—1.

1. Johannes Est Nomen Eius ○ ∇ + ∇ (figs. 21. 22. 23. also a medallion representing the crucifixion)

288. *West Tarring*—6.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Nil.
6. This peal of bells was recast by C & G Mears London A D 1853.

289. *Telscombe*—1.  
1. John Palmar made mee 1649 John Ivrrall Warden
290. *Terwick*—2.  
1. 2. Nil.
291. *West Thorney*—1.  
1. + IHESVS
292. *Ticehurst, St Augustine*—1.  
1. Thomas Mears founder London. 1839.
293. *Ticehurst. St Mary*—6.  
1. I am she that leads the van  
Then follow me now if you can. Tho<sup>s</sup> Janaway fecit 1771.  
2. Then I speak next I can you tell  
So give me rope and ring me well. Tho<sup>s</sup> Janaway fecit 1771.  
3. Now I am third as I suppose  
Mark well now time and forth close. Tho<sup>s</sup> Janaway fecit 1771.  
4. As I am fourth I will explain  
If you'd keep time I'll credit gain. Tho<sup>s</sup> Janaway fecit 1771.  
5. Now I am fifth I do suppose  
Then ring me well and tennor cloze. Tho<sup>s</sup> Janaway fecit 1771.  
6. This is to show to ages yet to come  
That by subscription we were cast and hung,  
& Edward Lulham is his name  
That was the actor of the same.  
David Durell DD Vicar. John Baker and David Hyland Ch. Wardens.  
John Noakes Gen<sup>t</sup> Thomas May Gen<sup>t</sup> Subscribers. Thomas Janaway  
made us all 1771.
294. *Tillington*—3.  
1. Bryanvs Eldredge me fecit 1651.  
2. 1572.  
3. Richard Eldridg made me 1622.
295. *Thakeham*—5.  
1. Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1775.  
2. R Catlin 1748.  
3. Prosperity to all our benefactors R Catlin 1748.  
4. Richard Souttar Richard Richardson Lin<sup>d</sup> Sou<sup>t</sup>tar.  
I will be glad & much reioyce on the o God most hie  
& make my songs extol thy name above the starry skie 1748.  
5. Thomas Mears & son of London fecit 1809.
296. *Tortington*—1.  
1. S thomas treherne.
297. *Trayford*—1.  
1. C & G Mears founders. London, 1849.
298. *Trotton*—2.  
1, 2. Nil.
299. *Twinham*—3.  
1. + In + Multis + annis + nomen + baptiste + Johonis (On the waist the  
large cross Pl. I, 1; stops between the words Pl. I, 2, 3; initial cross  
Pl. II, 3)

2. + hot + michi + jam + retro + nomen + de + simone + petro (on the waist the large cross Pl. I, 1; and a large medal of Henry VIII. Stops between the words, Pl. I, 2, 3; initial cross Pl. II, 3.)
3. Gloria Deo in excelsis 1635. BE.
300. *Uckfield*—8.
1. These 2 tribles raised by voluntary subscription. 1785 by Mess<sup>rs</sup> Lough Markwick & others to make them a peal of eight. W<sup>m</sup> Mears of London fecit
  2. The voluntary subscription. W<sup>m</sup> Mears of London fecit 1785.
  3. I mean to make it understood  
That tho' I'm little yet I am good. Mears London fecit 1779.
  4. If you have a judicious ear  
You'll own my voice is sweet & clear.  
W<sup>m</sup> Mears London fecit 1779.
  5. Peace & good neighbourhood. W<sup>m</sup> Mears London fecit 1779.
  6. Ye people all who hear me ring  
Be faithful to your God & King. Mears London fecit 1779.
  7. These bells were purchased by voluntary subscription by the inhabitants of Uckfield & their many friends 1779. W<sup>m</sup> Mears London fecit.
  8. Whilst thus we join in cheerful sounds  
Let love and loyalty abound. 1779. W<sup>m</sup> Mears London fecit.
301. *Udymmer*—3.
1. Ioseph hatch made me 1635.
  2. Nil.
  3. Iosephys Hatch me fecit TF. RE. CW. O 1635 (a medallion bearing 3 bells and the initials I H)
302. *Wadhurst*—6.
1. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1764.
  2. This bell was raised by voluntery subscriptions 1752.  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Vigor & John Elliott Ch Wardens. Tho<sup>s</sup> Lester & T Pack fecit. 5 : 3 : 1
  3. Iohn Hodson mae me 1670. Nathaniel Johnson Iohn Barham Chvrch Wardens C H.
  4. C. Russel J Elliot C Wardens T Diamond 1753. 9 : 0 : 6.
  5. Lawrance Kemp & W<sup>m</sup> Collens Ch Wardens  
Lester & Pack of London fecit 1764.
  6. Tho<sup>s</sup> Vigor & John Elliott Ch Wardens 1752.  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Lester & T Pack fecit 13 : 2 : 11.
303. *Walberton*—3.
1. Iohn Stryant Iohn Nash Phinias Pet 1712.
  2. R B. 1572.
  3. Bryan Eldridge made mee 1640. AR IT
304. *Waldron*—8.
1. Cast by voluntary subscription. Mears fecit 1779.
  2. Cast by subscription W<sup>m</sup> Mears London fecit 1780.
  3. Jn<sup>o</sup> Thatcher & Hen<sup>y</sup> Johnson Ch Wardens. The Rev<sup>d</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Delves Rector 1773. Tho<sup>s</sup> Janaway fecit
  4. Richard Phelps made these five bells 1732.
  5. Richard Phelps made me 1732.
  6. The Rev<sup>d</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Delves Rector. Jn<sup>o</sup> Thatcher & Hen<sup>y</sup> Johnson Church Wardens 1773. Tho<sup>s</sup> Janaway fecit.



7. R Phelps made me 1732.
8. Mr Hugh Offley Samuel Durrant Church Wardens. R P made me. These five bells were made A D 1732.
305. *Warbleton*—5.
- 1.3. Richard Phelps made me 1734.
  2. R Phelps fecit 1734.
  4. R Phelps made me 1734.
  5. Rev<sup>d</sup> B. T. H. Cole Rector. T Mears of London fecit 1826.
- |                |   |                 |
|----------------|---|-----------------|
| Stephen Potter | } | Church Wardens. |
| Jesse Jervis   |   |                 |
306. *Warnham*—6.
1. R M Gvlielmvs Eldridge me fecit 1704. R P. I G.
  - 2.4. Thomas Mears founder London 1842.
  3. R M Gvlielmvs Eldridge me fecit 1704. T E. R P.
  5. R M Gvlielmvs Eldridge me fecit 1704 T E.
  6. R M Chvrehwardens Gvlielmvs Eldridge me fecit. 1704.
- |     |           |
|-----|-----------|
| T E | G B. I C. |
|-----|-----------|
307. *Wartling*—4.
- 1.3. Thomas Lester & T. Pack Londini fecit 1753.
  2. At proper times my voice I'll raise  
And sound to my subscribers praise.  
Thomas Lester & Tho<sup>s</sup> Pack of London made me 1753.
  4. Mr Rich<sup>d</sup> Thornton Vicar Tho<sup>s</sup> Ewewst & Tho<sup>s</sup> Jarrett Ch. Wardens 1753.  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Lester & T Pack of London fecit.
308. *Warminghurst*—1.
1. Nil.
309. *Washington*—4.
1. SANCTE MICHAEL + R.
  2. IN HONORE SANCTE MARIE + R.
  3. Rogger Tapsil T W T C T F 1614.
  4. Our hope is in the lord J b 1608. RE.
310. *Westbourne*—6.
- 1.3.4. Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1770.
  2. The Rev<sup>d</sup> Ro<sup>t</sup> Hardy Minister. Whicher Souter & Joseph Harfield Churchwardens. Tho<sup>s</sup> Mears of London fecit 1796.
  5. Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1770  $\nabla$  M D H
  6. Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1770 R  $\nabla$  L.
311. *Westfield*—3.
1. + SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTVM
  2. Fili Dei miserere mei. Io Wither Vicar I Dien L Eavrey R Thomas I Paker Wardnes 1698.
  3. Iohn Wood fecet IB RT 1699 Deo gloria.
312. *Westham*—6.
- 1.2.3.4.5.6. W & T Mears late Lester Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1789.
313. *Westmeston*—3.
1. I M. I B. S K 1712.
  - 2.3. Gloria Deo in excelsis 1636. B E.

314. *Whatlington*—3.

1,2. Nil

3. Lavr Chaderton Parson of Whatlington I P 1636 Richard Donck Lance  
Davies s C Warden T P.The third has been recast, and now bears,  
J Warner & sons London 1862. Patent.315. *Wiggonholt*—2.

1. 2. Nil.

316. *Willingdon*—5.

1. Richard Phelps made these five bells. 1732.

2. The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Henry Hodsdon D D Vicar. Richard Phelps of London made  
these five bells. 1732

3. Sir Robert Parker Baronet added a bell to this church 1676.

4. Sir Nicholas Parker Kn<sup>t</sup> gave a large bell to this church Anno Domini 1618.5. These five bells were made with the metal of four old ones 1732. Sir Walter  
Parker Baronet & Mr William Hyland Churchwardens. R Phelps Lon-  
dini Campanarius me fecit.317. *Wilmington*—3.

1. William Hall made mee 1677. Iohn Holbeame Abraham Cruttenden c w.

2,3. Thomas Mears founder London 1839.

Rev<sup>d</sup> G M Cooper M A Vicar.J. Lamb } Church Wardens.  
J. Ade }318. *Winchelsea*.—1.1. Iohn Walsh Iohn Parnel Ch : W. Iohn Prosser Rector. R Phelps made me  
1708.319. *Wisborough Green*—4.

1. 3. Iohn Palmar made mee 1656

2. Iohn Palmar made me 1656

4. William Eldredge made mee. 1669.

320. *Wiston*—1.1. The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Philip Hastwell Rector. Iohn Frennd Ch Warden. Rob<sup>t</sup>  
Catlin fecit 1745.321. *Withyham*—6.1. Nich<sup>s</sup> Pennington Rector. 1715.

2. Iohn Waylett made me 1715.

3. Iohn Waylett made me 1715 W M W.

4. Rob Mills and Step Oliver c w. 1715.

5. W M. W C. Chvrchwardens Michal Darbe made me 1674. W H.

6. W M. W C. Chvrchwardens Micheal Darbi made me 1674. W H. (W M  
W C. for William Morley, William Constable, Churchwardens.)322. *East Wittering*—1.

1. C &amp; G Mears founders London 1846.

323. *West Wittering*—3.

1. C &amp; G Mears founders London 1845.

2. George Vernon Edmvd Steaphens Chvrch Wardes 1665. W P.

3. George Vernon Edmvd Steaphens Chvrch Wardens 1665.

324. *Wivelsfield*—5.  
 1. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1766.  
 2. Lester & Pack of London fecit 1766. John Fuller Ch Warden.  
 3. Edmvdn Giles Bell Fovnder 1599.  
 4. *Mor* *Agustine* *Sont* *In* *Aure* *Dei*  $\nabla$  +  $\nabla$  (figs. 21, 22, 23).  
 5. Thomas Moovre gent E Fairhall s 1714 k.
325. *Woodmancote*—3.  
 1. Iohn Palmar made me 1656.  
 2. Nil.  
 3.  $\nabla$  +  $\nabla$  (figs. 21, 22, 23).
326. *Woolbeeding*—3.  
 1. Richard Brigger Thomas Ayling CW 1665. WP. RP.  
 2. Roger Tapsil TG NB PE 1616.  
 3. *Her* *Yona* *Campana* *Margareta* *Est* *Nominata*  $\nabla$  +  $\nabla$  (shields, figs. 16, 17)
327. *Woollavington*—1.  
 1. Iohn Waylett made me 1723.
328. *Worth*—6.  
 1. C Oliver founder London. 1844. 4 : 0 : 13  
 2. Ditto 4 : 2 : 1  
 3. Ditto 5 : 2 : 1  
 4. Ditto 5 : 3 : 3  
 5. Ditto 6 : 3 : 2  
 6. C Oliver founder London. 1844. The four old bells were recast into this  
 peal of six bells by voluntary contribution. Rev<sup>d</sup> G Bethune BD. Rector.  
     James Hudson } Church wardens 1844. 8 : 1 : 9  
     James Hall }
329. *Yapton*—4.  
 1. Stephen Rogers C W 1712.  
 2. Samvell Knight kast mee 1712.  
 3. Thomas Wakfeld made me KR 1615.  
 4. AVE : MARIA + R.

## ADDENDA.

SINCE the preceding inscriptions were collected, some changes have taken place amongst the bells of the county. The peal at Little Horsted has been remodelled, but with a laudable regard for antiquity, the ancient bell there has been preserved. The inscriptions of the new bells, in an imitation of old lettering, are as follows:—

	Diam.		Weight.			Inscription.
	in.	cwt	qrs	lb		
Treble	28½	4	3	2	Sanctus Petrus.	
2	30¼	5	1	19	Sanctus Barnabas.	
3	32½	6	1	3	Sanctus Michael.	
4	33½	6	2	21	(the old bell preserved).	
5	37¼	8	2	10	Sanctus Paulus.	
Tenor	41¼	11	2	21	Sancta Maria.	

These bells were cast by Mess<sup>rs</sup> Mears.

The peal at St. Clement's, Hastings, has been exchanged for a peal of steel bells.

*The Inscriptions of the Bells of the following churches, which are omitted in the preceding list, have been collected since it was sent to the press.*

*Bognor Chapel.*

1. T Mears of London Fecit 1832.

*Brighton, St Anne.*

1. I Warner & Sons London 1863.

*Brighton, All Saints.*

1. C & G Mears Founders London 1852.

*Brighton, St James.*

1. 1818.

*Brighton, St John Ecangelist.*

1. Thomas Mears Founder London 1839.

*Brighton, Chapel Royal.*

1. No inscription.

*Brighton, S. Margaret.*

1. T Mears of London Fecit 1824.

*Brighton, S. Michael.*

1. A Russian bell from Sebastopol.

*Brighton, St Stephens.*

1. C & G Mears Founders London 1851.

*Brighton, Trinity.*

1. 1825.

*Burgess Hill.*

1. E Ripes patent cast steel.  
Naylor Vickers & C<sup>o</sup> Sheffield N<sup>o</sup> 263.

*Coates.*

1. No inscription.

*Eastbourne, Holy Trinity.*

1. Thomas Mears Founder London 1838.

*Eridge Green.*

1. C & G Mears Founders London 1853.

*Flimwell.*

1. Thomas Mears Founder London 1839.

*Hastings, Christ Church.*

1. I. Warner & Sons London 1860 Patent.

*Hastings, St. Clements.*

1. Cast steel. Naylor Vickers & C<sup>o</sup> 1863.  
Sheffield. E Rieves patent.

2.	do	do	N <sup>o</sup> 2032.
3.	do	do	N <sup>o</sup> 1486.
4.	do	do	N <sup>o</sup> 1980.
5.	do	do	N <sup>o</sup> 2184.
6.	do	do	N <sup>o</sup> 1555.
7.	do	do	N <sup>o</sup> 1638.
8.	do	do	N <sup>o</sup> 1630.
			N <sup>o</sup> 1959.

*Hastings, St. Clements Halton.*

1. Thomas Mears Founder London 1838.

*Hastings, Fisherman's Church.*

1. C & G Mears Founders London 1853.

*Hastings, St. Mary Magdalen.*

1. Alfred Barrett Bishopgate London 1852.

*Hastings, St. Mary in the Castle.*

1. Thomas Mears of London Fecit 1827.

*Hastings, St. Matthews, Tivoli.*

1. 1858.

*Hastings, Town Hall and Clock Bell.*

1. 1727.

*Horsham, St. Marks.*

1. Thomas Mears Founder London 1841.

*Hove, St. Andrews.*

1. Thomas Osborn Downham Norfolk 1800.

*Hove, St. Johns.*

1. C & G Mears Founders London 1854.

*Hurstpierpoint. Sanctus bell.*

1. c & g Mears fecerunt Londini mdccliii Omnia tempus habent.

*Hurstpierpoint, St. John's College.*

1. I. Warner & Sons London 1853.

*Lancing, St. Nicholas College.*

1. C & G Mears Founders London.  
J. Branthwaite 1857.

*Offham.*

1. (The second bell at Hamsey has been removed to this church.)

*Pollards Oak.*

1. Thomas Mears Founder London 1829.

*Sennicots.*

1. No inscription.

*Southwater.*

1. C & G Mears Founders London 1850.

*Stanstead.*

1. 1782.

*Stonegate.*

1. 1838.

*Tidebrook.*

1. Sanctus Iohannes Baptista, "vox clamantis in deserto"—1856.

*Worthing, Chapel of Ease.*

1. Thomas Mears of London 1812.

*Worthing, Christ Church.*

1. Thomas Mears Founder London 1843.

NOTES ON PLACES VISITED AT THE ANNUAL  
MEETING, 14TH AUGUST, 1863.

---

THE CHURCHES,

BY MATTHEW H. BLOXAM, Esq., F.S.A., &c.

---

THE following paper contains notes of various places on the borders of the Adur, which it is desirable to preserve in our volume. It has not, of late years, been the custom of our Society to read elaborate papers, but *vivâ voce* descriptions have been given by members of the places visited, and it has been matter for regret that no sufficient record has been preserved of these proceedings.

In August last the Society first visited the church of NEW SHOREHAM, a cruciform structure, of which the eastern bay of the nave, the central tower, the transepts and chancel of choir, with north and south aisles, are existing. The greater part of the nave, the western extremity of which is still apparent, was probably demolished in the fifteenth century, and probably to save the expence of reparation. For although in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries New Shoreham was a flourishing seaport town, it had become decayed in the 15th.

The estuary formerly ran up to St. Cuthman's port at Steyning, still known as "the Port Way," and washed the sides of Bramber Bridge and Castle. In the middle of the 13th century the town was one having a Dockyard or Arsenal for the King's ships (Nicolas I., p. 278), and as its Lord sided with Henry III., while the Cinque Ports took part with the Barons, this port must have been of considerable value to the Monarch. The writs issued to the most important sea-ports were directed to the bailiffs here; and when Edw. III. ordered the supply of ships for the capture of Calais in 1346, Shoreham contributed 20 ships with 328 men, being ships therefore

about the same size as those of Looe, but less than the ships of London, Southampton, or Winchelsea.

In the 15th century, A.D. 1432, however, it became greatly reduced in population, having dwindled from 500 families to only 36, in consequence of being encroached upon by the sea. The inhabitants thereupon petitioned for a reduction of taxation.

This church, which was dedicated to St. Mary, was probably founded by Philip de Braose, the second Lord of Bramber, about the year 1,100. A charter of King Henry the Second confirms a gift of this Philip de Braose, of the church of St. Mary de Portu, to the church of St. Florence at Salmur.

If any traces of the original church exist they consist of the under part of the tower. The two upper portions of the tower, the transepts, the demolished nave with its aisles, are late Norman, and were probably erected about the year 1180; a circular window divided into shafts is of this period. The eastermost portion of the nave appears to have been built up at the west end; in the 15th century, one of the ancient doorways in the pointed Semi-Norman style was removed from either the north or south aisle of the nave and placed within the wall then built up, with a perpendicular window over it. The chancel, with its aisle vaulted with stone, is mostly an erection of the 13th century, and was probably built by the monks of St. Florence, but at the cost of the worthy burghers of New Shoreham. The clerestory was at this period carried up, and the buttresses added. The triforium, which extends only to a portion of the nave, and the triple lancet window of the east end, are also of the 13th century. There are clustered piers supporting arches on the south side of the chancel, and alternate circular and octagonal piers on the north side of the chancel; but that there was a Norman chancel anterior to the present one is evident from the north wall of the north aisle of the chancel, which is Norman, and was broken through for the introduction of decorated windows in the 14th century. Windows in the style of the 15th century were at that period introduced in the wall of the south aisle of the chancel. The nave had originally six arches on each side, and the

whole length of the church before it was curtailed was 210 feet. With the exception of a brass of little note, there are no ancient monuments in this church.

On the accession of Edward VI. (1547) there were not more than 80 householders. We obtain the latter number from the returns of Chantries and the particulars for their sale. These returns, which have not been used by Cartwright, nor of course by Horsfield (whose Western Sussex was only an abridgement of his predecessor's), furnish us with curious particulars of the small value of the Vicarage and the superior endowment of the Chantry priest.

In the Chantry return (No. 50, No. 36) temp. Edward VI., under the head of Newe Shoreham we find,

“The Chauntry there scituat in the parishe church of newe Shorham; Thomas Myles Incumbent of th' age of 70 yeres £4 6 8d over and besides £3 6 8 the profitts of the parsonage.

“M<sup>d</sup> that the parson of newe Shorham hath accostomed to use the said Chauntry and that there bein four score houslyng people and more within the said parish and wont the said Chauntry the cure cannot well be served.”

On the sale to Sir Henry Auger and Henry Polstead it appeared that this Chantry at the Altar of the blessed Mary in New Shoreham consisted of 1 toft with the close adjoining and 4<sup>a</sup> of land in le Millhouse in New Shoreham worth per ann. 20<sup>s</sup>, also the profits of 18 acres of Land in Ledham quarter, 13<sup>a</sup> of land in the southe field, 5 rods next Northebourne, 4<sup>a</sup> of fresh Marsh, and 8<sup>a</sup> in olde Shoreham in the tenure of John Shelder, worth 50<sup>s</sup>.

The farm of 8<sup>a</sup> of land in Southwicke and Common of pasture for 8 oxen 4 cows and 1 horse in the Common fields of New Shoreham Old Shoreham and Southwicke, were worth 16<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>, making a total of £4 6 8<sup>d</sup>; and in the particulars for the Sale among the Miscellanea of the Augmentation office (vol. 67, p. 143), it is further recorded as under—

“Mem. That the premises be letten by Indenture bearing date the 6th daye of Maye, in the 31st yeare of the reigne of King Henry th' eigthe (1539) unto Margaret Lewkenor widow for the term of 40 yeaes for the rents aforesaide.

“Item. th' incumbente of this Chauntry is parson of the



parish church of Shorham, which parsonage exceedith not, as the parishioners have informed, the some of 5 (10?) marks, by the yeare, having  $\frac{xx}{iii}$  howseling people within the said parish.

“Item There is no other landes belonging to the said Chauntry within the Townshippe aforesaid.”

The church at OLD SHOREHAM, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a simple cruciform structure with a central tower, nave, transept, and chancel, and a chapel eastward of the north transept. Although mentioned in Domesday book and given, A.D. 1075, by William de Braose to the Abbey of Florence at Salmur, the present church does not appear to be of greater antiquity than the latter part of the twelfth century, circa. A.D. 1180, with the exception, perhaps, of a portion of masonry in the north west wall of the nave, which may have been a part of the original church. From a view taken in 1780, and engraved in Horsfield's History of Sussex, the north transept and the turret of the tower are represented in ruins, and the chapel eastward of the north transept appears to have been demolished.

This church has within the last few years been restored and the portions in ruins rebuilt. It still contains some Norman features, but much of the ancient character has disappeared.

Two churches are mentioned as existing at STEYNING at the time Domesday Book was compiled. The one of which stood on the site of the present church, and contained the remains of an Anglo-Saxon Saint, St. Cuthman, whose relics were subsequently here enshrined. The site of the other church is pointed out in the town, but of this there are no remains. The church now standing consists of a fragment of a fine conventual church dedicated to St. Nicholas, and belonging to the Abbey of Fêcamp, in Normandy. It was, therefore, an alien cell, and on its suppression as such in 1461, it was transferred to the Abbey of Sion. Little more than a portion of the nave and aisles now remain, the choir with the transepts and western portions of the nave having been demolished on the general suppression. The present tower at the west end of the nave was built about

the middle of the 16th century. The pier arches on either side of the nave bear evident marks of having been originally constructed of plain block masonry, and subsequently, and at different periods, worked out and enriched with Norman mouldings and some detail of early English character. Two piers only of the central tower now exist. There are no traces of the Conventual buildings which were on the north side of the church. The clerestory is Norman, that on the south side next the town presenting a richer appearance than that on the north side, by no means an unusual arrangement. With the exception of a little ornamental detail on the hoods of the pier arches on the north side of the nave, no traces of early English or decorated work are perceptible, but windows of the fifteenth century have been inserted in both aisles, probably by the Monastery of Sion.<sup>1</sup>

Ethelwulf, father of Alfred the Great, is also reputed to have been buried at Steyning.

There are several houses in the town of Steyning which exhibit in the mouldings of the woodwork and window mullions architectural features of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, and are not unworthy of notice.

At the vicarage, as Mr. Lower stated, the wainscot panelling in the dining-room contains labels with the following inscriptions:—

1. (A kind of heraldic fret). Arma Sancti Ricardi, quondam Cicestrensis Episcopi.
2. Da gloriam Deo qui fecit hec omnia.
3. Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo secundo.
4. Arma Rici Fitz James,<sup>2</sup> nup. Lōdon Epi.

The date 1522 occurs in one or more panels, and the Arms are *The See of London* impaling quarterly; 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> a *dolphin*; 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> a *cross*: in *dexter chief* an *eagle displayed*.

The dolphin in the first quarter of the shield exposed to

<sup>1</sup> For the early history of Steyning and its church see Suss. Arch. Coll., v., p. 111.

<sup>2</sup> Richard Fitz-James, a Fellow of Merton College, Oxon, was consecrated

Bishop of Rochester, 1497; translated to Chichester, 1503; to London, 1505; died 1521. Erasmus says of him, that he was a superstitious and unbending Scotist.

view has nearly disappeared. The cross is *engrailed* in Williment's parliament roll of Henry VIII. and elsewhere.

The shield is supported by angels and surrounded by a mitre.

On several panels is this device



which, says Mr. Charles Spencer Percival, F.S.A., "I read L. W. between two E's, one reversed;" and probably, as Mr. Lower added, the monogram of the Vicar of the period. Mr. Lower also described among the other devices on the various panels the following:—

The Arms of Henry VIII. sustained by two angels: below are the royal supporters, the dragon and greyhound.

The Tudor badge—rose and crown.

The Tudor rose dimidiated with the pomegranate, the badge of Catherine of Arragon.

Fleurs-de-lis, lion rampant, clusters of grapes, &c.

The letters *s o i* with the vesica ornament.

Two Stones with incised Crosses are placed among the rock-work of the Garden. The drawing of the crosses is extremely rude and archaic. As these stones were discovered in the foundation of the western extension of the church, where they must have been deposited as mere materials in the twelfth century, they may fairly be considered as belonging to the Saxon times.

In the Chantry returns (50 No. 7) we have under the head Steyneng "The Chantrey of Steyneng—Owen Hardeway of th' age of lxxvj yeres incumbent £7 19 10;" and also

"The Brothered of Steyneng Nycholas Thomas alias Hugh of th' age of                    yeres £6 6 8<sup>d</sup>. The yerlie value of the said brothered £12 2 1<sup>d</sup>."

The Chantry existed at the altar of the blessed Virgin prior to 1406, when a moiety was conveyed to John Norton. It was probably founded by the Grandyn's, for David the Chaplain in 1307 held the manor of Wickham of them; but

there must have been many other benefactors to raise the whole value to nearly £8, and to have granted so much property as appears in the certificate of Sale, 14th July, 1548, 2 Edwd: VI. to Henry Polsted,<sup>3</sup> in which we have the following details:—

It. a free rental issuing from a certain tenemt in Steyning in tenure of Rich <sup>d</sup> Prickeland and returns per ann. - - - -	iijs <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
R. or f. of one tenemt with appces lying in Steyning called the Chauntereye howse in tenure of Owen Hardwey at will and returns &c. -	vij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
R. or f. of one croft cont <sup>s</sup> by estimation one acre lying near the church of Steyning now in the occupation of Rich <sup>d</sup> Fernefield gent. &c per ann. - - - -	v <sup>s</sup>
R. or f. of all those lands tenemts meadows and other profits lying within the parish of Ashhurst called Weslandes now in the possession of John Roberts of Steyning &c per ann. - - - -	xxiiij <sup>s</sup>
R. or f. of divers parcels of land meadow and pasture lying in Garvysland <sup>4</sup> and elsewhere within the parish of Steyning tenure of Rob <sup>t</sup> Dunstall &c per ann. - - - -	xv <sup>s</sup>
R. or f. of one croft of land lying in the parish of Steyning adjoining the howse afores <sup>d</sup> called the Chantry howse <sup>5</sup> now in the occupation of Mr Holland per ann. - - - -	v <sup>s</sup>
R. or f. of a certain parcel of land in Steyning called Stonegardeyn <sup>6</sup> in tenure of Matthew Stourtevely per ann. - - - -	iijs <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
R. or f. of certain lands and meadow lying in the parish of Bedinge in tenure of Henry Reames per ann. - - - -	xij <sup>s</sup>
R. or f. of one acre of land lying in Annyngton, <sup>7</sup> in the tenure of John Slutter of Annyngton per ann. - - - -	ijs <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
R. or f. of one mess. and one garden in the parish of Steyninge now in the occupation of Rob <sup>t</sup> Dunstall per ann. - - - -	vjs <sup>s</sup>
R. or f. of another garden in Steyning in the tenure of John Canon per ann. - - - -	ijs <sup>s</sup>
R. of another parcel of land in Stening within the lands of John Canon and now in the occupation of the s <sup>d</sup> John per ann. - - - -	iiij <sup>d</sup>
R. or f. of a certain parcell of land in the parish of Steyning in the occupation of Thomas Lulman per ann. - - - -	xx <sup>d</sup>
R. or f. of a certain other parcel of land lying in Steyning now in the occupation of Michael Bishopp per ann. - - - -	iiij <sup>s</sup>
<hr/>	
Reprisals. It the collectors fee of the chantry afores <sup>d</sup> - - - -	00
And is clear per annum - - - -	00
The tenants and farmers by custom do discharge and pay all manner of rents going out of the (one or two lines effaced by damp) -	
The wooddes perteyning to Steyning chantry certified and valued by ... Foulke surveyor at x <sup>li</sup> and so sold to the said Henry Polstede.	

<sup>3</sup> Misc. Queen's Rememb., vol. lxvii., fol. 713.

<sup>4</sup> Now Jarvis field, in Steyning. For this and the following notes the society is indebted to Mr. Edward Cripps.

<sup>5</sup> Chantry Green is on the left of the road leading to Steyning church.

<sup>6</sup> Now called Stone Croft, a small meadow on the west of the church.

<sup>7</sup> The name of a farm in Botolphs.

The local Histories have noticed the endowment of the school, in 1614 by William Holland, with the Brotherhood House, and 18<sup>a</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> of Meadow Land, and 16<sup>a</sup> of Arable: but no notice has been taken of the Brotherhood itself, or of the possessions, on its suppression some 70 years earlier. The particulars of the Estates in 1548 are given in full.

Rent or farm of one capital messuage in Steineing called the Brotherhood house in the tenure of John Gravesend and returns thence per annum	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
R. or f. of another mess. lying in Steineing afores <sup>d</sup> beyond reprisals in the tenure of John Turner and returns at the two usual terms per ann.	iiij <sup>s</sup>
R. or f. of one mess. one barn garden as well as x acres of arable in the field called Garvys field, iiij acres of land in the common field there, vj acres lying in a certain field by the hill, with the pasturing of 250 sheep upon Le Downe, and vj acres lying in the field called Marlefield, with v acres of marsh land in lep Srottes marsh <sup>s</sup> by the castle of Brambroughe, and half an acre of meadow lying in Munkery in the tenure of Thomas Patching for a term of years & <sup>c</sup> to the said farm called Garveys ferme belonging & returns &c.	iiij <sup>l</sup> v <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
R. or f. of 16 acres of copse land there called Georgies croft in the tenure of Richard Farnfield gentleman & returns &c.	x <sup>s</sup>
R. of one barn one garden and one croft contg 8 acres of arable lying in the common field in the tenure of John Beade & returns &c.	xxviiij <sup>s</sup>
R. of 3½ acres of land lying in the field near the west part of the Borough of Steyning in the tenure of Rich <sup>d</sup> Farnefield per annum	iiij <sup>s</sup>
R. or f. of one mess. lying in the street of Steyning called Church street and 5 roods of land to the same belonging, as well as 2 acres of arable lying in the common field, 10 acres in the field called Culwalters <sup>9</sup> in the tenure of James Pelliate for a term of years &c. per ann.	xxj <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>
The r. of another mess. and garden and 10 acres of land lying near hether buryall <sup>10</sup> there in the tenure of Rob <sup>t</sup> Dowston & <sup>c</sup> per ann	xx <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
R. or f. of one mess. one barn and garden to the s <sup>d</sup> tenem <sup>t</sup> belonging and 8 acres of arable lying in the common field in the tenure of Rich <sup>d</sup> Leicester per ann.	xx <sup>s</sup>
The rent of another mess. lying in the borough of Steyning in the tenure of Tho <sup>s</sup> Snelling and 5 acres of land and one rood in the common field of Steyning in the tenure of the s <sup>d</sup> Snelling per ann.	xiiij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
R. or f. of one mess. lying in Le Church streete of the s <sup>d</sup> borough in tenure of John Sheperde &c. per ann.	iiij <sup>s</sup>
R. of part of one garden there called Stonye garden in the tenure of Matthew Curtnell per ann.	xij <sup>d</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Now called Spratt's Marsh. It is an isolated part of Steyning, situate in the brooks, close under the east side of Bramber Castle.

<sup>9</sup> This was probably in the farm now called Calcut, in the northern portion of the parish.

<sup>10</sup> These are meadow fields, now called "Heathen-burials," lying between Steyning and Bramber, being part of land given by William Holland, in 1614, to endow the Grammar School, and still held by the trustees.

R. or f. of one croft lying near Rabbettes in the tenure of Thomas Hol- lande per ann. - - - - -	vj <sup>s</sup>
The R. of a certain other mess. lying in Steyning in the occupation of James Clarke and 2 acres of arable near le Shepelonde furlong in the tenure of the s <sup>d</sup> Thomas per ann. - - - - -	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
R. or f. of two acres of land in the tenure of Letice Turner lying in Steyning feld called the porte wey <sup>11</sup> &c. per ann. - - - - -	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
R. or f. of one acre of land in the tenure of John Goughe lying in Lewstefeld in the parish of Steyning &c. per ann. - - - - -	xvj <sup>d</sup>
R. or f. of one mess. lying in Church St in the borough & town afores <sup>d</sup> in tenure of Rob <sup>t</sup> Millers and one acre of land in the parish of Steyn- ing with 11 acres lying in the common field of Bidanston <sup>12</sup> per ann. - - - - -	xv <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>
R. or f. of one garden called Orpaynes garden in Steyning in tenure of Rich <sup>d</sup> Farnefeld gent per ann. - - - - -	ij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
—————	
R. resolute to the Lord the King to the manor of Charleton issuing from land in Sprott mershe per ann. - - - - -	xviiij <sup>d</sup>
R. resolute to the L <sup>d</sup> the King to the manor of Charlton issuing from three acres in the tenure of Richard Farnefeld gent per ann. - - - - -	xviiij <sup>d</sup>
R. resolute to the s <sup>d</sup> Lord the King by the hands of the Bailiff of the Borough of Steyning issuing from a tenem <sup>t</sup> barn garden and 8 acres of land in the tenure of Iohn Bede per ann. - - - - -	xviiij <sup>d</sup>
Rent resolute to — Lewknor's widow for land afores <sup>d</sup> called Garvey's croft and Georgies per ann. - - - - -	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Rent resolute to the Lord Seymor of Sudeley to the Castle of Bram- borough issuing from lands within named per ann. ob. - - - - -	iiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> ob.
Rent resolute to the Lord the K <sup>s</sup> to the hands of the said Bailiff for 2 acres land in tenure of Tho. Holland per ann. - - - - -	viiij <sup>d</sup>
In collector's fee of the s <sup>d</sup> fraternity per ann. - - - - -	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Rent resolute to the said Lord the King for orpaynes garden afores <sup>d</sup> in tenure of Rich <sup>d</sup> Farnfeld per ann. - - - - -	xvj <sup>d</sup>
And is worth clear per ann. - - - - -	xij <sup>l</sup> xij <sup>d</sup>

Memorand. that the tenants aforesaid are bound by their tenures to pay all other charges of the premises then is above reprised.

The clere value of the premisses xxvj<sup>l</sup> xvj<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup> which rated at 20 years purchase amounteth to 535<sup>li</sup> 9<sup>s</sup> 1<sup>d</sup> ob. to be paid all in hande.<sup>13</sup>

The King's majestie to discharge the purchaser of all encumbrances except leases and the covenant. And except the rents before allowed.

There was also some land in Steyning which formed part of the Chantry in Horsham Church; and which was purchased of Edward VI by John Carrell.

<sup>11</sup> The term "Portway Furlong" occurs in all the tenantry laines in Bramber and the neighbouring parishes. These 2a can still be pointed out in Brewhouse Laine, and are also the property of the school trustees.

<sup>12</sup> Now Bidlington House, on the left of the entrance to Steyning by the turnpike road from Brighton.

<sup>13</sup> 14 July, 2 Edw. VI., per Henry Poulstede.

The Church of BEEDING, anciently the PRIORY Church of SELE, has undergone reparations within the last few years when the south aisle was added. The chancel or choir has been considerably abridged of its former proportions, and the church now presents few ancient features worthy of notice. It consists of a plain square tower at the west end, a nave and chancel, and a south aisle which has lately been added. A window of Early English character is inserted in the south wall of the chancel; this has evidently been taken from some other part of the chancel and inserted here when the chancel was shortened. There is no window or doorway in the north wall of either nave or chancel. In the wall of the church yard fragments of Norman mouldings have been built up. The north wall of the church bounds the garden of the rectory. The ancient Priory buildings which adjoined the church on the north side were taken down about eighty years ago when the present Rectory house was built. In 1412 the buildings of the Priory of Sele consisted of the church and choir, the chamber, the armoury, the hall, the pantry, the kitchen and bakehouse, the larder and stable. In accounts taken A.D. 1470 are mentioned the Hall, Botry, Parlour and Great Chamber. The present Rectory House does not contain, even built up within it, any features of antiquity.

The situation of the site of the ancient Priory now occupied by the Church and Rectory House and Grounds is on a knoll rising up from the river, and the view to the west of the house is extremely picturesque, including the views of Bramber Castle about a mile distant.

William de Braose, Lord of Bramber, gave, A.D. 1075, to the Abbey of St. Florence at Salmur this, the church of St. Peter, at Sele, together with the churches of St. Nicholas, Bramber; St. Nicholas, Shoreham; and St. Peter de veteri ponte. Soon after an immigration of Benedictine monks from St. Florence settled at Sele and formed an Alien Priory. After its suppression as such, it was A.D. 1450 annexed to St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford. It was subsequently granted, A.D. 1492, by that College to the Carmelites of New Shoreham; and on the general suppression of monasteries it was, in 1544<sup>14</sup> re-granted to Magdalen College to which it still belongs.

<sup>14</sup> See Suss. Arch. Coll., x., 126.

There are houses in the village with mullioned windows of the 16th and 17th century of considerable interest, the mullions being of wood and moulded.

The Church of BRAMBER has been a small cruciform Norman church without aisles, but only the nave and tower are now remaining, the chancel and transepts having been demolished. On the south side of the nave is a plain Norman doorway, but the interior of the edifice presents little worthy of notice.

Mr. Thomas Wright, in his *Wanderings of an Antiquary* (p 260) published in 1854, gives the most recent account of BRAMBER CASTLE; and *Historic Notices* of it are printed in vol. v. of the *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, p. 147.

It is an irregular oval form, 560 feet long from North to South, and exactly one half as much in its greater breadth from East to West. It has been surrounded by a strong wall of flints and rubble, considerable portions of which remain. They enclose the whole summit of an elevated knoll, rising boldly out of the plain, and are partly surrounded with a very deep foss and earthen vallum. The entrance was at the Southern extremity of the area, and the ruined gateway Tower still remains, adjoining to which was the keep, of which one of the side walls is standing, with some fragments of the foundations attached. Exactly in the middle of the area arises a large mound which, perhaps, once supported some of the buildings of the castle.

Mr. Roach Smith caused a trench to be dug across the northern part of the area, but found only a single Roman coin. Other excavations have led to the uncovering of some mediæval buildings of apparently rather a late date adjoining internally to the North Eastern wall.

This, observed Mr. Wm. Durrant Cooper, is evidently, like Hastings, the site of a British Earthwork, and has been adapted by the Roman, the Saxon, and the Norman alike, to their changing wants and necessities. Mr. Roach Smith finds here the site of the *Portus Adurni*, and the Bridge from Beeding described in the 2nd Vol. of the *Sussex Arch: Coll:* bore many indications of a late Norman period. At any rate, the site in early times commanded the head of



a large estuary, and at the end of the 12th century it is called in a confirmation grant to the Templars of 5 acres as "in front of the Port of Brembre" (Suss: Arch: Coll: IX. p. 249). The remains now existing are those of the Norman Castle built by William de Braose, at the close of the 11th or early in the 12th century. From its erection till the death of William de Braose in 1326, the Castle was (with two exceptions) their residence, and tho' small it was more than once visited by Royalty. Twice was this Castle taken from the Braose. King John, according to Rymer and Matthew of Paris, seized upon these estates in 1211 and gave them to his infant son, Richard, Earl of Cornwall; and it is upon this occasion that Matilda, the wife of William de Braose, is reported to have told the King's retainers, who came to demand her children, that she would never deliver them up to their master who had so basely murdered his own nephew. In the Baron's war both branches of the Braose family adhered firmly to the King and Bramber was taken possession of by the successful Barons; and here on Friday, 12th June, 1264, with her retinue of 84 horses, rested Eleanor, Countess of Leicester, on her journey from Chichester to Dover.

Aliva Braose carried the Estate to her husband, John de Mowbray, and it has since followed the varying fortunes of the Mowbrays and the Howards.

In 1386-7 Sir William Fifhide of Kingston Bowsey died seized of the castle after the death without issue of John de Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham. Again after the Battle of Bosworth field the "Castle Honor, Lordship, Town, and Borough of Bramber, alias Bramborowe," together with other Sussex estates, were forfeited to the King: and Henry VII., on 5th March, 1486, granted them to Thomas West, Knight, Lord La Ware and his Heirs male. For eight years the Delawares possessed this property; and in the accounts heretofore printed it does not appear how the Howards became possessed of this property: it was, however, purchased by Thomas Earl of Surrey, and conveyed to him on 4th Sept., 1494, by Lord Delaware, under authority of an act of parliament. The deed is given in Madox's Formulare (No. 352, p 212).

It is probable that the Castle ceased to be inhabited soon after it passed to the Mowbrays. Edward I. visited the last of the Braoses here on the 25th and 26th June, 1299; and his widow who re-married Richard de Peshale had it in Dower after 1326.

The Mowbrays lived at Knepp Castle, and from the year 1369 the custody of Bramber was granted to different parties: John de Derby first had the grant for 60 years; and in 1404 John Dalingrudge had the custody on the forfeiture of Thomas, late Earl Marshal.

It was wholly without furniture in 1546 on the attainder of Thomas, 3rd Earl of Norfolk: although it was sufficiently important as a fort during the common-wealth to have been gallantly defended by Captain James Temple.

In later times Bramber has been known only from its political state. Geo. Spencer in 1679 told Algernon Sidney, "You would have laughed to see how pleased I seemed to be in kissing of old women; and drinking wine with handfulls of sugar, and great glasses of burnt brandy; three things much against the stomach." From the accession of James II. to 1709, there was a contest at every one of the nine elections: and it was to this borough and its neighbour Steyning that James Bramstone, who was rector of Harting, alludes when he writes that worthy electors will<sup>15</sup>

"Leave you of mighty interest to brag,  
And poll two voices like Sir Robert Fag.

And then thus describes the candidate's sad fate—

Two good estates Sir Harry Clodpole spent,  
Sat thrice, but spoke not once, in parliament;  
Two good estates are gone—who'll take his word?  
Oh! should his uncle die, he'd spend a third;  
He'd buy a house his happiness to crown,  
Within a mile of some good borough-town;  
Tag, rag, and bobtail to Sir Harry's run,  
Men that have votes, and women that have none.  
Sons, Daughters, Grandsons, with his honour dine,  
He keeps a public house without a sign.  
Coblers and smiths extol th' ensuing choice.  
And drunken taylors boast their right of voice.  
Dearly the free born neighbourhood is bought,  
They never leave him whilst he's worth a groat."

<sup>15</sup> Art of Politics. Dodsley's Coll. of Poetry.

This was in 1727: there was a lull from 1734 till 1768, when the memorable contest took place, 18 polling one way and 16 another; and when one of the tenants of the miserable cottages refused £1000 for his vote. In 1589 it returned James Altham, afterwards a Baron of the Exchequer; in the days of Queen Anne it could boast the return of "downright Shippen;" and in the latest time from 1812 to 1825 it had the honor of becoming the parliamentary pillow of William Wilberforce, Mrs. Wilberforce being related to the patrons, the Calthorpes.

---

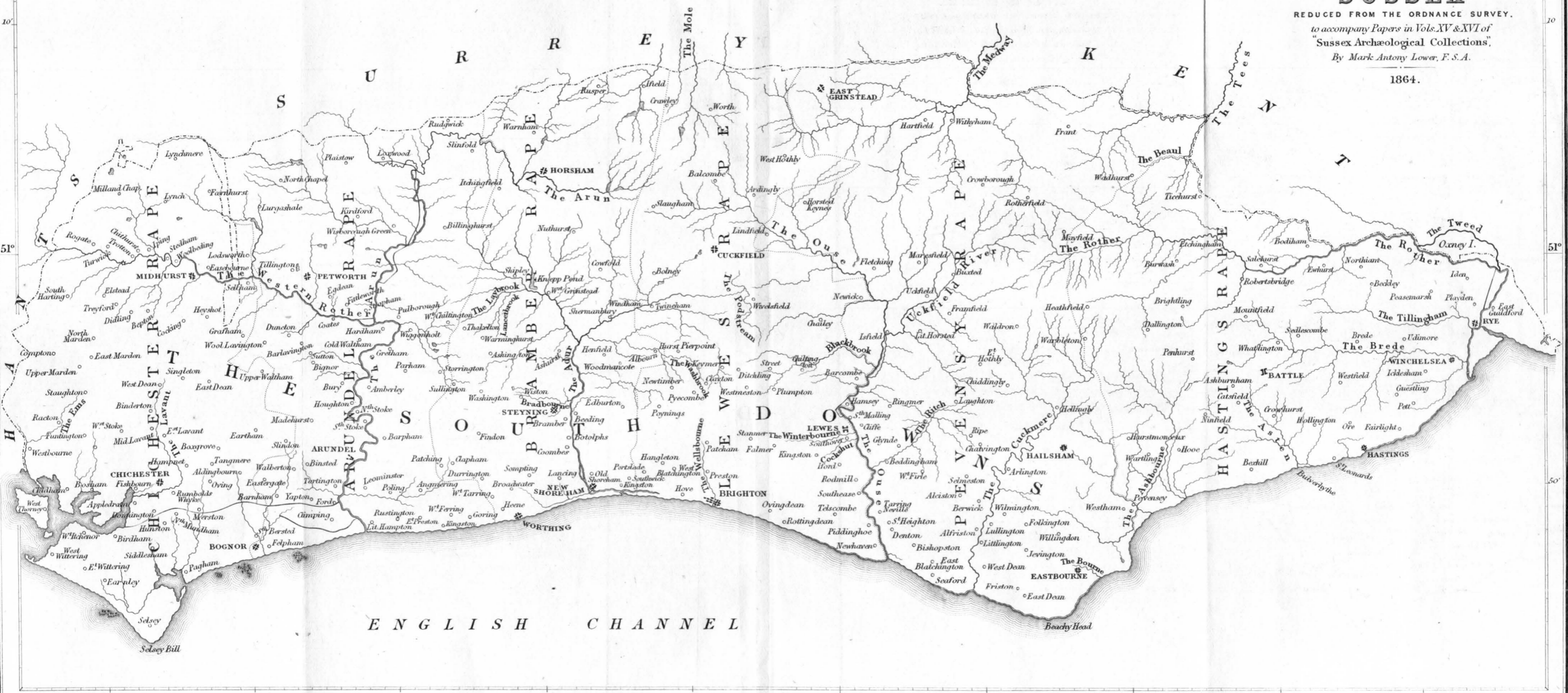
# SUSSEX

REDUCED FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.

to accompany Papers in Vols. XV & XVI of  
"Sussex Archaeological Collections,"

By Mark Antony Lower, F. S. A.

1864.



ENGLISH CHANNEL

Meridian of Greenwich

# THE RIVERS OF SUSSEX.

---

## PART II.

---

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

---

IN my former paper on this subject,<sup>1</sup> I dealt with the rivers of East Sussex, their sources, courses, and debouchures, and with their associations—topographical, historical, and legendary. Before proceeding to the rivers of West Sussex proper, I must say a few words respecting a stream which has almost disappeared from the map of Sussex, but which is still worthy of a place in the enumeration of our rivers.

The town of Brighton lies in the hundred now known as the Hundred of Whalesbone, but formerly as *Wellsbourne*, a name much more intelligible, and signifying ‘the stream flowing from a well.’<sup>2</sup> The ‘well’ or source of this little current is at Patcham, about due north of Brighton, and it is only when the well overflows that the Wellsbourne exists, and then it occasionally assumes the proportions of a small river. Its course is through the parish of Preston by the side of the old London road towards Brighton. Near the ‘Amber Ale Brewery’ it disappears beneath the surface, and passes through a sewer to the sea. Its ancient bed crossed the ‘Stejne,’ and entered what is still called ‘Pool valley,’ to the southward of that well-known enclosure. The modern sea frontage of Brighton shows no trace of its former outlet, though in old times there was a small haven there. Indeed, Andrew Borde, writing in the time of Henry the Eighth, speaks of Bryght-Hempston among the “noble ports and havens of the realm.” Pool Valley is the lowest ground in

<sup>1</sup> Vol. xv., pp. 148—164.

<sup>2</sup> In Domesday, the hundred in which

Brighton is placed, is called *Welesmere*, a name of similar meaning.

modern Brighton, and even now (though the waters of the Wellsbourne are artificially drained by a subterraneous channel) in case of a sudden and heavy fall of rain this depressed spot is deluged by the surface-water to a very inconvenient extent. A drawing of the Pavilion of George IV., made in the early part of the present century,<sup>3</sup> shows quite a pool across the Steyne.

Occasionally, as I have already intimated, nature reasserts herself, and scorning subterfuges, the Wellsbourne appears in its ancient bed above ground. A remarkable instance of this occurred during the heavy rains of December, 1852, when, for many hours, there was a perfect river from Patcham to the northern part of Brighton, where it disappeared at the spot above indicated. Some humorous lines, with the signature E., appeared in the "Brighton Herald," for Dec. 25th, a few of which, though not intended for posterity, are worthy of permanent record:

#### A TALE OF THE FLOOD.

Giles and Tummas walked abroad  
 On Sunday, to the London Road,  
 Which the postman did assever  
 Is a highway turned to river :  
 First to Patcham, where the waters  
 Have ta'en up their winter quarters—  
 'Tis a "meeting of the waters,"  
 From the vaporous cloudy wreath,  
 From rebellious springs beneath,  
 From the village well o'erflowing—  
 All unto a river growing.  
 Saith Giles, "I doubt the well's bewitched ;  
 Instead of waiting to be fetched,  
 The water bids the sun good day,  
 And, without carrying, goes away."  
 Saith Tummas, "What I most admires  
 Is this quandary of the Squire's—  
 His garden's very like a moat,  
 The great house is a leaky boat."  
 "And," saith Giles, "the more's a wonder,  
 It's drier *on* the roof than under."  
 Thence to Withdean by the highway,  
 Not speedily to be a dry way—  
 For the new-born river scampered  
 Faster than they walked, much hampered

<sup>3</sup> Inf. W. Figg, F.S.A.

By the springy boggy ground  
 Where alone they footing found ;  
 On to Preston, where the river  
 Did in twain its bulk deliver,  
 Soon again to meet in one,  
 Galloping and dancing on  
 To the Town of Brighthelmstón,  
 Where the torrent, broad and strong,  
 Whilom coursing miles along,  
 Suddenly doth disappear ; &c.

Proceeding westward, we next reach the *Adur*, a designation sufficiently Celtic,<sup>4</sup> which gave name to the Roman station called *Portus Adurni*. This river resembles, on the Ordnance map, a well-proportioned tree, with many little branches, coming in about equal numbers from the east and the west.

Commencing with the longest stream westward, which rises near the lands of Lutwicke in Slynfold, we follow its course in a southerly direction, and pass about a mile eastward of Billingshurst, in a line almost parallel with the Roman road called Stanestreet. Lower down it receives a tributary rill rising some distance to the south of Itchingfield. It afterwards flows under Slaughter-Bridge;<sup>5</sup> then a small rivulet comes in from Broadford Green, and the commingled waters flow south-east to Shipley.

Here the waters ramify remarkably, and flow from all points—north, east, and west. The high grounds to the south of Horsham form the *watershed*,<sup>6</sup> which sends the streams of the *Adur* to the south and those of the *Arun* to the north, and Southwater, a hamlet of Horsham, seems to derive its name from the circumstance of its being near the source of one of the *Adur's* rivulets. This stream runs through the lake known as Knepp Pond, the largest piece of fresh water in Sussex, being upwards of a mile in length. It derives its name from its proximity to Knepp Castle, an

<sup>4</sup> See vol. xv., page 153, *note*.

<sup>5</sup> I search in vain for the etymon of the word *Slaughter*, so common in Sussex local nomenclature—Slaughters, Slaught-ferd, Slaughter's Common, &c. It has apparently nothing to do with 'killing and slaying.'

<sup>6</sup> I stand corrected by the Saturday Reviewer, who so handsomely noticed my former paper on this subject, as to

the use of this term (*Sat. Rev.*, Sept. 12, 1863). The new and scarcely English word *watershed*, seems to imply not the slope down which waters flow, but the ridge which sends waters in opposite directions—"the dividing line between two basins." I have also adopted the suggestion of the Reviewer, by illustrating my notes with a skeleton map of the rivers.

old fortalice of the Lords of Bramber, of which a single fragment is standing—as its former mistress, Lady Burrell, sings—

“ — The poor remains  
Of what in former times adorned the scene,  
When there the sons of Braose lived renowned,  
For martial deeds with wreaths of laurel crowned.”

Near at hand are the traces of iron-works, indicated by the name of Hammerpond farm, while Tenchford Bridge is one of the numerous instances in our southern streams in which the word *ford* is retained, although a bridge has long since done away with the necessity of wading the current. A little further eastward a trifurcated stream runs down and forms the western boundary of the beautiful domain of West Grinstead park. Then from the south-west we have three streams—the first from Dane Hill (a suggestive name), which passes by the manor-place of Apslee, the *cunabula* of the ancient race of Apsley, the second known as *Laybrook*, and the third called *Lancet Brook*, from the village of Thakeham: these unite nearly close to the south end of Knepp pond.

The topography of small and nameless streams, whatever those streams may add to the charms of natural scenery, to the fertility of the soil, and to the convenience of those who dwell on their banks, is not only difficult for the writer, but uninteresting for the reader. I must therefore pass with slight mention several of the rills which send their share of fair water to swell the current of Father Adur in this district, before we reach the main stream, some few miles southward. One of these rises near the north-west corner of West Grinstead park, a second at Wells-land, more to the east, and a third comes down from Joulfield Common. They are all to the east of the high stream, and I hope that the Naiads of these brooklets will forgive me if I have nothing to record concerning them.

Two or three miles southward of West Grinstead, the Adur receives from the south-west an affluent which is composed of three branches; one from Buncton, at the foot of the Downs, remarkable for its little chapel, built with Roman tiles, the remains of an ancient villa; a second from



Washington and Ashington; and a third from the farm called the Hook. Near the junction is a place called Ford "clappers." This provincial term, not uncommon on our Sussex streams, signifies a bridge of planks laid upon rude piles by the side of the highway considerably above the level of the horse-road, for the use of foot passengers during a flood. A small rill from Ashurst completes the western branches of the Adur.

Of the eastern branches, the most westerly one rises from two heads of water in the woods to the south of Plummer's Plain, and is reinforced by brooks rising at places called respectively Wolderingford, Homeland, Eastridge, and Highhurst. Thus fed it flows southward towards Shermanbury, and passes close by the picturesque ruins of Ewhurst, the ancient seat of the Peverells and the La Warrs, which conjointly with Wyndham gives name to the adjacent Hundred.

The next ramification includes waters from all points of the compass—from Collard Street—from Cuckfield park, where, and at time-honoured Bolney below, the clangour of iron forges formerly—

"And hammer's dreadful sound,  
Even rent the hollow woods, and shook the queachy ground."

—from Ditchling Common, northward, past Wivelsfield, where it is known as the *Podstream*, and then by an abrupt turn to the west under the Brighton railway, near Vale bridge, and thence northwards to St. John's Common, and Twyneham, to Wyndham bridge—from Hammond's Place, south of St. John's Common—from Clayton and Keymer, northwards past Friar's Oak, and then north-westward, impelling in its course the machinery of many mills. At Goldbridge,<sup>7</sup> a stream from Hurstpierpoint comes in, and finally all these waters flow under Wyndham bridge.

At Betley, two miles south-west of Shermanbury, another considerable stream of four forks joins the larger affluent. The first rises at Sawyer's Common, northwest of Hurst-

<sup>7</sup> Several bridges in Sussex bear this name, but the etymon is not known. The Anglo-Saxons worshipped an idol called *Gold* (a cultus not yet extinct)

and it is possible that the Goldbridges, the Goldstones, and the localities Goldspur, Goldstrow, Guldeford, &c., may have been consecrated to his honour.

Pierpoint; the second at Wickham near Clayton: it passes Hurst and Albourne, and is called the *Washbrook*—the third at Newtimber—and the fourth in a pond near Wick farm, between Albourn and Woodmancote. The former of these two parishes probably derives its name “Ald-burne” from this rivulet.

The eastern and western waters of the Adur coalesce at a point about a mile and a half west of the town of Henfield, and from thence, having first assumed the proportions of a river, flow through a tract of alluvium which gives evidence of the stream having originally been much wider than at present. To the south-west of Henfield the alluvium expands in a remarkable manner, and forms a marsh almost a mile in breadth, with an elevated spot in the middle called the Rye, somewhat resembling the Hither and Farther Ryes in the alluvium of the plain of the Ouse below Lewes. There is also a farm called Brookside, which again justifies Verstegan’s statement quoted in my former paper.<sup>a</sup> Near the southern skirt of this little marsh, at Streatham, an episcopal manor (noteworthy as the birth-place of Thomas Stapleton, one of the learnedest of England’s sons, and ablest of Rome’s defenders) comes in a little stream whose waters are derived from Fulking, Poynings, Perching, and other spots immediately below those grand Downs, whose yawning gulf, the Devil’s Dyke, is widely renowned. The following pretty verses, by the Rev. G. Richards, suggested by viewing the source of one of these streamlets, are in harmony with the subject of this paper, and therefore I do not hesitate to transcribe them:—

*Inscription for a Spring at the bottom of the Dyke Hill, in the parish of Poynings.*

“Stranger! as thou wanderest by,  
 Pass not with incurious eye;  
 What though an undistinguished rill,  
 I issue from my native hill,  
 The Thames, the Danube, and the Rhine,  
 May flow from fountains small as mine;  
 And though I silent glide along,  
 Far from the world’s tumultuous throng,

<sup>a</sup> Vol. xv., page 164.

Through vale obscure and lonely plain,  
 Then nameless mingle with the main?  
 Stranger! when thy course is o'er,  
 Wilt thou have ought to boast of more?  
 Unnoticed as I roam the mead,  
 Many a rustic flower I feed;  
 And the bee, with gilded wing,  
 Sips my current, murmuring;  
 And frequent o'er the grassy brink,  
 Bends the thirsty lamb to drink:  
 Where'er thy course, O Stranger! lies,  
 Cherish the gentle charities."

Not far below Streatham is a farm called Scotland. It is worthy of a passing note that there are several lands in various parts of Sussex so named, and that the origin of the appellation seems to be that they were subject to a certain scot (*sceat*) or payment, just as low lands drained at a public or common charge are still said to be "scotted."

Hence the Adur flows in an almost direct southerly course towards the English Channel, receiving only one more stream worthy of notice. This comes from the higher grounds about Wiston—glorious of old from the adventures of that marvellous triad of brothers, the three Sherleys—and is known as the *Broadbourne*. At Steyning it receives two diminutive rivulets, which enclose the church originally built there of wood in Saxon days, and reputed as the resting place of the sainted Cuthman, and of Ethelwulf, the father of Alfred the Great. Between this tributary and the high stream is the farm called King's Barns, supposed with great probability to have been a *grange* or farm-stead of the West-Saxon kings, who certainly had a fortress, such as fortresses were in those days, on the frowning heights of Bramber close below. This place, better known subsequently as the feudal stronghold of the De Braoses, to whom the Conqueror awarded the whole rape of Bramber, is, I believe, the veritable site of the *Portus Adurni* of the Itineraries. Little remains of the Norman castle; nothing perhaps of the Saxon *palent*; and it is therefore not surprising that traces of Roman occupation should be non-apparent. Beyond a few coins, nothing, I believe, has been found; but whoever has studied the place with an eye to the strategic policy and arrangements of the Romans, must give to this spot the pre-

ference over every other near the Adur in its claim to be the Roman station.<sup>9</sup> Its distance from the sea might be urged as an objection, but, as a considerable estuary must have extended thus far up sixteen hundred years ago—as we know that a spot slightly farther northwards was known as the *port* of St. Cuthman down to the fourteenth century—and as considerable traces of a Roman bridge over the river at Beeding, close by to the eastward, were visible in recent times—we may fairly conclude, I think, that Bramber is as much *Portus Adurni* as Pevensy is *Anderida*.

We must not omit among these historic memories the priory of Beeding,<sup>10</sup> on the left bank of the Adur, founded upon the *Sele* or hall of some Saxon thane, by the potent De Braoses, and given in much later times to Magdalen College. Maudlin Farm, on the other side of the river—absurdly mistaken by Mr. J. M. Kemble for a settlement of the *Mædlingas*, an Anglo-Saxon family—simply points to the appropriation of good lands to that seat of learning, as several deservedly well-beneficed incumbents hereabouts, old Fellows of Magdalen, can tell you.

A little lower down, St. Botolph, a parish church (with pre-Norman features, as Mr. M. H. Bloxam informs me) recalls the times when our Anglo-Saxon forefathers invoked him who was supposed to preside over those who set sail in small craft, and who was in very name “the boat-helper.” From this point the Adur passes through a narrow valley between the chalk hills of the South Downs, which gradually rise to the east and west, to Old Shoreham, whose little cruciform Norman church is well known to ecclesiologists. Opposite to it is the timber bridge once considered a marvel of engineering at the cost of five thousand pounds. Since then, the Norfolk suspension bridge, lower down, has eclipsed its fame, and still more lately the bridge of the South-Coast Railway, lying intermediately, has put both out of joint.

A little more southward, to the south-west of New Shoreham—whose fine early church belongs to a period when the town was by far the most populous and most com-

<sup>9</sup> In this view I am confirmed by the opinion of perhaps the highest authority on the subject, Mr. Roach Smith.

<sup>10</sup> From the fact of the Adur passing Beeding, it was formerly known by the alias of ‘*Beeding Water*.’

mercial in Sussex—the Adur turns at almost a right angle to the east. It formerly debouched near that angle, but the constant set of the tides from the south-west, as mentioned in my former paper, has driven the mouth farther eastward, so that the actual haven is at Kingston-Buci, so named from its Norman proprietors, but now translated for the vulgar ear to Kingston-by-Sea. Time was when kings and priests were well endowed in Sussex, so that our various Kingstons and Prestons required in later times a suffix or surname, and hence the Buci, Bowsey, or By-Sea in the present instance. Were it not that Kingston harbour is strongly defended by piers and other means, the Adur would go still further eastward, almost to Hove; and even now a lagoon, of late years deepened and improved, has become a ship canal of great utility for the conveyance of merchandise towards Brighton.

With reference to what was just now said as to the Portus Adurni, it is fair to remark that hitherto Portslade, to the north-east, has generally been considered the representative of that station, apparently on the strength of its first syllable. It is quite true that at Southwick, and at West Blatchington, Roman remains have been discovered, but as the same thing may be affirmed of very many other places on this coast, no great argument can be based on such evidence.

I fear that I must have fatigued the reader with these details of an unimportant Sussex river; but as its ramifications are so numerous as to be quite without parallel on the south coast of England, the fault has been rather that of Nature herself, who has so curiously scooped out the little dells and valleys through which they run, than of him who has endeavoured to pursue their almost labyrinthine sinuosities.

Our next river westward is ‘the *Arun*,’ celebrated by Drayton as—

“*Arun*, which doth name the beauteous Arundel,”

far larger and longer, and far more picturesque and poetical—let me add, also, far less difficult to describe. Beginning from the east, this time, the following appear to be the principal streams:—

1. Two sets of forked rivulets rising in St. Leonard's Forest and running principally in a south-westerly direction, one through Hawkin's Pond, and the other through Hammer Pond, indicating the site of the iron-works there destroyed by order of Sir William Waller, during the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century.<sup>11</sup> These waters uniting, flow towards the west, receiving by the way a few inconsiderable brooklets (especially one from the north, not far from St. Leonard's Beacon) past the picturesque old town of Horsham.

2. A stream from Lyebridge, a little over the Surrey border, which runs to the eastward of the hamlet of Kingsfold, and of the village of Warnham, and so on, receiving a few small brooks by the way, to a point a short distance from Horsham, where it meets No. 1. Soon after this junction the stream takes a sudden turn at an acute angle to the north-west through the parish of Slynfold.

3. A stream rising at Shiremark, so called from some boundary stone between Sussex and Surrey, and which of old gave name to a yeoman stock called Atte Shiremarke, whence it flows about five miles to a point a little north of Slynfold village, where it unites with the waters previously mentioned; thence in a direction generally westward, and to the south of the village of Rudgwick to Drungewick.

4. A rivulet from Fisherland Wood, a few hundred yards over the Surrey border, south-east of Chiddingfold, which after a circuitous course enters Sussex near Loxwood, and thence flows to Drungewick to meet No. 3.

5. A more important stream of two forks: the first comes down from the north-west in the direction of Haslemere, and passes through the domain of Shillinglee, near which it feeds two ponds, originally made for iron-works; the other comes from Blackdown Common by North Chapel. It passes through a country of little historical interest by Kirdford and Wisborough Green, near which latter place we consider the high stream of the Arun to commence.

From this point the river flows southward to Stopham,

<sup>11</sup> See Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. ii., p. 216. Mr. Kemble, in his wild generalizing way, deduces the name of the *Hammer-*

ponds from the cultus of Thor! See "Saxons in England."

where it is crossed by a bridge of seven arches originally built in the reign of Edward the Second, on the site of Estover Ferry, which belonged to John atte Ford de Stopham, whose grand-daughter endowed the Barttelots with the lordship of Stopham, which they have ever since held—the most ancient commoners in West Sussex, as their long series of ancestral memorials in the church hard by will show. It then takes a capricious turn to the east, and passes Pulborough, where it receives two rivulets, one from the north-west, called the *Nutbourne*, past West Chilmington, and the other from the south-west from Sullington, Storrington, &c. At Pulborough also comes in that large tributary, the “Rother,” which, from its length and importance, may be considered a distinct river, and as such I shall accordingly treat it, after having pursued the course of the Arun to its mouth.

At Hardham, close by, there is a modern bridge of three arches. Hardham, which is almost peninsulated by the circuitous flow of the river, is noticeable for the remains of its ancient Priory, the offspring of the piety of the Dawtreys (De Alta Ripa) and for its Roman camp and cemetery, described elsewhere in this volume.<sup>12</sup> We next pass under Greatham bridge, another benefaction to the public made by Sir Henry Tregoz, ages ago—when it was nearly as pious to build a good bridge as to found a church—and soon encounter the Amberley Wild-brooks, a marsh of considerable extent. From this place the scenery of the banks of the Arun becomes in a high degree romantic and beautiful, especially to the poetical mind which associates it with the memories of three of the ablest but most unfortunate of Sussex poets, Otway, Collins, and Charlotte Smith. The last-mentioned thus apostrophizes the river:—

“ Be the proud Thames of trade the busy mart!  
 Arun ! to thee will other praise belong ;  
 Dear to the lover's, and the mourner's heart,  
 And ever sacred to the sons of song !  
 Thy banks romantic hopeless love shall seek,  
 Where o'er the rocks the mantling bindwith flaunts ;  
 And Sorrow's drooping form and faded cheek  
 Choose on thy willow'd shore her lonely haunts !

<sup>12</sup> The tythe-map of the parish of Hardham, dignifies a small stream there as “the river *Widney*.”

Banks ! which inspired thy Otway's plaintive strain !  
 Wilds ! whose lorn echoes learn'd their deeper tone  
 Of Collins' powerful shell ! Yet once again  
 Another poet—Hayley—is thine own !  
 Thy classic stream anew shall hear a lay.  
 Bright as its waves, and various as its way ! ”

The residence of the father of the unhappy poetess was at Bignor, on our right, famous for its Roman pavement. A little stream runs down from Farm-Hill wood, close by, which she has immortalized by another sonnet.

Leaving the village of Bury on the right, and the crumbling towers of episcopal Amberley on the left, the Arun flows on to Houghton Bridge. This bridge, which consists of several arches, is of high antiquity. Essential to the convenience of the Bishops of Chichester, as on the highway to their castle of Amberley, it was partly rebuilt by Bishop Praty in 1440, and the other part became so ruinous that in 1478 Bishop Storey, not being able himself to supply the requisite funds for its restoration, granted to all who should contribute to the pious work forty days of indulgence from the pains of purgatory.<sup>13</sup> The Arun of that date seems, on account of the importance of this bridge, to have been known as *Houghton Water*.

Below Houghton Bridge the river winds past North and South Stoke, Burpham, Offham, and Arundel Park, where the scenery becomes very striking, especially on the right. The precipitous chalk banks, partly overgrown with ivy, present features totally unlike anything known to me in the south-east of England. Next it passes the ducal towers of Arundel—history-hallowed and grand. Arundel is of course nothing else than the *dale* of the Arun, although medieval romance asserts a claim for Arundel, the fleet courser of the giant Bevis, faintly adumbrated by the *swallow* in the coat-armorial of the borough. From Arundel the river flows sluggishly through a marshy country between Tortington and Leominster, ancient seats of monastic piety, to Ford. There it receives a western and an eastern tributary; the former from Avisford near Binstead, giving name to a hundred, and called by the peasants “Hare’s-foot;” the latter from Patching pond close by Clapham, where the Shelleys

<sup>13</sup> Dallaway's Rape of Arundel, p. 219.



lie buried, past Angmering and Poling. From Ford the river passes through a flat alluvial soil to its outlet at Littlehampton.

The Arun is connected by canals with the Wey in Surrey, and so with the Thames, and westward from Ford ferry with Chichester harbour.

The *Western Rother* which though only a tributary of the Arun is in reality an important river, draining a very large and beautiful district, and giving name to the Hundred of Rotherbridge, which comprises the parishes of Barlavington, Woollavington, Burton, Duncton, Egdean, Petworth, Kirdford, Lurgashall, North-Chapel, Tillington, Stopham, and Sutton. The late Earl of Egremont made the Rother navigable from a place called the Lower Plat near Midhurst to its junction with the Arun near Stopham. It rises a few miles beyond the western boundary of the county, a little to the south-east of Selborne, rendered classical by Gilbert White; and the banks of its upper streams were often investigated by him. One branch passes the village of Empshot, another that of Greatham, and a third that of Prior's Dean; and all these conjoin at Lyss, whence the united waters run down southwardly near Petersfield Heath, where they take a sudden turn to the east, and, on the immediate border of Sussex, receive the Nursted stream, and so flow under Durford bridge. Thence in a pellucid current they pass the villages of Rogate, Terwick, and Chithurst, onward to Trotton, where Otway—second only to Shakspeare in mighty force of tragic passion—saw the light, and under a bridge erected by the piety of the grand old Sussex race of Camoys in the fourteenth century. Near there its pebbly bed receives a purling stream from the romantic "combe" of Harting; and between Stedham and Woolbeding, a forked rivulet from Treyford and Bepton, on the northern escarpment of the Downs. Onward it goes, eastward, but with an occasional tendency to the south, past the priory of Easebourne, the picturesque old town of Midhurst, and Cowdray, historical for its royal visits, and lamentable for its destruction by fire almost at the very instant when its luckless proprietor, the noble Montagu, fell a sacrifice to another of nature's mightiest elements, at the falls of Schaffhausen.

After receiving a small stream from Cocking, it rushes on to Selham, where stands a picturesque mill on a Domesday site, and near which it receives a bifurcated stream from Fernhurst, and Lurgashall on the north, and another from Graffham on the south. Two or three miles east of Selham is Rotherbridge, which gives name to the Hundred, and is close to the Petworth railway station. Near this bridge there grew, about the beginning of the present century, a large willow which overhung the river. Smuggling was then rife, and a Welshman, named Warren who held the office of supervisor of excise in the district made himself particularly obnoxious to the illicit traders. One night a party of them caught him at this spot, and suspended him by the hair of his head with a cord, attached to a branch of the willow, in such a way that his body was dangling in the river. After he had thus remained hanging for a time, his piercing cries brought to the spot some persons who happened to be in the then lonely neighbourhood, and who released him from his perilous and painful position. Warren survived this hanging for many years, and was, I believe, a farmer near Petworth.<sup>14</sup>

About a mile and a half south of Petworth the Rother receives a small tributary which rises near Gunter's Bridge, and flows past that "Percy-honoured" town to a spot near Rotherbridge. Near this point, too, the ornamental waters of Burton park send a stream northwardly; and a few miles further on, at Pulborough, the Rother meets the Arun.

A little nameless river from Flansham brooks, rising between Barnham and Yapton, and three or four miles long, falls into the sea at Bognor.

Pagham harbour looks important on the map, but the fresh water which feeds it is inconsiderable. At high tide the estuary is quite a lake, which at low water dwindles to a mere streamlet. The rivulets come down from Shopwyke and Rumboldswyke, and from Hunston. Some sluggish streams from Earnley marshes, from Highley, and from Siddlesham tide-mill pond, contribute their quota of fresh water. The remarkable promontory of Selsea, bounded on two sides of a triangle by the sea, becomes a peninsula by

<sup>14</sup> Inf. Robert Elliott, Esq., F.S.A.

the course of these streams on the north. The church built by Saint Wilfred of York in the seventh century, and its successor, the Cathedral of the diocese of the South Saxons, with the palace of the bishops, have long disappeared under the encroachments of the ocean, the recognizable site of both being far out at sea, and still known as *the Park*. This conquest is more probably the result of a gradual process still active than of any violent geological change, when—

“Piscium et summa genus hæsit ulmo,  
Nota quæ sedes fuerat columbis,  
Et superjecto pavidæ natârunt  
Æquore damæ.”

Our next stream—river we can scarcely call it—is the *Lavant*—a southern word commonly applied to any land-spring of capricious and intermitting character. Drayton describes it as—

“Clear Lavant that doth keep the Southamptonian side,  
Dividing it well near from the Sussexian lands,  
That Selsey doth survey, and Solent’s troubled sands.”

This rises near Singleton, and passes Binderton, and the villages of East, West, and Mid-Lavant, for which it appropriately officiates as godfather. Thence its limpid waters pass round the east and south walls of Chichester, the Regnum of Roman days, which it helped erewhile to fortify as a moat, when the Claudia and Pudens, whom St. Paul in his second letter to Timothy salutes, and whom Martial commemorates, were alive, and when (according to historical probability) Pudens, not yet a christian, gave the site for a Chichester temple to Neptune and Minerva.<sup>15</sup> Camden, under Chichester, says that city would have “flourished apace had not the haven been a little too far off, and less commodious; but now the citizens are about making it more convenient by a new channel. It is wall’d about in a circular form, and is washed on every side except the north by the little river Lavant.”<sup>16</sup> To this Bishop Gibson adds—“the course of this stream is very unaccountable, being sometimes dry, but at other times—and that very often in the midst of summer, so full as to run with some

<sup>15</sup> See Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. vii., p. 61. <sup>16</sup> Britannia, edit. 1722, vol. i., p. 198.

violence." I am not aware that this peculiarity still exists; indeed its bed is usually dry in summer, as a Sussex poet<sup>17</sup> writes—

" You ask me why in summer time  
Lavant owns no classic Nymph :  
Alack ! at Summer's golden prime,  
Naiads there would find no lymph !"

He also puns on the river's name :

" Unde suum, quæras, duxit Cicestria nomen :  
En Cissæ-castra—hæc parca fluenta *lavânt.*"

" Whence Chichester her name derived you crave :  
Lo ! Cissa's Camp these scanty streamlets lave."

But in winter the Lavant asserts his right, and according to his own poet sometimes becomes furious, and claims more than his due :

" I've seen thy waters with a torrent's force  
Resistless, and with loud and rushing sound,  
Dash forward in their wild impetuous course,  
As if they scorned thy channel's narrow bound ;  
While Winter on the naked landscape frowned  
In sullen majesty, and, with a blast  
Terrific, called his gathering storms around :  
Black Ruin followed quick where'er they passed,  
And o'er Creation's face thick gloom and horror cast." <sup>18</sup>

From Chichester the Lavant takes its course westward, past the village of Fishbourne, where it is fed by a *bourne* which at certain seasons abounds in trout and other fish, *unde nomen*. Thence it takes a south-westerly turn by Dell-Quay and to what is called Chichester harbour, eastward of Thorney Island.

In the early part of the fifteenth century, Chichester harbour must have been of some commercial importance, since Sir John Pelham was constituted by King Henry the Fourth, in the ninth year of his reign, Chief Butler of the port of Chichester.

A little stream rising near Funtington and East Ashling

<sup>17</sup> The Rev. T. A. Holland, in *Dryburgh Abbey and other poems*, 1845, pp. 100, 101.

<sup>18</sup> Crocker's *Poems*—The Lavant, page 61. This is very Virgil-like, and, *me judice*, good poetry ; but on the occasion

of my visit, a calm day in early spring, to the bed of the Lavant, I was unable to realize the possibility of any such violence on the part of this charming little rivulet.

flows past Bosham into the estuary called Bosham Creek, and so makes its way between Thorney Island and the peninsula of Selsey into Chichester Harbour. So far as I can learn this streamlet bears no particular name. It laves the oldest site of Christianity in Sussex, where the Irish monk Dicul with a few brethren "lived poorly and served God," in the seventh century, and was the scene of several events in our earlier annals. It was the burial-place of a daughter of Canute; the residence of Godwin, whose moated mansion was fortified by it; and the place from which Harold went on his insincere embassy to William's court, as you may read in the Chronicles, and see depicted upon that wonderful record in worsted—the Bayeux Tapestry. Though this little stream is nameless, it is nevertheless more historical than many a river of a thousandfold its proportions, and bearing some time-honoured and euphonious name.

The next and westernmost of the Sussex rivers is that which meets the English Channel below Emsworth. So far as I know this stream has not until quite lately been known as the *Ems*, and I venture to think that *Ems-worth* takes its name, not from it, but from some Saxon proprietor called Eam or Emm, a name still surviving in our family nomenclature. It lies at the extreme west of the county, and is, as an able Quarterly Reviewer has remarked, "so wayward a streamlet—we have to cross and re-cross it so often, that we forget at last which county we are in."<sup>19</sup>

As I have not been able to make a personal survey of the Ems—I accept the name for the sake of convenience—I gladly avail myself of the aid of two gentlemen who know and love it well. My friend, the veteran antiquary and historian of Rye, Mr. William Holloway, who had read my former paper on Sussex rivers, wrote to me thus:—"I am induced to request that you will bestow your patronage on my little native stream, which is endeared to me by the recollections of all my earliest days. In my youth it was only known by the simple name of 'the Brook,' though Horsfield has dignified it as 'the Ems.' The original name of the stream was very probably the *West Bourne*,

<sup>19</sup> Quarterly Review, July, 1862.

from its being the most westerly rivulet in the county of Sussex, the lower part of it dividing this county from Hampshire.. . . Many a warm summer evening have I strolled on its banks and watched the trout gently gliding underneath, but now and then leaping to catch a fly hovering on its lovely surface, while the thread-like leaves of the *ranunculus aquatilis* gently waved to and fro on the surface as the slightest breath of the zephyr played over it. These bright waters form a striking contrast to those in East Sussex, the muddy streams of the Brede, the Tillingham, and the Rother."

The Ems has its special historian in Mr. Longcroft, to whose elegant pamphlet on the subject I am indebted for the particulars which follow.<sup>20</sup>

This little river has its rise about a mile north of the village of Stoughton, near the foot of the Downs, which are here marked by numerous earthworks and the tumuli of the mighty dead. "The Vikings and the daring Northmen are lying there; the killed in the fearful struggle when Edelwalch, King of the South Saxons, and Cædwalla, the exiled noble of Wessex, met in terrible conflict; and tradition says that in the southern barrow, King Edelwalch, the vanquished, lies entombed, with his arms and his chieftains around him."

From Stoughton this little river winds on to an ancient farm-house, a reputed manor called by a Saxon name, Michelmere—the great marsh—an appellation hardly justified by existing geographical features, and thence to Walderton bridge. Not far from this spot stood, some sixty years ago, the cottage of a remarkable highway-robber, known as "Jack Pitt, the gun-man," whose adventures are graphically told by Mr. Longcroft. He was the son of a decent labourer at Forest Side, and was brought up as a carpenter and jobber in the woods on the Stansted estate. He was a man of great strength and activity, and stood six feet one. All his attacks on the safety and purses of his neighbours were made with a gun; and he remained undetected through a long career of crime. Everybody knew him, but nobody recognized him

<sup>20</sup> The Valley of the Ems, by Charles John Longcroft, 1863.

It has seen very much in its time. It saw the conflict between Edelwalch and Cædwalla; it heard the shouts of the battle; the shock of the host when they met in their mortal strife; the rout of the vanquished; the cry of the victors; and its waters administered to the parched lips of the wounded and the dying. It heard the preaching of the Cross by the sainted Wilfred; it saw, long time ago, the building of the churches of Racton, of Stoughton, of Bourne, and of Lordington, and heard the Bishops consecrate them to the service of the living God. The lords of Stanstead—Montgomery, Fitzalan, Maltravers, of noble blood—have crossed it with hound and with horn. The moor has echoed, again and again, from the woods which shadow its tide. The buck and the wild boar of the forest have drunk of its pleasant streams. Often have the Poles, and often has Margaret of Salisbury, the last of the Plantagenets, enjoyed the prospect of that streamlet fair from the terrace of Lordington House; often have they wandered by the side of its sparkling waters; and often have they gathered the water-soldier and the blue forget-me-not from its grassy marge; and often has Sir Geoffery Pole, the approver, mused sadly by its hurrying tide, when remorse for the past came heavy upon his memory, and told him the bitter truth that existence with tainted honour and betrayed affection is the bitterest curse that man can bear upon earth!

“It saw the building of Racton House. It laved the feet of the charger of old Roger Gounter, when he rode from his pleasant home, in armour of Milan steel, for the wars of the Marches. It saw the wave of his gauntleted hand as he turned from his parting adieu, and heard the prayer of her whom he loved so fondly and so well, that he might again be spared, and again return to the heart of his early choice. It saw the Gounters in long succession, father and son, mother and daughter, all carried home to their resting place in the yard of Racton Church; and it murmured a dirge for the good and the great as they passed to another and a better world. It heard the tramp of hurrying horsemen in the dawn, when Charles, a fugitive, came secretly to Racton, flying for his life, and that he had once more escaped from the hands of his enemies. It heard long years ago the

proclamations for the fairs of Roger de Montgomery at his ancient manors of Walderton, of Lordington, and of Bourne. It saw the Gascon, the Norman, the Fleming, and the Lombard, with their motley wares exhibited for sale; the mummings, with their interludes; and all the country flocking to the fair as the only place where, in the days of which we speak, could articles of foreign make or merchandise be procured. It heard the wonderful stories propounded by the Hermit of Bourne and was party to the indulgences vended by the holy man in return for the charity of the travellers. And hearing this, and much more besides, which may not be told, like the life of a man it has poured out its treasures on all who came in its way, as part of its mission on earth.

“Above all things, it should teach us obedience. From day to day, from year to year, from century to century, has it flowed in its narrow bed, and fulfilled the destiny for which it was called into existence. It has turned, as it does to the present day, the mills which man’s device has placed upon its waters; and where the hand of man has found for it a channel, there has it passed to carry moisture and fertility to the thirsty soil. It has become obedient to his wishes; it has become his willing and faithful servant. It has woven his wool, ground his corn, and cheered him with the bright and beautiful flowers which summer strews along its pleasant banks. It reminds him at this time of the years which have passed away; of hopes, of joys, of feelings, once vital and warm as his own, now resting in the silent grave; and it tells him, in language which cannot be mistaken, that life, like the tide of its own bright waters, is hurrying onward to the ocean of eternity. It urges him to cease the fret and turmoil of the busy world; to look more closely to the works of his Creator for instruction on every side; to draw his pleasures from a purer source than the vanities, follies, and delusions of the world; to look at everything with the eye of an inquirer for the principles of truth, eternal and immutable; to become simple as a child, teachable, strong in the faith of a sustaining Providence; and so, and in that way only, in the words of our greatest Poet—

“ ‘ Find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,  
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.’ ”



as the dreaded highwayman. At length he removed to Portsmouth, gave up his dishonest practices, and, full of remorse for past misconduct, began life as an honest man. For more than two years he earned his bread by fair means, but some circumstance led to a detection of the culprit. At the Lent Assizes at Lewes in 1808 he pleaded guilty to a specific charge, and after a full confession of his numerous crimes, received sentence of death with an equanimity worthy of a better fate. He was only twenty-seven at the time of his execution, and there were gentle spirits who mourned over the lamentable end of one who had "brought forth fruits meet for repentance"—but too late.

At Walderton bridge the little stream travels southwards, until it becomes tripartite, and runs down past the remains of what was once Lordington House, rich in wainscot, gilded carving, and regal badges, where, at the close of the fifteenth century, dwelt Sir Richard Pole, a Knight of the Garter, and cousin of Henry the Eighth. Whether his kinsman the historical Cardinal was born there is not proven. Leland and Camden are opposed to that view, while Mr. Longcroft, naturally desirous of aggrandizing the reputation of his native stream, makes out a pretty good case in favour of Lordington as the birth-place of him whom Macaulay characterizes as "the gentle Reginald Pole, last and best of the Roman Catholic Archbishops of Canterbury."

A very short distance southward of Lordington there are some small remains of what was once the manor-house of Racton, close to the stream. In a low irregular mansion of remote antiquity, with its ample hall, wainscoted withdrawing rooms, and heraldically-decorated walls, dwelt the family of Gounter, whose punning coat of three golden gauntlets—*gaunts d'or*—gave rise to traditions of feats of prowess never performed; although for one act of loyalty—succour to a dethroned monarch—they became historical in later times. In his circuitous and dangerous route from the battle-field of Worcester, Charles the Second was harboured for a night by Colonel Gounter, who next day found means to ship him in Tattersal's coal-brig from Brighthelmston to Fécamp. Further on, the Ems passes through part of the noble estate of Stanstead

where of old Fitz-Alans, Maltravers, and Lumleys kept house bravely, and were mighty hunters in the forest hard by. Stanstead House received royalty on three occasions in the persons of Queen Elizabeth, and Kings Georges the First and Second. It also received a hostile visit during the civil wars, when Sir William Waller, with two thousand horse and foot and two "drakes," besieged and took it. The stream enters Westbourne at the northern end and forms its western boundary, and so by the straggling village to which apparently it gives name. In Domesday Westbourne is mentioned as possessing four mills, and four mills after a lapse of eight centuries still stand on the same sites. The Ems is for a short distance the boundary between Sussex and Hampshire, and, at the little border town of Emsworth, loses itself in the estuary between the isles of Thorney and Hayling, the former in Sussex, the latter in Hampshire.

Mr. Longcroft records the interesting fact that before the formation of the causeway and bridge which now span the stream and connect the two counties, there dwelt at the spot still called 'the Hermitage' one of those benevolent persons who, in the middle ages, made it a duty and a pleasure to provide for the safety of wayfarers at dangerous fords. It was a misnomer to call them Hermits, their only claim to that title being the circumstance that they lived a life of chastity in a little cell with a sacellum attached, in a kind of semi-monastic fashion. The hermit of the ford of the Ems is identified as one Simon Coles, who just before the Reformation devised to William, Earl of Arundel, the Hermitage above-mentioned, which he had built upon his own land, in terms almost amounting to a gift in fee, "that the hermits to succeed himself might dwell thereafter in the Hermitage"—the Earl possessing the benefice and patronage. But in the new order of things both the patronage and the incumbency of this little foundation ceased and determined, and no trace remains of any successor of that comparatively modern St. Christopher, Simon Coles of Westbourne.

Mr. Longcroft concludes his very able pamphlet, "The Valley of the Ems," with a passage so eloquent and so poetical, that I venture to transcribe it entire.

"There is a moral in the Ems, if we would read it aright.

Having thus reached the end of our survey of Sussex rivers proper, it now only remains to mention those which have their sources in our county, on the northern side of the Forest-Ridge, and which, after a brief course through Sussex ground, enter the counties of Surrey and Kent, become tributary to either the Thames or the Medway, and so ultimately lose themselves in the German Ocean. I shall begin with the westernmost.

### I. *The Mole*—

“The sullen Mole, that runneth underneath—”

has its principal sources on the north side of the Forest-Ridge, at and near Rusper on the confines of Surrey, on the northern slopes of the forests of St. Leonard, Tilgate, and Worth. These several streams pass into the county of Surrey—the first near Lowfield Heath, by Charlwood; the second near the “County-Oak,” north of Crawley; the third and most beautiful by the picturesque mill of Hazelwick, with its fine ponds, and thence northward to the ‘Forge,’ indicating an ancient iron-work; and the fourth near the spot known as Cophthorne Brow. Several of these streams congregate near Gatwick House, just south of Horley. Thence the united waters pass Betchworth, and pursue a meandering course around the base of Box-hill; afterwards, through the beautiful vale of Mickleham, to Letherhed, Stoke, Cobham, Claremont, Esher, Moulsey, and so into the Thames opposite Hampton-Court. It is no part of my undertaking to say more of this river than what appertains to its source in the county of Sussex; but I may just remark that, though unimportant in length and magnitude, the Mole has been singularly fortunate in attracting the poetic muse. Our greatest poets have celebrated him, principally on account of the remarkable disappearance of his current underground in several spots, and his return to daylight at, sometimes, considerable intervals. There is throughout the course of the Mole where this very singular phenomenon occurs, a bed like that of any other river, but in dry seasons the surface water ceases to flow and the stream is sucked into cavities called *swallows* and pur-

sues its subterraneous course for long distances.<sup>21</sup> It is between Box-hill and Leatherhed that these swallows occur.

Of the Mole—which obviously derives its name from this peculiarity—Spenser thus speaks:—

“And Mole that, like a nousling Mole, doth make  
His way still underground, till Thamës he o’ertake.”

Drayton—

“Mole digs herself a path, by working day and night,  
According to her name to show her nature right;  
And underneath the earth for three miles space doth creep,  
Till gotten out of sight quite from her mother’s keep,  
Her fore-intended course the wanton nymph doth run,  
As longing to embrace old Tame and Isis’ son.”

Milton—

“The sullen Mole that runneth underneath.”

Pope—

“The sullen Mole, that hides his diving flood.”

Thomson—

“The soft windings of the silent Mole.”

The river has also a special poetess in Miss M. D. Bethune, of Thorncroft, who sang his praises about five and twenty years ago in a blank-verse poem of considerable ability.<sup>22</sup>

II. *The Medway* originates from a number of unimportant little streams in the north-eastern part of Sussex, which a reference to the map will best explain. Turner’s

<sup>21</sup> Kent possesses a small river which in a manner similar to that of the Mole, disappears from view in a certain portion of its course. “There ariseth,” says Lambarde, the Kentish Perambulator, “near to the Parke and Hothe of Langley, a small spring, which at Brishyng (about one mile off) falleth into the ground, and hideth itselfe, being conveighed under the earth near to Cocks-hothe, by the space of half a mile, and then, at a great pitte of the quarrey, discovereth itsefe againe, and runneth above grounde to Loose (I wot not whether so called of this Losse) between which place and the mouth thereof

(which poureth into Medway at Tovelle, betwene Maidstone and Eastfarley, and exceedeth not two miles in lengthe) it beareth thirteene Fulling Milles and one for Corne, which are reputed to earne so many hundreds of pounds by the yeere. This thing I was the rather occasioned to note, by viewing the course of this water in a mappe, where you may see it broken off, as if it were crossed with a bridge of land, and that purposely to shew the secretes of this chanell.” *Perambulation of Kent*, page 199.

<sup>22</sup> See an able account of this remarkable river in Brayley’s *Surrey*, vol. i., pages 171—185.

Hill claims to be the true source; but there are rivulets each fed by miniature tributaries from the large parishes of Worth and East Grinstead. One of these moated the old Domesday manor-house of Brambletye, and ornamented with its waters the Jacobean mansion of the Comptons, whose crumbling fragments suggested to Horace Smith one of the best of modern novels. The general tendency of these waters is easterly, past Hartfield, the birthplace of Archbishop Bradwardine, and Withyham, where, at Buckhurst, Thomas Sackville, Poet and Lord-Treasurer, first saw the light. In the last-mentioned parish there meet the main stream two brooklets—one from the north, running down from Black-well a little north of East Grinstead, and passing places whose names recall the days of forges and furnaces hereabouts, such as Hammerwood, Cause-iron, &c., and by Bolebrook (perhaps the name of this stream) the curious old fortified manor-place of the De la Lyndes, Dalyngruges, and Sackvilles. The second comes from Ashdown Forest, the "Great Park" of "time-honoured Lancaster," every undulation of which furnishes its tiny contingent of water, gurgling over its gravelly bed amidst the ancient haunts of moorcocks and of fallow deer.

About two miles north-east of Withyham, on the very border of Sussex and Kent, there comes from several sources in the parish of Rotherfield a stream which unites with that just mentioned at the very spot where the Tunbridge Wells rivulet—nameless I presume—but fed by two rills, *Sprats Brook*, and *the Broadwater* from Waterdown Forest. The commingled streams flow under Groombridge, close by the seat of the Wallers, one of whom, Sire Richard by name, took captive at Agincourt Charles Duke of Orleans and held him here in 'honourable restraint' for the long period of twenty-four years.

The Medway then pursues a northward course and becomes the boundary between the two counties. At the very point where it finally leaves Sussex it receives a tributary about six miles long, which also forms a boundary in the opposite direction, and is known as the Cowden stream, from its passing that village. From a point near Ashurst the river wends its way past poetical Penshurst, baronial Tunbridge, com-

mercial Maidstone, and episcopal Rochester, to the German Ocean.

III. Our last river, the *Tyse* or *Tees*, with its tributary the *Bewle*, is thus quaintly described by Lambarde, the Kentish historian. It "ariseth in Waterdowne forest at Frant, in Sussex (the verie place is called Hockenbury panne)<sup>23</sup> not much more than one mile from Eredge House: hence cometh it down to Beyham, to Lamberhyrst streete, and to a place in Scotney ground called Litle Sussex, where it meeteth with the borne *Beaul* (which nameth Beaulbridge) and with *Theise* which breaketh out of the ground at Tyseherst, named of it."<sup>24</sup> He omits to mention some rivulets from the parishes of Wadhurst and its neighbourhood. The Tyse is for several miles the boundary stream between Kent and Sussex, but at length takes its course across the Weald of Kent, and finally loses itself in the Medway at Maidstone.

---

*Note.* The River Rother, described in my former paper, rises in the cellar of the mansion called Rother House in the parish of Rotherfield.

<sup>23</sup> Qu: *Saxonbury*? Lambarde treats this stream as a tributary of the Medway, which is correct, but I should (subordinately) reckon all the waters of this basin as tributaries of the Tyse. A de-

scription of them would be very difficult, but the map will explain all.

<sup>24</sup> Perambulation of Kent, edit. 1826, page 198.

# TOPOGRAPHICA SUSSEXIANA.

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

CONTINUED FROM VOL. XV., P. 230.

## EAST SUSSEX. *Lewes Rape.*

ALDRINGTON, Ruins of Church, with plate. 62 *Gents. Mag.*—105.  
ARDINGLY, Brass of Richard Wakehurst, and Elizabeth his wife, in Church. 1464.

Monumental Brasses by Boutell, London, 1849.

BRIGHTON, Russell (Dr. Richard) On Sea Water in the Diseases of the Glands, &c., 8vo. <sup>1</sup> *Oxford*, 1753.

Short History of B., with remarks on its air and an analysis of its waters, particularly of an uncommon mineral one long discovered, though but lately used, by ANTHONY RELHAN, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland, 8vo., re-edited 1829 by J. C. MICHELL. *London*, 1761.

The Natural History was reprinted in *Gents Mag.*, 1761, p. 24.

In 1766 Canot engraved a prospective view of BRIGHTELMSTONE and the Sea Coast as far as the Isle of Wight, from a drawing taken on the spot by JAMES LAMBERT, painter, at Lewes.

The New Brighthelmstone Directory; or Sketches in Miniature of the British Shore, after the manner of the Bath Guide. *London: T. Durham, in Cockspur St.*, MDCCLXX.

A short account of B., by a gentleman who resided there a month in the summer of 1765. *Gents Mag.* 1766, p. 59.

Thoughts on B. concerning Sea-Bathing and Drinking Sea-Water, by JOHN AWSITER, M.D. 4to. 1768.

A Rural Ramble to B., &c., to which is annexed a Poetical Tagg or Guide. By G. S. CAREY, London; R. THOMAS, Brighthelmstone; and R. BALDWIN, London. 12mo., 1777.

Thunderstorm at, 56. *Gents Mag.*, 611.

Captn. Nicholas Tetttersell's epitaph at, <sup>2</sup> 43. *Gents Mag.*, 17—127.

<sup>1</sup> See Erredge's Brighton, p. 221.

Old Churchyard, are given by Erredge,

<sup>2</sup> This and other inscriptions in the p. 102.

- An act for paving, lighting, &c., 1773, 13 G. III., c 34. Repealed and new act passed, 10 April, 1810, 56 G. III., and that afterwards repealed and fresh act obtained 1825, and another in 1837.
- A Diary kept in an excursion to Littlehampton and B., in 1778; and also to the latter place in 1779, 2 vols.  
*London, S. Bew, M. Davenhill, 1780.*
- Observations on the Sea and Mineral Waters of B., by Dr. WOOD, 8vo. 1782.
- Short account of B., with an engraved view of the Duke of CUMBERLAND's house on the Steyne. *Europ: Mag: Aug., 1786, p 72.*
- Mrs. Hill's Apology, for having been induced, by particular desire, and the most specious Allurements that could tempt Female Weakness, to appear in the Character of SCRUB, BEAUX STRATAGEM, for one night only, at BRIGHTHELMSTONE, last year, 1786, when the Theatre was applied for by the Honourable George Hanger, and engaged for that purpose; with an Address to Mrs. Fitzherbert; also some of Mrs. Hill's Letters to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Mrs. Fitzherbert, and others; The DENOUEMENT, with Events and Remarks, that may not be deemed uninteresting to this Nation at large, by Mrs. Hill, 4to. 1787.
- The Directory for 1799, with a Map, by EDWARD COBBY, the Second Edition, pp. 52. *Brighton, W. and A. Lee.*
- The journey to B. an heroic-comic poem by THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 4to. *Lond., R. Faulkner, 1788.*
- An excursion to B., made in 1789, by HENRY WIGSTEAD and THOMAS ROWLANDSON. *Jos. Robinson, 1792.*
- Description of B., a Guide for Ladies and Gentlemen resorting to that place of Health and Amusement, N.D.
- Anthony Pasquin's Looking-glass for the Royal Family, with documents for the British Ladies, Postscripts to the new Guide, caricature plate, 8vo. 1797.
- Narrative of Transactions relative to a Sermon preached at the Parish Church when the Surrey Militia were quartered here, by Dr. VICESIMUS KNOX against War,<sup>3</sup> 11th Aug. 1793.
- Plan of the dispensary, instituted 1809, 8vo., T. RUDDOCK, Brighton.
- Ancient and Modern History of Lewes and B., by DUNVAN, 8vo. *Lenes, W. Lee, 1795.*
- Reflections on the new B. Guide, by a Lady. 1796.
- Designs for the Pavilion, by T. REPTON, with the Assistance of his Sons, J. A. and G. S. REPTON, illustrated with 14 large folding mezzotinto engravings, imp. fol. 1806.

<sup>3</sup> Erredge, p. 102.



- A Summer at B., a Modern Novel, 3 vols. 1807.
- Parish Church and Font, 78 *Gents Mag.*, 127. 1808.
- Description of the Baths at: in 1803, with an engraving by RAWLE, *Europ. Mag.*, vol. 43, p. 248.
- And its environs, by C. WALKER, of the Royal Marine Library, imp. 8vo. 1809.
- A Poem by MARY LLOYD, descriptive of that Town and its Environs, with plate, 8vo. 1809.
- Narrative of the conduct and adventures of Henry Frederick Moor, of B.: portrait, 8vo. 1807.
- In an Uproar, comprising Anecdotes of Mr. Timothy Flight, Mr. Abrahams, Solomons alias Moodish, and Family, &c., &c., by H. MORIARTY, 2 vols, 12mo. 1811.
- Attree's Topography of: and Picture of the Roads from thence to the Metropolis. H. R. Attree, *Herald* printing office, Brighton; and Messrs. Longman, Hurst, and Co., with plan from actual survey made by T. MARCHANT, 12mo. *London*, 1808.
- A rainy day, or practical impressions during a stay at B.: in the Month of July, 1801, by JAMES BOADEN, 4to. *Lond., J. Boaden*, 1801.
- New guide, or a description of: and adjacent country by FISHER, 12mo. 1802.
- The Pavilion at: two plates, HENRY HOLLAND, *Richardson's New Vitruv. Britann.*, fol. 1802.
- Letters to Churches and Individuals, traces of Providence in a Tour from B.: through the Isle of Wight, Oct. 1808, by W. J. BROOK, of Brighton. *Brighton*, 1812.
- In 1736, described in two letters by the Rev. W. Clarke, to W. Bowyer, 82, *Gents Mag.*, pt. 2, p. 443. 1812
- Proceedings at the formation of the Bible Association, held at the Old Ship, Monday, July 5. 1813.
- Case of the Trust Governors of the free chapel of St. James's, at: 8vo, Fleet, *Herald Office, Brighton*, 1813.
- Pindar's (P.) Royal Rantipoles, or the humours of B.: 8vo. 1816.
- An Epitome: Topographical and descriptive, by R. SICKLEMORE, Brighton, 12mo. 1815.
- Reprinted in 8vo, with plates, in 1827.
- Jupiter and his Satellites, or a peep at B.: dedicated to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Lord Thurlow's song to the King—Nautic hours, 1816, 12mo. *Brighthelmstone*, 1824.
- Excursions from London to B.: through Streatham, new road, through Hickstead. Wright's Pavilion Library, Brighton, post 8vo. 1818.

- Sermon on the death of Stephen Wilmshurst, of B. : delivered by John Vinall, minister of Jireh Chapel, Lewes, March, 2, 8vo. *Baxter, Lewes*, 1818.
- Ambulator, historical, and topographical delineations of the town, from the earliest period, by R. O. WRIGHT, 12mo, plates. *London*, 1818.
- Or the Steyne, a satirical novel by THOMAS BROWN, the elder, 8vo, 3 vol. 1819.
- Rambles in the vicinity of : to Lewes, Eastbourne, Bramber, the Devil's Dyke, Arundel, &c., by — WRIGHT, 12mo, coloured map of Sussex. c. 1820.
- Royal banqueting room described, 91 *Gents Mag.*, pt. 1, 174. 1821.
- Account of consecration of Royal Chapel, 92 *Gents Mag.*, pt. 1, 79. Public works at : 268.
- Excursion to B. : with an account of the Royal Pavilion, a visit to Tunbridge Wells, &c., by J. EVANS, 12mo. 1821.
- Remarks on the Geology of the Cliffs at B. : *Annals of Philosophy, new ser.* 3, p. 183. 1821.
- Guardian (the) *jeu d'esprit*, printed at the time the *Guardian* was about to be published.
- Gleaner (the) vol I, 8vo. *Brighton*, 1822.
- (The Taylor of B. ) a new Ballad, words and music. 1822.
- Magazine, 2 vols, 8vo. 1822.
- Sermon on the Consecration of the Chapel : Pavilion, 8vo. 1822.
- Baxter's Stranger's Guide and Directory. 1822.
- Mahomed (Dr.,) Shampooing ; or benefits from the Indian Medicated Vapour Bath, East Cliff, Brighton, 8vo, portrait and plate. *Brighton*, 1822.
- Reprinted 1838.
- History of B. : with plate, &c., 12mo, 1824.
- Topographical sketches of B. : and its neighbourhood, by E. W. BRAYLEY, F.S.A., small 8vo., 12 plates. *London*, 1824.
- Kidd's picturesque pocket companion to B. : Worthing, Bognor, &c., plates, by G. W. BONNER, 18mo, pp. 160. *London n.d. about 1826.*
- Observations on the artificial mineral waters of Dr. Strüve, prepared at B. : with cases by Dr. KING. 1826.
- Select Sketches in B. : Lewes, and their environs, by J. BAXTER, oblong 24mo, many plates. 1827.
- And its environs, by J. WHITEMORE, 18mo, plates. *Brighton*, 1827.
- Notice of the rib of a whale having been found in the alluvium of B. : Cliffs, *Philos. Mag, New Series*, 4, p. 72. 1828.

- Bruce's History of: 12mo, map and plates. 1828.  
 Pocket companion to: Worthing, Bognor, &c., 12mo, numerous cuts. N.D.
- Particulars of a dreadful murder committed at B. : by a soldier.  
 A funeral sermon preached at St. Peter's, B., Oct. 3, 1830, on the death of Rev. Richard Brachen,<sup>4</sup> by Rev. H. M. Wagner, Vicar. 8vo. *Brewer, Brighton, 1830.*
- Facsimile of Ancient Drawing in the British Museum; attack of the French upon the Town of B., in 1545; with Description, by SIR H. ELLIS, 4to, *Archæo* (No. 119) 1831.
- Directory; containing an account of the Charitable Institutions, Bye Laws, &c., &c. 1832.
- As it is, 1831. Dedicated to King Wm. IV. 12mo., pp. 102. 2 plates and map of environs. N. D. Republished in subsequent years *E. Wallis, London.*
- Historical and Descriptive Account of the Coast of Sussex: BRIGHTON, Hastings, Worthing, St. Leonard's, &c., by J. D. PARRY, M.A., plates, 8vo. 1833.
- Descriptive Catalogue of Dr. Gideon Mantell's Museum of Geology and Comparative Anatomy at, 8vo. 1834.
- Holidays at B. : plates. 1834.
- Account of the fall of the Anthœum at.  
 103 *Gents Mag.*, pt 2, 268. 1833.
- Substance of three Sermons preached by George Faithful, in Mr. Kemp's chapel, Brighton, 8vo. *Ruddock, Brighton.*
- Panoramic View of the Devil's Dyke, a large representation of this popular visiting place, about 4 feet long, printed in tints, and folded and bound in a case.
- On the strata of a remarkable chalk formation in the vicinity of B, and Rottingdean, by J. F. DANIELL, F.R.S.  
 4, *Journ. of Science and Arts*, p. 227.
- Nash's Royal Pavilion, with its History, by BRAYLEY, 30 coloured plates. Imp. fol. 1838.
- Report of Mr. Gibbs on the several proposed Lines of Railway to, roy. 8vo, large plan. 1835.
- B. Railroad without a Tunnel, by CHARLES PEARSON, 8vo.
- Engineering Evidence of R. Stephenson, G. P. Bidder, Sir J. Rennie, and J. Locke, taken before the Committee of the House of Commons relating to the Railway, 8vo. pp. 454. 1836.
- Craft at B., a Series of 12 beautiful etchings, India proofs, by COOKE.
- A description of B., and the adjacent country, 12mo., *Bowen, Brighton.*

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Brachen was Curate of Brighton, and, with his brother-in-law, perished in

a snow storm when crossing the Alps, on 13th September.

- Description of the Chain Pier at B., with a wood-cut.  
*Mirror*, 6, p. 113.
- Remarks on the offices to the Pavilion, and on the Parish  
 Church, B., by an Architect. *Gents Mag.* 78, p. 127.
- Description of the Oriental Palace at B., plates.  
 48, *Monthly Mag.* p. 193.
- Description of the King's Stables at B., plate.  
 49, *European Mag.* p. 412.
- Description of the Font in B. church, with an engraving.  
 3, *Antiq. Report*, p. 185.
- An act for better lighting with Gas, B., Hove, Preston,  
 Aldrington, Portslade, Southwick, Kingston-by-Sea, New  
 Shoreham, Patching, Pyecombe, and Clayton, 2 Vic., c. 38,  
 1839.
- Proceedings of Commissioners in reference to the Palace  
 Grounds; Fleet's Brighton Fishery; Clark's Metrical  
 Enumeration of Churches in Brighton, with Erredge's  
 Nomenclature of Trades and Tradesmen.
- Gateway of Royal Palace at B., plate of.  
 16 *Gents Mag.*, N.S. 243, 1841.
- Clementson (Rev. W. K., Minister of the Gospel, Brighton)  
 Letters and Extracts from Letters, Inscription on Tomb, &c.,  
 8vo. *Brighton*, 1843.
- Discourses delivered at the Ordination, at North street Chapel,  
 April 5, 1832, by the Rev. Joseph Sortain, 12mo. 1832.
- An Essay. 22, *New Monthly Mag.*, new ser. p. 107.
- A Hand-book of B., with an account of the railroads, &c., &c.;  
 including a notice of Hove, Cliftonville, &c., numerous  
 illustrations. *Brighton Herald* office, 1857.
- Mineral Waters of B., by Dr. Franz. 12mo. 1842.
- B. and its Three Climates—Advice and warnings to Invalids  
 and Visitors, by Dr. Wigan. *Brighton*, 1845.
- Incorporation of, by an Old Inhabitant, 8vo.
- B. and its Sanative Resources, by DR. LEE, 12mo. cloth.  
 1850.
- Fleet's Handbook of B., Antiquities, Climate, Buildings, &c.  
 1854.
- Climate of Brighton, by W. KEBBELL, M.D., 8vo. 1859.
- Strangers' Guide to B. and its Vicinity, numerous cuts.  
*Saunders*, 1849.
- A Sketch of the Natural History of BRIGHTON and its  
 Environs, edited by Mrs. Merrifield, 8vo., map and cuts.  
*Brighton*, 1860.
- Bye-Laws relating to new streets, slaughter houses, prevention  
 of nuisances, removal of refuse, public bathing, hackney  
 carriages, in the borough of B. : 8vo, 1861-2.

- The road, the place, and the people, with ten humorous Illustrations. *London*, 1862.
- Weird of the Wentworths—A tale of the time of GEO. IV., by J. SCOTUS, 2 vols, 8vo, contains matters of local interest, scenes in B. : Preston, &c. 1862.
- Sermons preached by the Rev. E. W. Robertson. 1862.
- Its history from the earliest times to the present; old customs and pastimes, with account of many of the most celebrated residents and visitors, chronology of events, &c. &c., by J. A. ERREDGE.<sup>5</sup> 8vo, pp. 383. *Brighton, E. Lewis, Observer Office.* 1862.
- CHILTINGTON church, view of, 78 *Gents Mag.*, 673. 1808.
- CUCKFIELD, account and N.E. view of church, 78 *Gents Mag.*, 105. 1808.
- Account of Monument at: 83 *Gents Mag.*, pt. 2, 426. 1813.
- Account of the Free Grammar School, founded by Edward Flower, a citizen, and Merchant Taylor, of London, afterwards by W. Spicer, parson of Balcombe, in 1528-9. *Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools.* 1818.
- DANNY, account of, 76 *Gents Mag.*, 900.
- DICKER, The act for enclosing in Laughton, &c. 1813.
- DITCHLING—Papers printed for Allured Pincke and Lady Bergevenney, concerning their claim to estates at: and elsewhere in Sussex, fol., privately printed. 1730.
- Topographical account of: with S.W. views of the church, by W. HAMPER, 82 *Gents Mag.*, pt. 2, 105. 1812.
- KEYMER.—Private bill submitted for the Royal assent, concerning the enclosure of wastelands in: Balcombe and Worth, fol., privately printed. 1828.
- HOVE CHURCH, view of, 62 *Gents Mag.*, 105. 1792.
- Account of, 84 *Gents Mag.*, pt. 2, 424. 1814.
- Intended fishery at: 83 *Gents Mag.*, pt. 1, 523. 1813.
- HOATHLEY WEST.—Account of a singular stone among the rocks at: called Great upon Little, by THOMAS POWNALL, F.S.A., with engraving. *Arch.* VI. pp. 54-60. 1779.
- HURSTPERPOINT, a History of, by a native, a minor, 12mo, pp. 74. *Brighton*, 1838.
- Church, with the epitaphs of the Courthope family, and plate of the church and font, 76 *Gents Mag.*, p. 897.
- Topographical notices of: 75 *Gents Mag.*, 1112. 1805.
- Fisher's coloured plan of the village, mounted and folded in case. 1841.
- IFORD, account of, 97 *Gents Mag.*, pt. 1. 425. 1827.

<sup>5</sup> A very good history of the town, past and present.

- KINGSTON described, 84 *Gents Mag.*, pt. 2, 424. 1814.
- LEWES—Urim and Thummim, or the Clergie's Dignity and Duty, a discourse at L., Ap. 27, 1669, by M. CONNANT, Lewes, 4to. 1669.
- Warning to young men, or a man of blood, in an impartial relation of the horrid murder acted by Robert Brinkhurst on his friend and himself at L., 1679 12mo. 1680.
- A Poll taken by Thomas Friend and James Reeve, Constables of the Borough, on the 27th April. An exact state of the above-mentioned Poll in answer to this pamphlet printed for J. WILFORD. 1734.
- Priory and Castle. *See Buck's Views*, 1737.
- St. John's, Southover Church at, and Tomb of Gundred in 57 *Gents Mag.*, 380—1787.
- Seal of the Archdeaconry of, 59 *Gents Mag.*, 493—1789.
- Fugitive Pieces on Various Subjects, chiefly addressed to the "L. Journal," containing Essays, Tales, Fables, and Criticisms on Shakespeare, by RICHARD MICHELL, Curate of Friston, 2 vols. 12mo. *Lewes*, 1787.
- Excursion from L. to Eastbourne, with an account of some Shipwrecks near Beachy Head, 1790, 3 *Topog.* p. 364—386.
- Act for removing the Prescriptive Market of L., within the Precincts of the Town or Castle, to a more convenient place, 31 *Geo. III.*, c. 86. 1791.
- On continuing and improving the Navigation of the River Ouse from L. Bridge to Hammer Bridge and Cuckfield, and the Branch to Shortbridge, 30 *Geo. III.*, c. 52. 1790.
- Act for improving the Navigation of the River Ouse, between Newhaven Bridge and L. Bridge, and the Low Lands in Lewes and Laughton Levels, 31 *Geo. III.*, c. 76. 1791.
- History political and personal of the Boroughs of Great Britain. Lewes, vol. 3, pp. 45 to 51. *Edition*, 1792.
- Ancient and Modern History of L. and Brighthelmston, in which are compressed the most interesting Events of the County at large, under the Regnian, Roman, Saxon, and Norman Settlements, 8vo. pp. 560. By A. Dunvan. *Lewes*, printed for W. Lee. 1795.
- Reviewed. 66 *Gents Mag.*, 1100—1796.
- Sermon preached on occasion of laying the foundation stone of a Free Masons Hall for the use of the South Saxon Lodge in L., the 19th day of April, 1797, by JOSEPH FRANCIS FEARON, A.M., Prebendary of Chichester and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop. 1797.
- The Provincial Magazine, Original Essays, etc., 8vo. Articles by Rev. J. Douglas, G. A. Mantell, and others. *Lewes*, 1819.

- View of Monument of Sir Nicholas Pelham, at L. 95 *Gents Mag.*, p. 2, 215.
- The L. Library Society, a Poem by JOHN BUTTON. *Lewes*, 4to., 1804.
- Old Monument found at L. 75 *Gents Mag.*, p. 1167.
- Font in St. Ann's Church, view of, L. 97 *Gents Mag.*, pt. 1., 497.
- History and Antiquities of L. and its vicinity, by the Rev. T. W. HORSFIELD, with the Natural History of the District, by DR. MANTELL, 77 engravings and woodcuts and numerous Pedigrees, 2 vols., 4to. *Baxter, Lewes*, 1824-7.
- L. and Brighton, Environs, Baxter's Select Sketches, with Descriptions, oblong, 1827.
- Churches of St. Mary in foro, and St. Peter Westout, views of, in 1770. 95 *Gents Mag.*, pt. 1, 113, 1825.
- Oxenham's Funeral Sermon for MRS. VINALL, Lewes—A Whip for the Ass, and a Rod for the Fool's Back, by J. JENKINS, of L., 8vo.
- An Act for Improving the Road from L. to Polegate, from thence to Eastbourne, and from Polegate to Hailsham Common 59 Geo. III., c. 10. 1819.
- An Act for Improving the Roads from L. through Offham to Witch Cross, from L. through Uckfield to Witch Cross, and from L. to Burwash, 1 and 2 Geo. IV., c. 14. 1821.
- An Act for Rebuilding the Parish Church of All Saints, 45 Geo. III. 1805.
- An Act for Paving, Lighting, &c., the roads, &c., in the Borough of L., 46 Geo. III. 1806.
- Narrative of the Visit of William IV and Queen Adelaide to the ancient Borough of L., 22nd Oct., 1830, by GIDEON MANTELL, 4to., large paper, portraits of the King and Queen. 1831.

Also published in 8vo.

- The Barons' War, including the Battles of LEWES and Evesham, by W. H. BLAAUW, F.S.A., *numerous engravings* sm. 4to. *Baxter, Lewes*, 1844.
- Account of two Leaden Chests containing the Bones and inscribed with the names of William De Warren and his wife Gundrada, discovered in Lewes Priory, Oct., 1845, by W. H. BLAAUW, F.S.A., 4to. 1846.
- Discoveries at L. Priory, 24 *Gents Mag.*, N. S., 580 to 584. 1845
- A Hand-Book for L., Historical and Descriptive, *with notes of recent discoveries respecting Gundrada, the daughter of William the Conqueror, at the Priory*, in 1845-6 by M. A. LOWER, 12mo, *woodcuts*. *Lewes*, 1846.

- A Day's Ramble in and about the ancient town of L., by  
G. A. MANTELL, *woodcuts*, 12mo. 1846.
- Battle of L. and other Legends of St. Pancras Priory, L.,  
by ARTHUR LEE, 12mo. *Lewes*, 1847.
- Memoirs of JOHN PARRY, of L., by GUYER, of Ryde. 8vo.,  
1848.
- Hare's (Archdeacon) Charges to Clergy of L., at the Visita-  
tions in 1843-6, 8vo. 1846.
- Duty of the Church in Times of Trial, a Charge to the Clergy  
of the Archdeaconry of L., by the REV. J. C. HARE, 8vo.  
1848.
- Account of Castle, with a View. 83 *Univ. Mag.*, p. 137.  
Also 3 *Topog.*, p. 97.
- Baxter's Guide to L. and its Neighbourhood, 12mo., woodcuts.  
*Lewes*, 1852.
- The L. Riot—its Causes and Consequences—a Letter to the  
Bishop of Chichester—by J. M. NEALE, 12mo., 4th Edition.  
*London*, 1857.
- Show me Thy Glory: A Sermon preached at the Old Chapel,  
Cliffe, L., by REV. J. L. DUNLOP, Pastor, 12mo. 1859.
- NEWHAVEN.—Act for Building a Bridge over the River Ouse at  
Newhaven, with names of the Trustees, etc., 24 Geo. III.  
1784.
- Act for Improving and Extending the Navigation of the River  
Ouse from L. Bridge to Hammer Bridge, in the parish of  
Cuckfield; and also a branch of the said River to Short  
Bridge, in the parish of Fletching, 30 George III. 1790.
- Act for Improving the Navigation of the River Ouse, between  
Newhaven Bridge and L. Bridge, 31 Geo. III. 1791.
- PLUMPTON.—Act for the Sale of an Undivided fourth part of the  
Manor of, and certain Lands and Hereditaments, the Estate  
of Elizabeth Shore and her daughters, 9 Geo. II., c. 112. 1736.
- POYNINGS.—Slab at Church described. 24 *Gents Mag.* N.S., 260.  
Account of Church with N.E. and N.W. View; also the Castle.  
80 *Gents Mag.*, 1, 513.
- History of P. Church by the REV. SAMUEL HOLLAND, 4to. 1844.
- PRESTON.—Observations on the Village of, with views of the  
Church. 74 *Gents Mag.*, 813, 1804.
- Account of a Fresco Painting, representing the murder of  
Thos. à Becket, discovered in 1830 on the east wall of the  
Nave of the Church, by the REV. CHARLES TOWNSHEND, with  
2 col. plates, 23 *Arch.*, p. 309—316. 1831.
- Life, Trial, and Confession of J. W. Holloway, for the murder  
of Celia Hamilton, in the Lovers' Walk, at P., near Brighton,  
8vo., 2 vols. 1832.



- ROTTINGDEAN.—Account of the Village of, with a S. View of Church. 71 *Gents Mag.*, p. 1081.
- SLAUGHAM.—Account of the Funeral of Mrs. Knowles. 75 *Gents Mag.*, 292—1805.
- SOUTHOVER.—Tomb of Gundrada in the Church of St. John, with Engraving. 56 *Gents Mag.*, p. 380.
- Old House at, view of, supposed residence of Ann of Cleves, also, The Church with View and Description. 94 *Gents Mag.*, part 2, p. 497.
- Account of the Free Grammar School, S., founded by MRS. AGNES MORLEY, of Hamsey, in 1512, transferred to Lewes from Southover about 1714. *Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools*, 1818.
- STANMER.—Church Inscriptions in 1 *Topog. Miscell.*, 44.
- STREET.—Church described with Monumental Inscriptions, and plate of Church and Font. 74 *Gents Mag.*, 1181, 1804.
- SOUTH DOWNS.—Antiquities discovered in Pits on the, *Gents Mag.*, 1768, p. 284, and vol. 35 to 525.
- Antiquities on the South Downs in the *Gents Mag.* for 1763, p. 396.
- SWANBOROW.—Account of an Extraordinary Effect of Lightning on a Bullock in Sundry Letters from JAMES LAMBERT, landscape painter, and WM. GREEN, Esq, of Lewes, 1774. *Phil. Trans.*, 64 & 66, p. 493—503.
- TILGATE FOREST.—Report of the British Settlement at T., for the self-support and reform of the Criminal Poor, 8vo., 1795.
- Remarks on Geological Position of Strata in, by GIDEON MANTELL, Esq., F.R.S. *Jameson's Edin New Phil. Journ.*, 1826, p. 262.
- Geology of, by GIDEON MANTELL, plates 4to. 1827.
- Paper on the Bones of Birds in the Strata of T., by GIDEON MANTELL, with a plate, 8vo.
- WESTMESTON.—Topographical Notes from Church, by WM. HAMPER, with N.E. View. 78 *Gents Mag.*, p. 673, 1808.
- WOOLSTONBURY.—Hill, Camp, and Plan of, 76 *Gents Mag.*, 897, 1806.
- Woolsonbury Nymphs; a Poem inscribed to Miss Danæ, 12m., *Brighton*, 1825.
- WORTH.—Representation of the Font, by J. A. REPTON, F.S.A. 16 *Arch.*, p. 336.

*Pevensey Rape.*

- ALCISTON.—Memorials in Church Yard. 1 *Topog. Miscell.* 39.
- ALFRISTON.—Antiquities, Cross, and Sculpture found at A., with wood cuts. 37 *Gents Mag.* 444.

- Account of the Etchingam family settled at A. 38 *Gents Mag.* 284—1767.
- Inscriptions in Church. 1 *Topog. Miscell.* 22.
- ARLINGTON OR ERLINGTON.—Epitaphs in Church, 1 *Topog. Miscell.* 43.
- BROYLE.—An Act for inclosing Broyle Park in the Manor of Ringmer. 1767.
- BUCKSTEAD.—Firebrand plucked out of the burning, by BENJAMIN PICKERING, an old Puritan of Buckstead, a discourse to the Long Parliament, 4to. 1645.
- Demi Brass of Britellus Avenal in B. Church, c. 1375.
- Monumental Brasses and Slabs, 1847.
- Wood-cut portrait of George Watson, the Sussex Calculator, born at B., in 1785, Hone's Table Book, 2, p. 577.
- CHIDDINGLY.—A few particulars relating to Chiddingly Place, with wood-cut. 97 *Gents Mag.*, pt. 1, 497—1827.
- CLIFFE.—St Thomas in the, Inscription in Church to the Baldys. 1 *Top. Misc.*, p. 33-4.
- DENTON.—Church, View of Font. 97 *Gents Mag.*, pt. 1, 497.
- Village and Church, Inscriptions in 1 *Topog. Misc.* 50.
- EASTBOURNE.—In the Philosophical Transactions is an account of antiquities discovered at E., in a letter from DR. JOHN TABOR. No. 351—1717.
- Mansion and Lands of BECKINGTON, in the parishes of Friston, Eastdean, Eastbourne, Willingdon, Westham, Hailsham, Folkington, etc., privately printed statements heard at the Ho. of Lords. 1726.
- E., being a descriptive account of that Village in the County of Sussex and its environs, by J. ROYER, with a map of the County, p. 1; Beachy Head, p. 20; and Newhaven Bridge, p. 36; 12mo., pp. 154. *London*, 1787.
- Church Inscriptions in; Gildridge Chapel, E., inscriptions in 1 *Topog. Mis.*, 53 & 56.
- EAST GRINSTEAD.—An Act for settling the Estate of Wm. Lord Abergavenny, 17 Geo. II., c. 13, priv. 1732.
- An Act for confirming mortgage of John Newnham's Estate in East G., Hartfield, and Maresfield, 25 Geo. III., c. 19. 1785.
- An Act for Rebuilding and Restoring the Parish Church, 30 Geo. III. 1790.
- History, Political and Personal, of the Boroughs of Great Britain, vol. 3, pp. 69 to 71. *Ed.*, 1792.
- An Act for vesting the fee simple of part of Lavertye Manor and Estates in East G. and Hartfield, in John Trayton Fuller, 33 Geo. III., c. 54. 1793.

Account of the Free Grammar School, founded by ROBERT PAYNE, Esq., Newick, by Will, dated 16th August, 1708.

Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools 1818.

Statement of the late proceedings by the Bishop of Chichester against the Warden of Sackville College, EAST GRINSTEAD.

8vo *Privately Printed*.

ERIDGE GREEN.—Notice of an Ancient Mortar, said to have been the first made in England, 10 *Arch*: p. 472, *plate*. 1768.

Park, Coloured Engraving from a Sketch by HEWETSON.

*Ackerman's Repos.*, May 1827.

Castle, the Seat of the Earl of Abergavenny, fol.

FIRLE, OR WEST FIRLE.—Church, Inscriptions in,

1 *Topog. Miscell.*, 37.

Church, Notes of, 84 *Gents Mag.*, pt. 2, 216—1814.

FLETCHING.—Church Notes, with View of Ch: and Mausoleum of Edw. Gibbon, the Historian. 75 *Gents Mag.*, p. 601—1805.

Figures on a Tomb in the South Transept. *Ant: Reper*: 3, p. 186.

Church, View of, and Mausoleum there. 75 *Gents Mag.*, 601.

Brass of Sir Roger Dalyngrugge and Lady, <sup>6</sup> c. 1395.

FOLKINGTON.—The Seat of Sir William Thomas, old print of, 2ft. sq. 1709.

Church, Inscriptions in, 1 *Topog. Miscell.*, 19.

FRISTON.—Fugitive pieces on various subjects, published originally in the Lewes Journal, interspersed with Poetry, by the REV.

R. MICHELL, curate of FRISTON, 2 vols., 12 mo. *Lewes*, 1787.

Church, Inscriptions in, 1 *Topog. Mis.*, 4.

GLYNDE.—The Seat of Lord Hampden in 1791.

*Topog. Miscellanies*.

Church, Inscriptions in, 1 *Topog. Misc.*, 28.

Extracts from Parish Register regarding the rebuilding the

Church at, *id.* 24.

GLYNDE.—Pedigree of the Walleys and Morleys of, *id.* 25.

GLYNDE BOURNE. *id.* 3.

Pedigree of Hay of, *id.* 27.

Memoir of John Ellman, of Glynde, by F. P. WALESBY, royal

8vo., portrait. *Lewes*, 1847.

HELLINGLY.—Account of Moated Manor House of Horselunges.

23 *Gents Mag.*, NS. 271—1845.

HANOVER HALL on the top of Crowborough, with a plate.

65 *Gents Mag.*, p. 201. (Since removed to Seaford.)

JEVINGTON.—Church, Inscriptions in, List of Rectors of from 1576 to 1781.

1 *Topog. Misc.*, 10—13.

<sup>6</sup> Monumental Brasses by Boutell. His wife's name was *Alice*, Rot. æ. 36, Edw. III., 1362, m. 17. Sir Roger was executor of Joan Lady Cobham, 1370. See Surrey Arch. Coll., II, p. 183, and Suss.

Arch. Coll. ix, 287. Sir Roger L. purchased of John Worth all his land in Fletching, Maresfield, and Horsted Keynes, Rot. æ. 48, Edw. III., p. 1, m. 12.

- LAUGHTON.—Church, Inscriptions in, 1 *Topog. Misc.*, 30.  
 An Act for enclosing Lands called the Dicker, in the Manor of,  
 53 *Geo. III.*, c. 58, 1813.
- HORSTED KEYNES.—Cross-legged Effigy at, with some Remarks  
 on early Effigies of diminutive form. Signed *W.S.W.*  
 3 *Arch. Jour.*, p. 234.
- HORSTED LITTLE.—Church, Inscriptions in, 1 *Topog. Misc.*, 35.  
 View of Church, Font, and Inscriptions in,  
 79 *Gents. Mag.*, 112—1809.
- LINDFIELD.—Account of the Plans pursued on Gravely Estate, in  
 LINDFIELD, 8vo. 1833.  
 An Act for Improving the Roads from Hodges to Beadle's Hill  
 and Cuckfield to LINDFIELD, and from Crawley Road to  
 Horsham, and from Swingate to Shower Green. 1813.  
 Church Inscriptions. 24 *Gents Mag. NS.*, 260—1845.  
 Font, by J. A. REPTON, F.S.A. 16 *Arch.*, p. 336.  
 Some Account of Anne Crowley, Quakeress, of LINDFIELD, 8vo.  
*Lindfield*, 1842.
- MALLING SOUTH.—Inscriptions in Church. 1 *Topog. Misc.*, p. 33.
- MARESFIELD.—An Act for confirming a Mortgage, by JOHN  
 NEWNHAM, ESQ., of part of his settled Estates in Sussex, 25  
*Geo. III.* 1785.  
 A Narrative of the circumstances which caused and attended  
 the Trial of the Rev. R. Bingham, B.A., written by himself,  
 8vo. 1811.  
 Before the Lord Chief Baron, at Horsham, 26th March, 1811.
- Report of the Trial of the Rev. Robert Bingham, curate of  
 Maresfield, on a charge of sending an Incendiary Letter and  
 setting fire to his dwellinghouse, 8vo. 7 1811.
- MAYFIELD.—Maynard (Jno., old Puritan of Mayfield), Political  
 Discourse before the famous "Long Parliament," 4to. 1645.  
 A Sermon preached at the Funeral of John Baker, of Mayfield,  
 Esq., Octb. 15, 1688, by ROBERT PEAKE, London, 1689, 4to.  
 Observations on the Palace of, in a Letter from MR. DENNE,  
 1 *Bibl. Topog. Brit.*, p. 200 to 212, 3 plates.
- PEVENSEY.—The Usages and Customs of the town, port, and lege  
 of PEVENSEY, 30 Ed. III.  
 In the Ashm. Mus., Oxford, No. 78, *Dugdale Coll.*
- Castle N. and S. See *Buck's Views*, 1737.  
 View of Castle Ruins. 75 *Gents Mag.* 697—1805.  
 Church Inscriptions. 1 *Topog. Misc.* 63, 1792.  
 Remains of trees. 84 *Gents Mag.*, pt. 2, 128—1814.  
 Also *ib.* 38, N.S. 130. 1852.
- Reports of the Commissioners on the Subject of Harbours of  
 Refuge, pp. 9 and 70, *fol. London*, 1845.

<sup>7</sup> See xiv. *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, Maresfield, p. 166.

- Chronicles of, with Notices Biographical, Topographical, and Antiquarian, by M. A. LOWER, pp. 56, 12mo. cuts, 2nd Ed., 1863. *Lewes*, 1846.
- Wanderings of an Antiquary, chiefly on the traces of the Romans in Britain, by T. WRIGHT, F.S.A., 147, 8vo. *London*, 1854,
- Excavations at, Report on, by CHARLES ROACH SMITH *Privately Printed* 4to, *London*, 1858.
- RINGMER.—Account of 4 *Topog.*, pp. 281-300.
- ROTHERFIELD.—Bequest of Wheat, by Sir H. FERMORE. *Edwards' Old English Customs*, p. 28.
- An Act for Explanation of former Act made in the 43 year of the Reign of the late Queen Eliz: entitled an Act for the enabling of Edward Neville, of Berling, and Sir Henry Neville, Kt., his son and heir apparent, to dispose of certain Copyhold Lands, parcel of the Manor of Rotherfield, &c., 2 James 1, c. 35. 1604.
- SEAFORD.—Church, Inscriptions in, 1 *Topog. Misc.*, 50.
- History of, see Boroughs of Great Britain, and the Cinque Ports. vol. 3, pp. 97 to 148.
- Essays and Sketches of Character, by the late RICHARD AYTON, Esq., 1 vol., 8vo., 1825, containing Sketches of "Old Martin" and "hunting," on the Downs near Seaford: "A Shipwreck" of the De Jonge Nicholaas, at Birling Gap; and "Sea Roamers—Old Johnny Wolgar."
- SHEFFIELD PLACE, formerly the seat of the Lords Delawar, now of Ld. Sheffield, 3 *Antiq. Reper*: p. 181.
- Gateway to, 75 *Gents. Mag.*, 601.
- TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—The Queen's Wells, that is a Treatise of the Nature and Vertues of Tunbridge Water, together with an enumeration of the chiefest diseases, which it is good for, and against which it may be used, and the manner and order of taking it, by LODOWICK ROWZEE, Dr. of Physic., practising at Ashford, in Kent, pp. 86, 12mo., with old View of the Wells inserted. *London*, 1636.
- Reprinted in 1656 and again in 1671; also in vol. 8. *Harl. Mis.*
- A Forest of Varieties in three parts, by DUDLEY LORD NORTH, fol. 1645.
- T.; or, a Daie's Courtship, a Comedy, acted at the Duke's Theatre (by MR RAWLINS), 4to. *London*, 1678.
- TUNBRIDGE WALKS; or, the Yeoman of KENT, a Comedy (by THOMAS BAKER) 4to. *London*, 1703.
- Fax Fonte Accensa—Fire out of Water; or, an Endeavour to Kindle Devotion from the consideration of the Fountains God hath made, designed for the benefit of those who use the Waters of T. W., &c., by ANT. WALKER, D.D., 12mo. *London*, 1684.

- TUNBRIDGIALIA, 8vo. *London*, 1686.  
 A Philosophical and Medicinal Essay on the Waters of T. written to a person of Honour, by PAT. MADAN, M.D., 4to. *London*, 1687.  
 Reprinted vol. 1 of the *Harl. Mis.*
- Mr. PERKIN's Letter to Mr. Cornwell and other Ministers at T. W., who denied him the use of the Pulpit there, and have not answered the Letter as desired, 4to., pp. 8. At the end are two short Latin Poems, "ad Fontes Tunbridgienses," written in 1697, by JOSEPH PERKINS. *London*—
- Metellus his Dialogues, containing a Relation of a Journey to T. W., also a description of the Place in verse, by JOHN LEWKENOR, of Christ Church in Oxford, 12mo. *London*, 1693.
- Æsop at T., 8vo. *London*, 1698.
- Æsop returned from T., 8vo. *London*, 1698.
- A Rod for T. Beaus, bundled up at the request of the T. Ladies, to jerk Fools into more Wit and Clowns into more Manners, a Burlesque Poem, 4to., pp. 8. *London*, 1701.
- God's Blessings on the Use of Mineral Waters; a Sermon preached at the Chapel of T. W., Sept. 6, 1702, by WILLIAM NICHOLAS, D.D., 4to. 1702.
- TUNBRIDGIALIA; or the Pleasures of T., a Poem in Latin, and English Heroic Verse, by PETER CAUSTON, 4to. *Mount Sion*, 1705.
- The Latin Text was again printed in 8vo. *London*, 1709.
- Bumography; or a Touch at the Lady's Tails, being a Lam-poon privately dispersed at T. W., 8vo. *London*, 1707.
- The T. Miscellany, by Sir CHARLES HANBURY WILLIAMS, two parts, 8vo. *London*, 1713.
- A Sermon preached at the Opening of the New Chapel at T. W., Aug. 1, 1720, being the day of his Majesty's happy accession to the Throne, by JOHN ARCHER, M.D., 8vo., pp. 54. *London*, 1720.
- T.; or, a Directory for the Drinking of those Waters, by LEWIS ROUSE, M.D., 8vo, pp. 54. *London*, 1725.
- Tunbridgiale, a Poem, being a Description of T. in a Letter to a Friend at London, by the author of "My time, O ye muses" (DR. BYROM), 4to. *London*, 1726.
- TUNBRIDGIALIA; or, TUNBRIDGE Miscellanies for the year 1730, 8vo., pp. 66. *London*, 1730.
- A Funeral Sermon on Occasion of the Death of the Rev. Mr. JOHN ARCHER, who died Sept. 30, by BENJAMIN MILLS, 8vo., pp. 34. *London*, 1733.
- A Satyr on the New T. W., being a Poetical Description of the Company's Behaviour there to each other, 8vo. *London*, 1733.
- A Survey of T. W. and all places of note within a mile of the Chapel, by JOHN BOWRA. 1738.

- TUNBRIDGIALIA; or, T. Miscellanies for 1712 -19 -22-37 -  
38 and 1739, 8vo. 1740.
- Advice to N. L. (OGAN), the Fan Painter of T., 8vo. 1748.
- An answer to the advice to Mr. N. L., the Dwarf Fan Painter,  
at T. W., 8vo. 1748.
- The History of, by Thos. Benge Burr, 8vo, pp. 330 (Coffee  
Houses "at the Wells," Odd Character, Anecdotes, with  
much Curious Local Information).<sup>8</sup> *Tunbridge Wells*, 1766.
- T. Epistles, from Lady Margaret to the Countess of B ———,  
4to. *London*, 1767.
- A general account of T. W. and its Environs, historical and de-  
scriptive, 12 mo. pp. 54. *London*, 1771.
- Funeral Sermon, preached at T. W., Dec. 23, 1770, occasioned  
by the death of Mrs. SARAH JEFFERY, relict of Mr. Richard  
Jeffery, of Mount Sion, who died on the 15th of the same  
month in the 80th year of her age, and which, on the 8th  
day following, was preached at Lewes, in Sussex, with some  
addition at the funeral of Miss Anne Johnston, daughter of  
the Rev. Ebenezer Johnston, Unitarian Minister there, who  
died on the 25th of the same month, in the 19th year of her  
age, by WILLIAM JOHNSTON, M.A., 8vo. *London*, 1771.
- Treatise on the Use and Abuse of Mineral Waters; also Rules  
necessary to be observed by Invalids who visit the Chaly-  
beate Springs of the Old and New T. W., by HUGH SMITH,  
M.D., 8vo. *London*, 1776.
- A Rural Ramble through T. W. to Brighthelmstone, by G.  
S. CAREY, 12mo. 1771.
- The T. W. Guide, or an Account of the Ancient and present state  
of that place, 12mo., plates. 1780.
- A Treatise on the Waters at T. W., by — BABINGTON, 8vo 1792.
- The T. W. Guide; or, an Account of the Ancient and present  
State (reprinted), 8vo. *Tonbridge Wells*, J. Sprange, 1797.
- The Directory of the Ancient and present State of T. W., its  
Amusements and Regulations, &c. 1808.
- T. W. and its neighbourhood, illustrated by a series of Etchings  
and Historical Descriptions, by PAUL AMSINCK, royal 4to.
- Pl. 190, with thirty one plates and twelve vignettes, from draw-  
ings by the Author, etched by Letitia Byrne. *London*, 1810.
- Flora Tonbridgensis; or, a Catalogue of Plants growing wild in  
the Neighbourhood of T. W., arranged according to the  
Linnaean System from Sir J E. Smith's Flora Britannica, by  
T. F. FORSTER, F.L.S., &c., post 8vo. *London*, 1816.
- Account of the Ancient and present State of T.W. illustrated,  
12mo. 1811.

<sup>8</sup> The author was a native of the place, and journeyman to Mr. George Hawkins, Bookseller, of London.—Gough.

- An Analysis of the Mineral Water of T. W., by CHARLES SCUDAMORE, M.D., to which are annexed some observations on the Water with which T. W. is chiefly supplied for domestic purposes, by THOMAS THOMSON, M.D., 8vo., pp. 64.  
London, 1816.
- T., a Descriptive Poem and other Miscellaneous Pieces, 12mo., pp. 79.  
London, 1817.
- A Chemical and Medical Report of the Properties of the Mineral Waters of Buxton, T. W., &c., by CHARLES SCUDAMORE, Sir, M.D., 8vo., pp. 274.  
London, 1820.
- A Map of the Environs of T. W., within twelve miles 1820.  
Guide; or an Account of the Ancient and present State of that Place, 12mo., Fourth Edition.  
With five plates; also fifteen wood-cuts. Frequently reprinted.  
Tunbridge Wells, J. Clifford, 1825.
- Descriptive Sketches of T. W., and the Calverley Estate, with brief Notices of the Picturesque Scenery, Seats, and Antiquities in the vicinity, by JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A., 8vo.  
London, 1832.
- A Picturesque Guide to T. W., 18mo. London, W. Kidd, 1833.
- A List of Rare Plants found in neighbourhood of T. W., pp. 16, 12mo.
- Flora of T. W., by EDWARD JENNER, coloured front, 12mo.
- Waters at T. W.—Scudamore's Analysis of the Waters of T. W.  
—Rouse's Directory for Drinking the Waters of T. W.
- Medical Topography of, the Beneficial Influence of its Soil, Climate, &c., in restoring health, by R. H. POWELL, M.D., maps, 8vo. 1846
- Colbran's Hand-book and Visitors' Guide to T. W. and its Neighbourhood, 12mo., pp. 148. 1855.
- UCKFIELD.—Act for Amending the Road leading from Union Point to Langney Bridge, Westham. 1745.  
View and Description of Rocks.  
94 *Gents Mag.*, pt. 2, 593—1824.
- WITHYHAM—Historical Notices of the Parish of, with description of the Church and Sackville Chapel, by Hon. and Rev. REGINALD SACKVILLE-WEST, 4to. *J. R. Smith, London*, 1857.  
Sepulchral Memorials of the Sackville Family at WITHYHAM.  
3 *Coll. Top. and Geneal.* 295.
- WILMINGTON.—Priory View and Account of, Lists of Vicars of from 1542 to 1792.<sup>9</sup> 1 *Topog. Misc.*, 21—22.

<sup>9</sup> My acknowledgements are eminently due to Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., F.S.A., for the loan of his MSS. list; as also to my friend Mr. W. D. Cooper, F.S.A., for many

corrections and errigenda; and the Tunbridge Wells list has been much augmented by recourse to Mr. J. Russell Smith's valuable BIBLIOTHECA CANTIANA.



## NOTES AND QUERIES.

---

### CONTENTS.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Ancient Mansions, and their Remains in Sussex.       | 7. Leathern Bottles and Drinking Mugs.       |
| 2. Warbleton Priory.                                    | 8. Paucity of High Roads in Sussex, in 1731. |
| 3. Priory of St. Martin in the Wood.                    | 9. Storm of November 26th, 1703.             |
| 4. Small Brass or Copper Implements found at Singleton. | 10. Roman Remains at Eastbourne.             |
| 5. Medal found at Singleton.                            | 11. Local Tokens.                            |
| 6. The Frewen Manuscripts.                              | 12. Mountfield Treasure Trove.               |
|   | 13. Poynings.                                |
- 

#### 1. *Ancient Mansions, and their Remains, in Sussex—Hangleton Place.*

The design of this note is to call the attention of the Members of the Sussex Archæological Society to these Mansions, which are still to be found in some of the "nooks and corners" of the County; and which, from the circumstances of their being in some instances occupied as farm-houses, and in others by the labouring class, and of many of them being remotely situated from any much-frequented public road, are now but little known; but which nevertheless were, in days long gone by, mansions of considerable importance, and the residences either of

"Some belted Knights, or Barons bold,  
Or men of high degree."

As instances of this kind of reduced house I may refer to Moor, near Petworth, the ancient seat of the Dawtreys; Greatham house, near Pulborough, the ancient residence of the Mills, Baronets; Old Place, in Pulborough, the ancient seat of the Apsleys; Chesworth, near Horsham, one of the residences of the Braoses, Lords of Bramber, and afterwards of the Dukes of Norfolk; New Place, in Angmering, the ancient residence of the Palmers; Hangleton house, near Brighton, the ancient seat of the

Bellinghams; Albourne place, near Hurst-Pierpoint, the residence of Archbishop Juxon; Street place, near Lewes, the ancient seat of the Dobells; Broadhurst, in Horsted Keynes, the ancient residence of the Lewknors, and of Robert Leighton, Archbishop of Glasgow; Isfield place, near Uckfield, the ancient seat of the Shirleys; Halland house, in Eastthotly, one of the residences of the Pelhams, Dukes of Newcastle; Laughton place, the earlier abode of the Pelhams; Friston Place, near Eastbourne, the ancient residence of the Selwyns; Posingworth and Horeham, both in Waldron, the former the ancient place of the Offleys, and the latter of the Dykes; Borzell, in Ticehurst, the seat of the Roberts family; and Pashley, also in Ticehurst, the former seat of the Mays; Haremare, in Etchingam, the seat of the Temples, and the Busbridges, and the Lades; and Brede Place, at the extremity of the County, the ancient seat of the Oxenbridges; these, and many more that might be mentioned, have all of them fallen from their pristine greatness; and been shorn of many of those characteristics, which originally constituted their claim to rank as Sussex mansions; still, if examined, they will be found to retain points of Archaeological interest deserving the attention of the Sussex Antiquary; and which it is his duty to strive to rescue from the destruction which must otherwise happen to them, either from the corroding hand of time or from the not less devastating operations of the so-called modern improver.

Several of these have been already noticed in our Volumes, but still there is a fertile field open to exercise the activity of the members of our society, each in the locality, or its immediate neighbourhood, in which he may happen to reside; for there is scarcely a parish in the county, certainly not one of the larger parishes, in which a house of this kind, or the remains of such a house, is not to be found; the archaeological history and features of which are worthy of being rescued from the oblivion which otherwise awaits them. These houses, it should be observed, will not always force themselves upon our notice by any peculiarity observable in their external appearances. So far is this from being the case, that it happened in the course of last year to the contributor of this note, upon his entering one of the most unpromising and unpretending houses, as far as outward circumstances were concerned, in the Weald of Sussex, then occupied as a farm-house, that, much to his astonishment, he found the walls of the principal ground-floor rooms oak-panelled, and their ceiling-beams, which were of solid oak and very substantial, beautifully moulded; and upon his going up-stairs, he not only found the bedrooms similarly panelled, but on some of the panels were illuminated passages of scripture in Gothic characters; plainly shewing, that, when built, the house must have been designed for a very different class of residence from that to which it now belongs. Of its previous history he was not able, at the time, to learn anything; but he has since been able to obtain some clue to it.

The energetic and active Archaeologist then need not in this county go far from his own door to find a subject on which profitably to employ his time and pen. And though it may not supply him with matter enough for a long article, he need not be deterred from pursuing his investigation and enquiry on this account; for its description and history, however short,

may be made an interesting and valuable addition to this, the Note and Query department of our annual Volume, and he will thus be fulfilling one of its legitimate objects.

As an illustration of his meaning, and as an exemplification of the plan which he has ventured to suggest to some of the heretofore non-contributing members of our Society, the writer will now proceed to give a brief account of the remains of one of these quondam Sussex Mansions, with which he is well acquainted, and which he has included in his list of those now humbly soliciting our attention and research as Archæologists; he alludes to HANGLETON HOUSE.

This house will be found situated in a valley of the South Downs, about one mile to the north of the village of Portslade, and contiguous to the important Roman Via, which ran from the Portus Adurni (?) (Aldrington) in a northerly direction, across these Downs; a site of this low kind being in accordance with the comfort-seeking notions and habits of our ancestors; who, in selecting a spot on which to erect a residence, generally regarded the shelter it afforded from the boisterous winds and storms, to which the Sussex Coast is subject, more than the charms of a varied and extensive prospect; an advantage to which the lofty and wide spreading elm trees by which such houses were for the most part thickly surrounded must have greatly contributed; some fine specimens of which are still to be seen about Hangleton House. The mullioned windows and massive chimneys of this house, where they have been allowed to remain unaltered, clearly indicate its style to be that prevalent in the reign of Elizabeth. That it was once much larger than it now is, may be inferred from the present external appearance of this house; and from the foundation walls which are to be extensively traced to the westward of it. Without more buildings, indeed, than now exist, the structure would be incomplete as an Elizabethan house. For a century and a half, if not more, this house has been reduced to its present state, and occupied as a farm house. But though this is the case, it was, as I have already stated, the principal residence of a well-known and somewhat distinguished bygone family named *Bellingham*, whose armoial bearings, viz:—3 Bugle-horns, Sa., garnished, Or, the crest being a demi-stag, salient, Ar., attired, Or. between 2 rosebranches, each bearing a rose, ppr.—are still displayed on the ornamentally-embossed ceiling of a room which must have been the state-room of the original house, but which is now divided into two rooms. This room has been considered by some to have been the Chapel of the Bellingham residence. The writer, however, has never been able to discover anything in or about it to lead to such a conclusion. The initial letters R. B. are stated to have been carved on the mantel-piece of this room; but as they are not now to be found, the mantel-piece so inscribed might have been removed when the room was altered to its present state. These letters would seem to imply that the house was built by Richard Bellingham, who was Lord of the Manor of Hangleton in the latter part of the sixteenth century. No date is to be discovered anywhere about the house tending to show the exact year of its erection. The rooms of the present house are spacious; and at one end of the kitchen is an arched screen, over which are three oaken panels, on which are carved the ten Commandments, in the ancient and

peculiar orthography of the period; a mode of keeping alive in the recollection of the servants and dependents of a great man their duty to God and their neighbour, not, I expect, to be paralleled in any other Sussex mansion. And beneath them is the following quaint admonitory distich, in which it will be observed that the letter E is, curiously enough, the only vowel made use of.

“ Persevere ye perfect Men,  
Ever keep these Precepts ten.”

One word in conclusion on the church of Hangleton, which is about half a mile from the House, on the high grounds to the north-east of it; thus differing from the generality of Manor Houses in the County, which have the churches of the parishes in which they are situated very near to them. It is a rude structure, and judging from its size, the population must have been much larger at the time it was erected than now. From the narrow and round-headed form of its most ancient window and doorcases, Hussey considers its style to be decidedly Norman.

The Dowager-Countess of Plymouth is the principal land-owner in the parish of Hangleton, and the patroness of the benefice.

The Rev. Henry Hoper, the late incumbent, had in his possession three Celts, which were found in digging flints on the high ground near to the church.

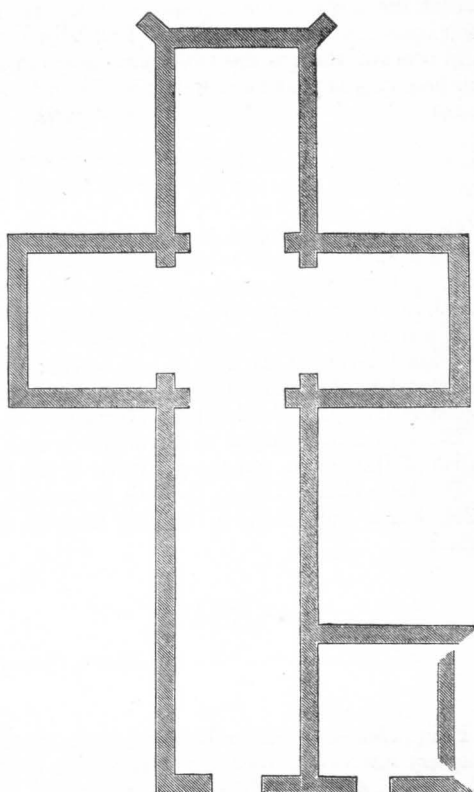
D. R.

## 2. Warbleton Priory.

I am indebted to Major Robert Luard, of the Mote, Ightham, Kent, for two very interesting drawings,—one of the ground-plan of the Church of this Priory, and the other of the portion of a sepulchral slab now at Mr. Darby's at Markly, but belonging to the same Priory—from which the illustrations of this note are taken.

With regard to the Church, I stated in my account of this Priory, given in Vol: xiii, p. 161, that I considered its length to have been about thirty-eight feet only. In this, however, Major Luard has clearly shown that I am mistaken. In the visit which I, in company with Mr. M. A. Lower, made to the Priory in 1861, I had no other means of judging of its dimensions, than by the fragments of its walls which I found here and there appearing above the surface of the soil. And as the Priory was not large, I was not prepared to find its church differing in size from those of other small Sussex convents. Major Luard's visit of inspection was made under more favourable circumstances. He was staying with Mr. Darby, during the summer of last year and availed himself of that opportunity of examining the remains of the Priory; as the weather had been for some weeks dry, he was able to trace very distinctly the form and size of this Church, by the parched and discoloured state of the turf immediately over the foundation walls. He was thus enabled to discover that it was a cruciform

structure and that what I supposed to have been the entire church was nothing more than the chancel end. And in this opinion he was confirmed by some spade examinations which he at the same time made at different parts of the site. Instead of the small church which I had imagined it to have been, it was found to be 130 feet in length, by 20 feet in width; and to have had north and south transepts, each 20 feet square. The exact length of the nave could not very well be made out, owing to the intervention of a stone track running across it at the western end, in front of the present stables, which have, as I have shewn in my history of the Priory, the appearance of having been a part of the original Priory buildings. On this account Major Luard was only able to trace the length of this

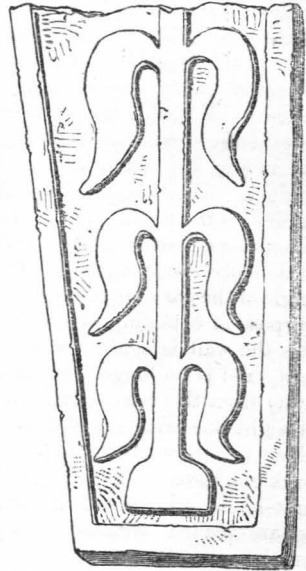


part of the monastic church to this track, at which point, as will be seen by the above plan, a wall was discovered going off at right angles to its southern wall, and parallel with the stables. Calculating the total length of the nave to have been about one-third more than that of the chancel, it would then be 17 feet longer than is shown in Major Luard's plan, and the proportions of the different parts of this church must have been as follows:—

Length of the chancel	-	-	-	47 feet.
Do. of the nave	-	-	-	63 do.
Do. of the space between the chancel and nave, the walls and arches of which probably supported a lofty tower	-	-	-	20 do.
Total length of the Church	-	-	-	<u>130</u> do.

The Church was, as I have already stated, of the uniform width of 20 feet; and the thickness of the outside walls was 3 feet. A further examination of the space enclosed within the foundation walls of this unusually large monastic church might possibly lead to some interesting and important archæological discoveries.

The sepulchral slab, a fragment of which is now preserved at Markly by Mr. Darby, the owner of the Priory property, and an engraving of which is also given in the margin, was doubtless taken from the chancel of this church; and possibly was placed there to mark the grave of one of the Priors of the establishment. Tradition has devoted it to a nobler purpose; that, namely, of pointing out the burial place of Sir John Pelham, who was a great benefactor to the Priory, and died in 1429; and who is very naturally supposed to have been interred in the Priory Church. But this could not have been the case; he having left directions in his will for his body to be buried in the Church of the Abbey of Robertsbridge. (See Vol: viii, p. 173.) William Pelham, of Laughton, who died in 1503, was the only member of this illustrious family who was buried here. This slab, however, could not have been placed to his memory; for the stone which he orders the executors of his will to set up over his grave was to be "a plain one of marble;" which he directs "to be graven with his name and arms, and the day of his death." Judging from the date of sepulchral stones similarly ornamented,



this stone belongs to an era anterior to the erection of the New Priory at Warbleton; and was probably removed to it from the Priory of the Holy Trinity, at Hastings, at the time of the abandonment of that priory, and the removal of the Monks to Warbleton. The stone is of Sussex Marble; and the portion preserved at Markly measures 22 inches in width at the top; at the bottom 17 inches; and in length 39 inches.

Since I received Major Luard's obliging communication, Mr. Jackson, the incumbent of Heathfield, has kindly sent me, through the hands of our Secretary, a ground-plan of the Priory Church, as well as of other parts of the Priory buildings, so far as the foundation walls could be traced twelve or fourteen years ago; at which time he was resident in the Priory farmhouse, the south front of which formed a part of the ancient structure; which plan fully confirms the result of Major Luard's observations as to the Church being cruciform; the only difference between him and Mr. Jackson being in the dimensions of its several parts; and this very slight. I have already given Major Luard's admeasurements, of which the length of the nave is conjectural only. Mr. Jackson's measurement is as follows:—

Length of Chancel	-	-	-	-	35 feet
Do. of the Nave	-	-	-	-	65 do.
Do. of the space between the Chancel and the Church					27 do.
Total length	-	-	-	-	127 do.

Making a difference in the length of the whole Church between the two

plans of 3 feet only. The width of the chancel and nave Mr. Jackson makes 27 feet; and the dimensions of each of the transepts 24 by 29 feet. At each angle of the Chancel he shows a Buttress.

Such then was the priory church as Mr. Jackson was enabled to trace its foundation walls during the unusually hot and dry summer and autumn of the year 1850. In the month of Sept. of that year, the burnt surface of the turf brought out the lines of those walls very distinctly, with the exception of the line of the north wall of the Nave, which was not so visible. Probably the foundation wall of this part had at some time or other been removed. Still such a removal could have been partial only; for it was here and there sufficiently marked, to leave no doubt of its position. According to Mr. Jackson's plan, the nave of the church extended to the north-western angle of the present stable; from which angle the wall was carried on to the south; the wall at the back of such stable and oast-house being a part of the original Priory wall. At the south-west angle of the oast-house there is a break in the line, apparently made for the purpose of obtaining access to the kitchen-garden of the farmhouse; after this the wall is again visible for three or four yards, when it turns to the east, and is no longer traceable; the foundation having been entirely taken away from this part to facilitate the cultivation of the garden. In the same straight line with the southern wall of the oast-house, at the distance of about ten or twelve yards from it, the wall again appears, and now forms the back of a hovel. In this wall, as well as in that of the back of the stable and oast-house, are pointed-arch doorways; and near to one of them is a narrow square-headed window; leading to the inference that the cells of the monks were situated here, and that these doorways were the entrances to them. An engraving of the doorway in the south wall—and the two in the western were similar to it—will be found in Vol. xiii, p. 162. The southern front in the present farmhouse is, as I have already stated, a part of the Priory buildings. It consists of two rooms—one about 20 feet square called "the Hall," which was probably the Refectory of the monks; and another called "the parlour," which is of a similar size to the Hall, and which may have been their Chapter House. The original doorway into the Hall was square-headed, and of what is called "long and short work," and the jambs shewn fluted. The entrance to this part of the House on the north side is by a precisely similar doorway. It was on the iron fire-plate and chimney back of this Hall that the Pelham buckle is displayed. The thickness of the walls of this part of the Priory is two feet eight inches.

The wall which Major Luard's plan of the Church shows, as running off to the south from the western end of the nave, and at right angles to its southern wall, beyond which he was unable to trace its foundation walls, is, I think, plainly shewn by Mr. Jackson's plan to have been the back wall of the Cells, of which the western wall of the present Stables was in this part the front.

Among the ruins of the Priory Mr. Jackson found several interesting articles, which had doubtless been brought from the Church. Among them were two small capitals—one Norman, and cushion-shaped; and the other of an early-English character, bell shaped and ornamented with stiff foliage. He also found the demi-capital of the pilaster, also early-English, which

apparently had supported the slab of a piscina. In it the drain was distinctly visible.

Inserted in a modern brick wall are two grotesque corbel heads; and in other parts of the buildings stones are to be found interestingly moulded; all of them relics of the bygone Priory.

I will here mention that the arched doorway on the south side of the present farm house is not ancient, as I had supposed it to be, having been put in, Major Luard further informs me, by the present possessor of the Priory property in Warbleton, when he some years ago repaired the buildings. Mr. Jackson's plan shews that the original door was square-headed; and that it was situated about half way between the present entrance and the south-western angle of the room into which it led.

I will also avail myself of this opportunity of rectifying a discrepancy of dates which appears at pp. 156 and 158 of my history of this Priory. At p. 156 I have stated that Sir John Pelham gave land in Warbleton to the Monks of the Holy-Trinity, Hastings, to enable them to erect a New Convent and Church at Warbleton in the 14th of Henry iv. (1414); and subsequently at p. 158, I have further stated, that Bishop Robert Rede slept at this Priory in 1412. For the date of Sir John Pelham's gift the reader is requested to supply the 4th instead of the 14th of Henry iv., both in the text and note, and the discrepancy will be rectified.

EDWARD TURNER.

### 3. *The Priory of St. Martin in the Wood.*

In reply to my solicitation in the last volume for information tending to shew what Sussex Priory is alluded to in the Battle Abbey records under the above name; and more particularly as to where such Priory was situated; and whether the Abbey of Robertsbridge could ever have been called by this name; I received, in reply, a letter from the Rev. G. M. Cooper, of Wilmington in September last, of which I here give a copy. "I see in the Notes and Queries of Volume xv. of the Sussex Archæological Collections, that you raise an inquiry about the Monks of St. Martin's in the Wood; and hint a possibility that they might be identical with the Monks of Robertsbridge. But this could scarcely be the case; for, firstly, the former, as you note, were Members of a Priory, and the latter of an Abbey; and, secondly, I cannot think that the circumstance of Robertsbridge owing its foundation to the family of St. Martin, would ever cause it to be called after this name; though it was certainly placed in a Wood. Your difficulty had occurred to myself; not indeed in connection with Robertsbridge, but with Bayham Abbey. You will find in the Monasticon, No. viii. that Robert de Turnham granted to the Monks of the Abbey of Begeham the land which he held at Rokeland "de Monachis Sti Martini de Bosco, reddendo inde eisdem Monachis v solidos pro omni servicio, et seculari exactione ad festum Sti Michaelis." This puzzled me, as it has done you. Suspecting an error in transcription, I got a friend to search the original Chartulary—the Otho A. MS., which suffered so greatly from the Cotton fire, not being then able to consult it for myself; and it was re-



ported to stand thus—"de Monachis Sti Martini"—then occurs a gap from fire—"de Bosco, reddendo inde," &c. My friend then added—"I do not think there is any word missing; but the parchment has been crumpled and contracted by the heat. 'Bosco' is very plain, and I think 'reddendo' followed it; but there was so little light, owing to fog and gloom, that I could not see very accurately." There being a gap then after "Sti Martini," and the word "Bosco" fitting in very well with "reddendo;" in the absence of clearer evidence, and as the best conjecture I could make, I quoted the grant as of land held of the Monks of "Sti Martini de Bello." This you will find in the Sussex Archaeological Collections, Vol: ix, p. 151, l. 13. Rockland (in Wartling) is not far from Battle; and I did not then know that the "de Bosco" was a Priory and not an Abbey; as I had not seen the deed which you cite from Thorpe's Battle Abbey Records. I wish I could throw more light upon this question. I now incline to think, that the Priory of St. Martin in the Wood was some small House in the neighbourhood of Battle Abbey, quite distinct from both *that* and the Abbey of Robertsbridge; and perhaps absorbed (like that of Ottenham) at an early period, in some greater establishment."

A subsequent discovery which I have been able myself to make of the locality and origin of this long-forgotten Priory fully bears out Mr. Cooper's opinion here expressed. We have it upon record, that soon after Henry, Earl of Eu, gave the Manor of Hoo to the Abbot and Monks of Bec in Normandy, this Foreign House founded somewhere within it a Priory of Benedictine Monks as a Cell to their House, which Priory falling, in the course of time, under the superintendency and controul of the Monastery of Okeburne, the principal Cell of Bec Abbey in this country, it came in the end to be considered as appurtenant to it. Three monasteries then are here alluded to;—the Abbey of Bec;—its principal Cell in this Country—Okeburne; and the Benedictine Priory founded in the Manor of Hoo. To identify then this Hoo Priory with the object of my anxious inquiry, St. Martin in the Wood, we must now refer to an Inquisition taken the 22nd of Edwd. 1 (1294); in which, to determine the matter in dispute, it became necessary to ascertain in whom the Manor of Hoo had been previously vested. And upon this point the Jurors say, that when Alicia, Countess of Eu, the daughter of Earl Henry, and the wife of Ralph de Ysendon, lost the Rape of Hastings, which she did by her adherence to the French cause in 1221, "she was seized of the Manor of Hoo; but they did not know whether it was afterwards vested in the King, the Prior of Okeburne, or the Prior of Bosco St. Martin." See Horsfield, Suss: vol. 1., p. 544, n. 3. From these premises then I infer, that the Priory of St. Martin in the Wood, or as it is here called "Bosco St. Martin," was the Priory founded by Bec Abbey in the Manor of Hoo.

Upon my communicating my inference to Mr. Cooper, and requesting his opinion upon its legitimacy, he says—"I think, that, as Edie Ochiltree observes to Monkbarne in the Antiquary, putting *this* and *that* together, you have clearly ascertained the locality of the unknown Monastery. Viewing in connection the evidences you have cited, one can scarcely doubt, that the Priory of St. Martin in the Wood was after all in the Manor of Hoo. Being a Cell of a Foreign Abbey, it no doubt shared the general fate of its

fellows, and passed into the King's hands at, or perhaps before, the suppression of such Alien Houses in the beginning of the reign of Henry V. Its lands were afterwards granted to lay possessors (Eton College), and this may account for its having fallen into such oblivion. I congratulate you upon having cleared up this obscure question so satisfactorily."

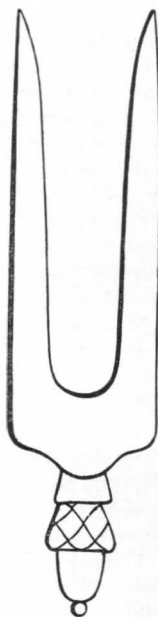
E. T.

4. *Small brass or copper Implement found at Singleton.*

This curious little implement, full-sized representations of the two parts of which are here given, was picked up by an agricultural labourer during



the summer of last year in a field in the parish of Singleton near to Drove House, the property and occasional residence of Lord Leconfield, and at no great distance from the site of Downley Castle, a hunting seat, no longer in existence, of the Lords Fitzalan, Earls of Arundel, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. From its bifurcated appearance (see figure 2)—for the forked part was first found—it was supposed to be a fork of ancient date; though for the purpose of conveying food to the mouth it was considered to be a most inconveniently-constructed instrument, the part which must have been intended for the handle being so diminutive in its proportions. And upon the case being found in another part of the field shortly after, and the one being found exactly to fit the other (see figure 1), it was further conjectured, that the two together were a fork and its case so contrived, as to admit of their being carried in the pocket. This notion however the



London Society of Antiquaries—at one of whose meetings the implement was exhibited for the purpose of eliciting their opinion thereon—at once dispelled; and we are further indebted to them for a knowledge of the use to which they imagine such implements to have been applied. Mr. Ireland, the Clerk of the Society, in speaking on this point, says, that they have nothing whatever to do with forks; but that they are tags or pendant ornaments, intended to be applied to the ends of leathern girdles; and that in Sepulchral brasses and other ancient monuments, the figures will frequently be found represented as wearing round the waist a girdle of this kind richly decorated, the ends of which hang down beyond the buckle-fastening. The small implement then before us is the decorative finish of such a girdle; to which it was attached by means of rivets, the holes of which are represented

in the upper part of the cut. In using it the strap-end was passed between the two plates and the space between the prongs of the forked piece; and thus placed, the three were so riveted together, that the strap and the plates became firmly united. In addition to which the forked piece and the two plates were probably fastened together with some adhesive material, if not by means of solder.

Such is the opinion of this learned and experienced body on the little implement under consideration; and not to concur in it would be presumptuous indeed. They are "summa auctoritas" in such matters. Or else I should have been disposed to consider the plates, or case only, sufficient to secure the pendant end of the girdle, so as to prevent it from curling, and to facilitate the process of buckling. The fork would then be left moveable, and capable of being applied to any useful purpose, to which it is adapted;—either as a fork, or some kind of pick. Mr. Ireland however is doubtless right in the statement which he has so obligingly given us of its appropriation; and to him I beg to offer my best thanks for his kindness in enlightening us on the subject; to which I feel satisfied I may add those of the members of our society generally. Such assistance as he has rendered us on this occasion is most valuable. The pendant end of the sword-belt of Sir John de Ifield, as it is seen projecting from behind his sword, on the effigy of him as engraved from his tomb in Ifield Church in Cartwright's *History of the Rape of Bramber*, p. 384, has the appearance of being finished off with an implement of this kind. I call the figure that of Sir John de Ifield, because it is so called by Cartwright; but this is doubtless a mistake, judging from the coat of arms. Mr. Ellis considers it as the effigy of some one connected by marriage with a member of the Poynings family. (See Vol: viii., p. 297). Instances too of this girdle-finish will be found among Boutell's engravings of brasses.

Such implements are rarely met with. Mr. Ireland states, that there is a very similar one to this found at Singleton in the British Museum; which is figured and described by Mr. Charles Roach Smith in his *Inventorium Sepulchrale*. Further information on the subject may be obtained from an able and interesting Article, very fully illustrated, by Dr. Hume, and given in Volume xiv. (or the New Series, Vol: ii.) of the *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, in which he speaks of objects of this kind under the head of "Metallic Ornaments of, and Attachments to Leather;" or in Volume ii. of the "Reliquary," or *Derbyshire Magazine of Antiquities*, where some additional information will be found.

I am also indebted to the Misses Newman, of Singleton, in whose possession the little implement is, for the loan of it while preparing this note.

FRANCIS ALFRED BOWLES.

Singleton, February.

##### 5. *Medal found at Singleton.*

A Medal has lately been picked up in a field in another part of the parish of Singleton; and although the inscription is not very perfect, still enough of it remains to enable me satisfactorily to make out, that it was struck in Prussia in the reign of Frederick the Great. It is not then of

much antiquity; nevertheless it should not, I think, be thrown aside as wholly undeserving of the Society's notice. On one side of it is the effigies of this Monarch, clad in armour, and crowned with a chaplet of laurel, with the inscription:

FREDERICUS: BORUSCORUM: REX:

and on the other side two men are represented fighting; a key, and the insignia of Royalty, being strewed about on the ground. The inscription round this side is—

NEC: PLURIBUS: IMP:

and at the bottom are three lines, the second of which is almost illegible. The first and third are—

GALL: AUST: RUSS: ET: SWED: . . . .

EUR: . . . . QUE. . . . .

MDCCLVII.

This was doubtless one of the medals struck in England to commemorate Frederick's great victory in Silesia, which took place in that year; and by which he established his fame as the greatest general of that day. In speaking of this campaign Bissett says in his history of George III., "Thus did this extraordinary man,—deserted by every ally, and with a comparatively small number of forces—make head against the most formidable combination recorded in the annals of Europe;—defeating their several armies, distinguished for valour and discipline, and commanded by the most skilful generals;—dispossessing them of all their acquisitions;—and, though fighting against almost the whole continental force of Europe, evincing his superiority over all his enemies."

FRANCIS ALFRED BOWLES.

Singleton, February.

6. *The Frewen Manuscripts.*—*Letters of Rich: Kilburne.*

The following extracts from letters among Mr. Frewen's Manuscripts at Brickwall, Northiam, written by Richard Kilburne, Esqre., of Hawkhurst, in Kent, Author of the Survey of that County, which relate to Sussex matters, may interest the Readers of our Volume. The Kentish Survey was published in 1659, and prefixed to it is the Author's "Effigies æt: suæ 52, 24th of September, 1657."

(1) "To his much respected freind, Mr. Samuell Jeake, at Rye. This—  
Sir. I find in the Court Rolls of Iden, that Mr. John Holman and his wife, at the Court 30th April, 1655, surrendered to the use of John Cagger (who was admitted) the moiety of a Copihold, called Gillets, conteyning five acres in Peasmarsch; and the moiety of a Copihold, called Pipers, conteyning three acres in Peasmarsch. But whether the Lord's Rents were then paid appeareth not (the same not concerning my office of Steward, or

the Court Rolls, nor is any such thing used to be entred in the Court Rolls.) In great haste, with my kindest Respects to Mrs. Harding and yourselfe,

I remain,

Your affectionate ffreind,

RICH : KILBURNE.

Fowlers (in Hawkhurst) 12<sup>o</sup> 9<sup>ber</sup> 1662."

(2) "To his very loving ffreind, Mr. Philipp Frith at Rye. This—  
Sir. . . . . Now for the Pipemaker's cause. I came provided and resolved for your towne this night to have bene ready for that triall and demurrer. Butt since it goeth not forward, I shall returne home this night. I cannot bee at your Court (which is 26<sup>o</sup> instant) that day being already disposed of. Butt yf the Court following, 9<sup>o</sup> November, will serve, I will, God willing, come from London" (he had Chambers in Staple Inn) "so as to be with you, and returne up to London againe. Yf that day will not fit your towne, the triall then must bee respedt till 21<sup>o</sup> of December next. Excuse my scribbling (being in much buisines here at present, and my thoughts disturbed.) Butt pray send me speedy word whether you approve of the 9<sup>o</sup> of November for the triall, that I may dispose of my occasion accordingly.

Who am,

Your assured ffreind,

RICH : KILBURNE.

Wittersham, 11<sup>o</sup> October, 1664.

My wife is now in new-making her garden ; you know my meaning."

Mr. Philip Frith, Attorney, to whom this letter is addressed, died in 1670. His wife, Elizabeth, who was sister to Theo: Barnard of Sibley, Leicestershire, died in 1671. Mr. Frith had a mother and brother living at Meere in 1660.

(3) "To his much respected ffreind, Mr. Samuell Jeake, at Rye. This—  
Sir. Mr. Thomas Tutty is tenant to Mr. John Halsey, of Lincolne's Inne, of 26 acres of Land (called the Spittle lands) at the top of the hill looking downe to your towne. I question not but that you know the landes (they were formerly held by the Widow Carew.) Hee was not to plough any part, and hee was also not to make the hedges but at seasonable times. And to preserve them. And to use the land well. Now my request to you (as to this buisines) is, to informe yourselfe, and afterwards me, how hee doth use the land. And whether he hath performed the foresaid agreement. And in what condicion the land is. This things, I conceive, wilbee matter of trouble to you. Butt I am the rather emboldned to the same by the experience I have so often had of such respects to mee, which have much obliged mee to you. And granting this my requests (yf conveniently you may) wilbee a farther ingagement of study to serve you in what lyes in the power of,

Sir,

Your affectionate ffreind to serve you,

RICH : KILBURNE.

Fowlers, 27 December, 1669."

The Spittle lands once belonged to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital at Rye; the site of which was granted to Lord Wyndesore in 1542. See "Antiquarian Rambles through Rye," by William Holloway, 1863, pp. 5. 73.

The Kilburne *Arms* were—Argent, a chevron azure between 3 bald coots proper. *Crest* a bald coot proper.

T. W. W. SMART.

Northiam, March 1<sup>t</sup> 1864.

### 7. *Leathern Bottles and Drinking Mugs.*

Under the head of Domestic Archæology,—a branch of the science which cannot fail to be interesting to all—may be reckoned the above, which were in common use in Sussex and other Counties about two centuries ago.

With regard to Leathern Bottles, Mr. Charles Reed has lately brought this subject under the notice of the London Society of Antiquaries; illustrating the observations which he made upon them by the exhibition of three or four examples. It is not my intention to repeat the remarks which this gentleman made upon that occasion on them and their history. My object is merely to state, that, half a century or more ago, such Bottles were frequently to be met with in the Weald of Sussex, sometimes hanging up with a piece cut out of one of their sides to adapt them for use as the receptacles of small articles in Farm-house kitchens; but much oftener in the stables of such houses, where they conveniently held the Articles made use of by the carter in cleaning his horses. They were also occasionally to be found in the stables of the gentry. The most elaborate Bottle of this kind that ever fell under my observation was one suspended by a nail in my father's stable during the time he was resident at Hartfield. To this some kind of varnish had been applied externally; and a sort of irregular pattern had been stamped upon it. The tradition of the Villagers was, that it came from Bolebroke. It was acknowledged by all who saw it to be a curiosity of its kind. Upon Ashdowne Forest, in my juvenile days, there were two beer-houses, each of them bearing the appropriate sign of "the Leathern Bottle." In the one case, it was printed on a board, and fixed over the entrance door; but in the other, suspended to an arm projecting from a rude upright post standing in front of the cottage, was a veritable ancient Bottle of this kind. These Bottles differed in their size; their capacity varying from one to three or four gallons.

With respect to Leathern Drinking Mugs, I once, and never but that once, met with them. It happened about twenty years ago. Two such mugs were then in the possession of Mr. Knight, the curate of Forest Row, at whose house I saw them; and who had purchased them a short time previously of one of his parishioners. They were evidently intended for, and had been used as, a pair. The man Mr. Knight bought them of stated that they had been in the possession of himself and his family for four generations. They were of superior workmanship to the Leathern Bottles commonly met with. Each had a stiff leathern handle;—the rim of each was bound with silver;—and each had a shield of the same metal, on which were artistically engraved the initials of the person for whom probably they

were originally made. Each Mug would hold about a pint. They were in an excellent state of preservation. As they were greatly prized by Mr. Knight he doubtless took them away with him, when he removed from Forest Row to Exeter, upon his obtaining a Cathedral appointment there.

E. T.

As a postscript to the above, it may be noted, that a fine specimen of the leathern drinking mug, with a silver rim, and fashioned exactly like those of Mr. Knight was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in June last; and, what is worth remarking, when leathern drinking mugs ceased to be the vogue, tin ones with dark japanned sides, and white rims, of precisely similar shape and appearance, a *fac simile* indeed so far as difference of material would allow, succeeded them. With regard to the ancient legitimate leathern bottle, it may be added that a gilded model of one has always formed the sign of, and still holds its place of honour over the entrance to, the long established banking house of Messrs. Hoare, Fleet Street; while its utility in its superannuated state, as a receptacle for odds and ends, has not been forgotten in the racy old song of "the Leather Bottèl," printed in 1682, as witness the subjoined stanza:—

"And when the Bottèl at last grows old,  
And will good liquor no longer hold,  
Out of the side you may make a clout,  
To mend your shoes when they're worn out;  
Or take and hang it up on a pin,  
'Twill serve to put hinges and odd things in."

H. C.

*S. Paucity of High Roads in Sussex in 1731.*

In this year there was published in London the fourth edition of an Itinerary of all the Roads in England and Wales, called "Britannia Depicta, or Ogilby Improved."<sup>1</sup> edited by John Owen, gent., of the Inner Temple. It consists of a Map and description of each County; together with a short account of every Town and Borough. In the Map of Sussex there are only three High Roads leading from London to the sea coast laid down. New Shoreham was the terminus of two of them. This was an important place on account of the Ship-building which was carried on with great activity there in those days; and remarkable for the public spirit of its Inhabitants. Mr. John Owen, in speaking of this place, says, "the Parish Church, which was formerly Collegiate, has been lately repaired, and greatly beautified, by the voluntary subscriptions, and at the expense of the Inhabitants, to their great credit;" and it is observed, that "there is never a beggar in the town, nor any person that receives alms." And again he describes it as "a populous place, well built, with a very good harbour for vessels of a considerable burthen, and inhabited by a great many Shipwrights engaged in building Ships, both for the Navy and for Merchants."

We propose to follow the course of one of these High Roads to London—that namely, which passed along the Coast to Brightelmstone and Newhaven, and from thence through Lewes to London. The Queen of all the Sea-side places is disposed of in a very few words, "as a pretty large Town,

<sup>1</sup> See *Typographica Sussexiana*, vol. xv. of the *Sussex Archæological Collections*.

chiefly inhabited by fishermen; and having a commodious harbour." At this time, 133 years ago, one Stage Coach traversed the Road. It started at a very early hour on the Monday morning, and arrived late in London on Tuesday evening; returning in the same way on Friday and Saturday. This was quite sufficient to supply the wants of those adventurous spirits, who dared to wander so far from home. It passed through Offham and Chailey, within a few yards of the Hooke, across the Lawn in front of the house; where a raised Causeway, still in existence, denotes its course; and rarely in winter did they attempt to pass the wealden-clay district, without a pair of strong oxen as leaders. Onward they toiled up to, and across, Chailey North Common, near to the old windmill which stands very close to the central point of the County; and there it has rested upon the same stem of heart of oak for more than 200 years. Over Ashdown Forest they then worked their tedious way; until late in the evening the patient passengers, if passengers it had, were deposited at the old Hostelry in the quaint old town of East Grinstead. Tradition states, that at two periods of the year, in Spring and in Autumn, the Coach was filled with the tradesmen of Lewes, and the neighbouring villages, on their way to purchase their stocks of goods in London; that these journeys were looked forward to, and enjoyed, as the two great holidays of the year; and that the evenings spent at East Grinstead were marked by those revellings, which the cotemporaries of Mr. Thomas Turner, the tradesman of Eastthothly,<sup>2</sup> were likely to indulge in. The first object of interest on leaving the Town, and close to it, was a large gallows, on which the criminals, capitally convicted at the Assizes, were suspended, sometimes in numbers nearly, if not quite as large, as are hanged throughout the whole of England after any of the Assizes held now.<sup>3</sup> Two more such gallows were passed, one, a very large one judging from the sketch of it given in the Itinerary, within a mile of Croydon; and another nearer London, at the junction of the Road to Tooting. Croydon is described as "a large, well-built, and populous town, encompassed with hills well stored with wood, of which charcole is made in great quantities, and vended in London; with a free school and hospital, a beautiful Church, a palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a well-stored market."

The other direct High Road, which found its terminus at New Shoreham, struck off from Croydon and passed through Horsham; and afterwards across Ditchling Common, and through Clayton. Another found its way through Chichester and Arundel, passing through Guildford and Midhurst, and in its diverging course to Arundel passing close to the old Roman Causeway, called Stone Street, near to a place in Surrey named Ockley, or Oaklea, "where," says the author of the Itinerary, "there is a certain ancient custom<sup>4</sup> observed of planting Rose trees over the graves of the de-

<sup>2</sup> See Diary of a Sussex Tradesman a hundred years ago, vol. xi., p. 179, S.A.C.

<sup>3</sup> In a Diary kept by the late Rev. Sir Henry Poole, Bart., from which much of what has been recorded in this note has been derived, it is stated that he at-

tended the assizes at Eastgrinstead as Sheriff's Chaplain in 1786, on which occasion nine prisoners were sentenced to death, and six left for execution.

<sup>4</sup> Evelyn mentions this custom in his Diary as practised in one or two parishes in Surrey.



ceased, especially young men and maids who have lost their lovers, which is the more notable, in that it was used among the Greeks and Romans." A coast line, *that* which exists at present, passed from Chichester through Arundel to Lewes, connecting these Roads together; but it is singular, that in the Eastern division of the County there should at that time have been no line of Road connecting London with the Coast.

We cannot better conclude this note than with the following account of the County of Sussex from the same source. "The air is generally thick and foggy, yet not unhealthy, unless it be in the Marsh, and low wet ground. The soil is rich and deep;—the Wild of Sussex bears oats incredibly;—the forests are barren;—and, towards the East, full of Iron oar. Its manufacture is Cast Iron of all sorts; for which there are many great Forges in the Eastern Wild, towards Kent. Its commodities are Corn, Cattle, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Chalk, Glass, Fish, and Fowl. A Sussex Carp, an Arundel Mullet, a Chichester Lobster, and an Amerley" (Amberley) "Trout, are famous; as this County is also for the delicate Ear-bird," (the Wheatear) "said to be peculiar to it."

ROBERT WILLIS BLENCOWE.

9. *Storm of November 26th 1703.*

Some interesting particulars relating to this storm, which has been more than once alluded to in the preceding Volumes of the Sussex Archæological Collections, and from the calamitous effects of which Bishop Kidder and his wife lost their lives in the Palace at Wells, and very extensive damage was sustained at Brighton, and on other parts of the Sussex Coast, are to be found in an octavo volume published in 1714, by the Revd. William Derham, the Rector of Upminster, in Essex, and a F.R.S., which he designates "Physico-Theology." In it he gives the substance of sixteen lectures, which he preached in the Church of St. Mary le Bow, London, in the years 1711 and 1712, in conformity with the Will of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Robert Boyle. The subject of these lectures was "the Being and Attributes of God, as they are displayed in the Works of Creation." To this abridgment he has appended "large Notes, and many curious observations." It is then in these notes and observations that the particulars of this storm occur. In speaking at page 246 of the distance to which the water was carried during its continuance he states, that an ingenious friend had sent to him, as an illustration of a particular part of his subject, the following extraordinary account from Lewes in Sussex, namely, "that a Physician travelling from that Town soon after the storm to Tysehurst, twenty miles from the sea, as he rode along, plucked some twigs from the top of the hedges, and upon chewing them, found them salt; that the grapes hanging on some vines at Lewes were so too; that Mr. Williamson, the Rector of Rype, found the twigs in his garden salt on the Monday after the storm," which happened on Saturday; "and that others observed the same thing a week after; that the grass of the Downs about Lewes was so salt, that the sheep would not feed upon it, until hunger compelled them to do so; and that the miller of Berwick, three miles from the sea, while attempting with his man to secure his mill, was so washed with flashes of sea water, which he represented as beating against

them like the breaking of waves against the rocks, that they were almost strangled therewith, and forced to give over their attempt; and, in consequence, the mill was considerably damaged."

Who his ingenious Lewes friend was Mr. Derham does not mention; but that Dr. Tabor, a man at that time of much eminence both as a Physician and an Archæologist settled at Lewes, is the person alluded to, does not admit of doubt. Dr. Tabor was an occasional contributor to the Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was also a Fellow.

THOMAS R. TURNER.

#### 10. *Roman Remains at Eastbourne.*

During the autumn of last year, while workmen were engaged in removing the projecting earth-bank at the western end of the Eastbourne Esplanade, for the purpose of extending this beautiful promenade towards the point of the chalk-hill called "the Wish," they brought to light a few pieces of Roman pottery. When found they were lying promiscuously in the earth, at a depth of about two and a half feet from the surface. There was no appearance of an interment having at any time taken place at or near the spot where these fragments of pottery were discovered. The two pieces which I secured are not, however, portions of sepulchral urns, but of the fictile vessels called Amphoræ. And although they were similar in appearance, each piece being of a light amber colour, and of a material superior in its quality to the generality of those Urns, which were used by the Romans for interment in this country, yet, judging from their form, they could not, I think, have belonged to the same utensils. The larger piece has nearly the whole of a handle remaining on it. Had the earth been moved further back, other fragments of the same kind would doubtless have been exposed to view. How greatly then does it behove the Members of our Society resident at Eastbourne, and its immediate vicinity, closely to watch all excavations which may be made preparatory to the erection of new houses anywhere in the part of Eastbourne to the westward of the Grand Parade, and more particularly towards the sea; that, should any Roman Remains be disturbed, they may not escape scientific observation. That these early colonizers of our country had an important Station at Eastbourne does not admit of doubt. Such a Station would be rendered necessary for the purpose of protection against hostile and predatory invaders; whose naval incursions the flatness and unprotected state of the sea-coast hereabouts would greatly favour. In proof of such Roman occupancy at this spot, the discovery in the year 1717 of very extensive Roman Remains somewhere about that part of Eastbourne which used to be designated "the Susans," but which, from the fine elm trees growing about it, is now called "the Elms," may be adduced. They consisted of a tessellated pavement, formed of a coarse kind of tesserae layed in stripes—red and white alternately—adjoining to which was a bath, and some other unmistakable indicia of this people. Between the spot where the Roman pottery which I have was last year found, and "the Wish," there is supposed to have been a small creek or harbour, which the Sea has for many

centuries choked up. These circumstances combined led Dr. Tabor, a Physician mentioned in the preceding note as resident at Lewes, who was much interested in these Roman remains, to send an account of them for insertion among the Transactions of the Royal Society (see Nos. 351 and 356); and to fix upon Eastbourne as the site of the then anxiously searched for, but at that time unidentified Fortress and Port of Anderida.

E. T.

### 11. Local Tokens.

An ancient stamped piece of brass in the shape of a coin, and about the size of a modern farthing, was found during the Summer of last year, at Balcombe, in a position leading to the supposition that it must have come out of a pond near the village with the mud which had been lately taken from it. It is dated 1668; and has upon it the following legend—"George White," or Whyatt, "Balcombe, Sussex, his half-penny;" leaving no doubt of its being a Sussex Local Token. The words upon it are very legible, with the exception of two or three of the letters of the Surname, which are somewhat effaced. Enough, however, remains of each to enable the name of White or Whyatt to be made out. It is probably Whyatt, for about the time of the date of this Token, a family of this name resided in the ancient mansion at Balcombe, called Nayland. Monuments to the memory of some of the members of this family who were interred at Balcombe still remain in the Churchyard. Similar tokens are said to have been found before in the same parish. For an account of Nayland House and its possessors, see Vol: xii. p. 156, et seq:

The following three Petworth Tokens were kindly communicated by the Rev. F. H. Arnold, Perpetual Curate of Appledram.

1. \* RICHARD. STRINGER—in the field three Cones, intended probably for Sugar-loaves—2 and 1.—  
Rev: \* OF PETWORTH. 1652.—in the field R\*S
2. \* WILLIAM. HVRST—in the field W. H  
Rev: \* IN. PETWORTH. 1653.—in the field W. H again.
3. \* WILLIAM. MANSER. AT.—in the field five Candles in a row, hanging upon a rod:—  
Rev: \* PETWORTH. IN. SVSSEX.—in the field. .M.—This token is undated. W.A.

For the following six Tokens of Petworth, and places in its neighbourhood, we are indebted to Dr. Turner, of Petworth.

1. \* IOHN. PEACHY.—In the field I o P  
Rev.: \* IN. PETWORTH—in the field. 1656.—  
\*
2. IOHN ABONS 1669—  
REV: IN PULBOROUGH HISS HALFE PENNY.
3. \* IOHN. PENFOLD. OF—in the field a Shield with a female bust having the head crowned:—  
Rev: STORINGTON. MERCER.—in the field I o P.—This token is without date.

4. \* RICHARD. HAINES.—in the field, a Pelican vulning herself over what appears to be intended for a nest :—  
Rev : \* OF. PVLBORROW. 67. in the field  $\overset{\circ}{R} \overset{\circ}{H}$
5. \* MATTHEW. WESTON.—in the field— $\overset{\circ}{1666}$ —  
Rev : \* IN. BILLINGSHVRST.—in the field— $\overset{\circ}{M} \overset{\circ}{W}$ —
- 6 \* THOMAS. DREW. IN. in the field five Candles in a row, similar to Mr. Arnold's No. 3:—  
Rev : ARVNDELL. 1657.—in the field. D.

T. E

Besides the Tokens communicated as above by Dr. Turner, Mrs. Arthur Daintree has in her collection, a Token which, though not of Sussex, is worthy of notice, as having on it the honoured name of Lintott; some account of which family, as connected with Horsham and its neighbourhood, is given in Vol: viii., pp. 275, 276, and 277, of the Sussex Archæol: Collections. The legend of this Token is as follows.

- \* NICHOLAS. LINTOTT.—in the field an arched and battlemented gateway :

Rev : \* OF GILFORD. 1656.—in the field a Woolpack.

E. T.

#### 12. *Mountfield Treasure Trove.*

At 238 and the two following pages of Volume xv., Note 4, I gave an account of the discovery of some ancient gold ornaments by Mr. Adams's carter, while ploughing one of the fields of Taylor's Farm, Mountfield, called the Barnfield;—of the conviction of Silas Thomas and Stephen Willett for concealing this Treasure—and of the respiting of the sentence, until certain points of Law, reserved by the counsel for the prisoners, had been argued before the Judges in the court of criminal appeal, during the next Hilary Term. As a sequel to that account I have now to add, that the result of the arguments on these reserved points was affirmative of the conviction—that at the Winter Assizes held at Lewes, during the week commencing December 21st, these two men surrendered to their bail—and that the judgment passed upon them by the Court was, that each of them should pay a fine of £265 (the two together being the amount of the whole sum, £530, which the property realized when sold by them as old gold for melting purposes) to the Queen, and be imprisoned until the same was paid.

Oaklands, Battle,  
February, 1864.

BOYCE HARVEY COMBE.

In vol. ii., new series, of the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, p. 247, are woodcuts of three fragments, being the only remains of this gold, two of which have been presented by the Treasury to the British Museum, and the third to the Lord of the Manor. Mr. A. W. Franks, the Dir. S. A. observes that "it is more than probable that the twisted object a yard long, with a trumpet at each end, was a Torque of the usual type. The other ornaments were probably penannular rings." Of the

three fragments preserved one seems to have belonged to a penannular ring, the two others to an armlet of fluted work, with lines of punctured dots in the hollows, the punctured work resembling a gold corslet found at Mold, in Flintshire.

The Committee of the Sussex Archæological Society avail themselves of this opportunity of thanking Miss Thompson, the daughter of Superintendent Thompson, of Battle, for drawings of the articles so discovered, and kindly communicated through Colonel Mackay.

### 13. *Poynings.*

Shortly after the supplemental note to my paper in the last volume was printed off, I discovered on the top of the heap of flints, &c., deported from the foundations of the former church, therein described (p. 236), and within or close by the original cemetery of the Lords Poynings, a shapely piece of rust-eaten metal, which evidently had formed the greater portion of an antient Spur. It is eight inches in length, and stout in the shank; it has at one end semicircular clasps, with an eylet for the attaching thong remaining in one of them, and at the other end a slit for the rowel, and a perforation for the rivet.

Happening to possess a considerable collection of Sussex Brass-rubbings, I compared my treasure-trove with their representations of spurs, and observed that it nearly resembled many of them, especially the pair at the heels of the well-known Wiston effigy of Sir J. de Braose, who died in 1426. Several eminent Antiquaries who have since seen the implement, or a drawing thereof, have pronounced it of the time of Henry VI.

The engaging speculation then arises, to whom, with the fairest degree of probability, can this now dingy, and decaying relic of bygone chivalry have once belonged? May it not, and very likely, have shone as burnished steel, bearing a tiny star of gold, (symbol of the *Eques auratus*,) affixed to the greaves of Robert the last Lord Poynings, of the older stock, who flourished A. D. 1380—1446, and served Richard II., and the three succeeding Henries, in their wars in France? It cannot, indeed, I perceive from the indefatigable research of Mr. Durrant Cooper, instanced on this point, Vol. xv. p. 126, have actually glanced through the field of *Azincour*.

Another piece of corroded iron, and some small nails, were picked up from among the ruins, which have the appearance of having been ornaments and fastenings of a coffin; and two skulls, and other portions of human skeletons, lay just above the level of the original pavement: but whether these things had any connection with the Spur (which might have been, according to custom, suspended over a tomb,) or whether they indicate antient or modern interments, there seems no evidence to decide.

The two Bells remaining in the tower—there were three till a broken one was taken down and sold, about forty years ago—are described in the Article on the Church Bells of the County (ante, p. 221) and I need do no more here than apologize for having omitted to ascertain, and describe them in my paper on this place.

T. A. HOLLAND.

*Corrigenda.*

Vol. xv. p. 78. For particulars of Edward Roper, of the Charlton Hunt, see Athenæum of 10th October, 1863. It was his wife, who died in 1715, she was buried at Canterbury, 29th April, 1715; and he died in February, 1723.

———— p. 124, for Northese read Northeye.

———— p. 131. *Thomas Bate*, an archer under the Earl of Arundel; it is to be noted that Shakespeare, *Henry V.*, act iv., sc. i., makes *John Bates* a soldier serving under Sir Thomas Erpingham.

Vol. xvi. p. 68, l. 17, for Spoilation read Spoliation.

(present vol.)

———— *ibid*, note 1, for Grainger read Granger,

———— p. 77, l. 31, for or fthis read for this.

———— p. 231, l. 24, for Rîpes read Riepes.

———— p. 238, l. 6, for Percival read Perceval.

## INDEX TO VOL. XVI.

### A.

- Abbeys and Priors, *See* Battle, Bayham. Bec. Fecamp. Hoo. Lewes. Otteham. Robertsbridge. St. Martin's. Salmur. Sion. Warbleton.
- Abergavenny, or Bergavenny, Nevills Earls of, their possessions in Ditchling, 135—137.
- Abons, John, his token, 309.
- Adams, John, quaker, 78.
- Addison, probable source of an idea of, *57 note*.
- Ade, William, knight, comp, 49.
- Adur, River, notes of places on its borders, 233 *et seq.* *See* Rivers
- Agates, Henry, *See* Gates, Henry.
- Akehurst, Alexander, quaker, charge against, 118.
- Akehurst, Danell, result of his assembling the quakers at Hastings, 84.
- Akehurst, Mary, quakeress, cruelly used by her husband, Ralph, 76—78. Penalties inflicted on her, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, 93, 94, 118, 119.
- Akehurst, Thomas, and Ralph, quakers, Penalties inflicted on, 104, 107, 108, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119.
- Albourne church bells, 143, 167, 197, Stream, 252. Albourne Place, 292.
- Alchorne, or Allchorne, Thomas, and two Johns, knighthood compositions, 46, 47, 49.
- Alciston church bells, 147, 197. Topography, 283.
- Aldingbourne church bells, 197.
- Aldrington, 273.
- Alhouses and publichouses, laws, proclamations, and returns concerning, 21, 22, 23, 27, 31, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.
- Aleyn, Johannes, bellfounder, 143, 196.
- Alfrey, or Alfrey, Richard, John, and two Edwards, knighthood compositions, 47, 48, 49.
- Alfred, King, royal vill bequeathed by, 135.
- Alfrey, or Allfrey, *See* Alfery.
- Alfriston hundred, knighthood compositions, 48. Topography, 283, 284.
- Alfriston church bells, 142, 150, 151, 166, 167, 194, 197. Why Berwick bells were cast there, 185.
- Allectus, coin of, *55 note*.
- Allen, Mr, bequest to poor of Slindon by, 41.
- All Saints, Hastings, *See* Hastings.
- All Saints, Lewes, *See* Lewes.
- Altham, James, M.P. for Bramber, 246.
- Amberley church bells, 197. Wild Brooks, 257. Episcopal Amberley, 258. Amberley trout, 307.
- Amherst, Richard, Justice, 33.
- Amhurst, *See* Ashurst.
- Amphora, instances of perversion of, 59.
- Anderida, 52, 64, 254.
- Angmering, benefaction to poor of, 37. Church bells, 177, 195, 197. Bell bequest to West Angmering, 190. Stream, 259. New Place, 291.
- "Answer to a Dawber with Untempered Morter," book so entitled, 73.
- Antiquities found at Singleton, 300.
- Appian Way, paralleled, 52.
- Appledram church bells, 144, 197.
- Apprenticing of poor children, legislation and returns regarding, 21, 22, 26, 31, 32, 34, 35, 38, 41, 42, 44.
- Apsley, Anthony and John, knighthood compositions, 47, 50. *Cunabula* of the race, 250. Their ancient seat, 291.
- Archery, site of Cobden property so called, 51.
- Ardingly church bells, 188, 194, 198. Monumental brasses, 273.
- Aridge, Stephen, knight, comp, 49.
- Arlington church bells, 197. Topography, 284.
- Arnold, Edward, bellfounder, 178 *note*, 196.
- Arnold, Rev. F. H, tradesmen's tokens communicated by, 309.
- Arun River, and Roman roads, 52, 53, 62, 64. *See* Rivers.
- Arundel, Earl of, Earl Marshal, 30.
- Arundel, Fitzalans Earls of, and their Ditchling possessions, 134, 136, 300.
- Arundel, William, Earl of, Hermitage devised to, 266.
- Arundel Rape, apprenticings in, 21. Justices' certificates as to its condition, 35, 40, 43, 44. Knighthood compositions, 50. Hospital property, 51. Quakers before the mayor, 67. Arun-

- del peal of bells, 188. 195. 198.  
 Arundel coach road, 306. Arundel  
 mullets, 307. Tradesman's token,  
 310. *See* 155 *note*. 258.
- Ashborneham, Laurence, knighthood  
 composition, 47.
- Ashburnham church bells, 160. 194. 198.  
 Ashdown Forest, streams rising in, 271.  
 Ashfold, William, quaker, 71.
- Ashhurst (? Amhurst) John, knighthood  
 composition, 48.
- Ashington, Somerset, 13.
- Ashington, Sussex, church bells, 142. 147.  
 198. Stream, 251.
- Ashling, East, stream rising at, 262.
- Ashton Valley, Roman remains, 59.
- Ashurst bells, 198. Stream, 251. 271.
- Assisi paintings, 6 *note*.
- Astie, Samuel, quakers illtreated by, 99.  
 His character, 103. *See* 98. 102. 104.  
 105. 108. 109. 111. 112. 113. 114. 116.  
 117. 119.
- "Athenæum," correction of a reference  
 in the, 6 *note*. Its rectifications of the  
 Charlton Hunt paper in Vol. xv. *See*  
 Corrigenda, p. 312.
- Athoroll, John, 48. } compositions  
 Atkings, John, 46. } for  
 Atree, Richard, 49. } knighthood.  
 Atwells, James, 47. }
- Aubrey, John, Antiquary, on a Yorkshire  
 tradition, 57.
- Aucock, Thomas, knight, comp, 50.
- Auger, Sir H., chantry lands sold to, 235.
- Auvergne, Roman remains at, 63 *note*.
- Avery, Thomas, quaker, 80.
- Avisford, sarcophagus at, 52. 57. Stream,  
 258.
- Ayles, Henry and Robert, knighthood  
 compositions, 50.
- B.
- Bacchus, 19th cent. libations to, 62 *note*.
- Bachelor, Owen, knight, comp, 50. *See*  
 Batchellor.
- 'Badgers', corn sellers to the poor, 21. 31,  
 32.
- Badgworth, Gloucestershire, verses on  
 church bell, 172.
- Baggante, Will, knight, comp, 47.
- Bagleys, bellfounders, 178 *note*. 180. 196.
- Baker, John, bells given by, 183. 189.  
 Bequest by John Baker the elder, 189.
- Baker, Samuel, quaker, fines on, 86, 87.
- Baker, Thomas, knight, comp, 47.
- Balcombe church bells, 142. 151. 198.
- Balcombe, Richard, knight, comp, 49.
- Balcombe tradesman's token, 309.
- Baleslow Hundred, knighthood compo-  
 sitions, 47.
- Ballard, Richard, knight, comp, 48.
- Ballard, Thomas, mayor of Arundel,  
 quakers punished by, 67. 72.
- Barcombe church bells, 174. 194. 198.
- Barham, John and William, knighthood  
 compositions, 46. 48.
- Barlavington church bells, 199. *See* 259.
- Barnard, John, knight, comp, 49.
- Barnham church bells, 142. 146. 199.  
 Stream, 260.
- Barratt, Thomas, and the quakers, 99.
- Bartlett, Richard, knight, comp, 49.
- Bartletts, bellfounders, 159 *note*. 172. 196.  
 Particulars of the family, 174.
- Bartlott, or Barttelot, Walter and Henry,  
 35. 37. 40. 43. 44. Knighthood com-  
 positions, 50.
- Barton, John, knight, comp, 48.
- Batchellor, Owen, gift to the poor, 37.
- Bate, Thomas, and Shakespeare's John  
 Bates, 312.
- Batman, Nicholas, bell bequest, 190.
- Battle Abbey and St. Martin's Priory,  
 299.
- Battle, or Battell parish, 42. Battell  
 hundred, knighthood compositions, 47.  
 Church bells, 195. 199.
- Battle church bells, 195. 199.
- Bax, Richard, quakerism espoused and  
 preached by, 70. 72.
- Bayeux tapestry, 7. 17. 263.
- Bayham, or Begehram Abbey and St.  
 Martin's Priory, 298.
- Bayham, or Beyham, stream at, 272.
- Beard, Nicholas, quaker, fined and im-  
 prisoned, &c, 80. 84. 85. 118. Assaults  
 upon him, 97. 99. Nicholas Beard,  
 jun. imprisoned, 121. Thomas Beard  
 informed against, 118, 119.
- Beard, Thomas, knight, comp, 49.
- Beaton, John, presbyterian, his dealing  
 with the quakers, 72. His ejection,  
 death, &c, 72 *note*.
- Beaul, Bewle, and Beaulbridge, 272.
- Bec Abbey and St. Martin's Priory,  
 299.
- Beckley, 26. Church bells 166. 177. 194.  
 199.
- Beddingham church bells, 152. 153. 194.  
 199.
- Beeding. Upper and Lower, bells in the  
 church, 144. 159. 194. 199. Church  
 and ancient priory, 242. Old houses  
 in the village, 243. Roman bridge,  
 254. Beeding water, *ibid note*.
- Belief and Commandments, most appropri-  
 ate position in churches for the, 2  
*note*. Their ancient place in Westmes-  
 ton church, 2. 3.
- Bell, Professor, his ox-suggestion, 61.
- Bell-bank, Hailsham, 163.
- Bellfounders, Alphabetical list of, 196.  
*See* Church bells.
- Bellingam, Henry, knight, comp, 48.
- Bell ringers, ancient society of, 178 *note*.
- Bells in the East, 138. Right place for



- the sanctus bell *ibid note*. The curfew bell, 139. *See* Church bells.
- Bellingham family, their ancient seat. *See* Hangleton.
- Bedge, Edward, knight, comp, 48.
- Bennett, Henry, quaker, extortionate distress for tithes on, 68.
- Benton, Tobias, churchbell hanger, 191.
- Bepton church bells, 199. Rivulet, 259.
- Berechurch, Essex, church bells, 143.
- Bergavenny, *see* Abergavenny.
- Berrie, William, knight, comp, 49.
- Bersted, South, church bells, 159. 194. 199.
- Berwick church bells, legend respecting their sale, 167. Agreement for recasting, 185, 186. Weight of tenor, 194. Inscriptions, 200. Berwick mill, 307.
- Besse, Joseph, his "Suffering of the Quakers," 65. Extracts, 66. 67. 69.
- Betchworth, 269.
- Bethune, Miss, her poem on the Mole, 270.
- Betley, stream at, 251.
- Bevis, the giant, 258.
- Bewle, the, 272.
- Bexhill church bells, 176. 194. 200. Little common, Bexhill, 200.
- Beyham, stream at, 272.
- Bignor, Roman remains at, 15. 52. 128. 131. 258. Church bell, 200.
- Billingshurst church bells, 194. 200. Stream, 248. Tradesman's token, 310.
- Binderton, 261.
- Bine, Stephen and Magnus, knighthood compositions, 46. 47.
- Bine, Magnus, priest, quaker book against, 73.
- Binsted church bell, 200.
- Birdham church bells, 142. 144. 180. 200.
- Bish, Henry, "Councillor" against the quakers, 103. 108. 109. 119.
- Bishopsgate Street, error in vol. vi. rectified, 185 *note*.
- Bishopstone, 185 *note*. Churchbells, 194. 200.
- Blackdown Common, 256.
- Blackfan, John, and the quakers, 73.
- Blackstone, on revival of fines for knighthoods, 45.
- Blackwell, East Grinstead, 271.
- Blaker, Edward, churchwarden, Kingston, 165.
- Blatchington church bells, 200. Roman remains, 255.
- Blencowe, R. W, Esq, on the paucity of the high roads in Sussex, 305—307.
- Blewberry, Berks, bellfounding feat at, 163, *note*.
- Bloxam, Matthew Holbeche, F.S.A, on churches visited at the 1863 meeting: 233—243. 254. *See* Beeding, Bramber. Shoreham. Steyning.
- Bodiam church bells, 166. 194. 200.
- Bognor chapel bell, 231. Nameless river falling into the sea there, 260.
- Bolebrook, 271.
- Bolney church bells, once the only peal of eight in Sussex, 167 *note*. Couplets: On 7th bell, 189. On tenor, 192. Weight of tenor, 194. *See* 168. 171. 179. 200, 201, 'time-honoured' 251.
- Bonnick, or Bonwick, Richard, quaker, extortionate levies for tithes on, 68. Family dwelling place, 68 *note*. Quaker meetings at his house, 70. 71. God's goodness to him, 73.
- "Book of compositions" for knighthood, 46. *See* Compositions.
- Boorde, Herbert, knight, comp, 48.
- Borde, Andrew, on Brighton in his day, 247.
- Borden bellfoundry, Kent, 167. 170.
- Borrer, Rev. C. H, ancient tiles possessed by, 133.
- Borzell, in Ticehurst, 292.
- Bosham churchbells, 194. 201.
- Bosham Creek, 263.
- Bos longifrons, extinct British ox, extensive dispersion of remains of, 60, 61.
- Bosworth field and Bramber's lords, 244.
- Botolphs church bells, 152, 201.
- Bottin, John, knight, comp, 48.
- Boughton, Richard, Justice, "so called," 74, 75. Complaint made to him, 77.
- Bourne, 267. Its hermit, 268.
- Bow Bell, London, founder of, 175.
- Bowles, Francis Alfred, on metal ornament and a medal found at Singleton, 300—302.
- Boxgrove church, monumental brass, 72 *note*. Church bells, 169. 195. 201.
- Boxhill, 269, 270.
- Boyer, Sir Thomas, 44. Knighthood composition, 50.
- Boyle lecture, 307.
- Bradenham, Bucks, church bells, 143.
- Bradwardine, Archbishop, his birthplace, 271.
- Bramber Castle, 242. Its origin, vicissitudes, and present remains, 243—245. Old fortalice of its lords, 250. Site of the Portus Adurni, 253, 254.
- Bramber church bells, 143, 201. Present state of the church, 243.
- Bramber Elections, George Spencer's experiences and poet Bramstone's lines, 245. An incorruptible voter, 246. Eminent members, *ibid*.
- Bramber Rape, Returns as to condition of poor, 33. 34. 43. Knighthood compositions, 49.
- Brambletye manor house, 271.
- Bramstone, James, Sussex poet, satirical lines by, 245.
- Braose, Aliva, 244.

- Braose, Philip de, church founded by, 234. Braose effigy at Wiston, 311.
- Braose, William de, churches bestowed by, 236. 242. His castle, 244. Resolute reply of his wife, 244. One of the family seats, 291.
- Brasyer, Richard, bellfounder, transmission of his shield, 172. 196.
- Braye, Henry, knight, comp, 49.
- Brayley's Surrey, 270 *note*.
- Brede Place, old mansion of, 292.
- Brede river, 264.
- Brede church bells, 151. 177. 194. 201.
- Brend, William, bellfounder, 173. 296.
- Briant, John, bellfounder, 178 *note*. 196.
- Bridger, Richard, Justice, his dealings with the quakers, 78. 86. 102. 112. 113. 114. 116. James Bridger, constable, 123, 124.
- Bridges in old times, 257.
- Briggs, Thomas, Chancellor of the Bishop's Court, 83. 122.
- Brightelmstone, 33, *see* Brighton.
- Brightling church bells, their Welling-tonian inscriptions, 188. 201. Weight of tenor, 194.
- Brighton church bells: old church, 179. Bells of St. Nicholas', St. Paul's, and St. Peter's, 191. 193. 195. 202. Bells of other churches, 202. 231. Roman remains, in the museum, 59. Mr. Dawkins's gift, 62 *note*. Site of the town. The Steyne, Pool Valley, 247. The Pavillion, 248. Verses on an overflow of the Wellsbourne, 248. Ship canal, 255. List of Topographic works, 273—279.
- Brightridg, Thomas, quaker, sent to prison, 78.
- British, or Romano British cemetery and remains. *See* Hardham.
- Broadbourne the, 253.
- Broadford Green, 249.
- Broadhurst, old mansion of, 292.
- Broadwater churchbells, 177. Verses on them, 192. 202, 203. Weight of tenor, 194.
- Broadwater, in Horsted Keynes, 292.
- Broadwater Stream, Tunbridge Wells, 271.
- Brockett, Ninian, George Fox at his house, 71.
- Brookside Farm, 252.
- Browne, Sir Anthony, crown commissioner, 155 *note*.
- Browne, James, knight, comp, 46.
- Browne, James, tinker, assaults the quakers, 123.
- Browne, Richard, bailiff, Lewes, 93. 94. 98. 122.
- Browne, Richard, bell bequest, 190.
- Brownsbury, John, bell bequest, 190.
- Broyle Park inclosure act, 284.
- Bryan, John, bell bequest, 152. 190.
- Bryant, William and Ferdinando, and the quakers, 79. 85. 87. 107.
- Buckhurst, 271.
- Buckley, Thomas, knight, comp, 50.
- Buckstead, 284. *See* Buxted.
- Budd, Thomas, quaker, extortionate levy on, 88.
- Budgeon, John, knight, comp, 46.
- Bullisdon, bellfounder, 151 *note*, 196.
- Bunton chapel bell, 203. Stream, 250.
- Burgess Hill church bell, 231.
- Burgess, Isaac, knight, comp, 47.
- Burham, Kent, church bell, 143.
- Burials among the Romano Britons, 61, 62.
- Burlyarches hundred, knighthood compositions, 49.
- Burmarsh, in Romney marsh, church bells, 146.
- Burnett, Robert, bell benefactor, 188.
- Burpham church bell, 203. River scenery, 258.
- Burrell, Lady, verses by, 250.
- Burroughs, Edward, his "Satan's design defeated," 74.
- Burslowe, Walter, knight, comp, 49.
- Burton church bell, 203. Ornamental waters, 260.
- Burtenshaw, Edward, Lewes headborough, 107.
- Burwash, 42. Church bells, 166. 182. Weight of tenor, 194. Bell inscriptions, 203.
- Bury, bequest to poor of, 37. Church bells, 147. 160. 194. 203. Village, 258.
- Busbridges, ancient seat of the, 292.
- Butler, George Slade, F. S. A, Topographia Sussexiana by, 273—290.
- Buxted church bells, 195. Bell inscriptions, 203. Topographic works, 284.

## C.

- Cædwalla and Edelwach, scene of the conflict between, 264. 267.
- Caffin, Matthew, and the quakers, 71.
- Camden on the site of Chichester, 261.
- On Cardinal Pole's birthplace, 265.
- Camoy's, bridge built by the, 259.
- Camp, Roman, at Hardham, 62.
- Campania, and the invention of bells, 138.
- Campion, Rev. C. H, M.A, on the Mural Paintings in Westmeston Church, 1—19. *See* Westmeston.
- Campion, W. J, Esq, ancient house on his estate, 132.
- Campkin, Henry, F.S.A., on leather bottles and mugs, 305.
- Canterbury Cathedral, William of Malmesbury on, 15 *note*. Examples of the pointed arch, 17 *note*. Bells, 143. 176. 182.

- Canute, burial place of a daughter of, 263.
- Capron, John, knight. comp, 50.
- Carravaggio, 17.
- Carleton, George, son of Bishop Carleton, knighthood composition, 47.
- Carlton, Judge, his ruling in the case of the quakers, 122.
- Carrell, John, Chantry land of, 241.
- Carter, Joseph, bellfounder, 145 *note*. Particulars relating to him; his bequests, &c, 171—173. 173 *note*. 177. 180 *note*. His son William, 172. 173. 174. 196.
- Catherine of Arragon, badge of, 238.
- Catlin, Robert, bellfounder, 178, 178 *note*, 179. 191. 192. 196.
- Catsfield church bells, 141 *note*, 142. 150. Weight of tenor 164. 195. Bell inscriptions, 203.
- Cause-iron, 271.
- Cawly, William, knighthood composition, 50. Memorable act shared in by him, *ibid*, *note*.
- Caythorpe, Lincolnshire, 13.
- Celtic vases and implements, 59. 63.
- Cemetery, Romano British, *see* Hardham.
- Chailey church bells, 177. Bell verses and inscriptions. 187. 204, 205. Weight of tenor, 194.
- Chalk, why not used by modern architects, 1 *note*.
- Challen, Richard, knight. comp, 50.
- Chalvington church bells, 203.
- Chamberlayn, Thomas, priest, bell bequest, 190.
- Chapman, William, bellfounder, and his adopted pupil, 176, 177. 196.
- Charles I, social condition of the kingdom contemporary with the dismissal of his parliament, 20. Letters then issued by his council, 23. 24. 25. 28. 29. Effect of his revival of claims to fines for knighthood, 47.
- Charles II, resting place in the flight of, 265. 267.
- Charlton Hunt, *Corrigendum*, 312.
- Chatfield, John, knight. comp, 49.
- Cherryman, Thomas, knight. comp, 50.
- Chertsey bell foundry, 167, 168, 169.
- Chesworth, ancient residence of the Braoses, 291.
- Chichester Cathedral, Norman work in, 17 *note*. Fortune of the service bell at the fall of the steeple, 140 *note*. Its bells, their founders and donors, 174. 189. Weight of the tenor, 195. Bell inscriptions, 204.
- Chichester churches, city cross, &c. Particulars relative to their bells, 142. 146. 150. 203, 204.
- Chichester city, its river connection, 259. Camden's remark, 261. Former importance of its harbour, 262, 263. Chichester lobsters, 307.
- Chichester Rape, 36. Returns as to condition of poor, &c, 40—42. 44. Knighthood compositions, 50. Treatment of the quakers, 72. *See* also 150. 159. 168.
- Chiddingfold, 256.
- Chiddingly church bells, 159. 161. 194. 205. Topography, 284.
- Chidham church bells, 205.
- Chiltington and West Chiltington, poor bequest, 37. Churches and bells, 141. 151. 194. 205. 279. *See* 257.
- Chinese bells, 138.
- Chithurst, 259.
- Chitty, John, knight. comp, 48.
- Chowne, Thomas, Sussex Justice, 31. 32. Knighthood composition, 48.
- Christ, *see* Crucifixion.
- Church, most suitable position for the Belief, &c, in the, 2 *note*. Mural paintings, *see* Westmeston.
- Church of England and the quakers, 65.
- CHURCH BELLS OF SUSSEX, by Amherst Daniel Tyssen, Esq, 138—232. As to invention of bells: when first introduced into Europe, 138. Works on the subject, *ibid* *note*. Bells and Besiegers, an anecdote, 139. Introduction of Bells into England, *ibid*. Bell-metal, its components, *ibid* *note*. Earliest dated bell in Sussex, 140. Cause of the scarceness of ancient bells, and number of same now remaining in the County, *ibid* and *note* 7. How bells wear out, 141. Character and specimens of ancient inscriptions, shields, founders' stamps, &c, 141—153. Modern bells: periods of spoliation, 154—156. Object of Queen Elizabeth's proclamation, 156. Reaction in favour of bells, 157. Bellfounding during the commonwealth, 158. Notices of Sussex founders, 158—165. Report in 1686 on condition of Sussex bells, 166. How some churches lost their bells, 167. Present number and complement of the several Sussex peals, *ibid* *note*. Notices of founders of Sussex bells dwelling out of the County 167—181. Itinerant founders, 181—186. Bells set up by donation or bequest, 187—190. Rhymed inscriptions, 188, 188 *note*. 191, 192. Weights of bells: comparative table for ascertaining same, 193. Diameter and weight of the Sussex tenor bells, 194, 195. Alphabetical list of founders, 196. The like of inscriptions on Sussex bells, 197—232.
- Cinque Ports, privilege claimed in re-

- spect of knighthood compositions, 47.
- Clacton, organic remains at, 60.
- Clapham church bells, 142. 144. 205.
- Claremont, 269.
- Clark, James, persecution of the quakers by, 85—89. 91—93. 97. Two of his tools, 100, 101. End of his "miserable life," 103.
- Clark, Thomas, priest, judge in his own cause against a quaker, 84. An end to him and his cause, 85.
- Clarke, John, bellfounder, 180, 181. 196.
- Clatune (Clayton) in Domesday, 21 *note*.
- Claudia and Pudens, 26.
- Clayton, Roman bath at, 128. Church bells, 142. 149. 151. 205. Stream, 251.
- Cleres, chase of, 136.
- Clothaire II, his army frightened, 139.
- Cliffe, Lewes, church bells, 159, 160. Particulars connected with their recasting, 162. Weight of tenor, 194. Bell and grave inscriptions, 205. 284.
- Climping church bells, 194. 206.
- Coates church bell, 231.
- Cobden property in old times, 51.
- Cobden, Thomas, his contribution to the Armada resistance fund, 51 *note*.
- Cobden, William, knight, comp, 50.
- Cobham, 269.
- Cocking church bells, 145. 194. 206.
- Cocking stream, 260.
- Coins found, 59, 60, 63. *See* Tradesmen's Tokens.
- Coke, Secretary, 30.
- Colchester, amphora found at, 59.
- Coldwaltham church bells, 206.
- Cole, or Colle, John, bellfounder, 157. 196.
- Coleman, Edward, churchwarden, Hailsham, 163.
- Coleman, Richard, knight, comp, 49.
- Coles, Simon, hermit of Westbourne, 266.
- Collard Street, 251.
- College Youths bellringing society, 178 *note*.
- Collgeat, Robert, Lewes headborough, 123, 124.
- Collins the poet, 257, 258.
- Combe, Boyce Harvey, on Mountfield Treasure trove, 310, 311.
- Comber, Thomas, knight, comp, 48.
- COMPOSITIONS FOR KNIGHTHOOD, *temp.*  
Charles I, by Sir Henry Ellis, K. H. F. S. A. &c. 45.—51. Unpopularity of the revival of, and Instructions for levying claims for same, 45, 46. Lists of Sussex men summoned before the Commissioners, 46—51. Privilege claimed by the Cinque Ports, 47. Changes since 1417 in the names of the freeholders, 51. Satiric couplet, *ibid.*
- Compton church bells, 161. 172. 206.
- Compton, John, knight, comp, 50.
- Compton, Sir Henry, K. B. 30.
- Condition of the people neglected by historians, 20. *See* Social condition.
- Cooke, William, knight, comp, 49.
- Coombes church bell, 206.
- Cooper, Ralfe, Sussex justice, 35. 37. 40. 43.
- Cooper, Rev. G. M. on identity of Priory of St. Martin in the Wood, 298, 299.
- Cooper, Susannah, quakeress, 78.
- Cooper, William Durrant, F. S. A. On the Social Condition of the People in Sussex, 20—44. *See* Social Condition. On Bramber, its castle, elections, &c, 243—246. *See* 290 *note*. 311.
- Copthorne Brow, 269.
- Coppard, John, bailiff, Lewes, quaker verdict on his accidental death, 95.
- Cornwall rifled of its church bells, 155.
- Cornwall, Richard earl of, estates seized for, 244.
- Corton Sutton, celtic remains, 59.
- Cottingham, Ann, quakeress, 78.
- Cottingham, Sir Francis, 30.
- Coulstock, Mary, quakeress, 78.
- "County Oak," 269.
- Courthope, George, knight, comp, 46.
- Covert, John, knight, comp, 49.
- Covert, Sir Walter, collector of knighthood compositions, 46.
- Covert, William, Sussex justice, 33.
- Cowden stream, 271.
- Cowdray house, and its owner, simultaneous catastrophes to, 259.
- Cowfold church bells, 194. 206.
- Cowper, Ralph, knight, comp, 50.
- Cranston, James, minister of St. Clements, Hastings, 184.
- Crawley and Crawley Down church bells, 167. 206. 269.
- Crispe, William and John, knighthood compositions, 47, 47 *note*. 48.
- Crocker's poem "The Lavant," illustrative stanza from, 262.
- Cromlech at L'Anresse, Guernsey, 58.
- Crowborough church bell, 206.
- Crowhurst church bells, 166. 194. 206.
- Crucifixion and Descent from the Cross, mural paintings, 4. 7. 8.
- Cruttenden, John, knight, comp, 46.
- Cuckfield church bells, 194. 206.
- Cuckfield Park, 25.
- Culverdon, William, bellfounder, 151 *note* 196.
- Currer, Sackville, knight, comp, 48.
- Cutlers and Bellfounders Company's Book of Names and Ordinances, 156 *note*. 159 *note*.

D.

Daintree, Mrs, token in the collection of, 310.

Dalingrudges, the, 245. 271.  
 Dallington church bells, verses and inscriptions, 187. 206, 207. Donor of a bell, 188. Diameter and weight of tenor, 194.  
 Danehill church bell, 207. Stream, 250.  
 Daniel-Tyssen. See Tyssen.  
 Danny topography, 279.  
 Dapson, Mary, quakeress, 78.  
 Darbie, John, bell donor, 189.  
 Darbie, Michael, bellfounder, 163 *note*. 164.  
 Darby, Mr, sepulchral slab in possession of, 294. 296.  
 Darnell, counsel for the quakers, 119.  
 Datian, Roman president of Spain, 10. His cruelties to Saint Vincent, 11—13. His figure in the Westmeston church paintings, 14. 16. Inscription over him, 19.  
 Dautry, Mrs. and Sir Henry, gifts to Petworth poor, 37.  
 Dawe, William, bell donor, 189.  
 Dawkins, W. Boyd, B.A., F.G.S., on the Discoveries at Hardham, 52.—64. See Hardham.  
 Dawtreys, the, 257. Ancient seat, 291.  
 Daye, Thomas, knight, comp, 49.  
 Dean, See East Dean. West Dean.  
 Dear, Rev. W. S., explanation of bell inscription by, 153 *note*.  
 De Flothe, bellfounder, 196.  
 De la Warr, Lords, 155 *note*. 244. 251.  
 Dell Quay, 262.  
 Delves, John, and the quakers, 85. 87.  
 Denton church bells, 207. Topography, 284.  
 Derby, John de, castle granted to, 245.  
 Derham, Rev. W., on the 1703 storm, 307, 308.  
 Devil's Dyke, 135. 252.  
 Devonshire, Roman mine works in, 52. Rified of its church bells, 155.  
 De Warren, See Warren.  
 Dicelings. See Ditchling.  
 Dicker church bell, 207. Inclosure Act, 279.  
 Dicul, Irish monk, scene of his labours, 263.  
 Diddling church bell, 207.  
 Digginson, Leonard, knight, comp, 48.  
 Dike, Thomas, and the quakers, 80.  
 Dill Hundred, knighthood compositions, 48.  
 Diocletian's persecuting agent in Spain, 10. See Datian.  
 Distresses for tithes, extortionate, on quakers, 68.  
 Ditchling (Dicelings), antiquity of, 16 *note*. 134. Derivation of the name, 135. Various owners of the Park and Manor, 135. 137. Church bells: weight of tenor, 194. Bell inscriptions, 207. Common, 251. Topography, 279.

Dobell family, ancient seat of the, 292.  
 Dobson, Wm, bellfounder, 178 *note*. 196.  
 Donnington church bell inscription, 147, 207.  
 Doomsday (or Domesday) Survey, Sussex churches and lands mentioned in, 16 *note*. 135. 236. 247 *note*. 260. 266.  
 Dorchester, Viscount, 30.  
 Dorchester, Oxon, bell inscription, 152 *note*.  
 Dorset, Richard Earl, bell donation, 182.  
 Downs, the, 18. Condition of the poor 17th cent, and returns relating thereto, 21. 31, 32.  
 Drayton's poetic allusions to Sussex rivers, 255. 261. 270.  
 Drayton, Berks, church bell, 145 *note*. See West Drayton.  
 Drew, Robert, knight, comp, 48.  
 Drew, Thomas, his token, 310.  
 Drury, William, knight, comp, 50.  
 Drungewicke, meeting of streams at, 256.  
 Dunck, Richard, knight, comp, 46.  
 Duncton, foreign church bell at, 140. 143. 207. Stream, 259.  
 Durford Bridge, 259.  
 Durrant, John, knight, comp, 48.  
 Dychening, John de, "keeper of the prince's colts," 136. See Ditchling.  
 Dyke family, ancient seat, 292.

## E.

Eager, Stephen and Jane, quakers, fined and imprisoned, 71. 78. 79. 81, 82. 83. 86. 90. 118.  
 Earnley church bell, 207. Streams from Earnley marshes, 260.  
 Eartham church bell, 208.  
 Easebourne church bells, 144, 145. 194. 208. Easebourne priory, 259.  
 Eastbourne church bells, 141. 161. 195. 208. 231. Topography, 284. Roman remains, 308.  
 East Dean, near Chichester, church bells, 142. 147. 151. 207.  
 East Dean, near Eastbourne, church bells, Saucy inscription, 142. See 151. 207.  
 Eastergate church bell, 180. 208.  
 East Grinstead (Grinstead) knighthood compositions, 48, 49. Quakers fined 98. Church bells, 195. 210. Stream, 271. Topography, 284, 285.  
 East Guildford church bell, 210.  
 East Hotly church bells, 183. 188. 194. 212.  
 East Lavant church bell, 194. 216.  
 East Preston, benefaction to poor of, 37. Church bells, 149. 221.  
 Eastridge, 251.  
 Eborā and the Eborenses, boundary stone, 10.

- Edburton church bells, 151. 194. 208.  
 Edelwalch, *see* Cædwalla.  
 Edmondcs, Sir Thomas, Treasurer, 30.  
 Edmondcs, Thomas, knight, comp, 50.  
 Edsawe, Robert, knight, comp, 49.  
 Edward the Confessor, Manor held by, 135.  
 Edward II, letter from, 136.  
 Edward III, Shoreham contribution of ships and men to, 233.  
 Edward VI, land sold by, 241.  
 Edwards, John (three of the name) knighthood compositions, 47, 48.  
 Egbert's bellringing command, 139.  
 Egdean church bell, 208. 259.  
 Egremont, Earl of, river improvement by, 259.  
 Eldridge, Bryan, bellfounder, 158 *note*. 161. 168 *note*. 178 *note*. Notices of the family and their bells, 168, 169. 169 *note*. Five of the name, 196.  
 Elficke, Elficke, or Elphick, Edward, Richard, John, and Thomas, knighthood compositions, 47, 47 *note*. 49.  
 Elizabeth, Queen, her proclamation against the removal of bells, 156. At Stanstead House, 266.  
 Ellacombe, Rev. H. J, his work on bell-fries and ringers, 138 *note*.  
 Elliot, Alexander, knight, comp, 46.  
 Elliott, John, knight, comp, 47.  
 Elliott, Robert, F.S.A, information furnished by, 260 *note*.  
 Ellis, Sir Henry, K.H, F.S.A, &c, on compositions for knighthood, temp. Cha. I, 45—51. *See* Compositions. Acknowledgment of aid from him, 290 *note*.  
 Ellis, Mr, on effigy in Ifield church, 301.  
 Ellis, John, quaker, fined and imprisoned, 80. 81. 82. 87. 89. 93. 94. 95. 101. 118.  
 Ellman, Rev. E. B, information communicated by, 167 *note*.  
 Elphick, Richard, "Steeplehouse warden," Lewes, 107. *See* Elficke.  
 Elson, John, knight, comp, 50.  
 Elstead church bells, 144. 208.  
 Elvery, John, knight, comp, 47.  
 Embrey, James, Lewes, 81.  
 Empshot, 259.  
 Ems river, *see* Rivers.  
 Emsworth, derivation of, 263. River's end, 266.  
 Erasmus on bishop Fitz-James, 273 *note*.  
 Eresby, John, priest, his proceedings against the quakers, 102. 104. 105. 109. 111. 114. 116. 117. 119. 120. 122. His hat-stealing adventure, 116, 117. Result of his effort to excommunicate John Farley, 110, 111.  
 Eridge Green church bell, 231. Topography, 285.  
 Ernulf, Prior, portion of Canterbury cathedral rebuilt by, 15 *note*.  
 Esher, 269.  
 Estover Ferry, 257.  
 Etchingham church bell, 166. 194. 208. Old mansion of Haremare, 292.  
 Ethelwolf's burial place, 237.  
 Eu, Henry Earl of, 299.  
 Eulalia, Spanish martyr, 10 *note*.  
 Euridge, Thomas, knight, comp, 46.  
 Evelyn, John, on ancient churchyard custom, 306 *note*.  
 Ewhurst, church bells, 193, 194. 208. Ruins, 251.  
 Exchequer, king's right to knighthood compositions declared by the, 45.  
 Exciseman put in an uncomfortable fix by smugglers, 260.  
 Excommunication, case of stubborn resistance to, 110, 111.  
 Exeter, Thomas Beaufort, duke of, lady married by, 136 *note*.  
 Eyre, or Eayre, Joseph, bellfounder, 178 *note*. 180. 196.
- F.
- Fagg, Sir Robert, and his two voices, 245.  
 Fairlight church bells, 146, 166. 208.  
 Falkland, Viscount, 30.  
 Falmer church bell, 208.  
 Fareham, Hants, remarkable bell inscription, 188 *note*.  
 Farley, John, Lewes, 109. Excommunication squabble between him and priest Eresby, 110, 111.  
 Farmhill Wood, 258.  
 Faulkner, William, knight, comp, 46.  
 Faustina, coin of, 60.  
 Fawkener, John, knight, comp, 49.  
 Fecamp Abbey, church anciently possessed by, 236. *See* 265.  
 Feldwicke, William, knight, comp, 49.  
 Felpham church bells, 145. 160. 194. 209.  
 Fernhurst church bells, 208. Stream, 260  
 Ferring poor, bequest to, 37.  
 Fiffhide, Sir William, 244.  
 Figg, William, F.S.A, 63. On the sufferings of the Quakers, 65—125. *See* Quakers. 248 *note*.  
 Findon, or Finden, church bells, 141. 150 *note*. 152. 157. 159. 194. 209. Peculiarity of inscription on second bell, 144. 145 *note*.  
 Firlc church and its bells, 194. 209. 285.  
 Fishbourne, New, church bells, 181. 209. Its stream and fish, 262.  
 Fisherland Wood, 256.  
 Fittleworth church bells, 141. 145. 146. 209.  
 Fitzalan lands in Ditchling, 134—136.

- Fitzalans Earls of Arundel, 300.  
 Fitz-James, bishop, characterized by Erasmus, 237 *note*.  
 Flansham brooks, 260.  
 Fletching church bells, 194, 209. Topography, 285.  
 Flimwell church bell, 231.  
 Flint implements found at Hardham, 63.  
 Flothe, de, bellfounder, 196.  
 Folkington church bell, 148, 209. Old view, 285.  
 Ford church bells, 143, 209. Arun river, 258, 259.  
 Ford "Clappers," 251.  
 Ford, John Atte, 257.  
 Forde, Sir William, 40, 41.  
 Forest ridge, 269. Forest side, 264.  
 Forest Row church bells, 209.  
 Foster, Anthony, knight, comp, 50.  
 Foster, C. Le Neve, flint implements found by, 63 *note*.  
 Foster, John, knight, comp, 47.  
 Foster, Robert, of Battle, Justice, 27, 28, 29, 43. Knighthood composition, 46. Bell donor, 188.  
 Foster, Sir Thomas, 27 *note*.  
 Founder, or Ffounder, William, bellfounder, 148, 152, 196.  
 Fowell, William, knight, comp, 51.  
 Fowle, Anthony, Justice, 30, 31.  
 Fox, George, quaker, his visit to Sussex, 71, 72, 73.  
 Foxearle hundred, knighthood composition return, 47.  
 Framfield church bells, 177, 194, 209.  
 France, organic remains found in, 60. Property-transfer custom, 133.  
 Franks, A. W, Dir. S.A, on Mountfield treasure trove, 310.  
 Frant church bells, 194, 210. River source, 272.  
 Frederick the Great, description of a medal of, 301, 302.  
 Freeman, Edward, knight, comp, 50.  
 Freeman, William (Justice, "so called") 74, 75.  
 French, Moses, quaker, sentenced, 80.  
 Fretebergh chase, 136, 137.  
 Frewen MSS, extracts from, 302—304.  
 Friar's oak, 251.  
 Friburg, early dated bell at, 140. Particulars concerning it, *ibid note*.  
 Friston church bell, 210. *See* 285.  
 Friston place, old mansion, 292.  
 Frith, Philip, letter from Richard Kilburne to, 303.  
 Fry, R, churchwarden, Mayfield, 183.  
 Fuce, Joseph, quaker, persecution of, 67. His labours, 73. His quaintly entitled book, 74.  
 Fuller, Caleb, "Sumnor," and the quakers, 97, 113.
- Fuller, John, bells given by, 188.  
 Funtington church bells, 210. Nameless stream, 262.
- G.
- Gage, Edward, duty assigned to, *temp*. Edw. VI, to, 155 *note*.  
 Gallop, John, churchwarden, Hastings, 184.  
 Galloway, Ambrose, converted to quakerism, 71. His standing in trade, token, &c, *ibid note*.  
 Galloway, Ambrose and Elizabeth, senr. and junr, quakers, their repeated fines, imprisonments, &c, 78, 79. 81—87. 89—92. 98. 102. 104—107. 118—121. 123, 124.  
 Galloway, Mary, quakeress, her goods distrained on, 86, 88, 89.  
 Galloway, Ruth, quakeress, charge against, 118.  
 Garraway, William, knight, comp, 48.  
 Garton, Giles, knight, comp, 50.  
 Garton, William, quaker, extortionate levy on, 68.  
 Gates, or Agates, Henry, quaker, hindered from and fined for preaching, 99, 104, 106, 107, 111—113, 117—119.  
 Gatesden, John de, site of half knight's fee held by, 135.  
 Gatty, Rev. Alfred, his work, "The Bell," 138 *note*.  
 Gatwick House, 269.  
 Genner, Thos, Justice, "so called," 74.  
 George I. and II. at Stanstead, 266.  
 George IV, 248.  
 Gereing, William, quaker, 78, 80.  
 Germans, ancient, belief prevalent among them, 57. Organic remains found in Germany, 60.  
 Gibbons, Allen, knight, comp, 46.  
 Gibson, Bishop, on the Lavant, 261.  
 Gilbert, John, bellfounder, rhyme in praise of, 191.  
 Giles, Edmund and Thomas, bellfounders, and their works, 158—160. *See* Gyles.  
 Girdle tags figured and described, 300, 301.  
 Gitton, Daniel, quaker meeting at his house, 72.  
 Glaston, late monastery, "very great" and "huge" bells, 154 *note*.  
 Glynde church bell 159, 210. Substitute for a peal on a great occasion, 210 *note*. Topography, 285.  
 Goaring, William, informer against quakers, 81.  
 Godley, John, knight, comp, 49.  
 Godsmark, Nicholas, knight, comp, 49.  
 Godwin's moated mansion, 263.  
 Gold, ancient and modern *cultus* of, and names derived from, 251 *note*.  
 Goldbridge stream, 251.

Goring church bells, 187. 195. 210.  
 Goring, Edward and Henry, knighthood compositions, 49.  
 Goring, Henry, his letter in favour of the quakers, 68.  
 Goringe, Henry, of Hidowne, 34, 35.  
 Goring, Sir William, temp. Edward VI, 155 *note*.  
 Goringe, Sir William, Bart, 35. 37, 38. 40. 43, 44.  
 Goroway, Vincent, bellfounder, 156 *note*.  
 Gouldspurr and Gowstrow hundreds, knighthood compositions, 47. *See* 251 *note*.  
 Gounter family punning arms, 265. Col. Gounter's service to Chas. II, *ibid* Roger Gounter, 267.  
 Graffham church bells, 151. 161. 194. 210. Stream, 260.  
 Grandyns, chantry founded by the, 238.  
 Granger (not Grainger) on Judge Jeffries, 68 *note*.  
 Gratwick, John, knight, comp, 49.  
 Graves, Romano-British. *See* Hardham.  
 Graye, Miles, bellfounder, 180. Bell inscription, 192.  
 Greatham bridge, its founder, 257, stream, 259.  
 Greatham church bells, 210.  
 Greatham house, 291.  
 Greene, Thomas, knight, comp, 50.  
 Grinstead, *see* East Grinstead, West Grinstead.  
 Groombridge streams, 271.  
 Grover, John, "convinced," 71,  
 Guernsey, cromlech at L'Anresse in, 58.  
 Guestling hundred, knighthood compositions, 47.  
 Church bell shields and inscriptions, 149. 210.  
 Guildford (Gilford) tradesman's token, 310.  
 Guildford, East, church bell, 210.  
 Gunn, Richard, counsel for the king against the quakers, 119.  
 Gunter's bridge, 260.  
 Gutter bell metal, 175 *note*.  
 Gyles, William, two of the name, knighthood compositions, 48.  
 Gyles, W. "Captan," 185.

## H.

Hadlow Down church bell, 211.  
 Hadrian, coin of, 59. 63.  
 Hailsham church bells, 163. 182. 194. 211.  
 Haines, Richard, his token, 310.  
 Hair, Ralph, bell donor, 189.  
 Halcomb, John, "steple house warden," 98.  
 Hall, Edward, his gift to the poor, 37.

Hallamshire verses on knighthood summonses, 51.  
 Halland House, 292.  
 Halstead, Richard, bailiff, Lewes, 94. 121.  
 Halton, bellfounder, 180, 181. 196.  
 Halton St. Clements, church bell, 232.  
 Haman, John, knight, comp, 49.  
 Hammerpond farm, 250.  
 Hammer Pond, 256. Mr. J. M. Kemble's derivation, 256 *note*.  
 Hammer Wood, 271.  
 Hammond's Place, 251.  
 Hamper, Edward, "convinced," 72.  
 Hamper, William, his visit to Sussex churches, 2 *note*.  
 Hampnett, West, church bells, 211.  
 Hampshire church bells, 150. 155. 180.  
 Hamsey church bells, 211.  
 Hangleton, 167 *note*.  
 Hangleton Place, 291. Description of the House, 293. Old distich, 294.  
 Hanover Hall, its former and present site, 285.  
 Hardeaway, Owen, incumbent of Steyning, 238.  
 HARDHAM, ON A ROMANO-BRITISH CEMETERY and ROMAN CAMP at, by W. Boyd Dawkins, B.A., F.G.S., 52—64. Introductory remarks, 52. Discovery and excavation of the graves, 53—56. Remains found: Roman sandals, 56, 57. Pottery, 57—59. Metallic remains, 60. Organic remains, extinct British ox, 60, 61. Mode of sepulture, 61, 62. Site, dimensions, and probable date of the camp, 62. Reason for calling the remains Romano-British, 63. Flint implements found, *ibid*. Roman tiles in Hardham church, 64. Necessity for further explorations here, *ibid*. Church bells, 211. Medieval remains, 257.  
 Haremare, Etchingham, ancient seat of the Temples, 292.  
 "Haresfoot" stream, 258.  
 Hargson, Thomas, knight, comp, 48.  
 Harmes, Michael, bell donor, 189.  
 Harold, King, place identified with, 263.  
 Harris, William, bell donor, 190.  
 Harrison, Thomas, constable, and the Lewes quakers, 96.  
 Harrison, William, quaker, "taken waiting on the Lord," 79, 80. His long imprisonment, 81.  
 Hartfield church bells, 177. 194. 211. Eminent man born there, 271.  
 Harting, South, church bells, 177. 194. 211. Its romantic combe, 259.  
 Harvey, William, F.S.A., Lewes, vase in his collection, 59.  
 Hastings church bells: All Saints, 160, 161. 166. 181. 184. 194. 211. Christ



- Church, 231. Fisherman's Church, 232. St. Clement's, 164. 183. 184. 195. 211. 231. St. Clement's, Halton, 232. St. Mary in the Castle, 232. St. Mary, Magdalen, 232. St. Matthew's, Tivoli, 232. Town Hall, 232. Sepulchral stone removed from the Priory, 296. Sir John Pelham's gift, 298.
- Hastings rape, proceedings and returns relative to condition of the poor, 21. 26—29. 39. 42. Knighthood compositions, 46. Claim set up in conjunction with other of the Cinque Ports, 47. Result of a quaker's meeting, 84.
- Hasyllwoods, bell founders, 145 *note*. 196.
- Hatch, Joseph, Thomas, and William, bell founders, 169, 170. 196.
- Hawes, Miss E, tracings by, 19.
- Hawkins's Pond, 256.
- Hawksborough hundred, knighthood compositions, 46.
- Haygat, Asack, knight. comp, 46..
- Hazelwick mill, 269.
- Heaselden, John, knight. comp, 48,
- Heaseman, Henry, knight. comp, 49.
- Heath, Sir Robert, Attorney-Gen : 45.
- "Heathen Burials," fields so called, 240 *note*.
- Heathfield poor, 26. 42. Church bells, 142. 150, 150 *note*. 166. 194. 212.
- Heaver, John, "steeple house warden," and the quakers, 108. 110. 115.
- Hellingly church bells, 194. 212. Manor house, 285.
- Hemsley, William, knight. comp, 46.
- Hensfield church bells, 194. 212. *See* 252.
- Henry III, 233.
- Henry VII, land granted to Lord La Warre by, 244.
- Henry VIII, his valor ecclesiasticus, 18. His portrait on church bells, 152. Spoliation of bells by him, 154. *See* 238.
- Henshaw, Benjamin, proctor, and the quakers, 91. 97. 122. His complaint against the king's bench marshal, and result of same, 94, 95.
- Hermits and Hermitages, 266.
- Hertfordshire bell founder, 184 *note*.
- Heyshot church bells, 142. 149. 212.
- Hickham, Thomas, bell founder, 143. 196.
- Hide, John, mayor, Hastings, 184.
- Higden, John, bellfounder, 173. 180 *note*. 196.
- Higham, Edw, knight. comp, 46.
- Highurst brook, 251.
- Highley, 260.
- Highways, proceedings relating to, 21. 35. 36. 41. 42. 43. *See* Roads.
- Hill, John, knight. comp, 50.
- Hilton, Elizabeth, quakeress, 78.
- Hilton, Henry, knight. comp, 49.
- Hoare, Sir Richard, celtic vases figured by, 58, 59. Hoares' bank sign, 305.
- Hockenbury panne, 272.
- Hodson, bellfounders, 163. 174. 196.
- Holbeam, William, fined for an act of "brotherly love," 75, 76. Sent to prison, 78.
- Holden, Richard, knight. comp, 50.
- Holeman, John, knight. comp, 48.
- Holland, Rev. T. A, verses on the Lavant by, 262. On a relic found at Poynings, 311.
- Holland, William, school endowed by, 240. Site of the lands, *ibid note*.
- Hollington church bells, 146. 166. 212.
- Holloway, Mr. William, historian of Rye, his plea for the river Ems, 263, 264. On the Spittle lands, Rye, 304.
- Holter, John, Lewes, bell donor, 190.
- Homard, John, dyer, Lewes, 81.
- Homeland, brooks rising at, 251.
- Honer, George, knight. comp, 49.
- Hoo manor and priory, 299.
- Hooe poor, 42. Quaint bell inscriptions, 191. 213. Weight of tenor bell, 194.
- Hoper, Rev H, celts found by, 294.
- Horsfield's Sussex, 188 *note*. 235. 236. 263
- Horeham mansion, 292.
- Horley, meeting of streams at, 269.
- Horsham, letter sent to Bryan the gaoler concerning the quakers, 67, 68. Quakers imprisoned there, 71, 72. 74. 80. 84. 94. Church bells : weight of tenor, 195. Inscriptions, 213. St. Mark's bell, 232. Chantry land in Steyning, 241. River connections, 249. 256.
- Horsted Keynes, and Little Horsted or Horsted Parva, church bells, 151. 166. 194. 213. 230. Church notices, 286.
- Hothly, *See* East Hothly. West Hothly.
- Houghton church bell, 213.
- Houghton Bridge, and Houghton Water, 258.
- Hove and Hove St. James, St. Andrew, and St. John, church bells, 143. 166. 213. 232. River, 255. Topography, 279.
- Howards, purchase of Bramber by, 244.
- Howard, Henry, bellfounder, Mott's petition against, 157.
- Hull, William, bellfounder, his history, 162—164. His will, 164, 165. His son John, 165. 196.
- Hume, Dr, on metallic ornaments, 301.
- Humfrey, John, knight. comp, 48.
- Hunneman, William, bellfounder, 180. 196.
- Hunny, John, knight. comp, 48.
- Hunston church bells, 181. 213. Rivulet, 260.
- Hunt, John, bellfounder, his perseverance and his motto, 163 *note*.

- Hunt, John, "steeplehouse warden," 107. | John, king of England, estates seized by,  
Huntingdon, John, Earl of, 136 *note*. | 244.  
Hurst, William, his token, 309. | John I, king of Portugal, and his daughter  
Hurst, *See* Hurstpierpoint. | Beatrix, 135. Her vicissitudes and  
Hurstmonceaux church bell, 194. 214. | her three husbands, 136 *note*.  
Hurstpierpoint, or Hurst, tiles found at, | Joseph of Arimathea in the Westmeston  
132, 133. Church bells, 194. Quaint | paintings, 7, 8.  
bell inscriptions, 214. Sanctus and | Soulsfield Common, 250.  
St John's college bells, 232. Streams, | Juxon, Archbishop, mansion of, 292.  
251. 252. Topography, 279. | Justices of Sussex, their proceedings for  
Hussey, George, Justice, quaker sent to | alleviating the distress (1631-32),  
prison by, 71. 75. | 21-44. *See* Social condition.
- Hussey, Rev. Arthur, on Hangleton |  
Church, 294. |  
Hussey, Sir Henry, duties assigned by |  
Edw. VI. to, 155 *note*. |  
Hutchinson, Rev. Thomas, M.A, on the |  
etymology of Ditchling, 135. |
- I.
- Icklesham church bells, 166. 214. |  
Iden Church bells, 195. |  
Ifield, meeting of quakers at, 70. Geo. |  
Fox there, 71. Church bells, 168. 214. |  
Ifield, Sir John de, his effigy, 301. |  
Iford church bells, 151. 214. Topography, |  
279. |  
Iping church bell, 215. |  
Ipswich, St. Margaret, bell inscription, |  
192. |  
Ireland, Mr. Edwin C, on ornaments |  
found at Singleton, 300, 301. |  
Ireland, "priest of Ringmire," and |  
quaker Robinson, 98. |  
Iron works, 31. |  
I. S, bellfounder, 149, 150. Query as to |  
his identity, 150 *note*. |  
Isfield church bell, 194. 215. Old man- |  
sion, 292. |  
Itchenor, west, church bells, 215. |  
Itchingfield, church bells, 215. Stream, |  
249. |
- J.
- Jackman, Richard, knight. comp, 50. |  
Jackson, Rev. Mr, on measurements, &c. |  
of Warbleton Priory, 296-298. |  
Jackson, priest, book in answer to, 74. |  
Janaway, Thomas, bellfounder, 178 *note*. |  
Character of his work, 179. Verses on |  
his bells, 190, 191. 226. |  
Jeake, Samuel, letters to, 302, 303. |  
Jefferies, Sir Geo, the notorious judge, |  
urging clemency, 67, 68. Characterized |  
by Granger, 68 *note*. |  
Jeffery, Thomas, knight. comp, 48. |  
Jevington church bells, 151. 185. 215. 285. |  
Joanes, priest of Westmeston, and quaker |  
Pellatt, 75. |  
Joanes, Walter, informer against quakers, |  
86. 89. 92. 93. 97. His death and char- |  
acter, 100. |
- K. |  
Keete, Richard, knight. comp, 46. |  
Kemble, J. M, mistaken derivations by, |  
254. 256 *note*. |  
Kemp, William, suing a quaker for |  
tithe, 84. |  
Kenilworth church bells, 168 *note*. |  
Kennard, one, destroying a quaker's |  
goods, 123. |  
Keswick, ancient copper mine at, 139 |  
*note*. |  
Kettleworth Magna, bell from, 164 *note*. |  
Keymer church bells, 152. 215. |  
KEYMER, On DECORATIVE TILES found |  
at, by Rev. E. Turner, M.A, 126- |  
137. Occasion of the discovery of |  
the Tiles, 127. Devices upon them, |  
128. Their origin, date, and character, |  
129. Results of a further clearing of |  
the site, 130, 131. Discovery of simi- |  
lar specimens at Hurstpierpoint, 132, |  
133. Mansion and Park, 134-137. |  
Inclosure act, 279. |  
Kidder, bishop, and family, killed in a |  
storm, 307. |  
Kidder, Jane, quakeress, fined and per- |  
secuted, 107. 111, 112. 115. 118. |  
Another fined for her because of her |  
poverty, 114. 116. |  
Kilburn, Richard, the Antiquary, letters |  
from, 302, 303. |  
Killingbeck, Humphrey, 71. Elizabeth |  
Killingbeck "Convinced," 71. |  
Kinge, John, knight. comp, 50. |  
King's Bench Marshal complained of |  
for leniency to quaker prisoners, 94. |  
Obliged to compromise with the in- |  
former, 95. |  
King's Barns, supposed origin of, 253, |  
Kingsfold Hamlet, 256. |  
Kingston, Kingston Bowsey, Buci, or |  
By-sea, Kingston juxta Lewes, church |  
bells, 142, 143. 147. 165. 166. 167. |  
215. Haven of the Arun, 255. Topo- |  
graphy, 280. |  
Kipling, Joshua, bellfounder, 180. 196. |  
Commemorative verses on a bell cast |  
by him, 188 *note*. |  
Kirby, Thomas, knight. comp, 49. |

- Kirdford, 256. 259. church bells, 147. 194. 215.
- Knepp Castle, the Mowbrays at, 245.
- Knepp Pond, 249.
- Knight family, bellfounders, 156 *note*. 177, 177 *note*. 178. 191, 192. 196.
- Knight, Richard, and the quakers, 107. 115. Hindered by a "strang providence" from seizing a quaker's goods, 108.
- Knight, Mr, leather mug exhibited by, 304.
- Knighthood. *See* compositions.
- L.
- Lade family mansion, 292.
- Lambard, Wm, Kentish Topographer, on a Mole-like stream, 270 *note*. On the river Tyse or Tees, 272.
- Lamberhyrst Street, 272.
- Lambert, bellfounder, uncomplimentary rhyme on, 172.
- Lambeth, St. Mary, 170 *note*.
- Lancaster, Robert, Lewes, 81.
- Lancet Brook, 250.
- Lancing church bells, 168. 194. 215. St. Nicholas College, 232.
- L'Anresse, Guernsey, cromlech at, 58.
- Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, 15, *note*.
- Langley spring, its burrowing character, 270 *note*.
- Langham, William, } knighthood  
Langeridge, John, } compositions,  
Lasciter, John, } 46. 48, 49.
- Laud, Archbishop, on unpropitious weather and bad harvests, 24. 42 *note*.
- Laughton church bells, 183. 194. 215. Laughton Place, 292.
- Lavant, East, West, and Mid, church bells, 194. 215. 216. Lavant river, *See* Rivers.
- Lavington, West, church bells, 215.
- La Warr, *See* De la Warr.
- Lawcock, Thomas, quaker, 70. Result of his "being moved to go into the steeple house," 71. 74. Out of prison, 72.
- Lawrence, Thomas, bellfounder, 151, *note*. 196.
- Lawson, Thomas, quaker, 70. 72. His quaintly entitled book, 73.
- Laybrook, 250.
- Leathern bottles and drinking mugs, E. T. and H. C. on, 304, 305.
- Leconfield, Lord, 300.
- Leedes, Sir John, Sussex Justice, Proceedings shared in by, 35. 37, 38. 40. 43, 44.
- Leicester, Eleanor, Countess of, and her large retinue, 244.
- Leighton, Robert, Archb. of Glasgow, his Sussex residence, 292.
- Leland, view opposed by, 265.
- Lemon, Robert, junr, information furnished by, 21.
- Leocardia of Toledo, martyr, 10 *note*.
- Leominster church bells, diameter, weight, and inscriptions, 193. 194. 216. River, 258.
- Lester, Thomas, bellfounder, 175, 176. 178 *note*. 179. 191. 196.
- L'Estrange, J, Esq, information supplied by, 173 *note*.
- Lethered, the Mole at, 269, 270.
- Lewes bellfoundry, 160. Church bells: All Saints, 149. 160. 216. St. Anne, 151. 194. 216. St. John sub castro, 183. 216. St. Michael's 159. 181. 190. 217. Site of old inns, 121 *note*, 123 *note*. *See* Cliffe. Southover.
- Lewes Market Tower bell and its inscription, 152. 153. 153 *note*. 195. 217.
- Lewes Museum, antiquities given to, 62 *note*.
- Lewes Priory, 18.
- Lewes Rape, proceedings relative to the condition of the poor (1631—32) 32, 33. Knighthood compositions, 49. Topography, 280—282. Effects of the 1703 storm, 307, 308.
- Lewes, sufferings of the quakers. *See* Quakers.
- Lewkenor family mansion, 292.
- Lewkenor, Margaret, land granted by Hen. VIII. to 235.
- Lewkenor, Richard and Christopher, Sussex Justices, 40, 41. 44. 46.
- Limpsfield, Surrey, church bell, 143.
- Linch and Linchmere bells, 217.
- Lindfield, mural paintings at, 5. Knighthood compositions, 49. Church bells, 157. 195. 217. Topography, 286.
- Lintot, Nicholas, his token, 310.
- Lintot, John, knight, comp, 49.
- Linville. *See* Lindfield.
- Litlington church bells, 141. 151. 217.
- Littlebourne, Kent, patron saint, 14.
- Littlehampton church bells, 181. 217. Outlet of the Arun, 259.
- London, corn supplies, 21. 32. 39. Vagrants, 25. Antiquities found in Moorgate Street, 55 *note*. Bellfounders, 151 *note*. 156. 179. Church bells, 154 *note*. 155. 156. 170 *note*. 171. 173. 174. 191. Founder of St. Paul's bell, 174.
- London, John, knight, comp, 49.
- Longbridge hundred, knighthood compositions, 48.
- Longcroft, Charles John, his praises of the Ems, 264. 265, 266—268.
- Longerste, Humfrey, bell bequest, 190.
- Longhurst, John, quaker, maltreated, 99.
- "Lough, Markwick, and others," bell donors, 187.

- Lordington House, and its historical associations, 265, 267.  
 Low countries, dearth in the, 24.  
 Lower, Mark Antony, M.A., F.S.A., on the armorial bearings in Steyning vicarage, 237, 238. On the Rivers of Sussex, 247—272. At Warbleton Priory, 294.  
 Lower Plat, the, 259.  
 Lowfield Heath, 269.  
 Loxfield Baker (now Pelham) and Loxfield Dorsett hundreds, knighthood compositions, 48, 49.  
 Loxwood church bells, 149, 217. Stream, 256.  
 Luard, Major Robert, his drawings and elucidations of the site of Warbleton Priory, 294—298.  
 Lucas, Robert, } knighthood  
 Luck, Hugh, and } compositions,  
 Luck, Thomas, } 48.  
 Luckins, Richard, gaoler, Horsham, punished for leniency to quakers, 74.  
 Ludgater, John, "convinced," 72.  
 Lukis, Rev. W. C., F.S.A., his "Account of Church bells," 138 *note*, 167.  
 Lulham, John and Edward, bellfounders, 161, 162, 191, 196.  
 Lullington church bell, 217.  
 Lunsford, Herbert and Thomas, knighthood compositions, 46, 48.  
 Lurgashall church bells, 217. Stream, 259, 260.  
 Lutwicke in Slynfold, stream rising at, 249.  
 Luxford, Capt. John and Lieut. Thomas, and the quakers, 79.  
 Lyebridge Stream, 256.  
 Lyon, David, Esq., church rebuilt and bells recast at cost of, 187.  
 Lyss, meeting of waters at, 259.
- M.
- Macaulay, Lord, his character of Cardinal Pole, 265.  
 Mackay, Colonel, 311.  
 Madden, Sir Frederick, documents furnished by, 136 *note*.  
 Madehurst church bells, 143, 218.  
 Madgwick, John and William, knighthood compositions, 50, 51.  
 Mædlingas, the, and Mr. J. M. Kemble, 254.  
 Magdalen College, Oxford, tower bell, 148. Church granted by and regranted to, 242. *See* 254.  
 Magi, adoration of the, mural painting, 9.  
 Mahomet, how dissuaded from using bells, 139.  
 Malling, South, church bell, 164, 218, 286.  
 Malting restrained in time of dearth, 23.  
 Manard, Stephen and Nicholas, quakers, fined, 88.  
 Manchester, Earl of, Lord privy Seal, 30.  
 Manser, William, his token, 309.  
 Mansions, ancient, in Sussex, 291, 292.  
 Marches, wars of the, 267.  
 Marden, East, North, and Upper, church bells, 161, 218.  
 Maresfield church bells, 179, 195, 218. Topography, 286.  
 Margaret of Salisbury, 267.  
 Markwick. *See* Lough.  
 Marlet, William, knight, comp, 49.  
 Marraton's visit to the spirit world, 57.  
 Marten, Tristram, "convinced," 72.  
 Martin, John, quaker, sentenced, 80.  
 Martin, Michael and George, knighthood compositions, 46, 47.  
 Martin, Peter, reference to his paper on Roman roads in Sussex, 52, 53.  
 Martin, Thomas, his gift to the poor, 37.  
 Matthew, James, quaker, sent to prison, 78.  
 Matthew, Benjamin, quaker, extortionate levy on, 69.  
 Maudlin farm, 254.  
 Maunser, Nicholas, knight, comp, 46.  
 May family, old mansion of the, 292.  
 Mayfield Church bells, 159, 168, 183, 189, 193, 195, 218. Topography, 286.  
 Mears, William, his introduction to bell-founding, 176. His successors and descendants, 164, 170, 176 *note*, 177, 178 *note*, 179, 191, 196, 197—221, 223—232.  
 Medal found at Singleton, and its subject, 301, 302.  
 Medway river, 269—272.  
 Mendip Hills, Roman lead mines, 52.  
 Merston church bell, 218.  
 Metallic ornaments found at Singleton, 300, 301.  
 Michebourne, Sir Richard, 30.  
 Michelbourne, Thos, knight, comp, 48.  
 Michell, Edward, Justice, dealing with the poor, 33, 34, 35. With the quakers, 71, 75.  
 Michell, Henry, knight, comp, 49.  
 Michell, John, bellfounder, 145 *note*, 196.  
 Michelmere—the great marsh—264.  
 Mickleham vale, 269.  
 Middleton, Arthur, knight, comp, 49.  
 Middleton, John, Justice, 33, 34, 35, 43.  
 Midhurst poor, benefaction to, 40, 41, 42. Cobden property, 51. Church bells, 194. Bell inscriptions, 218. *See* 259.  
 Mid Lavant church bell, 216.  
 Midleton, Edmund, constable, Lewes, 98. Maltreats a quaker, 99.  
 Milland chapel bell, 218.  
 Mills, Nathaniel, knight, comp, 48.  
 Mills, Thos, quaker, sent to prison, 78.  
 Mills family, old mansion of the, 291.  
 Milton, John, on the river Mole, 270.

Mines worked by the Romans, 52.  
 Mittle, John, knight, comp, 48.  
 Mole river, *see* Rivers.  
 Monk, Major, his raid on the quakers, 123.  
 Monke, John, knight, comp, 50.  
 Monkewill, Henry, knight, comp, 49.  
 Montagu, melancholy end of a, 259.  
 Montgomery, Roger de, 268.  
 Moone, John, knight, comp, 48.  
 Moorgate Street. *See* London.  
 Morley, Herbert, Justice, and the quakers, 75.  
 Morley, Robert, High Sheriff, 30. 33. 43. Knighthood composition, 48.  
 Moseley, Benjamin, quaker, punished for absence from church, 102. 118. Fined again, 112, 113. *See* 111. 115. Imprisoned, 121. Spoliation of his goods, 123.  
 Moseley, Thomas, quaker, fines and extortionate levies on, 81. 86. 87. 89. 101. 107. Excommunicated, 84, 85. His appeal and its result, 93. Imprisoned, 94. Compromising with the K. B. Marshal, 95. Summonses and replies, 104—106. 118, 119. An unexecuted warrant, 108, 109.  
 Mott, Robert, bellfounder, his petition against Henry Howard, 157. Bells cast by him: his device and monogram, 171. 173, 174.  
 Mountfield (or Montfield) 26. Church bell, 142. 151. 218.  
 Mountfield Treasure Trove, sequel of the trial, &c, 310, 311.  
 Mowbray, John de, 244.  
 Mundham, *see* North Mundham.  
 Mural Paintings, how best cleared from whitewash, 4 *note*. District in Sussex where they abound, 5. Mode of determining their date, 16, 17. Recklessness of builders and workmen regarding them, 18. Their historic value, and old-time service in religious education, 18, 19. *See* Westmeston.  
 Musgrave, Mr, his bell benefaction, 189.  
 Myles, Thomas, incumbent of Shoreham, 235.

N

Naldrett, George, knight, comp, 50.  
 Nares, Dr, on quaker vituperation, 125.  
 Nash, Anthony, knight, comp, 50.  
 Nash, Elizabeth, her bequest to the poor, 37 *note*.  
 Naylor, Vickers & Co, steel bell founders, 180. 196.  
 Neale, R, bishop of Winchester, 30.  
 Neptune and Minerva, site of temple to, 261.  
 Neufchatel, tiles made at, 129,

Nevill, Sir Henry, land demised by, 136.  
 Nevill, William, Justice, 40, 41.  
 Newcastle, Duke of, bell given by, 188. Odd way of welcoming him at Glynde, 210.  
 Newhaven, Acts of Parliament relating to, 282. Architectural peculiarity of the church, 134. Church bells, 167. 219.  
 Newick church bells, 167. 219.  
 Newington, Zabulon and Nathaniel, knighthood compositions, 46. 48.  
 Newman, Misses, metallic ornament lent by, 301.  
 Newnham, William, bell donor, 188.  
 New Place, Angmering, 291.  
 Newtimber church bell, 219. Stream, 252.  
 Newton, Thomas and William, knighthood compositions, 47. 49.  
 Nicholas, William, knight, comp, 48.  
 Nicolas, early bellfounder, 143, 144.  
 Nichols, Francis Morgan, F.S.A., his paper on knighthood, 45 *note*.  
 Nicho's, John Gough, F.S.A., on decorative tiles, 127.  
 Ninfield (Ninville) knighthood compositions, 47. Church bells, 147. 148. 149. 150. 163. 194.  
 Nola and Campania, their etymological relationship to bells, 138.  
 Norfolk, Duke and Duchess of, peal of bells given by, 188.  
 Norfolk, Thomas, third earl of, 245.  
 Norfolk suspension bridge, Shoreham, 254.  
 Norman church-architecture and art, 1. 4. 14—16. 17 *note*. Antiquities, 129.  
 Norman, Francis, knight, comp, 46.  
 North Chapel bell, 205. River, 256. 259.  
 Northiam church bells, 166. 194. 219.  
 North Marden church, peculiarity of its architecture, 133. Church bell, 218.  
 North Mundham church bells, 142. 146. 161. 219.  
 Norton, John, chantry granted to, 238.  
 Norton, William, quaker, 80.  
 Nortone, Stephanus, early bell-founder, 149.  
 Norwich bell-foundry, 172, 173.  
 Nursted stream, 259.  
 Nutbourne rivulet, 257.  
 Nuthurst church bells, 168. 219.  
 Nutley church bell, 219.  
 Nutt, Thomas, Justice, "so called," and the quakers, 80.

O.

Oath of allegiance; quakers punished for refusing to take it, 69. 80.  
 Offham church bell, 232. River, 258.

- Offley family, old mansion of the, 292.  
 Ogilby's 'Britannia Depicta,' Sussex roads laid down in, 305.  
 Ognell, George, charity founded by, 41 *note*.  
 Okebourne monastery, cell of Bec Abbey, 299.  
 Old Place, ancient seat of the Apsleys, 291.  
 Olive, John, Lewes headborough, 115.  
 Oliver, Charles, bellfounder, 180, 196.  
 Oliver, Elizabeth, 176. Her husband, 176 *note*.  
 Only, William, knight, comp, 50.  
 Onslow, Henry, Sussex Justice, 75.  
 Ore church bell, 219.  
 Orleans, Charles, Duke of, place of his captivity, 271.  
 Orleston, Kent, ancient bell at, 157.  
 Osborne, William, bell bequest, 190.  
 Osforth, land bequeathed by King Alfred to, 135.  
 Otway, Thomas, 257. Verse on him, 258. His birthplace, 259.  
 Ouse river, 252.  
 Overy, William, and three sons, land demised to, 136.  
 Oving and Ovingdean church bells, 159, 194, 219.  
 Owen, Dr. John, quaker invective against, 125.  
 Owen, John, on the state of New Shoreham (1731), 305.  
 Owen, John, bellfounder, 151 *note*, 196.  
 Owen, Richard, F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy, on remains of extinct British ox, 60, 61.  
 Oxenbridges, old mansion of the, 292.  
 Oxford, "Great Tom" of, and bellfoundry at, 163 *notes*.
- P.
- Pacenses and Eboracenses, 10.  
 Pack, Thomas, bellfounder, 175, 176, 178 *note*, 196.  
 Page, Richard, "mass house warden," and the quakers, 97, 98.  
 Page, Richard, John, and two Thomases, knighthood compositions, 48, 50.  
 Paghams church bells, 194, 218.  
 Paghams harbour, 260.  
 Pain, Richard, *see* Parris, Henry.  
 Paine, Edward, quaker, fined, 88.  
 Paintings, superstitious, in churches, law against, 3 *note*. *See* Mural paintings. Westmeston.  
 Palmar, John and Thomas, bellfounders, 170, 196.  
 Palmer family, old mansion of the, 291.  
 Palmer, John, commissioner, *temp.* Edw. VI, 155 *note*.  
 Palmer, John, presbyterian, worrying the quakers, 101.  
 Pannet, John, knight, comp, 50.  
 Parham churchbell, 220.  
 "Park farm," Ditchling, inference from the name, 136.  
 Parker, Alexander, quaker, associated in Sussex with George Fox, 71, 72, 73.  
 Parker, George, justice, and the quakers, 80.  
 Parker, Philip, Justice, "confounded in himself," 80.  
 Parker, Sir Robert and Sir Nicholas, gifts of bells by, 189.  
 Parker, Sir Thomas, report on condition of poor by, 31, 32.  
 Parker, William, knight, comp, 50.  
 Parris, Henry, and Richard Pain, result of their refusal to assist in seizure of quakers' goods, 108, 109.  
 Parson, William, knight, comp, 49.  
 Pashley, seat of the May family, 292.  
 Patcham, source of the Wellsbourne at, 247, 248.  
 Patcham church bells, 166, 181, 220.  
 Patching church bell, 220.  
 Patching pond by Clapham, 258.  
 Patching, Thomas knight, comp, 49.  
 Patching, Thomas, quaker, 72. Cause of his imprisonment, 75.  
 Patrick, Robert, bellfounder, 176 *note*, 196.  
 Paulinus, alleged inventor of bells, 139.  
 Pavilion of Geo. IV, Brighton, 248.  
 Peachy, John, his token, 309.  
 Peake, William, his civilities to imprisoned quakers, 94.  
 Peasmarsh, 26. Church bells, 194, 220. Copyhold land, 302.  
 Pelham family, ancient seats of the, 292.  
 Pelham, Henry, Justice, his reply to an aggrieved quaker, 123.  
 Pelham, Hon. Henry, bell donation, 188.  
 Pelham, John, "a justice," setting his colleague right, 80.  
 Pelham, Sir John, his charity bespoken for a forlorn lady, 136 *note*. Chief butler of Chichester port, 262. Tradition as to his burial-place, 296. Discrepancy of dates set right, 298.  
 Pelham, Sir Thomas, Bart, 30.  
 Pelham, William, of Loughton, burial place of, 296.  
 Pellat, John, anti-quaker, 72.  
 Pellatt, John, quaker, consequences of his questioning a priest in the steeple house, 75, 76.  
 Pemberton, Judge, his decision in the quakers' case, 122.  
 Penfold, George, constable, and the quakers, 67, 72.  
 Penfold, John, his token, 309.  
 Penfold, William, quaker meeting at his house, 72.

- Penhurst church bells, 166. 176. 220.  
 Penshurst, 271.  
 Pentecost, Stephen, knight, comp, 49.  
 Perceval (not Percival), Charles Spencer,  
 F.S.A., his explanation of a mono-  
 gram, 238.  
 Perching, 252.  
 Peristephanon, *see* Prudentius.  
 Peshale, Richard de, 245.  
 Peter the cruel, 135.  
 Petersfield, union of waters at, 259.  
 Pett church bell, 188. 220.  
 Pettet, Thomas, quaker, sent to prison, 78.  
 Petworth, new house of correction, 21.  
 Benefactions to the poor, 36, 37.  
 Church bells, 195. 220. River, 259, 260.  
 Tradesmen's tokens, 309.  
 Pevensey Rape, source of relief to  
 poor of, 21. Justices' reports from  
 the two divisions, 30. Knighthood  
 compositions, 47. Castle walls, 63.  
 Church bells, 146. 161. 194. 220.  
 Anderida, 254. Topography, 286, 287.  
 Phelps, Richard, bellfounder, 174. 176.  
 His death, 175.  
 Pickham, Thomas, knight, comp, 49.  
 Picknoll, Mascal, quaker, fined, 88.  
 Piddinghoe church bells, 166. 220.  
 Pilbeam, Thomas, knight, comp, 49.  
 Pitt Jack, 'the gunman,' his highway  
 exploits, 264. His too late remorse  
 and end, 265.  
 Plantagenets, last of the, 267.  
 Plat, the Lower, 259.  
 Playden, 26. Church bells, 166. 220.  
 Ploughshare peal, 210 *note*.  
 Plummer's Plain, the Adur at, 251.  
 Plumpton (Pluntune in Domesday) 26.  
 Church bells, 220. Act of parliament  
 282.  
 Plymouth, dowager Countess, land and  
 church patronage belonging to, 294.  
 Pole, Cardinal, 'the gentle Reginald,' his  
 reputed birthplace, 265.  
 Pole, Sir Geoffrey, the approver, 267.  
 Pole, Sir Richard, kinsman of Henry  
 VIII, 265.  
 Poling church bells, 194. 220. Stream,  
 259  
 Pollard's Oak church bell, 232.  
 Polstead, Henry, chantry lands held by,  
 235. 239. 241 *note*.  
 Pompeii wall paintings, their historical  
 value, 18.  
 Pool Valley, Brighton, 247.  
 Poole, Rev. Sir Henry, assize reminis-  
 cence of, 306 *note*.  
 Poor Law of 1601, its working, 20. Sus-  
 sex poor in 1631-32, *See* Social con-  
 dition.  
 Pope, the poet, on the river Mole, 270.  
 Portslade church bells, 146. 159. 168.  
 194. 221.  
 Portus Adurni, its site, 243. 249. 253.  
 254. 255.  
 Posinworth, ancient mansion of, 292.  
 Postlethwait, John, 'in the Devil's Im-  
 ploy,' 99.  
 Pottery found at Hardham, 57—59. 63.  
 Remains associated with it, 60.  
 Poynings church bells, 142. 147. 221.  
 River, 252. Church history, 282. Relic  
 discovered by Rev. T. A. Holland, 311.  
 Præmunire, quakers sentenced in a, 80.  
 Pratt, Richard, quaker, maltreated, 75.  
 Imprisoned, 76.  
 Praty, Bishop, bridge rebuilt by, 258.  
 Presbyterians, quakers persecuted by,  
 65. 69.  
 Preston, mural paintings, 5. Church bells,  
 151. 166. 221. River, 247. Topogra-  
 phy, 282.—*See* East Preston.  
 Preston, S. Esq., of Reading, information  
 furnished by, 156 *note*.  
 Priaux, William, his extortionate levy of  
 tithe on quakers, 69.  
 Priors, *See* Abbeys.  
 Prior's Dean, branch of the Rother at,  
 259.  
 Privy Council Orders, &c, relative to pro-  
 vision for the poor, 25. 28, 29.  
 Protestants persecuted by protestants, 67.  
*See* Quakers.  
 Prudentius's Peristephanon, verses from  
 11, 12.  
 Publichouses, *See* Alehouses.  
 Puddle Wharf, quakers summoned for  
 meeting at, 112. 114.  
 Pudens (afterwards a christian), site for  
 heathen temple given by, 261.  
 Pulborough, benefaction to poor, 37.  
 Church bells, 151. 194. 221. River, 257.  
 260. Tradesmen's tokens, 309, 310.  
 Purdue, Roger and William, bellfounders,  
 168. 196.  
 Puritans versus church bells, 158.  
 Purser, Henry, 98.  
 Purser, William, informer against qua-  
 kers, 87. 88, 89, 92. Sick, repentant,  
 and befriended by his victims, 100,  
 101.

## Q.

QUAKERS, SUFFERINGS IN LEWES of  
 the, by William Figg, F. S. A. 65—125.  
 Protestants their persecutors, 65.  
 Besse's enumeration of hardships and  
 indignities put upon them, 66. Law-  
 less treatment of Joseph Fuce, 67.  
 Extortionate levies of tithes and  
 fines, 68, 69. 83. 85—88. 101. 107. Their  
 first appearance at Horsham, 70.  
 George Fox's visit to Sussex, 71—73.  
 God's reward to the Bonwicks, 73.  
 First books written by Friends, 73, 74.  
 Cause of the Lewes gaoler's imprison-

- ment, 74. Wickedness of the "Professors" in Lewes, 76. Brutalities of Ralph Akehurst towards his quaker wife, 76—78. Justice Parker's extravagancies, 80. Mary Akehurst and friends, and the perjured informers, 81, 82. Priest Snat making sure of his eight groats tithe, 82. A priest's judgment in his own cause, how frustrated, 84, 85. James Clarke's "beast-like behaviour," 87. Inconveniences of his fatness, 89. Unflattering portrait of Priest Snat, 91. Punishing a son for his father, 91—93. End of Coppard, a wicked baylif, 95. Filthy conduct and miserable end of one Scrips a "notable persecutor," 95, 96. Quakers worried like "harmless sheepe by the unsensible dogg," 99. Last days of Joanes, a "persecuting informer," 100. Sickness and penitence of his partner Purser, 100, 101. End of Clark, the "Old Informer," 103. A "strang providence," 108. A hat-stealing priest, 116, 117. Holy day assaults of the rabble, 123. Sample of quaker vituperation, 125.
- R.
- Racton church bells, 180, 221.  
 Racton manor house and its ancient owners, 265, 267.  
 Ralinson, Thomas, "Steeplehouse warden," quakers' goods seized by, 107, 108.  
 Randall, Francis, quaker, sent to prison, 78.  
 Rapley, Thomas, knight, comp, 50.  
 Ravenscroft, Hall, knight, comp, 49.  
 Read, William, Constable, Lewes, quakers despoiled by, 123, 124.  
 Rede, Bishop, 298.  
 Reed, Charles, F. S. A, on leather bottles, 304.  
 Reeve, Anthony, knight, comp, 47.  
 Regnum. Roman station, 52, 261.  
 Relfe, William, knight, comp, 47.  
 Relph, George, informer against the quakers, 81. Forced to leave Lewes, 82.  
 Richards, Rev. George, his verses on a streamlet, 252.  
 Richardson, Ralph, alehouse-keeper, his complaint against quaker Eager, 79.  
 Richmond, Surrey, quaint bell inscription, 172.  
 Rickman, Nicholas, seizure of quakers at his house, 67, 72. The family, past and present, 72 *note*.  
 Ridre, Robertus, bellfounder, 143, 196.  
 Rigbe, Bellfounder, uncomplimentary verse on, 172.  
 Rigg, Ambrose, missionary quaker, 73.  
 Rigg, Isaac, Judge of the Bishop's Court, 97, 98.  
 Ringmer hundred, knighthood compositions, 48. Church bell, 221. Topography, 287.  
 RIVERS OF SUSSEX, Part II, by Mark Antony Lower, M. A, F.S.A, 247—272. The *Wellsbourne*, its source and outfall, 247. Its occasional resumption of its ancient bed, 248. Rhymed account of such an incident, 248, 249. The *Adur*, its appearance on the map, 249. Its affluents: Lay Brook and Lancel Brook, 259. Podstream and Washbrook, 251, 252. Junction of its eastern and western waters, 252. Verse tribute to one of its affluents, *ibid*. Accession of the Broadbourne, 253. True site of the *Portus Adurni*, 253, 254. Point of the *Adur's* debouchure into the sea, 255. The *Arun*, 255. Five contributory streamlets, 256. Its ancient bridges and poetical associations, 257, 258. Scenery of the *Arun-dale*, 258. Canal connections, 259. The *Western Rother*, its source, tributaries and course, 259, 260. The bridge, the willow, the smugglers, and the exciseman, 260. Junction with the *Arun*, *ibid*. The *Lavant*, its historical associations, 261. Poetic allusions to its peculiarities, 262. Nameless stream worthy of record, 262, 263. The *Ems*, "so wayward a streamlet," 263. Mr. Holloway's plea for it, 263, 264. Its special historian, 264. Walderton bridge, its highwayman and his fate, 264, 265. Famous houses and persons associated with the *Ems*, 265, 266. Mr. Longcroft's summing up of its claim to notice, 266—268. The *Mole*: its fourfold source and peculiar features, 269. Frequent mention of it by the Poets, 270. The *Medway's* origin and course 270, 271. The *Tyse* or *Tees*, its rise and course to the *Medway*, 272.  
 Rivers, Nisell, Justice, his dealings with the quakers, 78, 81, 87.  
 Roads in Sussex, paucity of, 130 years ago, 305—307.  
 Roberts family, old mansion of the, 292.  
 Roberts, William, knight, comp, 46.  
 Robertsbridge Abbey, 296, 298, 299.  
 Robinson, Elizabeth, quakeress, proceedings against, 104, 118, 119. Fined, 107, 108.  
 Robinson, Elnor, quaker sent to prison, 78.  
 Robinson, Thomas, quaker, declaring the truth, 71. Fines and seizures of his goods, 88, 101, 108, 112, 114. Various proceedings against him, 97,



98. 111. 118. 119. Excommunicated, 98. Appealing. 115, 116. Punishing a priest for robbing him, 116, 117.
- Rockland, or Rokeland, Abbey, lands in, 298, 299.
- Rodmill church bells, 166. 221.
- Rogate church bells, 221. Stream, 259.
- Rogues, *see* Vagrants.
- Roman Camp at Hardham, 62.
- Roman works in Britain, extent, durability, and variety of, 52. 128. Roman remains at Eastbourne, 308, 309.
- Roman Catholics and Protestants, 67.
- Romano-British cemetery at Hardham, *see* Hardham.
- Romney Marsh, church bells in, 146, 149.
- Roper, Edward, and the Charlton Hunt, *see* Corrigenda on page 312.
- Ropley, Hants, bell inscriptions, 191.
- Rosam, Robert, abettor in the seizure of quakers' goods, 81.
- Rose, Edward, knight. comp. 50.
- Ross, Thomas, Esq., information furnished by, 160 *note*. 195.
- Rother river, 52. 264. Its source, 272. Junction of the Western Rother with the Arun, 257. Its source, branches, and course, 259, 260. Muddy, 264.
- Rotherbridge hundred, parishes comprised in, 259. Smugglers and excisemen, 260.
- Rotherfield church bells, 141 *note*. 150, 150 *note*. 152. 159. 163. Weight and diameter of the tenor, 193. 195. Bell inscriptions, 221. Stream rising in the parish, 271, 272. Topographic notes, 287.
- Rotherhithe, Surrey, bell inscription, 191.
- Rottingdean church bell. 179. 222. Account of the village, 283.
- Rowe, Humfrey, knight comp, 48.
- Rowe, Walter, spoiler of quakers' goods, 123
- Rudgwick church bells, 176. Weight and diameter of the peal, 193 222. Of the tenor only, 194. Stream, 256.
- Rudhall, Abel, bellfounder, verse in praise of, 172
- Rudhall family, bellfounders, 178 *note*. 179, 179 *note*. 192. 196.
- Rumboldswyke church bell, 181. 222. Rivulet, 260.
- Rushmonden hundred, knighthood compositions, 48.
- Rusper church bells, 169. 194. 222. Source of the Mole, 269.
- Russell, John, quakers at the house of, 71. 73.
- Russell, Thomas, knight. comp, 49.
- Rustington church bell, 181. 222.
- Rye, and the state of the poor, 30. 33.
39. Exemption claimed, 47. Church-bells, 176. String of verses thereon. 192. 222. Weight and diameter of the peal. 193. Of the tenor only, 195. Spittle lands, 303, 304.
- Ryes, near Henfield and Lewes, 252.
- Ryman, Cox, knight. comp, 50.
- Rype, bellfounding tradition at, 182. Weight of tenor, 194. Bell inscriptions, 223.

## S.

- Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, Lord Treasurer, his birthplace, 271.
- Sackville, Sir Thomas, Returns from himself and colleague as to state of poor, &c, 26 — 28. 42, 43. Privy Council orders issued at their instance, 28, 29.
- Sackville-West, Hon. and Rev. Reginald, notices of bells by, 182 *note*.
- Sacrament, quakers prosecuted for non-attendance at, 120, 121.
- Saints, invocations on bells to, 141—147. 149. See also, as to churches dedicated to various saints, Brighton. Chichester. Hastings. Ipswich. Lewes. London. Southover. Winchester.
- Saint Albans, inscription on clock bell, 153 *note*.
- Saint Athelwold, benedictional of, 13.
- Saint Augustine's discourses on St. Vincent, extracts from, 11 *note* 13.
- St. Botolph's church bell, 152. 201. The church, 254.
- Saint Christopher, a modern, 266.
- Saint Cuthman's port, 233. 254. Resting place of the saint's remains, 236. 253.
- Saint Gabriel, bell inscriptions to, and probable solutions of same, 144. 145 *note*. 153. 153 *note*.
- Saint John, quaint bell inscriptions to, 153.
- Saint John's Common, 251.
- Saint Leonards on Sea, church bell, 216.
- Saint Leonard's Forest, rivulets rising in, 256. 269.
- Saint Martin in the Wood, question as to its locality, and identity discussed, 298 — 300.
- Saint Mary the Virgin and Saint Mary Magdalen in the Westmeston paintings, 4. 7. 7 *note*. 8, 9.
- Saint Mary's Romney Marsh, church bell, 146.
- Saint Nicholas College at Lancing, bell, 232. St. Nicholas, Steyning, 236.
- St. Paul and St. Peter in the Westmeston paintings, 2. 6. 7. 9, 10.
- Saint Peter, quaint Latin couplet on a bell, 153.

- Saint Vincent the deacon and martyr, 10. Prudentius and Augustin on his virtues, sufferings, and fortitude under torture, 11—14.
- Saint Wilfred, of York, 261. 267.
- Saleherst, or Salehurst, 26. Church bells: diameter and weight of tenor, 195. Bell inscriptions, 223.
- Salisbury bell foundry, 167.
- Salmur, Grants to Abbey of St. Florence at, 234. 236. 242. Chancel built by its monks, 235.
- Saltwood, Kent, church bells, 184 *note*.
- Samian ware, 54. 63.
- Sanctus bell, right place for the, 138 *note*. See 155, 156.
- Sandals, Roman, found at Hardham, 54. 56, 57.
- Sandeham, William, knight. comp, 51.
- Sanders, Thomas, knight. comp, 48.
- Sandhurst, Kent, church bell, 164.
- Satan in the Westmeston paintings, 15. "Satan's design defeated," 74.
- "Saturday Review," correction and suggestion adopted from the, 249 *note*.
- Saunders, John, bellfounder, 145 *note*.
- Sawyer's Common, stream rising at, 251.
- Saxon Church at Steyning, 253. Cathedral of the South Saxons, 261. End of one of their kings, 264. Saxonbury, 272 *note*.
- Scandinavian belief relative to the soul's passage after death, 57.
- Schaffhausen Falls, drowning of a Montagu at, 259.
- Scotland, origin of the term as applied to Sussex localities, 253.
- Scotland, evidence of Roman occupation in, 52.
- Scotney ground, 272
- Scott, William, knight. comp, 46.
- Scrase Family dwelling place, 68 *note*  
Extortionate levy on Joan Scrase, 68.  
Proceedings against and penalties on Henry, John, Richard, and Walter Scrase, 78—82. 89.
- Scrase, Mr. F, result of excavations on his farm, 127. 130.
- Scrase, Tuppin, knight. comp, 49.
- Scripps, Edward, a "notable persecutor of Friends," his death, 95. His disreputable career, 96.
- Seaford, exemption claimed by, 47. Church bells 141 *note*. 184. 194. 223. Topography, 287.
- Sedlescombe church bells, 166. 171, 172. 189. 194. 223.
- Seekers' meetings at Southover, 71. 73.
- Seffrid, Bishop, and Chichester cathedral, 17 *note*.
- Sele, ancient Priory church of, 241. Settlement of Benedictine monks there, *ibid*.
- Selham church bell, 223. Old mill, 260.
- Selmston church bell, 223.
- Selsea church bell, 223. Its promontory, "Selsea Bill," 260. 263. Results of sea encroachments, 261.
- Selwyn family, old seat of the, 292.
- Sennicots church bell, 232.
- Sens, Burgundy, saved from invasion by its church bells, 139.
- Sepulture, custom among the Romano-Britons, 61, 62.
- Serle, John, kidnapping act shared in by, 67.
- Severus, 139.
- Sharpe, H. J. Esq, information furnished by, 195.
- Sheather, Henry, knight. comp. 46.
- Sheffield Place, 287.
- Sheldon, John, land held by, 235.
- Sheley, Nicholas, keeper of the house of correction, 76.
- Shelley family burial place, 258.
- Shelley, Henry, knight. comp. 49.
- Shelley, Henry, justice, and the quakers, 85. 104. 105. 107. 111. 112. 113. 114.
- Sherleys, the three, 253. Their family mansion, 292.
- Shermanbury church bells, 223. Course of the Adur, 251.
- Shillinglee, 256.
- Shiplake hundred knighthood compositions, 48, 49.
- Shipley church bells, 158. 194. 223. Stream, 249.
- Shippen, "downright," 246.
- Shiremark, stream rising at, 256.
- Shirley, See Sherley.
- Shopwyke rivulet, 260.
- Shoreham, New : Notices of the church bells, 156. 187. Inscriptions on the bells, 192. 223, 224. Diameter and weight of the tenor, 195. Former importance of the town, 233. 254. 305. Cause of its subsequent decay, 234. Architecture of the church, 234. 254. Chantries once appertaining, 235. Priory granted to its Carmelites, 242.
- Shoreham, Old ; church bell, 179. 224. Architecture of the church, 236. 254. Bestowal of the church by William de Braose, 242.
- Shortfrith Chase, 136.
- Showswell hundred knighthood compositions, 47.
- Shud, George, knight. comp. 50
- Shutter, John and Elizabeth, quakers, fines levied on, 80. 85. 87
- Siddlesham church bells, 142. 146. 194. Tide-mill-pond, 260.
- Sidney, Algernon, 245.
- Singleton church bells, 224. Rise of the Lavant, 261. Metallic ornament found, 300, 301. Medal found, 301, 302.

- Sion Abbey, church transferred to, 236.  
 Skinner, Andrew, knight. comp, 48.  
 Slapton, Northants, church bell at, 143.  
 Slater, Mr. W, on the architecture of Westmeston church, 5.  
 Slaugham church, 5. Churchbells, 194. 224. Topographic reference, 283.  
 Slaughter-bridge, 249. As to the etymon of the word, *ibid note*.  
 Slee, John, quaker, 70. 71. 72.  
 Slindon } benefactions to the poor, 37.  
 and } 41, 42. Church bells, 224.  
 Slinfold } Stream at Slynfold, 256.  
 Slutter, Benjamin, "mass-house warden," his extortionate levy on a quaker, 83.  
 Smart, T. W. W, Esq, Letters of Topographer Kilburn communicated by, 302—304.  
 Smith, Charles Roach, F.S.A, corroborative citations from, or references to, 55 *note*. 57 *note*. 58. 60 *note*. 243. 254 *note*. 301.  
 Smith, Charlotte, her poetic apostrophe to the Arun, 257. Her birthplace, 258.  
 Smith, Horace, scene of one of his novels, 271.  
 Smith, John, knight. comp, 47.  
 Smith, Robert, informer against the quakers, 83. 85.  
 Smith, Thomas, knight. comp, 50  
 Smith, William, bell-founder, 151 *note*. 170 *note*. 196.  
 Smyth, John, knight. comp, 50.  
 Snat, William, 'the unreasonable priest' making sure of his tithe, 82. His harsh proceedings against quakers, 85. 86. 87. 88. 93. 94. Quaker accusations against him, 91. A brother-priest stealing a hat for him, 116.  
 Snave, Romney Marsh, bell inscription, 149.  
 Soane, Thomas, knight comp, 50  
 SOCIAL CONDITION OF SUSSEX, by William Durrant Cooper, F S A, 20—44. Introductory remarks, 20. Sudden rise in corn-prices, and expedients for lessening sufferings consequent thereon. 21. Increased stringency of laws against unlicensed alehouse-keepers, 22. Legislative provisions for meeting the scarcity of corn, 22—24. Proclamations against rogues and vagabonds, and for setting the poor to work, 25. Returns from Hastings Rape, 26, 27. 42. Practical suggestions of the Hastings Justices, and Privy Council orders thereon, 27—29. Certificates from Pevensey Rape, 30—32. Returns from Lewes Rape, 32, 33. From Bramber Rape, 33—35. 43. Certificates from Arundel Rape, 35, 36. 38. 43, 44. Benefactions to Parishes in the Rape, 37. Corn supply in the Rape, 39, 40. Returns from Chichester Rape, 40—42. 44.  
 Sompting church bells, 179. 194. 224.  
 Songhurst, John, quaker, heavy fine on, 87.  
 South Downs, antiquities found, 283.  
 Southeast church bells, 143. 224.  
 South Malling church bell, 218.  
 Southover, Lewes, particulars of the recasting of the church bells, 177, 178. Bell benefactors, 189. Measurement of tenor, 195. Bell inscriptions, 216. Topography, 283.  
 Southwater church bell, 232. Derivation of its name, 249.  
 Southwick church bell, 224. Chantry land, 235. Roman remains, 255.  
 Spence, William, Justice, and the quakers, 75. 81. 89. 92.  
 Spencer, George, on the amenities of a Bramber election, 245.  
 Spenser's designation of the river Mole, 270.  
 Sperling, Rev. J. H, information furnished by, 152 *note*. 169 *note*. 179 *note*.  
 Spittle lands, Rye, 303, 304.  
 Sprats Brook, 271.  
 Staker, John, knight. comp, 50.  
 Stanbridge, Arthur and Richard, quakers, extortionate tithe levies on, 68, 69.  
 Standen, Thomas, bell benefactor, 190.  
 Standlake, antiquities at, 59.  
 Stane-street, the old Roman way, 52, 53, 249.  
 Stanmer church bells, 224. Topographic reference, 283.  
 Stanstead church bell, 232.  
 Stanstead estate and house, 264, 265. Royal and historic associations, 266.  
 Staplefield common church bell, 224.  
 Stapleton, Thomas, his birthplace, 252.  
 Stapley, Anthony, Justice, 75.  
 Stapley, Sir John, Justice, and the quakers, 78. 108. 109. 113—115. 116. 119. 120.  
 Stapley, Richard, knight. comp, 48.  
 Stedham church bells, 161. 180. 225. Rivulet, 259.  
 Steer, John, quaker, extortionate tithe levy on, 69.  
 Steevens, Richard, quaker, imprisoned 121. Excommunicated. 122. Mal-treated, 123.  
 Stevens, Richard, knight. comp, 47.  
 Steyne, *see* Brighton.  
 Steyning, George Fox and the quakers at, 72, 73. Church bell notices, 184. 194. 225. St. Cuthman's port, 233. Site of ancient churches, 236. Notable points of the present church, 236, 237. Ancient houses, 237. Peneis and shields, in the vicarage, 237, 238. Chantry possessions, 238. The Bro-

- therhood and their possessions, 240, 241. Adur rivulets and ancient site enclosed by them, 253.
- Stoke, North, South, and West, church bells, 325. River Arun, 258.
- Stone, Nicholas, knight, comp, 48.
- Stonagate church bell, 232.
- Stonehenge, 59.
- Stonehors, Richard, constable, levying on quakers' goods, 107. 108. 115.
- Stonestreet, Nicholas, knighthood composition, 48. *See* Stane-street.
- Stopham church bells, 142. 151. 225. Seat of the Barttelots, 257.
- Storer, Robert, churchwarden, Chiddingly, 161.
- Storer, Thomas, knight, comp, 48.
- Storey, Bishop, how Houghton bridge was restored by, 258.
- Storm of 1703, its ravages in Sussex, 307, 308.
- Storrington, benefaction to the poor, 37. Church bells, 194. 225. Stream, 257. Tradesmen's token, 309.
- Stoughton church bells, 142. 146. 194. 225. The Ems river, 264. 267.
- Stouting, Kent, churchbell, 144.
- Streatham. Sussex, noteworthy associations of, 252, 253.
- Stredwick, Edward, "steeplehouse warden," 90. 92.
- Street church bell, 142. 146. 225. Church, 283. Street place, 292.
- Stringer, Richard, his token, 309.
- Studley, Joseph, Justice, quaker sent to prison by, 75.
- Studly, Nathaniel, quaker complaint laid before, 77.
- Sufferings of the quakers, *see* Quakers.
- Sullington church bell, 152. 225. Stream, 257.
- Sunningwell, Berks, church bell, 191.
- Superstitious wall paintings in churches, 3 *note*. *See* Westmeston.
- Surrey, Thomas, Earl of, Bramber property bought by, 244.
- Surrey, Warrens, Earls of, 135.
- Suson, William, knight, comp, 48.
- Sussex church bells, official returns lost, 155. Commissioners named by Edw. VI, *ibid note*. *See* Church bells.
- Sussex climate, products, &c, 307.
- Sussex poor, proceedings in time of dearth for relief of, 20 — 44. *See* Social Condition.
- Sussex roads, 305—307.
- Sussex Topography, continuation, by G. Slade Butler, F. S. A, 273—290.
- Sutton church bells, 194. 225. 259.
- Swanborow, topographic reference, 283.
- Swain, Thomas, bellfounder, 179. 196.
- Swale, Chr, Sussex Justice, 33.
- 'Swing' incendiarism (1830) 20.
- Swiss lakes and Switzerland, antiquities found, 59, 60.

## T.

- Tabor, Dr, scientific and archæological researches, 308, 309.
- Tangmere church bells, 142. 148. 157. 225.
- Tapsel, Henry and Roger, bellfounders, 160. 181. 196. Copy agreement between Roger and All Saints parish, Hastings, 160, 161.
- Tarring Neville church bells, 141. 151. 225. West Tarring, 160. 164 *note*. 194. 225.
- Tatenore hundred knighthood composition, 48.
- Tatsfield, Surrey, church bell, 181.
- Tattersal's coal brig and its royal freight, 265.
- Taylor, Dr, antique vases possessed by, 59.
- Taylor, John, bellfounder, 178 *note*. 196.
- Taylor, Thomas, knight, comp, 46.
- Tees or Tyse river, 272.
- Telcombe church bell, 226.
- Temple church architecture, 17 *note*.
- Temple, Capt. James, Bramber Castle defended by, 245.
- Temple family, ancient seat of the, 292.
- Tenchford bridge, 250.
- Terwick church bells, 226. Stream, 259.
- Thakeham church bells, 194. 226. Stream, 250.
- Thames, canal connection of Sussex with the, 259.
- Theobald, George, bell donor, verses to, 188.
- Theoneden, Thomas, knight, comp, 50.
- Thomas, alias Hugh, Nicholas, incumbent of Steyning, 238.
- Thomas, Richard and William, knighthood compositions 47. 49.
- Thompson, Miss, drawings by, 311.
- Thompson, Thomas, hospital founded by, 36.
- Thomson, Jas, on the river Mole, 270.
- Thorney, Island, streams at, 262, 263. 266.
- Thorpe. Richard and John, knighthood compositions, 48, 49.
- Thunder, Thomas, knight, comp, 48.
- Thurgood, butcher, Lewes, fate of a hireling of, 96.
- Ticehurst parish apprentices, 26. Church bells, 166. Bell bequest 190. weight of tenor, 194. Verses on the bells, 226.
- Tidebrook church bell, 232.
- Tiles, decorative, number found in Sussex, 126. *See* Keymer.
- Tiles, Roman, in Hardham Church, 84.

- Tilgate forest, river sources, 269. Topographic reference, 283.  
 Tillingham river, 264.  
 Tillington church bells, 168. 226. *See* 259.  
 Tilly, John, knight. comp. 50.  
*Tintinnabulum*, derivation of, 138 *note*.  
 Tipthen, Edward, bailiff, and the quakers, 93. 98.  
 Todman, William, knight. comp. 50.  
 Tonne, John, bellfounder, 152, 153. *note* 196.  
 TOPOGRAPHICA SUSSEXIANA, continuation, by George Slade Butler, F.S.A., 273—290.  
 Tortington church bells, 147, 226. Stream, 258.  
 Tosier, Clement, bell-founder, 168. 226.  
 Trayton, Edward, bell given by, 178. 189.  
 Trayford church bell, 226. *See* Treyford.  
 Tregoz, Sir Henry, bridge benefaction by, 257.  
 Treyford rivulet, 259. *See* Trayford.  
 Trotton church bells, 226. Stream, 259.  
 Troyon, Monsieur, vase figured by, 59. 60 *note*.  
 Tuck, John, constable, Lewes, 98.  
 Tugwell, John, quaker, excessive tithe levy on, 68.  
 Tunbridge Wells topography, 287—290.  
 Turl, Thomas, constable, Lewes, 92.  
 Turner, Dr. Tokens communicated by, 310.  
 Turner, Rev. Edward, M.A., on Decorative Tiles found at Keymer, 126—137. On Warbleton Priory, 294—298. On the Priory of St. Martin in the Wood, 298—300. On Leathern Bottles and Mugs, 304. On Roman remains at Eastbourne, 308. On Sussex Tradesmen's Tokens, 309, 310.  
 Turner, Thomas R, Esq., on the Storm of 1703, and its destructive effects in Sussex, 307, 308.  
 Turner, William, "convinced" of quakerism, 72.  
 Turner's Hill, river source claimed for, 270, 271.  
 Turnham. Robert de, grant to Bayham (Begeham) Abbey by, 298.  
 Twinham } quaker meeting, 71. Church  
 Twineham } bells, 152. 153. 226, 227.  
 Twyneham } River Adur, 251.  
 Tye, George, seizure on a quaker by, 83.  
 Tyse, or Tees, river, 272.  
 Tyssen, Amherst, Daniel. Esq., on the the church bells of Sussex, 138—232. *See* Church bells.
- U.
- Uckfield church bells, 177. 187. 194. 227. Topography, 290.  
 Udymer church bells, 194. 227.
- Ulcombe bell-foundry, 167. 169, 170.  
 Upchurch, vases found at, 58.
- V.
- Vagrants, rogues and vagabonds, enforcement of laws against, 21. 22. 26. 31. 34. 36. 38. 41. 42. 44.  
 Vale Bridge, the Adur at, 251.  
 Vandike, John, jun. and senr, quakers maltreated by, 99. 101.  
 Vane, Sir Henry, 30  
 Verrall family. bell donors, 189.  
 Verrall, Thomas, quakers persecuted by, 122.  
 Verstegan, justification of a statement of, 252.  
 Vickers and Co, steel bellfounders, 180. 196.  
 Vikings, burial places of the, 264.  
 Vitues, Edward, bell bequest of, 190.
- W.
- Wadhurst church bells, 194. 227. Rivulets, 272.  
 Wakefield, Thomas and William, bellfounders, 160, 161. 173. 180 *note*. 181. 196.  
 Walberton church bells, 227.  
 Walderton bridge, 264, 265. Manor. 268.  
 Waldron church bells, 177. 194. 227.  
 Waller, Sire Richard, at Agincourt, 271.  
 Waller, Sir William, ironworks destroyed by, 256. Besieger of Stanstead house, 266.  
 Wallis, John, bellfounder, 168. 196.  
 Walter, John, Lewes headborough, quaker's goods seized by, 124.  
 Warbleton, settlement of quakers at, 73 *note*. Church bells, 194, 228.  
 Warbleton Priory, particulars, drawings, measurements, &c. communicated by Major Luard and Mr. Jackson, 294. 298.  
 Ward, John } knighthood  
 Warden, John } compositions, 49  
 Warminghurst church bell, 228.  
 Warner, John, bell founder, 180. 196.  
 Warham church bells, 169. 194. 228. Stream, 256.  
 Warre, Rev., flint flakes found by, 63.  
 Warren, exciseman, rough jokes of smugglers on, 260,  
 Warren, John and William de, lands, &c., held by, 135.  
 Wartling, church bells, 187. 194. 228.  
 Washbrook, course of the, 252.  
 Washington church bells, 141. 144. 160. 194. 228. Steam, 251.  
 Waterdown forest, streams rising in, 271. 272.  
 Waterloo, battle of, commemorative bell inscription, 188.

- Waters, Thomas, knight. comp, 46.  
 Waterstock, Oxon, bell inscription, 145. *note*.  
*Watershed*, signification of the term, 249.  
 Way, Albert, F.S.A., on decorative tiles, 127. 129. 13.  
 Waylett, John, itinerant bellfounder, 180. 182. 184. 184 *note*. 196.  
 Webb, Edward, mayor, Hastings, 183.  
 Webb, John, knight. comp, 50.  
 Webb, Samuel, quaker, unlevied fine on, 88.  
 Weekes, Nicholas, knight. comp, 46.  
 Weller, Hugh, knight. comp, 49.  
 Welles, William, bellfounder, 156 *note*. 196.  
 Wellington, Arthur Duke of, bell inscriptions commemorative of his great battles, 188.  
 Wellsbourne Stream, rise of the, 247. Its occasional overflows into Brighton, 248.  
 Wells land, stream rising at, 250.  
 Wenham, John, quaker, sent to prison, 78. 79. 80.  
 West, *see* Sackville-West.  
 West, Richard and William, quaker maltreatment joined in by, 99.  
 West Blatchington, Roman remains at, 255.  
 Westbourne church bells, 194. 228. The West Bourne stream, 263. 266.  
 Westbourne John, knight. comp, 46.  
 West Dean church bell, 181, 194. 207.  
 West Drayton, its bellfounder and churchwarden, 169.  
 Westfield church bells, 146. 185. 194. 228.  
 West Grinstead church bells, 187. 194. 210. Park, 250.  
 Westham church bells, 194. 228.  
 West Hampnett church bells, 211.  
 West Hothly church bells, 151. 152. 172. 194. 212. Topography, 279.  
 West Itchenor church bells, 141. 144. 215.  
 West Lavington church bells, 215.  
**WESTMESTON CHURCH**, On the **MURAL PAINTINGS** in, by Rev. C. H. Campion, M.A., 1—19. Its Architecture 1. Post-Reformation inscriptions, &c. and paintings immediately under them, 2. 3. Discovery of the Norman paintings figured in the plates, 4. Subjects of the same: the Crucifixion, 4. Delivery of the keys to Peter, 6. Descent from the Cross, 7. Christ scourged, 8. Adoration of the Magi, 9. Martyrdom of St. Vincent, 10—16. Inscriptions surmounting the paintings, their character, &c., 7. 8. 9. 19. Probable date of the Paintings, 16, 17. Artistic treatment of the subjects represented, colours employed, &c., 17. Position of the parish and connection between it and Lewes Priory, 18. Interruption of its priest by a quaker, 75. Bell inscription, 228. Topography, 283.  
 Westminster Abbey bells, 174, 175.  
 Weston, John, knight. comp, 49.  
 Weston, Matthew, his token, 310.  
 Weston, Richard, knight. comp, 49.  
 West Tarring church bells, 160. 164 *note*. 194. 225.  
 West Thorney church bell, 147. 226.  
 WeY river, canal connection with the Arun, 259.  
 Whalesbone hundred, derivation of the name, 247. *See* Wellsbourne.  
 Whatlington church bells, 166, 229.  
 Wheatley, Richard, knight. comp, 50.  
 White or Whyatt, George, his token, 309.  
 White, Gilbert, of Selborne, 259.  
 White, John, bellfounder, 145 *note*. 196.  
 White, Richard, knight. comp, 49.  
 White, William, Sussex justice, 43.  
 Whitechapel bellfoundry, 170. 176. 179. 192. Evidences of its early existence, 170 *note*.  
 Whiteheade, Nicholas, knight. comp, 47.  
 Whiteman, Philip, bellfounder, 178 *note*. 196.  
 Wickham, and Wick farm, stream at, 252.  
 Wicking, John, bell donor, 188.  
 Widney, river, 52. 257 *note*.  
 Wiggonholt church bells, 229.  
 Wilberforce, William, his parliamentary pillow, 246.  
 Wilkason, Bryan, quaker meetings at his house, 70, 71.  
 Willard, Walter, prosecuting a quaker, 122.  
 William of Malmesbury, on Erulf's additions to Canterbury Cathedral, 15 *note*.  
 William I, land given to William de Warren by, 135. Harold's embassy to him, 263.  
 William III. Toleration act of. 67. Quakers' goods spoiled during rejoicings in his honour, 123.  
 Williams, W., Esq., information communicated by, 159 *note*.  
 Williamson, Rev. Mr, rector of Rype, on the effects of the 1703 storm, 307.  
 Willingdon church bells, 189. 194. 229.  
 Wilmington church bells, 229. Topography, 290.  
 Wilnar, Henry and John, bellfounders, 170. 196.  
 Wiltshire Archæological Society's Magazine, account of bells in, 169.  
 Wimbis, or Wimbish, Michael, Richard

- and Walter de, early bellfounders, 143.
- Winchelsey town, exemption claimed by, 47. Church bell, 194. 229.
- Winchester episcopal arms on bells, 144, 145, 145 *note*. 157. Bells in St John's Church, 150 *note*. Founder of the Cathedral tenor bell, 174.
- Winterbourne Stoke, vases found at, 59.
- Wisborough Green church bells, 194. 229. River, 256.
- Wiston church bell, 229. Its old-time glories, 253.
- Withyham church bell, 164. 182. 194. 229. Mr. Sackville-West's history, 182 *note*. 290. John Baker's bequest, 189. Eminent statesman's birth-place, 271.
- Wittering, East and West, church bells, 229.
- Wivelsfield church bells, 230. Stream, 251.
- Wolderingford, water source at, 251.
- Wood, John, itinerant bellfounder, 180. 184, 185. 196. Copy of a bellfounding agreement between him and Berwick parish, 185, 186.
- Wood, John, knight, comp, 49.
- Wood, John, Lewes bailiff, 121.
- Wood, Thomas, taking part in the "Devill's Employ," 99. Seizing quakers' goods, 107, 108, 115. Beating an excommunicated churchman, 110.
- Woodgate, Thomas and Arthur, knight-hood compositions, 48. 50.
- Woodmancote church bells, 142. 151. 230. Stream, 252.
- Woolbeeding church bells, 142. 149. 153. 230. Rivulet, 259.
- Woollavington church bell, 230. *See* 253.
- Woolstanbury topography, 283.
- Worcester battle and Charles II, 265.
- Worcester Synod ordinance for St. Vincent's day, 14.
- Worger, Alexander, knight, comp, 48.
- Worle Hill camp, Weston-super-Mare, flint implements found, 63.
- Worrall, George, presentment of quakers for absence from church, 90.
- Worsaae, Danish Archæologist, 57, 58. *note*. 60 *note*.
- Worsencroft, Thomas, knight, comp, 50.
- Worth Church, 134. Church bells, 180. 193. 194. 230. Church font, 283. Forest, 136. 137. Waters, 269. 271.
- Worthing church bells, 232.
- Wright, Richard, knight, comp, 45.
- Wright, Thomas, M.A., F.S.A., reference to works by, 60 *note*. 243.
- Wyndham hundred, 251.

## Y.

- Yapton church bells, 142. 144. 194. 230. Water course, 260.
- Yare, William, bellfounder, 173, 174, 196.
- Yarnton, Oxon, sepulchral remains, 59.
- Yate, Richard, quaker, imprisoned by, 75.
- Yealding, William, knight, comp, 46.
- Yeoman, Nathaniel, knight, comp, 50.
- Yokehurst, Nicholas and William, quakers, sent to prison, 78.
- Younge, Richard, knight, comp, 50.
- Younge, Robert, bequest to East Preston poor, 37.

## ADDITIONAL CORRIGENDA.

- List of Members, p. xvi., col. 2, for Thurston, C., Esq., read Thompson, C. Thurston, Esq.
- P. 178, line 26, for bequeathes read bequeaths.
- P. 283, line 19, for to 525 read *page* 525.
- P. 305, foot note, for Typographica read Topographica.
- P. 313, col. 1, line 41, for Alfrey or Alfrey, read Alfery or Alfrey.
- P. 317. col. 1, for Carravaggio, read Caravaggio.