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The Sussex Archaeological Society.



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[VOL. V. OF SECOND SERIES.]

1

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GEORGE P. BACON,  
HIGH STREET, LEWES.

M.DCCC.LXV.

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## REPORT.

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IF a certain monotony appears in the Annual Reports of the Sussex Archæological Society, it is the monotony of continued success and of cordial feeling among its constituents. As years roll by, there is no falling off, either in the interest of the Society's publications or in the success of those pleasant meetings in time-hallowed spots which have ever been characteristic of the Association. From circumstances over which the Committee have had little control, the publication of the present volume has been for some time delayed; but it is hoped that in coming years the "Collections" will be in the hands of members as early at least in the year as heretofore. The presentation of an annual volume has been a great element of the Society's prosperity, and although the Rules make no pledge for such a return for the very moderate subscription, it is intended to continue it so long as the Society's sources of pecuniary income and literary contributions are available.

The delay alluded to enables us on the present occasion to record the public proceedings of two successive years, 1864 and 1865. The Annual Meeting of the former year took place at Seaford, the interesting churches of Bishopston and Blatchington being included in the day's programme. Some elucidations of the various objects of interest were offered by Mr. M. A. LOWER. The more festive portion of the day's proceedings took place, as usual, beneath the shadow of the Society's well-known tent, and under the auspices of the Rt. Honourable the President of the Society. An unclouded sky and refreshing sea-breezes added much to the enjoyment of that truly pleasurable day.

On the 10th of October, under most favourable circumstances, the Society visited Wakehurst Place and Ardingly Church—both objects of much archæological interest—the former having been kindly thrown open to inspection by JOSEPH ESDALE, Esquire. Upon the liberal invitation of JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esquire, the members and their friends afterwards visited Balcombe Place and its beautiful grounds, and were received by Mr. and Mrs. HANKEY with an elegant and bountiful hospitality which places that happy gathering amongst the most conspicuous 'red-letter days' in the calendar of the Society's excursions.

At the Annual Meeting of the present year the Society's programme included the pleasant villages of Pulborough, Hardham, and Amberley. The fine church, with its *lych-gate*, at Pulborough, and the decaying mansions of Old Place and New Place were objects of much interest, as were also the remains of the Priory of Hardham. But the chief attraction was Amberley, whose Castle, for ages the residence of the Bishops of the Diocese, still preserves its external walls and other interesting features in almost their original integrity. There, under the presidency of our truly venerable Prelate, who is *de facto* Lord of Amberley, and again beneath the Society's canvas, the business of the General Annual Meeting was transacted, and a numerous party dined.

An agreeable episode in the proceedings of the day was the presentation of a piece of plate to a gentleman to whom the Society is largely indebted. On Mr. BLAAUW's retirement from the literary headship of the Society, after ten years of

most indefatigable and able service, Mr. WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER kindly undertook to edit the Society's "Collections," and for about six years energetically carried out what had been so well begun. To Mr. COOPER nearly every contributor to the annual volume has been under obligations for the ready zeal with which he supplied, both from his own large store of archaeological learning, and from the extensive depositories of records in London, with which he is so thoroughly acquainted, a considerable amount of historical and topographical information. Some of the members (by a separate subscription) in order to mark their sense of Mr. COOPER'S services, on his proposed retirement from editorial duty in June last, resolved on asking his acceptance of some tangible memorial of their gratitude and esteem. The result was a handsome salver, which was presented in a graceful speech by the Right Reverend Chairman. The salver was engraved, after a design by a member of the Committee, with a wreath of Sussex oak-leaves and acorns, the Sussex Arms, the family arms of Mr. COOPER, and the following inscription:—

To  
 "William Durrant Cooper, Esquire, F.S.A.,  
 In recognition of his able services  
 As Editor of the Sussex Archaeological Collections,  
 August 17th, 1865."

Mr. COOPER returned thanks for the present in an appropriate speech.

The retirement of Mr. COOPER from editorial duty, and other circumstances, induced the Committee to consider the propriety of appointing a salaried Editor and Corresponding Secretary, and the following resolution (due notice having been previously given in accordance with the Society's rule) was passed, *nem. con.*:—

Proposed by W. H. BLAAUW, Esq., and seconded by ROBT. CHAPMAN, Esq.,  
 "That in consequence of the retirement of W. DURRANT COOPER, Esq., F.S.A., from the office of Editor of the Society's "Collections," MARK ANTONY LOWER, Esq., F.S.A., be appointed Corresponding Secretary and Editor, with such remuneration as the Committee may think his time and labour demand."

The monetary affairs of the Society continue in a healthy condition, though some arrears are due from subscribers. There can be no doubt that the number of members might be largely augmented, if the various Local Secretaries would press the Society's claims on the consideration of the public in their respective districts.

The advantage derived from the services of the Local Secretaries is too obvious to need comment; but it is believed that if the money payments were made direct to Mr. RUDWICK, the Society's Clerk, or to the Treasurer (on the plan so successfully carried out by the Society of Antiquaries and other similar bodies), a much greater regularity in the Society's finances might be secured.

With respect to the next year's volume, it may be stated that a good "bill of fare" is in the hands of the newly-appointed Editor. It is proposed to commence with an account of the remarkable discovery of the remains of a Daughter of King Canute in Bosham Church, during the present summer, by the Rev. H. MITCHELL, M.A., F.S.A.

The Committee are under great obligations to THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq., F.S.A., Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records, for the facilities which he afforded Mr. COOPER of making extracts from the Sussex Subsidy Rolls. They also acknowledge with thanks the loan, by the British Archeological Association, of the lithographic illustration of the arms found on the Amberley paintings, described in the present volume.

In conclusion, it is hoped that gentlemen who may have papers for Volume xviii. will forward them as early as possible to the Editor, Barbican, Lewes Castle.\* No manuscript should be sent for that volume after Feb. 1, 1866.

The Society's Balance-Sheet is subjoined.

(Signed on behalf of the Committee),

EDWARD TURNER,  
Chairman.

Lewes, 3rd October, 1865.

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\* The Papers should be written legibly (for the Printer) on one side of the paper only; and should be as far as possible *complete*. Interpolations cause much trouble, delay, and expense.





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## Rules of the Society.

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1. That the Society shall avoid all topics of religious and 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 President, Vice-Presidents, two Honorary Secretaries, a Corresponding Secretary and Editor of the "Collections," who (in accordance with the vote of the general annual meeting, held 17th August, 1865,) shall receive such remuneration as the Committee may deem fit; 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 5th 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 Secretaries, or one of them.

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 an Honorary Member any person, including foreigners, likely to promote the interests of the Society; such Honorary Member not to pay any Subscription, nor 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 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 Corresponding Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the General Meeting.

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\* \* *All communications respecting Papers for forthcoming Volumes, should be addressed to MARK ANTONY LOWER, F.S.A., Corresponding Secretary and Editor, Lewes, as early as possible.*



# Sussex Archaeological Collections.

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## BATTEL ABBEY.

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BY THE REV. EDWARD TURNER.

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IN whatever point of view we may look upon this once celebrated Benedictine Abbey, whether in an historical or an antiquarian, it is unquestionably one of the most interesting and, at the same time, most important of our Sussex monasteries. It was founded by the Conqueror himself, after the battle which he fought with Harold, October 14th, 1066, and which is historically known as the battle of Hastings, in accordance with a vow which he had made with his Norman troops previous to his going into action, that if he succeeded, he would erect on the battle-field a religious house, not only as a token of gratitude to God for thus blessing his endeavours, but also as a standing memorial to after ages of his signal triumph over his opponent upon this memorable occasion, and his own subsequent attainment of the throne of England; a circumstance from which, by his own special appointment, it derived the name of "The Abbey of Battel." He spared no pains, nor did he regard any expense, to make it one of the largest and most richly endowed of the Abbeys established in this kingdom. Its extensiveness, and the superiority of its architecture, is clearly shown to this day by what still remain of the Abbey buildings. Not only did Duke William piously determine to erect a church on the

spot where the battle between the forces of himself and his Danish adversary was fought; but in carrying his determination into effect, he designedly raised its high altar on the very place where the fallen standard and lifeless body of Harold were found after the victory over his troops had been achieved.

This church he is said by some of the Chroniclers to have dedicated only to St. Martin, who lived for some time the life of a soldier, previous to his becoming an ecclesiastic, and being made Bishop of Tours, in France; and whose banner, anciently carried before the French soldiers, was supposed to inspire them with courage, and to ensure to them victory. Others assert that its patron saints were St. Mary and St. Martin; while the Abbey Chronicle declares that it was dedicated "To the Holy and undivided Trinity, the blessed Mary, ever Virgin, and Christ's confessor, St. Martin." This discrepancy might possibly be easily reconciled. Sufficient, however, for my present purpose is it to state that the Abbey is almost invariably described as that of St. Martin's, Battel.

Around this Church, then, the Conqueror, upon its completion, erected suitable residences for a considerable number of monks, whose appointed duty it should be continually to offer up prayers for the salvation of the souls of himself and Harold, and of the countless number of those who were slain in this severe conflict.

Robert of Gloucester, in alluding to the origin of this Abbey, says, in the quaint poetic language of the period in which he lived—

" King William bythoughte him alsoe  
Of the volke that was verlorne  
And slaine eke th' row him  
In the battayle byvorne ;—  
And there as the battayle was  
An Abbeye he let rere  
Of Seynt Martin, vor the soules  
That there a-slayen were ;—  
And the Monks well enough  
He feffede without fayle,  
That is ycleped in Englonde,  
Abbeye of the Battayle."

For twelve months after William I. had obtained possession

of the Crown of England, he was too much taken up with state affairs to find time to enter on the fulfilment of his vow, and after these were a little arranged, the application of all his energies was for some time longer too much required in quelling the continually arising outbreaks of the people against himself and his aggression, and in securing the stability of his sovereignty, to allow him to think of the preparation requisite for the erection of this Abbey. So soon, however, as the subjugation of his rebellious subjects had been in a great measure accomplished, and he found himself freed from the cares and anxieties which intestine insurrections and disturbances were perpetually occasioning him, which was not until some time during the year 1071, he no longer delayed to enter on the fulfilment of his pious intention. And this he is supposed, in the first place, to have done by erecting a temporary church, and residences for four monks, under the walls of the Abbey precincts; who would thus be able to carry out his designs while the more permanent buildings were in course of construction; the completion of which would necessarily be a work of two or three years. These temporary buildings, then, were not finished for use until about the year 1076; in which year we find the founder appointing Robert Blanchard to preside over the infant Abbey as its Abbot. That such preliminary accommodation was provided seems quite evident from the authorities quoted by the editors of the last edition of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*. We learn, too, from the *Battel Abbey Chronicle*, that previous to the erection of the Abbey, the monks built within the intended circuit of the Monastery "mean dwellings of little cost as residences for themselves."

At what time the Conqueror commenced the permanent Abbey buildings we are not informed; it probably was not until a few years after the completion of these temporary structures. A considerable period of time would necessarily be consumed in the erection of the boundary fence; and delay would take place after his plans were matured in providing materials for carrying them out, and in preparing them for the different parts of the work. But whatever might have been the date of the commencement of the Abbey, certain it is that he laboured anxiously and earnestly in its

construction during the remainder of his life, but left it unfinished at the time of his death. It was at first proposed to provide accommodation for one hundred and forty monks ; but whatever might have been the founder's intentions, had he lived, we have no record of so great a number as this having at any time been resident within its walls. After his death, his son, William II., carried on to completion what his father had so religiously and zealously begun ; so that, in the year 1094, its spacious and magnificent church was in a sufficient state of forwardness for consecration ; and its other buildings far enough advanced to accommodate about one-third of this number.

The great promoter of the erection of this Monastery, and eventually the architect employed in building it, is generally stated to have been a monk of the Norman monastery of Marmoutier, called William Faber ; though Leland gives a different account of it. He tells us that A.D. 1085, "Suadente Remigio Episcopo Dorceastrensi qui prius fuit Monachus de Fescamp, Gul. Magnus fundavit Abbatiam de Bello."<sup>1</sup> To Faber was also committed the further task of selecting the first four monks, who were required, by direction of the founder, to be men of great reputation for their learning and piety. These he brought over from the same Norman Benedictine Abbey of which he himself had been a member. Of these four monks, Robert Blanchard, the first Abbot, was one. His abbacy, however, was of very short duration. For, having gone back to Normandy after his appointment, to make arrangements for entering on his office (a needful step at that time), he was accidentally drowned in returning to this country. The remaining three monks were increased from the greater abbey of Winchester,<sup>2</sup> and other sources, to the number I have already stated, as soon as accommodation could be found for them.

This Faber had, as the name implies, been a smith previous to his entering into Duke William's service. In the Chronicle of Battel Abbey his metamorphosis from a mechanic to a monk is thus accounted for. While hunting one day in Normandy, he and his companions, who were probably monks

<sup>1</sup> Ayloff's ed., vol. ii., p. 390. Dugdale's Monast. Anglicanum.

<sup>2</sup> Rapin's History of England, vol. i., p. 168—note.

of the same Abbey,<sup>3</sup> found themselves short of arrows; and applying to a neighbouring smith for some, and finding him unacquainted with the art of making them, Faber took the tools, and soon fabricated a supply. His ingenuity displayed on this occasion brought him into so much notice, that he determined to abandon his craft as a smith, and to lead from that time a monastic life.

Before the buildings were commenced, a difference is stated to have arisen between these monks and the founder, as to the eligibility of the site which he had determined to build on. Of this site the soil was, in the opinion of these monks, far too sterile, and too deficient in the supply of water, for the requirements of a large establishment; on which account they strongly recommended its abandonment, and the adoption of a spot in the valley below, as in all respects more suitable. To these suggestions the King listened, but refused to accede; replying to them and their objections, that so liberal should be the provision which he intended to make for them and the house generally, that the sterile places about it should become fruitful, and wine be more plentiful in it than water in any other of the larger Abbeys in the kingdom. Other objections were advanced, and among them the woody nature of the surrounding district, and its deficiency in the supply of stone fit for the purposes of building. But these he also over-ruled; telling them that wood was easily cleared away, and that his ships had no longer anything to do, so that with these he would fetch stone from his own country for the purpose; the stone dug in the neighbourhood of Caen being for building purposes far superior to any other. And regardless of the great expense thus necessarily incurred in obtaining it, he began to bring some over. Before, however, he had provided any very considerable quantity, "it was," the Chronicle of this Abbey states,<sup>4</sup> "graciously revealed to some religious matron resident in Battel, or its neighbourhood, that by digging at a particular spot, which had been supernaturally indicated to her in a dream,<sup>5</sup> plenty of good building-stone would be found." This was done, and a

<sup>3</sup> The Norman monks were much addicted to field-sports.

<sup>4</sup> Page 11 of Lower's translation.

<sup>5</sup> In the Anglo-Saxon times much faith was placed in dreams, and the revelations they brought about.

sufficiency of this material of a quality fit for the purpose, obtained ; thereby giving rise to the belief, that it had been placed there at the time of the creation, for the special purpose of facilitating the erection of this Abbey. Whatever might have been the means which led to its discovery, it is quite certain, that in the construction of its main walls the stone of the country was principally used.

With regard to water, of which a deficiency was apprehended, there was found to be no lack of this. The Abbey buildings were abundantly supplied with it by means of a conduit situated on the land of John Tamworth, called Feldreslond, through the middle of which the conducting pipe passed. This, we learn, from a deed to be found among the muniments of the Abbey, by which the owner of this land covenanted to allow at all times ingress and egress to it for the Abbot and monks, or their servants, for the purpose of altering and repairing this pipe when needful, "according," as the deed states, "to custom out of mind." This deed is dated Battel, February 11th, 1435.

The home territory of the Abbey was probably at first enclosed by a wooden paling, timber being plentiful in the surrounding district, and continued to be so fenced in until the 12th of Edward III. (1338), who granted a special grace under his privy seal for the Abbot and monks to fortify the site of their Abbey, founded by his predecessors, Kings of England, with a wall of stone and lime, and krenellate the site.<sup>6</sup> This deed, which is also to be found among the Charters of this House, is dated Lopham, June 9th. The home territory consisted of a very considerable tract of land, assigned to it by the founder, and lying around the site. It was called "The Leuga," a term which appears, from a table showing the adaptation of ancient terms of admeasurement to modern computation, given in the Battel Abbey Chronicle, to have been a space of twelve roods linear measure, or, as Mr. Lower, in his translation of this Chronicle<sup>7</sup> explains it, 7920 feet; making the area thus enclosed to comprise a circle, the radius of which would be one mile and a half, and the diameter three miles. This Leuga was sometimes called "Lowy," as at Pevensy and Tunbridge, where, for about a league round these towns and their

<sup>6</sup> Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. xiii., p. 112.

<sup>7</sup> Page 13, note 19.

castles, the district is called the "Leuga," or "Lowy." Dr. Harris thinks that Leuga, Leuca, or Leucata, were the same as the ancient League, by which the old Gauls measured their journeyings, as the Romans did theirs, by the term "mille passus." This Leuga, or Leuca, was 1500 paces, or about one mile and a half in length. Spelman, in his glossary, under the word "Leuca" or "Leuga," states, that such a distance was frequently called by the name of Leucate, Leugate, or Lowy. Such a Lowy usually had very great and peculiar privileges attached to it.

In fencing in the Abbey Leucate, or district, around the buildings of which the Abbey consisted, and in the subsequent erection of the Abbey itself, many hundred workmen, both British and Foreign, were employed. For the accommodation of some of these, dwellings were built within the Leuga; but the greater part were provided with residences erected just without the enclosure, which possibly might have been the origin of the town of Battel; for, that there were no houses where the town now stands previous to the building of the Abbey, but that the country close around was a wide and desolate waste covered with heath, with here and there a bushy thorn, and perhaps a stunted tree, seems not to admit of much doubt. Every early allusion to it tends to show that this was the case; that, in short, it was a wild uncultivated forest tract. The district seems to have been called Herste in Anglo-Saxon times, from its sylvan nature.

The arrangement of these edifices appears to have been from a very early period in regular streets, a very curious list of which, with the names and occupations of the tenants, and the rent which each paid, is given in the Chronicle before alluded to. One hundred and fifteen artizans of different kinds were thus provided for, who were called Burgesses. Upon the election of a new Abbot, these Burgesses paid him, upon his coming into office, one hundred shillings. All their causes were to be tried by the Abbot and monks. The arrangement of these houses, Mr. Lower considers<sup>s</sup> to correspond generally with the arrangement of those of the present town. Upon this point, however, a difference of opinion exists; some of our historians imagining that there

<sup>s</sup> Chronicle of Battel Abbey, p. 15, n. 31.

was a town here previous to the foundation of the Abbey, called "St. Mary's in the Wood,"<sup>9</sup> the church of which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Parry speaks of a village here, antecedent to the establishment of the Abbey, called Epiton, which Mr. Lower<sup>10</sup> thinks to be a misinterpretation of the word Epitoneum, which Odericus Vitalis uses in the sense of a field. This argument then tells against Parry's hypothesis rather than in favour of it. In the allusion to this Abbey, in Domesday, it is called "The Abbey of St. Martin of the place of the Battel," and, "The Church of the Battel;" Ecclesia, in this latter designation, being evidently intended to be taken in the sense of a monastery, or religious house. Had there been a church here at the time this survey was made, it would certainly have been noticed in it.

This town possessed from an early period three Guild-halls, one of which was in Santlache, and called the guild of St. Martin; a second on the west side of the town, at a place called Claverham; and the third out of the town. This, which was near to the Park, below Quarriere, is represented to have been "ad opus rusticorum," for the special use, that is, of the lowest grade of freemen. These three guilds the Abbots patronized; and, as ex-officio members, were bound to contribute towards brewing the ale of each, and to be present at their customary meetings, but not personally; this part of the Abbot's duty he might discharge, and did so, by a deputy, who drank his share of the ale for him. A forfeiture was attached to any violation of the rules of drinking upon these occasions; which, if it happened within the pale of the guild, belonged to the members; if without such pale, to the Abbot for the time being. The Abbot was exempted from the customary payment for the interment of deceased members. It was obligatory on these guilds to offer tapers at stated periods upon the High Altar of St. Martin in the Abbey Church; towards the expenses of which the elders of each guild were bound to levy the customary contributions of the different members.

In a deed of this Abbey, the boundary of the Leuga commencing at a place called Bodeherste, on the east side of

<sup>9</sup> Sir William Burrell's MSS., Sussex, Donat. B. M., 5679, p. 67.

<sup>10</sup> Chronicle of Battel Abbey, p. 32.



Battel, is stated to have passed onward from thence near to the lands of Robert Bos and Roger Moin, until it arrived at Hecilande, which it enclosed. To the south, it passed near to the land of Fitz Robert-Fitzwido, and from thence to land in Crowherste, called Peter's. To the west, it passed by the land of Cattesfelde, and by Puckehole, as far as Westbece, and near to the land of Itentune. From Itentune it extended past the land of Westlingtune and Wicham; returning from thence to Bodeherste, the point from whence it started. The greater part of these names are still to be identified in Battel and its vicinity.

The Abbey Leuga was at first divided into four, but afterwards into five boroughs, called Middleborough and Uckham, (which two were originally but one borough, called Mydylborough) Santlake, Monjoye (within which were parts of Whatlyngton, and Sedlescombe), and Telham. It had also belonging to it five out-boroughs, called Barnhorne, Glazye, Buckstepe, Whatlington, and Seddlescombe; which Mr. W. D. Cooper tells us,<sup>11</sup> were within the hundred and jurisdiction of the Leet. Belonging also to this Leuga, according to the Domesday survey, was land called Bocham, consisting of half a hyde, less one virgate, which was situated in Crowherste, without the Leuga, and obtained by exchange from Walter Lambert for a wood within it; also three virgates of land in Bece, held by Osbert of the Earl of Eu; one virgate in Wasingate, which, though the quantity is thus described, is supposed to have been half a virgate only; and six virgates in Wilminte, which, though so called, measured but five, and are stated in other documents to be no more than this; six virgates in Nidrefeld; half a hyde in Peneherste; the same in Hou; one virgate in Pilesham, three virgates in Cattesfelde; two hydres in Bulingtune, less one virgate; one virgate in Crowherste, one in Wiltinges, and one in Holingtune; making a total of six hydres and half a virgate, or about six hundred acres of land, reckoning one hyde to be equivalent to one hundred acres. These lands the foundation charter exempted from all episcopal and other ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and from all temporal exaction and service whatsoever.

<sup>11</sup> Sussex Archæological Collections, vol. vi., p. 59.

That the tenants of the newly appointed Abbots and monks were all dependant upon, and owed suit and service to them, and to them only, is manifest from the customary services they were required to perform; which were as follows: the tenant of every house, besides the rent which he paid for it, was required to find a man for one day to work in their meadows, and to assist, when needed, in the reparation of the mill, which stood within the Leuga; in return for which each of the tenants, when so employed, was to receive as a remuneration one loaf and a half of wheaten or rye bread, with the usual accompaniment of fish, cheese, or the like. Each tenant was also bound, when required so to do, to make a seam of malt. They were not obliged to fetch the barley of which the malt was to be made from the Abbey granary; but a servant of the Abbot and monks, with a horse taken from their stables, was accustomed to deliver the proper quantity at each house; and after it was converted into malt, it was then the duty of the tenants themselves to deliver it by measure at the Abbey, and to receive in return the customary number of loaves, together with the quantity of companage<sup>12</sup> due to them from the steward. When their assistance was at any time needed in the meadows or at the mill, they could not be compelled to give it oftener than was convenient to them; still, if there was no reasonable hindrance, they were expected at once to comply; and whenever they were prevented from giving their attendance by a pre-engagement, or some necessary occupation of their own, they could not be sued or fined for their non-compliance; and the same rule applied to the making and delivering of their malt.

The tenant of certain lands in Telleham was bound to go with his horse, accompanied by a monk, or any other person the Abbot might appoint, whithersoever the Abbot and monks might order him. For this, the tenant, upon any such journey, was entitled to receive an allowance of provisions from them, both in going and returning, for himself and his horse; and if the horse died or was injured on the journey, a compensation for such death or injury. And the tenant of lands in Beche was bound, during each year, to find the

<sup>12</sup> Companagium; anything eaten with bread.

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# Memorials of Chichester

BY

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Chichester :

MASON AND WILMSHURST.

m.dccc.lxb.

Abbot, or one of his monks, a horse to ride, whenever he was required to do so; the Abbot and monks in both these cases supplying the horse with shoes and nails.<sup>13</sup> For these services each of these tenants was exempted from the payment of the Earl's penny.

Owing to the erection of the permanent Abbey buildings not being commenced until after the Conqueror found himself securely seated on the throne of this country, but being unavoidably delayed for four or five years, so that they were not finished by his son and successor until about the year 1090 (that is, three years after his death), the dedication of the Church was also delayed until the month of February, 1095 (the 8th of William II.), when it took place, and was carried out with the greatest pomp and splendour. The King himself, and the principal part of the Barons of the kingdom, were present at the ceremony; as well as the following eight spiritual lords: — Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury; Walkelin, Bishop of Winchester; Ralph, Bishop of Chichester; Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury; John, Bishop of Bath; William, Bishop of Durham; Roger, Bishop of Coutances, in Normandy; and Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester. A large concourse of clergy and laity of this and the adjoining counties was also present.

We learn from the Saxon Chronicle<sup>14</sup> that the King was staying at Hastings at the time, on his way to Normandy; and, as will be presently seen, he availed himself of this opportunity of conferring on the Abbey the advowsons of several churches situated in the counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk; and also of carrying out his father's dying request, that he would give to the Abbot and monks the Pallium, or royal robe, in which he was crowned, and which was not only beautifully wrought in gold, and adorned with the most costly gems, but further ornamented with three hundred amulets, set some of them in gold, and others in silver; besides which it had attached to different parts of it chains of the same metals, to which were appended a considerable number of relics of the saints. He also handed over to them upon this occasion, as an additional bequest from

<sup>13</sup> Ad ferra et clavos atque expensam  
Abbatis et Monachorum.

<sup>14</sup> Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 1084.

his father to the Abbey, the feretrum,<sup>15</sup> or portable altar, which he had brought to this country with him, and on which he was accustomed, during his expeditions, to celebrate mass. This, also, was studded with precious stones. He also gave to them, by his father's further desire, the sword which he used at the battle of Hastings. This sword, and the pallium, the monks would very naturally preserve, as long as it was in their power to do so, with religious care and veneration; the former as the weapon to which they in a great measure owed their existence as a conventual body; and the latter as an emblem of the success of William's daring enterprize in order to obtain the supreme rule of this country. He also besought him to take the Abbey under his especial care; and to increase its endowment by every means in his power, so as to make it in wealth and greatness what he from the first designed it to be; and would himself have made it had he lived to complete it. Some of the silver and gold of this pallium, however, Abbot Henry was obliged to sell, to satisfy an unwarranted demand made upon him by the King for ten pounds, to furnish a casula for the Abbey of Flagi, in Normandy. And at a subsequent period, finding that many of its amulets, as well as of the precious stones of the feretrum, were either lost or fraudulently taken away, Abbot Ralph, and the monks over whom he presided, were induced to sell the remainder, with the gold and silver chains, and to invest the money thus obtained in the purchase of land. That the relics which they retained might not be without a suitable receptacle, they caused, a reliquary of the choicest workmanship to be made for them. This, too, was enriched with much gold and silver, and adorned with many valuable jewels. When finished, it was consecrated by Ralph, Bishop of Chichester; after which he deposited the relics with great ceremony in it, and granted a seven days' exemption from penance to all such as should annually visit them.

This king afterwards conferred upon the Abbey the manor and church of Bromham, in Wiltshire. Thirty days' pardon was granted by the common consent of all the bishops to

<sup>15</sup> Mr. Lower supposes this to be the feretrum, on which Harold is represented in the Bayeux tapestry as resting his

right hand, when he took the oath in 1065, not to oppose Duke William's designs on this country.

such penitents as might, in the course of their pilgrimages, attend the anniversary of the day of its dedication. A suitable banquet was prepared for them upon the occasion at the expense of the house. The church, thus dedicated and endowed, enjoyed all the privileges and immunities of a royal chapel. In it he designed to have been buried, had he died in this country. Subsequent kings, too, were liberal in their donations to this Abbey.

This Abbey, as it was originally constructed, must have been an immense pile of building. Brown Willis, in speaking of its magnitude, says, that "the extent of the edifices may be better measured by the compass of them, than in any other way; they being computed at no less than a mile about." It is supposed to have been quadrangular. Of its four sides three may still be very satisfactorily traced by what remains of them. The ruins of the fourth side are said to have been taken down after the Abbey was converted into a private residence, for the purpose of obtaining from its windows a view of the park and country around, which they impeded. This was probably done when it became the residence of the Montague family.

The Abbey precincts are entered from the town through a handsome gateway of three stages and two arches, a larger and a smaller one; the larger arch being for carriages proceeding to the Abbey, and the smaller one for persons on foot. This entrance gateway consists of a square tower, at each angle of which is an octagon turret, and on each side a wing; the eastern one terminating with a corresponding tower. One part of this eastern wing was for many years fitted up and used as a sessions house, while another part was used for a school, and the remainder as a prison. The carriage arch is groined; and at the points of intersection of the groins are two rudely sculptured heads, which are supposed to represent those of William the Conqueror and Harold, the head of the latter being crowned. The lawn front of this gateway has a row of small arcades over the entrance arches, and another row of still smaller ones just under the battlements. This gateway is of the fifteenth century, and among the latest work of the Abbey. Over a doorway, leading out of the larger arch into a small courtyard, is a piece of timber

projecting from the wall, which is known by the name of "The hang-man's post." Connecting this post with the sessions house and prison, the conclusion at which we should naturally be disposed to arrive, would be that the Abbot and monks possessed the power of executing criminals tried and convicted by them of capital offences, had not Mr. W. D. Cooper assured us,<sup>16</sup> that he cannot find any authority for such a supposition. "Their power," he adds, "never at any time extended beyond holding pleas of their tenants before their own steward, and taking cognizance of all trespasses committed within a certain limit of the Abbey precinct." In speaking of this gateway, Browne Willis says that "it is a noble pile, and entirely preserved;" and in it were held all the meetings for this peculiar jurisdiction, which still has great privileges belonging to it.<sup>17</sup>

Opposite to this gateway, as you enter the Abbey grounds, is a range of low parallel walls, terminating with two beautifully ivy-mantled turrets. The space between these walls is now converted into a terrace-walk, but was originally a range of chambers occupied by the monks as sleeping apartments. These walls were strengthened by a considerable number of low buttresses, having in the spaces between them a small aperture for the admission of light to each cell. The lower portions of these buttresses now remain. The two turrets are supposed by some to have been the ornamental parts of another gateway leading to these chambers. But to me they have more the appearance of having been angular turrets, which originally finished off this wing of the building. They are evidently of the same date as the entrance-gateway.

At right angles to this, and fronting the south, is the part of the Abbey now used as a dwelling-house; and the only portion of it not in ruins. This consists of the entrance-hall, which is a lofty and spacious room, 57 feet long and 31 feet wide; having an open roof, which rises considerably above the rest of the buildings. The windows are in the Flamboyant style, not usual in Sussex, but seen to good effect in the Church of the Austin Friars, London. This roof is of

<sup>16</sup> Sussex Archaeological Collections, vol. vi., p. 60.

<sup>17</sup> Stevens' additions to Dugdale, vol. i., p. 511.

oak, and said to be an exact copy of the original, which was removed in 1812.

To the left of this hall, and communicating with it by means of a doorway, is a large room fitted up in the Gothic style as a saloon, having a double-vaulted roof, supported by a range of three round centre-pillars, the groins of which are richly gilded, and by beams supported by corbels on the walls. This room is 50 feet long and 22 feet wide. Judging from present appearances, and the position of this room with reference to the situation of the Abbey Church, these arches were, it is not unreasonable to suppose, a part of the cloisters of this church. Connected with this saloon are some of the original parts of the Abbey, now used as offices. On the north side of this range of the Abbey buildings, are nine elegant arches, now filled up, but which appear to have been a continuation of these cloisters. Among the many improvements made in this Abbey by that most liberal-minded and excellent man, Abbot Walter, during the time he so ably presided over the establishment, the re-building of the cloisters is stated to have been one. They were at first but meanly constructed, on which account he removed them, and erected others in their place; the slabs and columns of which are represented to have been of smooth and polished marble. These cloisters enclosed a square of 80 feet. As soon as the cloisters were completed, the same Abbot commenced making a lavatorium for the benefit of himself and his brethren; but this he did not live to finish.

Eastward of this part of the ancient Abbey, is its noble Refectory, which stands on elevated ground, a little detached from the portion in ruins. It is now roofless, and is of the middle of the 12th century. The dimensions of this spacious room are 150 feet long by 36 feet wide. It had twelve handsome early English windows on the eastern side of it, eight on the western, and six on the southern. The appearance and proportions of this state-room are much spoiled by a stable having been taken from it, for the accommodation of the stud of the occupant of the mansion. Under this room is a crypt,<sup>18</sup> the roof of which is supported by a double row of arches. At the west end of this crypt, and communicating with it by a doorway, is a

<sup>18</sup> In monastic houses a crypt is not unusually found under the refectory.



smaller crypt, the two together occupying nearly, if not quite, the whole area of the refectory. To what use this grand room, with its two crypts, was appropriated by the Abbot and monks, it would now be difficult to discover. That it was not their usual dining-hall is, I think, plainly shown by the appropriation of another room to this purpose, now the entrance-hall of the present house, but which was then called "the dining-hall." The refectory was probably their state dining apartment, and used only on festal days; such as the occasions of royal visits, or entertainments provided for their tenants and retainers; or the feasts given on the anniversary of the patron saint of the Abbey, when a much greater number of guests would be assembled, than could possibly be accommodated in their ordinary dining-hall. This refectory was approached by a flight of steps. Gough states, that the roof which once covered it in was made of what he calls Irish oak, beautifully carved; but in this he was mistaken, for it was constructed of the English *quercus pedunculata*, then common in Sussex, and of which the roof of Westminster Hall is formed. Gough adds, that this roof was taken down by the first Lord Montague, and removed to Cowdray; where it was probably destroyed by fire with the house.

Of the Kitchen of this house, not only does nothing now remain, but even all knowledge of its actual locality has passed away. This is extraordinary; as, judging from the size of the refectory, to which, doubtless, if it were not actually contiguous, it was somewhere very near, and from the numbers daily to be catered for in it, it could not have been a small and insignificant part of the Abbey buildings. The arched doorway in the side walls of the crypt is supposed to have been the means of communication between it and the kitchen. Some, from finding no other room adapted to the purpose, have imagined the crypt itself to have been the Abbey *culina*. Among these was Browne Willis, who, in his account of this Mitred Abbey, observes, "that though it be in a great measure demolished, yet, that some notion of its magnificence when in a perfect state, may be formed from what remains of its offices, and from the largeness of its kitchen, hall, and gatehouse." As to the kitchen, it was, he

says, so large as to contain five fire-places; and was arched over at the top. Here he evidently alludes to the crypt; not being aware that the kitchen was a separate building, and that it was taken down in 1685; as appears from an old account-book of the steward at the time, in which he gives a statement of his receipts from the sale of the stone and other materials of which this kitchen was constructed. In the years 1686, '87 and '88, these statements are of frequent occurrence; and the sale of the materials "of the old kitchen" appears, from the entries there made, to have realized a considerable sum. The stone was sold sometimes at four, and at other times, five shillings a cart-load; and the lead with which it was roofed over, at twelve shillings and sixpence the hundred-weight. On the 27th of February, 1685-6 there was received, as the memoranda state, upon account of money due for lead, £10, and on May 15th, £20. In 1686, forty cwts. more were sold to other persons, and large quantities in the two following years; showing that the destruction of this part of the building for the purpose of sale must have been of large extent. The materials seem to have been in great demand, and, consequently, the quantity disposed of very considerable; so that for the sake of the money thus attainable, the old Abbey kitchen was probably razed to the ground. Many other parts of the conventual buildings suffered demolition while they were in the possession of the Montagues.<sup>19</sup>

The situation and form of the splendid CHURCH of this Abbey was left very much to conjecture until its foundations were completely explored by excavations carried on for that purpose, at a very considerable expense, by Sir Godfrey Vassal Webster, in or about the year 1817. Its position and size were then clearly ascertained. All that now remains of this church are the walls and piers of a crypt at the east end of it, in which were three chapels; the piscina and niches of each of which are still well preserved. The walls of the high altar, which, as I have before stated, stood on the spot where the ill-fated Harold fell, are still open. Its shape

<sup>19</sup> Thorpe's Battle Abbey Charters, &c., p. 163.

is oval,<sup>20</sup> and the steps by which it was approached from the church remain. The foundations of the Chapter house, which stood to the south of the church, and to the east of the cloisters, are all that are now to be traced of this important part of the Abbey buildings. As this church was not consecrated until nearly thirty years after the conquest of this country by the founder of the Abbey, it is probable that it occupied the site of the temporary church; at all events, of an older, and far less costly structure. In the tower of this church was a good peal of bells; which, according to the Abbey Chronicle, were cast in early Norman times.

Among the embellishments around the portrait of William the Conqueror, by Vertue, given in Rapin's History of England, and which are doubtless intended to represent some of the principal events and consequences of his invasion of this country, he is represented beneath his bust sitting in a chair, with Britannia humbled before him. On the right, within a frame-work of stone, his ships are represented as anchored off the coast of Hastings; and on the left, in a corresponding frame-work, are his troops disembarked; obscuring a part of which is a tablet, on which is represented the cruciform ground plan of a building headed "BATTLE ABBY," but which is evidently intended to represent that of the church only; issuing from behind which is a scroll partly unrolled, which probably is intended as an allusion to the foundation charter of the Abbey, or perhaps its far-famed roll. Beneath this is an open folio volume, at the top of the right hand page of which is "DOMESDAY BOOK," resting on another volume of the same size, which is closed, but which may, without much stretch of the imagination, be supposed to contain the Battle Abbey Charters.

The residents within the Leuga, and in many other parts of the parish without its limits, were at first in the habit of attending divine services in this church, which were performed by a chaplain and his clerk appointed by the Abbots; who, for their remuneration, were entitled to their maintenance in the Abbey with the monks. All the ministerial duties of this church were subject to the Abbot's control.

How the church was first healed in does not appear; but

<sup>20</sup> For a view of the remains of this altar, see Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. vi., p. 33.

# Sussex Archæological Society.

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## NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

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In making their payments to the Society's Clerk, Members are respectfully requested to send *Post-office Orders*, and not Stamps, as the latter are found to accumulate in Mr. RUDWICK's hands to a very inconvenient degree.

Abbot Ralph, who was a considerable benefactor to the Abbey, and during whose governance it rose to great popularity and success, is stated to have put, in the year 1120, a leaden roof upon it, and otherwise to have greatly embellished it. He also enlarged the accommodation of the house over which he presided, by the addition of many new buildings, and completed its unfinished boundary walls. His successor, Abbot Warner, was also a great benefactor to the church. He first completed the leaden roof, which Abbot Ralph had begun, but left unfinished at his death; after which he provided many costly vessels of gold and silver, as well as vestments, and such other necessaries for its altar-services, as were suited to the dignity and high position of the house.

The roll of receipts and disbursements of Dominus Richard, Sacristan of the Abbey, for the year 1423, shews, that extensive repairs and decorations were done to the Abbey Church in that year.

So strictly was the anniversary of Saint Martin required to be kept, not only at Battel, but in all the parishes, the churches of which were in the patronage of the Abbot and convent, that William Bottoner, of Ixning, in Suffolk, was compelled to do penance in the chapel of that parish, for daring to plough on that day. The year in which this happened is not stated. And whenever a new incumbent was appointed to Newmarket, the chaplain of this chapel was obliged to meet him at the entrance of the town, with the cross and banners of his chapel, and conduct him in procession into it.

One of the many privileges possessed by the Abbey Church was that of Sanctuary. Any person guilty of an offence, however heinous it might be, and taking refuge within it, was protected from all harm, and escaped entirely free of punishment.

The ALMONDRY, or place from whence the monks distributed their daily alms, is frequently alluded to in the Battel Abbey deeds; and had its own separate endowment. Among its benefactors were William de Bec, who, for the salvation of his soul, gave to this Almondry rents in Win-

chelsea, and lands in Snelham. Eustace Cook also gave to it a croft in Battel, called Allarde's croft. Robert Foster gave to it the third part of the Lordship of Mexfeld in Guestling, with the lands which Levota, widow of Robert de Haye, held, and the reversion of which he had sold; and John de Popyngton six acres and seven virgates of brookland, and two acres of land near to the brook, extending northwards to the place called, "the Old Mill." Olyva de Wickham, with the consent of her son, gave to the same Almondry meadow-land in Trandelie; and Agnes, the wife of Walter Boner, the meadows and other lands of Sandele in Wychem. One of the monks usually held the office of Abbey Almoner.

Although the Abbey was, as I have already said, originally designed to accommodate one hundred and forty monks, there appears never to have been more than sixty resident in it at any one time; generally the number was even fewer than this. Great as its revenues were, they were, owing to the unexpected death of the founder abroad, never adequate to the support of the complement of monks originally designed by him.

In 1445, Sir Thomas Hoo, lord of the manor of Hoo and Hastings, founded a chantry in this Abbey, to which he attached two monks, for the purpose of "syngynge in perpetuite at Sainte Benynguy's Altar in the saide Abbey for hymselfe and his awncestors, and for such other persons as his executors might ordeyne." For their support, he left to his feoffees and executors, lands of the value of twenty marks per annum, which he directed them to give in mortmain to the Abbot and convent of Battel, and their successors, or to pay to them the same sum in money, whichever might be most agreeable to them.<sup>21</sup> And by a deed dated 1480, his half-brother, Thomas Hoo, Esq., gave to the same Abbot and convent, rents, lands, and tenements, in the manor of Roughey, and in the parishes of Horsham and Ruspar, and other properties in and about Horsham, which he had purchased of John, Duke of Norfolk; and lands in the parish of Farleigh, for the maintenance of two

<sup>21</sup> MS. Col., Armor, 1—7, fol. 61.

monks within the Abbey, whose duty it was to be to celebrate at the obsequies, and at all future times to pray in the Abbey Church for the soul of Sir Thomas Hoo, Knight, late Lord of Hoo and Hastings, deceased; for the good state and health of the souls of the donor, and of Alicia, his wife; and of the souls of Walter Urey, Esq., his wife's father, to whom the manor of Ruspar previously belonged, and of Willme (Wilhelmina) her mother, then deceased; and also of all parents, friends, benefactors, and kin of the same Thomas Hoo, and Alicia his wife.<sup>22</sup>

Battel Abbey was one of the British Mitred Abbeys, of which there were twenty-six only in the whole kingdom. From the time of the first regular Parliament<sup>23</sup> until its dissolution, its Abbots were invariably summoned to the upper house as spiritual peers. Of these twenty-six Abbeys that of Battel ranked the third, the Abbeys of St. Alban and Edmondsbury taking precedence of it. The Abbot's insignia, like those of a bishop, were a mitre and crozier; but with this difference, that the Abbot's crozier was always carried in his right hand, while the crozier of a bishop was borne in his left.

The chaplain of the CHAPEL of St. Mary's, Battel, is often alluded to in the Abbey charters. This chapel is stated to have been built during the time that Ralph presided over the house as Abbot, namely, from 1107 to 1124, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the town of Battel, whose attendance, as their numbers increased, at the Abbey Church, was a source of some inconvenience to the monks. So intimate was the connexion of this chapel with the Abbey, that it was looked upon as a part of it; and its altar was treated as an abbey-altar. Although at first the chaplain was not a monk, he was considered a member of the establishment; and so well acquainted had he the opportunity of becoming with the affairs of the convent, that the incumbency was never bestowed on any one, that would not

<sup>22</sup> For an account of the Hoo family, by W. D. Cooper, Esq., see Sussex Archæological Collections, vol. viii., p. 104.

<sup>23</sup> Lower's Battel Abbey Chronicle, p. 203.

engage to reside upon it, and to take the duty arising out of it himself. Like the Abbey Church, it was exempt from episcopal jurisdiction and control. This chapel stood just without the Abbey walls, and at a later period was served by a priest of the house, under the direction of the Abbot and monks. After a time it probably became the parish church. A few years after the erection of this chapel, its revenues, much to the annoyance of the inhabitants of the town, were seized upon by the Abbot and monks, and by them appropriated towards the expense of finding lights for the Abbey Church; but principally in supplying wax tapers to be kept continually burning before the High Altar and the Host, and the relics of Saints there deposited; this altar having previously been lighted by lamps supplied with impure and fœtid oil. Upon complaint made to him, this misappropriation of the chapel endowment Abbot Odo put a stop to. Ample funds being shortly after supplied from other sources to meet this item of expenditure, there was no longer any need for the monks to have recourse to such a system of spoliation to obtain them; for, towards supplying tapers to be kept continually burning before the Altar of St. Mary, we find Robert Cementarius giving, about the time, land in the town of Battel described as extending from the Plessett to the street of the mill leading towards Robertsbridge; Eustace Cook, land in Battel; Angelus de Dudilande, rent arising from land in Breggeselle, near to the great street leading to Hecklonde; Thomas, the son of Thomas de Haremere, rents issuing out of land contiguous to the land lately demised to Robert de Yewherste by Helewisa, daughter of Rengerus; Luke, the son of Richard Savage, an annual rent due from a tenement occupied by Alexander de Swineham; Warner de Someri, rents in Battel; and Thomas de Whatlyngton, rents payable by William, son of Joshua de Haremere, out of lands in Whatlyngton, held by Alexander, the son of Hugh de Forde.

Among the disbursements of John Hamond, the last Abbot, during the time he held the office of sacristan of the Abbey for the year ending Michs. 1512, are payments for



two silver candlesticks for the tapers directed to be kept continually burning; and for two glass lamps for oil, to hang perpetually before the High Altar.

Among the Records at the public Record Office, is a full and well kept Register of the Abbey and its possessions.<sup>24</sup>

The office of SACRISTAN, or sexton, of the Abbey Church was one of great trust and importance. To him belonged the charge of the church; and the vessels and furniture of the convent generally were under his care. The duties, however, of the sacristan, or sacrist, differed in different monasteries, according to the order the monks professed. In some houses he had to lock up every night the different altars of the church, and to place the keys in the almy; and to unlock them again in the morning between the hours of seven and eight, that they might be ready for the monks. At Battel the office was held either by a priest or deacon, and was very considerably endowed. In Sir Thomas Phillips's collection of Battel Abbey Charters, Casley's copy of those referring to the endowment of this office occupies more than half of a thick folio volume.

It appears also to have been a part of the duties of the sacristan to take charge of the charters, &c., of the Abbey, and to keep a register of them. For Thorpe, in speaking of the register of all the grants, feofments, &c., relating to lands and tenements situated in the different manors belonging to this house, &c., says, that it is "in the hands of John Waller, sacristan of the said monastery;" and that it "contains transcripts of the original grants from the time of Odo, the Abbot, to the year 1511, the additions being in the autograph of Waller's successors in

<sup>24</sup> Exch: Court of Augm: Misc: Books, Nos. 56 and 57, charters, royal grants, and donations, many of them with their seals in fine preservation, as well as a copy of the Monastic Chartulary, and the official, manorial, court baron, court leet, and rent rolls, registers, and other documents constituting the muniments of Battel Abbey, are now in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., of Middle-hill, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire; having been purchased by him of Thorpe, the

bookseller, in Bedford Street, Covent Garden, into whose hands they fell in or about the year 1834, by purchase, of the then possessor of the Battel Abbey estate. In the Descriptive Catalogue of them, which Thorpe published in 1835 (8vo., pp. 221), he describes them as "the whole bound in ninety-seven volumes, folio, uniform in Russia." The price he asked for them was Twelve Hundred Pounds.

the office of sacristan." This register is on parchment, of a folio size, and consists of 270 closely written pages. Its date is 1409.

The sacristan, too, of this Abbey seems to have acted occasionally as steward, or perhaps the steward's deputy; for in the same collection of deeds are several rolls of accounts of John Colwell, sacristan, dated March, 1460. These accounts shew that the Abbot and monks were in the receipt, at that time, of rents from lands in Middleborough, Mountjoye, Sandlake, Briggeselle, and Helmyngfold; and from tenements in Romsey, Agmersherste, Becke, and Popynoth in Seddlescombe, Whatlyngton, Swyneham, Glasye, Hawkherste, and Cranebroke, Willyngdon, Clopham, and Charleton; from lands called Redewishe; from Pithyngdon in Kent; from Anglyngle; and from a messuage called Stokers in Middleburgh. He also accounts for pensions received from the rectories of Hawkherste, Leinsfeld, and Warbilton; for the tithes of Boreselle in Tyseherste, and of Alsyston; for the rent of a meadow and other lands in Buckholt; of lands in Bekle and Pevensey; of the Moorhouse, the grange of the Abbey, in Hawkherste; for tithes in Enam, Oldcourt, Hoope in Saleherste; of Glasié in Bekle; of Gestelinge, Westfelde, Battel, Monfelde, Whatlyngton, and Seddlescombe, and for the profits of the fair at Hawkherste. The incumbency of Hawkherste was in the patronage of the Abbot and monks. The church was founded by them in the reign of Edward III., and they appointed the incumbent as vacancies occurred, until the general dissolution, when it was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and shortly before the death of Henry VIII. regranted, strange to say, without this Duke's consent, or even knowledge, to the dean and chapter of Christ's Church, Oxford, in whose patronage the perpetual curacy still continues. Other livings in the Abbey patronage were those of Alcyston, Bromham, Brychwalton, Burcholte, Cycester, Eylesham, Ikelsham, Ixning, Kyngeswode, Ledes, Mildenhall, Norton, Sandford, Trillawe, and Westfelde. It is worthy of notice that with Westfelde Church, William Fitz-Wibert, the donor, gave all the customs appertaining to it. Among these was that singular one,

Ordeal by Water.<sup>25</sup> Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, (1091 to 1123), in his deed of confirmation of this gift, adds, "et Judicium Aque, quod quadam jure ad illam ecclesiam pertinet, concedo. Volo autem, et firmiter precipio, ut, de predicto Judicio Aque, . . . nullus se intromittat, nisi Abbas de Bello, et Monachi ejus."

Among the many extensive and valuable Manors possessed by this Convent were those of Wye, in Kent, and Appledram, in Western Sussex. According to Domesday, the Manor of Wye was rated at seven solins<sup>26</sup> or hydes. Its arable lands were computed to be fifty-two plough lands; its meadow thirty-three acres; and its wood to yield pannage for three hundred hogs. The profits of this Manor, in Norman times, were estimated at £125 10s. 0d. Appertaining to it were twenty hundreds and a-half.<sup>27</sup> This Manor the Abbot and monks held as freely as the King himself had previously done. The original parish church is supposed to have been founded by them. Its site is not now certainly known; but the tradition of the neighbourhood is, that it stood just at the entrance of the town, on the river side, upon a little hill, called Bolteshill; and that it was taken down and rebuilt in its present situation by Cardinal, afterwards Archbishop Kempe, a native of Wye, on land which he purchased of the Abbot and monks of Battel. To it he attached a college for secular priests, whom he directed to be called prebendaries, of which the rector of the parish was always one. At the general dissolution of monasteries, and monastic institutions the revenue of this

<sup>25</sup> Water ordeal, as a test of innocence or guilt, was practiced by means both of hot and cold water. In the former of these two ordeals the accused, standing before a vessel of boiling water, was made to plunge his bare arm into it; and he was pronounced innocent or guilty according as the arm, when withdrawn, was found to be scalded or not. In the latter, the accused was thrown into some deep part of a pond or river, where, if he struggled in the least to keep himself floating on the surface of the water, he was accounted guilty; but if he swam without effort or motion on his part, he was honourably acquitted. Swimming people suspected of witchcraft is a remnant of this barbarous

custom. Water ordeal was usually applied to the commonalty: the nobility were tested by the fiery ordeal. Both kinds are of Saxon origin; and are founded on the notion that God is always ready miraculously to interpose, to save the innocent and punish the guilty. A full account of these and other ancient ordeals, will be found in Hollingshed's Chronicle.

<sup>26</sup> Sulinga, or Swolinga terræ—a soling or hyde of land—was called in Saxon Sulung; from Sul, a plough. In the West of England a plough is still called a Sul.

<sup>27</sup> Lambarde considered the Royal Manor of Wye to comprise a fifth part of the County of Kent.

college was valued at £93 2s. The benefice was originally a rectory, the profits of which the Abbot and monks at first applied to their own use—but in the course of time a vicarage was ordained and endowed, at what particular date I have been unable to discover, but there is evidence of its having taken place previous to the year 1384, for it was then taxed at the yearly value of £6 10s. The town is supposed to have stood in early times in the valley between the Wyedown and Crundale, called Pett-street, where Dr. Harris states several deep wells existed in his day.

The manor of Appledram also belonged to the Abbey. Of the way in which it became a part of its possessions two equally plausible accounts are given. One states that it was by donation of the founder, and that, being resumed by Henry I., he subsequently restored it to the Abbot and monks in exchange for the Abbey of Reading in Berkshire, which was found to be too distant from Battel to be of much advantage to them; while the other states that this King, having determined to build an Abbey at Reading, selected as most convenient for its site, land belonging to the church, which had been given to the Abbot and monks of Battel by their founder. In exchange, then, for this the King gave to them the manor of Funtingdon, near Chichester, which afterwards, at their request, he exchanged for the manor of Appledram.

The manor house, which is an ancient stone structure, was probably built by the monks. This manor was for many years leased to a family named Wakehurst. A record in the Tower of London states, that “Ricardus Wakehurst, tenet unum messuagium et centum acras terræ in Appuldram de Abbate et Conventu de Bello.” From Blunt’s Tenures we learn, that by the custom of this manor the tenants were bound to harrow, with one man and one horse, the lord’s land for one day, as long as any part of it was left unharrowed, both in winter, and also during the Lent seed time; and that every man so employed was entitled to receive for each day a meal consisting of bread, pottage, meat, and a pennyworth of drink; and for the refreshment of each horse so employed and provided by him, as much corn as could be taken up by his two

hands put together, and commonly called a "double-handful." He was also further bound to find a plough for the Abbey plough-lands two days, if he possessed a whole plough; and if not, as much as he could do from morning till noon; the man holding the plough, and the man driving the plough-horses being entitled to a substantial meal after each day's ploughing was completed. These were called "*dies precariæ*," which sometimes consisted of a certain number of days-work, which the tenants of some manors were bound by their tenure to render to the lord in harvest time. The manor of Appledram was afterwards held by John Aylmer, subject to a like service. "*Johannes Aylmer tenet hydam terræ in Appuldram; et debet inter alia servitia venire quolibet anno ad duas precarias cum carrucâ suâ, et tunc arare a mane ad meridiem.*" "*Precariæ*," Spelman says, "*fiunt tam equis, curru, et carrucâ, quam manopere, juxta Domini consuetudinem; et tam a libero aliquando tenente quam nativo.*" The Nonæ roll of the parish of Appledram states, that the ninth part of the sheaves of the land of the Abbot of Battel under plough cultivation was valued the year the account was taken (1341) at forty shillings.

Other manors possessed by the Abbot and monks, according to the same Norman survey, were Alceyston manor, which they held of the king, and which was assessed at forty-three hydes and a half, the arable land being computed to be twenty-eight plough lands. This manor paid geld for forty-four hydes in the hundred of Totenore. At the time Henry I. confirmed the Conqueror's gift of this manor to the Abbey, he made it "quit from shires and hundreds, and all other customs of earthly servitude," as it had been in his father's and grandfather's time; himself adding exemption from contribution towards the works of London Bridge and Pevensey Castle. Here the Abbots had a manse, now converted into a farm-house. In Totnore hundred the Abbot and monks held of the king four hydes; in the rape of Hastings they had six and a half hydes, including Bocheham, which they held in demesne; in Bece, Wasingate, Wilmente, Ninefelde, Penherste, Polesham, Cedesfelde, Bolintum, Crowherste, and Holington, all then in the same hundred, they held portions of land, amounting upon the whole to three hydes, and twenty-nine

rood lands. Of these, two and a half hydes were held in demesne, and exempt from land-tax. They had also the manor of Liminesfelde, or Limpsfelde, in Surrey, which was once the property of Harold, and assessed with its dependences, at twenty-five hydes, including its liberties and royal customs; its value, at the time of its transfer to the Abbey, was £24. In Berkshire they had the manor of Bristoldestone, also formerly a part of the possessions of Harold, and rated in his time at ten hydes. In Wallingford they had three hagæ or shops; and five hydes of land in Craumaries, which also had belonged to Harold; one hyde at Atahow; and one at Hersa in Essex. To these Domesday adds the three following churches, with the quantity of land attached to each; viz., the church of Reading in Berkshire, with eight hydes; the church of Colintune in Devonshire, with one hyde; and the church of St. Olave in Exeter, with seven hydes.

The Abbot and monks also possessed seven Burgesses in the town of Lewes.

In 1310, John de Whatlington, Abbot of Battel, gave toward the expenses of the war in Scotland one hundred marcs, which he directed to be expended in the purchase of victuals, and ten marcs in aid of carriage.<sup>28</sup>

In 1158, Abbot Walter de Lucy attached a Hospital to this Abbey, in which pilgrims were received and entertained, on which account it is sometimes described as "the House of the Pilgrims," and the poor and needy were relieved in sickness. Upon such as were afflicted with leprosy in it he himself often attended, nursing them with a watchful and unwearied care; and administering to their wants, both spiritual and temporal. This Hospital appears not to have formed a part of the Abbey buildings, but to have stood somewhere in that part of the town which was adjacent to the Abbey gateway; possibly just without the walls of the Abbey grounds. In one of the Abbey deeds, land called Capernore in Battel, is described as "situate in the street leading from the Hospital in Battel towards Telleham on the south; the lands of Thomas Staple towards the north; and of the Almerly of Battel towards the east." And two acres of the lands of the Abbey, called Herste, are stated to lie on the other side of the road, by the

<sup>28</sup> Sussex Archæological Collections, vol. iv., p. 115.

orchard adjacent to the Hospital, and near to these were two acres of land, where the vestments of the monks were washed.

The Abbot and monks also possessed an Infirmary in Battel. Thirty-seven acres of land belonging to the Abbey are described as lying between the Infirmary and Capernore; and as extending from Bodehurst and Hechilande as far as the land of Telleham; and thirty-one acres in Sandlacke, called Dune, are represented as reaching as far as the Infirmary.

Among the properties demised by the Abbot and monks was the Dairy of the Abbey, from which we are enabled to form some notion of what it consisted at the commencement of the sixteenth century. It is described as situated at East Kingsnoth; and included in the demise were fourteen cows and one bull, which are stated to appertain to the same Dairy, with the houses and lands called Barnes-croft, the Cowlese, Pyxside, Castylmerle, Lawdeans, Baldwyns-brokys, the Fleyden, and sixteen acres of meadow in Stakinmede, and pasturage in Fryth-wode, &c. These were demised to Thomas Assheherste and Simon Tewsnth for a term of eight years, commencing Sept. 20th, 1502.

Sir John Pelham, Knight, Lord of the Rape of Hastings, gave, in 1427, to Thomas Ludlow, Abbot, and the Convent of Battel, for the salvation of his own soul and the souls of Sir John Pelham, Knight, his father, and of all his ancestors, all his lands, tenements, and rents, within the Rape of Hastings. And that powerful West-Sussex Baron, William de Braose, was also a benefactor to the Abbey. Besides three messuages in the Borough of Bramber, where his castle was situated, and three others, with one hyde of land in Shoreham, to be held by the Monks freely and without molestation, he also gave to them 400 bushels of salt and ten casks of wine<sup>29</sup> annually, which he received from the Abbey of Fescamp, in Normandy, as a consideration for land which that Abbey held of him at Warminghurst, near Storrington; and Ralph, another Knight, 400 bushels more; and Osborn, who is described as residing near the Abbey, gave to the same monks, for the salvation of his own soul and of the souls of

<sup>29</sup> "Decem modii vini."

his ancestors, two salt-pits, and land near to the sea at Rye for another, if they were disposed to make it. This Osborn had previously given to the Abbey thirty acres of well-irrigated meadow land, in his manor of Bodiham, free of all challenge, exaction, and charge; being induced to do so, the deed states, by the great dryness of the soil around the Abbey. This land was watered by the Rother. Anselm de Fraevilla, from a similar pious motive, gave to the same Abbey land, the position of which is not stated, for the purpose of enabling them to add to their number of salt-pits; and Reginald de Eshburnham, in pure and perpetual alms, lands in Hoo-marsh, with two salt-works. The Abbot and monks had other salt-pits on the Sussex coast, at which, in the course of the year, a considerable quantity of salt was manufactured.

The Abbot's Townhouse, or, as it was usually called, Inn, was in St. Olave's-street, opposite to the Church of St. Olave's, Southwark. The district in Southwark called Battlebridge, formerly "Battailbrigg,"<sup>30</sup> is supposed to have derived its designation from this circumstance: Stowe, speaking, in his "Survey of London," of this Inn, or London residence of the Abbot (which in his time was a common hostelry for travellers, and bore the sign of "The Walnut Tree,"), says that it was situated "between the Bridge-house and Battlebridge, on the banks of the River Thames." "The walks and gardens," he continues, "appertaining to it, were on the opposite side of the way. The gate of the said house was formerly called the Maze, but now the Fleur-de-lys. Battlebridge is so called on account of its standing on the ground, and over a watercourse flowing out of the Thames, belonging to that Abbey." This bridge was built and repaired by the Abbots of Battel: it being close to the Abbot's lodgings.<sup>31</sup>

Among the Abbey possessions, held in and about London, was a mill, in Southwark. "Abbas de Bello habet unum

<sup>30</sup> See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. i., p. 163.

<sup>31</sup> An account of the Abbot's residence in Southwark, is given by Mr. C. E. Gwilt, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxv., p. 604. The Norman stone building, described by Mr.

Gage Rokewood in the same work, vol. xxiii., p. 299, was not the Inn of the Prior of Lewes, but probably a mansion house of the Earls of Warren and Surrey.



molendinum in Suthwerk, quod taxatur ad £3 6s. 8d." In 1363, John Vinour, of Southwark, gave to the Abbot and monks of Battel a chamber, situated in the Abbot's garden, and called "Le Stywarde's Chamber." It is described as annexed to that of the same Abbot and Convent. The Abbot had also an Inn at Winchester.

It is somewhat singular that, large as the annual revenues of this House were, its disbursements, so far as they are discoverable by us from various printed rolls of accounts, invariably exceeded their receipts. In these yearly statements of receipts and expenditure, both sides are not always given. Sometimes the sum total of receipts is given without that of the expenditure; at other times the sum total of expenditure is stated without that of the receipts. For instance, the earliest of these rolls that I have met with gives £625 9s. 1½d. as the total amount of the disbursements for the maintenance of the household for the year: what year is not mentioned; but it was probably towards the close of the thirteenth century. The receipts for the same year are not stated. It concludes, however, with the remark, that this expenditure exceeded that of the preceding year by £11 18s. 1d. In 1370, the expenditure is called £404 4s. 10d.; and in 1372, £389 16s. 5d.; but no sum for receipts is, in either case, given. In 1383, the receipts amounted to the extraordinary sum of £1244 3s. 6d.; but no sum is given for the amount of expenditure. In the following schedule, however, the sum total both of receipts and disbursements are clearly shown at different periods for about a quarter of a century:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1387—Received.....	235	7	6	Expended.....	265	14	6
1389        "	310	4	3	"	331	19	5
1390        "	302	13	2	"	305	12	9
1393        "	272	18	7	"	277	9	11
1402        "	271	8	5	"	301	5	3
1410        "	283	5	5	"	288	11	0

The management of everything connected with the supply of meat and drink for the Convent was vested in the Cellarer. He had the sole charge of the cellar, the kitchen, and the refectory. Looking, then, to his accounts, we find, in the year

1385, besides moneys expended in "sackcloth, shoules, and mattokkes," the following items of provision supplied: fish, bought in London, eels, stockfish, and salmon, both red and white; and, not unmindful of the declaration of the founder in adhering to the site which he himself had selected for the Abbey, a considerable quantity of wine—two pipes having been bought that year at Canterbury, and one in London. Besides the fish mentioned above, the Abbot and monks had a liberal supply of fresh water fish from their own stew-ponds, which are frequently alluded to. They had also extensive vineyards in Battel; and, in 1365, the receipt of moneys from "the Wyneyarde of the Rectory of Hawkerste," occurs as an item.<sup>32</sup>

In the deeds of this Abbey, reference is made to three parks belonging to it, which were severally called "the greater," "the middle," and "the lesser" parks. The Abbot's park, too, called "the Pleshet,"<sup>33</sup> is several times alluded to in the same Abbey deeds; but this might have been another name only for one of the three I have just mentioned. A portion of "the greater park," if not the whole of it, was possibly so called, as some of the houses in Battel are described as being near to the Plesset. One in Middleburgh is said to extend from the King's highway to the park of the Lord Abbot of Battel, called the Pleshet; and I have before alluded to land in Battel given to the Abbot and Convent, which is said to extend from the Plesset to the street of the mill, which led to Robertsbridge. These all imply the Plesset to have been near to the Town and Abbey.

"The greater" park, which, probably, was that in which the Abbey stood, was of very considerable extent, and "the middle" and "lesser" parks were adjoining enclosures, which had been fenced off from "the greater" for the convenience of pasturage. The three together might have been co-

<sup>32</sup> Vineyards were common in this country at this early period. Almost every convent appears to have possessed one or more. The Bishop of Rochester's vineyard, at Rochester, was very extensive, and produced, Somner states, great quantities of grapes, of which was made excellent wines: and the Bene-

dictine Monks, of the Priory of St. Andrew, in the same city, had also within their enclosure a large plantation of vines, which is called to this day "The Vinesfield."

<sup>33</sup> From the Norman-French *Plesseiz*, a park. For the etymon of this word, see "Plessetts," in Lower's *Patronymica*.

extensive with the Leuga. Few of the noble trees, which once graced and dignified these parks, now remain; the greater part having been cut and carried away some years ago.

These parks appear to have been disparked about the middle of the seventeenth century; as land amounting to nearly three hundred acres, situated in the parishes of Battel, Cattesfeld, and Penherst, were leased by Francis Viscount Montague, in the year 1651, to John Atkins, of Brightling, yeoman, and are described in the lease, as "part only of the 'great park' of Battel Abbey, lately disparked."

Several Royal visits were made to this Abbey. Rufus' visit to it, on the day of its dedication in 1095, I have already alluded to. King John visited it at several different times. He was here in 1200, when he gave to the Church a small piece of our Lord's Sepulchre, which his brother Richard had brought, with other relics, from the Holy Land. In 1206 he was again at Battel, when he offered, upon the same altar, "a fair vestment, or casula." He paid a third visit to the Abbey in 1212; and a fourth on 26th April, 1213, on his way from Lewes to Rye.<sup>34</sup> Of the visit of Edward II., in August, 1324, we have notices, by Mr. Blaauw, in the sixth Vol. of our Collections, p. 44. Henry III. was at Battel Abbey, both before and after the Battle of Lewes. On his way to Lewes with his army, he levied large contributions on the Abbot and Convent. So merciless was his spoliation of their goods upon that memorable occasion, that a contemporary poet thus describes it:

"Namque Monasterium quod Bellum vocatur,  
Turba sævientium, quæ nunc conturbatur,  
Immisericorditer bonis spoliavit."<sup>35</sup>

The Abbot and monks' independence of the Bishops of Chichester, and their exemption from all ecclesiastical jurisdiction, granted to them by an early deed of the founder, led, as it might be expected to do, to serious disputes be-

<sup>34</sup> Sussex Archæological Collections, vol. ii., pp. 134, et seq.: Lower's Battel Abbey Chronicle, p. 199.

<sup>35</sup> Wright's Political Songs, published by the Camden Society, from Harl. MS., 978.

tween these Prelates and some of the earlier Abbots, which could only be settled by the interposition of the Crown. A narrative of one of these dissensions, which occurred in the year 1148, between Hilary, Bishop of Chichester, and Abbot Walter de Lucy, and which was carried on for some time with considerable rancour on both sides, and at last decided in favour of the Abbot by a reference to King Stephen, occupies many pages of the Abbey Chronicle. In 1157 they were again renewed, when a Synod was held at Chichester, and the Crown again appealed to; the result of which was another decision in favour of the Abbey, and a cessation for a time,<sup>36</sup> of all further attempts on the part of the Bishops of the Diocese to obtain jurisdiction over it. So jealous, indeed, was the founder of any approach towards Episcopal interference with the affairs of the House, that the Abbots were even restricted by him from exercising hospitality of any kind, either towards the Primate or the Diocesan; nor could the Diocesan hold ordinations in the Abbey Church, or in any of the Churches within the Abbey manors, without first obtaining the Abbot's permission to do so. All their Churches were to be as free from Ecclesiastical jurisdiction as any of the Royal Chapels belonging to the founder.<sup>37</sup>

The Incumbent of Battel is usually styled the DEAN; why, it would now be rather difficult to say, the Church never having been considered as Collegiate; nor are we very accurately informed at what period the title commenced. This Dean claims and exercises the same exemptions as those accorded to the Abbey Church. Horsfield states<sup>38</sup> that he is privileged to hold his own visitations of the Clergy within the Deanery. He had also a Court for the probate of wills, &c., and for the transaction of other Ecclesiastical business occurring within the same district. These rights were exercised by the Abbot himself until the dissolution; and then passed to the Dean: for the earliest register of wills preserved in the Battel Registry is, Mr. W. D. Cooper tells us,<sup>39</sup> of the date 1531; but before the establishment of the general Court

<sup>36</sup> Wilkin's Concilia., Tom., ii., p. 52.

<sup>37</sup> Lansdowne MS., No. 82, fol. 49.

<sup>38</sup> History of Sussex, vol. i., p. 530.

<sup>39</sup> Sussex Archæological Collections, vol. vi., p. 63.

at London, the probate and administration business had fallen off, and suits had ceased.

With regard to the origin of the title, "Dean of Battel," it appears to have been conventual. Hughes,<sup>40</sup> in speaking of the four kinds of Deans to be met with in our Ecclesiastical Establishment, refers to the Dean of Battel, in Sussex, as one of them—a Dean, that is, without a Chapter; which office, he says, was established by William the First, commonly called the Conqueror. This office, he adds, is presentative, and the Dean has a cure of souls, and a spiritual jurisdiction within the liberty of the district to which he is appointed, which, in the instance before us, is the Liberty of Battel.

The office of Dean, then, is as old as the foundation of the Abbey itself. Kennett,<sup>41</sup> in treating of the origin of the institution and of the duties of these dignitaries, considers that they bear so strong a resemblance and relation to the methods and forms of civil government which obtained in the early ages of the history of this country, that the one must have given rise to the other. For, as in this Kingdom, he argues, for the better preservation of the peace, and more easy administration of justice, every hundred consisted of ten districts called Tithings; every Tithing of ten friborghs, or free pledges; and every free or frank-pledge of ten families; and in every such Tithing there was a Justice or Civil Dean appointed for the subordinate administration of justice; so the like office of Dean began very early in the greater Monasteries, especially in those of the Benedictine Order. The inmates of these Convents were divided into deaneries, or sets of ten, of whom one was chosen Dean, whose duty it was to preside over and keep peace among the other nine. His office of Dean was no sinecure: for it was, Kennett tells us, his duty to keep an account of all the manual operations of those under his charge; and to suffer none to leave their station, or to omit their particular duty without his express leave. He was also obliged to visit their cells, or dormitories, every night; to attend them at their meals, to see that order was kept and decorum observed at the table; and to guide their consciences, direct their studies, and regulate their conversations. For the purpose of taking cogni-

<sup>40</sup> Chapter 11.

<sup>41</sup> Parochial Antiquities, pp. 603-4.

zance of their irregular practices, frequent Conventual Chapters were held, and lesser penances imposed; but not until the proceedings of the Chapters had been submitted to, and the penances decreed sanctioned, by the Abbot or Prior, as the case might be, to whom the Deans were amenable for the due discharge of the duties of their office. In the larger Monasteries, where the number of monks amounted to several deaneries, and there must necessarily have been many Deans, the senior Dean had a special pre-eminence amongst and supervision over the rest.

The origin, then, of the title of Dean of Battel is thus satisfactorily accounted for; and as he was—as we shall presently see—sworn to pay over to the Monastery all emoluments from “causes or matters” before him, it is clear that he was the person who presided in the Local Spiritual Court; and as he was the Incumbent of the Parish Church, it is certain that as such he continued to exercise the rights of the Deanery when the Abbey itself had been dissolved. That the Chaplain of the Chapel of St. Mary, which is supposed to have been the precursor of the Parish Church, was called Dean as early as the year 1250, is clearly shown by a deed of that date among the Battel Abbey Charters, and which is headed “*Professio Decani de Bello.*” The deed records the fact of Ricardus, “*Decanus Capellæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Bello,*” having taken the oath doubtless customarily imposed upon such Deans upon their appointment to the incumbency of this Chapel, that they will observe canonical obedience and fealty to the Abbot and Convent; that they will submit to all their rules and regulations; and diligently and faithfully abide by the composition made between the Church of Chichester and the Chapel of St. Mary “*in omnibus articulis.*” And he further engages to pay over to the same Abbot and Convent fully and entirely all the emoluments arising from any causes or matters that may come before him by virtue of his office, and which may be their due. This oath, the deed states, was administered to him in the Abbey Chapter-House, before Abbot Walter and the Convent, in Chapter assembled, and in the presence of Walter de Dicton, Clerk. From this memorandum, then, we are led to infer that the Chaplaincy of the Chapel of St.

Mary de Bello was not an independent office, but was probably filled at the date of the transaction here recorded by a Chaplain of the Abbey. But whether he became Dean by virtue of this appointment, or whether he held the office of one of the Deans of the Abbey previously, and so carried the title with him to the Chapel, is not very clearly shown, as he is called "Dean of the Chapel of St. Mary." I incline to the opinion that he became Dean by virtue of his Chaplaincy. But though the Incumbent of Battel is usually called Dean, he is sometimes designated Rector, as is the case in a deed, dated 1304, in which a messuage in Battel is described as situated between King Street and the flower-garden of the Rector of the Church.

The Dean, upon his appointment, received institution and induction from the Abbot, and also a licence to enter on the cure of souls.<sup>42</sup> He is frequently mentioned as dependent on the Abbey in the Battel Abbey Charters. Six closes of land, measuring about two acres each close, adjoining "the Little Park," are represented as the Deanery lands. The exemption of the Dean from Episcopal jurisdiction is fully set forth in the same Charters.

The Parish Church, which was independent of the Church of the Abbey, is dedicated to St. Mary, and has two side aisles; that on the south side having the Altar dedicated to this saint, and that on the north, the Altar of St. Catherine, whose image, in stained glass, still remains in the window. A document among the Burghley papers in the British Museum, in alluding to the independence of Episcopal authority enjoyed by the residents within the Deanery of Battel and its effects states—"that the jurisdiction of this district is in the Deane;" and that it is "wholly exempt from the Bishop's Visitation," and is "altogether neglected by him, so that they do what they list."

Receipts of money for apples and pears sold in considerable quantities are items of not unusual occurrence in the Treasurer's Rolls of Abbey accounts; from whence we may infer the Abbey orchards to have been extensive. Three are distinctly mentioned in the Abbey records, one as adjoining the Abbey to the south; another near the house called the

<sup>42</sup> Sir William Burrell's MSS., Brit. Museum, Donat., 5679, p. 67.

Hospital; and the third by the Chapel of St. Mary on the north side of the Abbot's and monk's garden. A garden in Sandlake, Battel, is described as adjacent to the Convent Perrygarden. Nineteen acres of land near to the Abbey, and the property of the Abbot and monks, are represented as planted with cherry-trees, and called "the Cherry-gardens." The pomarium, too, of the House is frequently alluded to in the Abbey documents.

The privileges and immunities enjoyed by this House by grant from the Founder were very great. Among them we find the power of holding their own courts, and of transacting their own business in all matters connected with the Abbey, and the property with which it was endowed.<sup>43</sup> Within the limits of the home territory of the House the Abbot and monks were supreme. The Abbot was held to be "Judex et Dominus," no other person having any authority or control in the settlement of anything arising out of it. "Sitque Abbas," are the words of the Charter, "suæ ecclesiæ, et Leugæ circumjacentis, Judex et Dominus." The Abbey Church was freed from every kind of territorial exaction and earthly servitude which the human mind could suggest. "Ecclesia S<sup>ci</sup> Martini de Bello" (ecclesia must here be taken as comprehending the whole of the Abbey), "libera sit et quieta ab omni servitute, et omnibus, quæcunque mens humana cogitare potest." All treasure-trove belonged to them that might arise on their own lands, as well as the right of free warren within the Leuga, and over all their lands, wherever they might be situated within any of their manors; and all lands bestowed upon the Abbot and monks at any time by private persons were to have the same privileges and immunities as the lands bestowed upon them by the King himself. The Abbot and monks, and their tenants, possessed in common the same exemption from the payment of tolls in any market they might attend throughout the kingdom, as the King's-men of Hastings. From an early period the Convent enjoyed the privilege of holding a market at Battel every Lord's day throughout the year, and for so doing they were declared to be responsible to none but God,

<sup>43</sup> For the customs of this manor as enrolled in 1772 see Suss: Arch: Coll: vol. vi., p. 60.



and the attendants at the market were to be amenable to the Abbot and monks only. The discontinuance of this market on a Sunday took place in 1566. A general act had passed, the 27th of Henry VI. (1449), prohibiting fairs and markets from being held on Sundays and on certain festivals therein named, except for the sale of necessary victuals, and during the harvest season: but on the 3rd December, 1566 (9th Elizabeth), a private bill was introduced into the House of Commons, and engrossed on the 21st, for changing the market of Battel from Sunday till Thursday.

A market and fair were granted to the Abbot and monks by Henry III., at Hawkherste, in Kent.

When travelling the Abbot and monks had the free use of all the roads passing through the King's lands, and more especially the way leading from Battel to Hastings; and of all other ways around Hastings and Battel. They had also the farther privilege of taking venison for the use of the Abbey as it was wanted, from any of the lands in the Rape of Hastings, and generally throughout the forest district of Sussex when passing through; and of capturing, by means of dogs or in any other way more convenient to them, for the use of themselves and their attendants, any kind of wild animals that might chance to come in their way, without let or molestation from the forest officers; nor could any claim to compensation be made for damage sustained to the King's fences while the monks were so engaged; nor had any of the crown officers the power of entering for any purpose the woods of the Abbot and monks that were situated within the limits of the same forest. The tenants of the Earl of Eu, when called upon to do so by the Abbot and monks, were bound to find a car for the King's use in any journey he might take through the Earl's lands for the purpose of visiting the Abbey, or to answer to the King for their refusal. They had also the power of taking from the Earl's woods as much wood for fuel as they might need, and as much timber as they might require for the reparation of the Abbey buildings; and for every three hogs turned out by the King in his woods of Botfield or Beckle-parioc for pannage, the Abbot and monks were entitled to turn out one; and where the pannage was let to others, of the money thus received they

might claim a fourth part; for every three oaks felled by the King in the same woods they had the power of felling one for the use of the Abbey; and from the profits of the lands belonging to these woods they were entitled to receive the fourth penny, and twenty-five eggs at Easter. Whenever any of the ships of the tenants of the Abbey were driven by the violence of the wind or the raging of the sea to land their crew or cargo, or any portion of either, on any part of the coast belonging to the Abbey, they and their cargo so landed were to be free from all molestation. The Abbot and monks also received from their founder the same maritime rights and privileges as he himself possessed; viz., all wrecks cast on shore, and all sturgeons taken within the limits of the manor of Dengemaries, on the Kentish Coast; and two thirds, with the tongues,<sup>44</sup> of all such fish caught between Blathway and Withburne. In the time of Henry III., a lease was granted by the Abbot and monks to Richard de S<sup>t</sup> Leger of all wrecks that might take place, and of all whales and sturgeons that might be cast on shore between the port of Winchelsea and Hamelewedford, and from Hamelewedford to Wanesmere. Henry also appointed for the daily use of the Abbot and monks a kind of bread called Simnel-bread, that is, made of the very finest wheat flour, and such as, at that period, was only found at the royal table. Of this, each of the monks was to have thirty-six ounces daily, except during the season of Lent, when, for charitable purposes, one-fourth more was allowed. This privilege is stated to have been granted to the Abbot and monks of this house as "a memorial of his love for them." He also granted to them the further privilege of electing, in case of vacancy, a member of their own establishment as Abbot. But, as this could only be done with the consent of the reigning Sovereign, they were seldom able to exercise it. The Abbots were for the most part appointed by the King from other religious houses, without the Battel Abbey monks having any voice in the matter.

The Abbots of this House had their separate privileges. Besides sitting in parliament as Spiritual Lords, they tried all those accused of minor offences committed within the Leuga,

<sup>44</sup> The tongue of the sturgeon was deemed a great dainty, and was often served up at the Royal Table.

and punished such as were found guilty; and the Abbot had the power, whether summoned to do so or not, of attending and giving evidence in any cause or matter, in which his own affairs, or the affairs of the Abbey, were at all implicated. Next to the King's, the Abbot's authority was paramount within his own extensive domain. His ecclesiastical jurisdiction included the rights of visitation of all the churches in the patronage of the Abbey; and, as we have seen, of holding Courts in as ample a manner as the bishop himself could do. He could not be compelled to attend Episcopal synods. The coroner for the Liberty of Battel was appointed by him up to the time of the dissolution, and the right of appointment, Parry tells us, has since been exercised by the Lord of the Manor of Battel, at his Court Leet; and that the coroner so appointed was usually styled the Abbot. The residents within the Leuga acknowledged no other authority than his. No one dwelling within the precincts of the Abbey, or any of its possessions, could implead, or hunt, or exercise any business or calling without his special permission; and all waifs, or strays, or things found upon the Abbey lands by chance, were held to be his, and he could not be again dispossessed of them. Whenever the Abbot was summoned to Court at either of the three great festivals of Easter, Whit-Sunday, or Christmas-day, he was entitled to claim for himself and two monks in attendance upon him, two loaves made of fine flour and a sextary<sup>45</sup> of wine, at the expense of the King, and the same at the expense of the public; together with three dishes of fish, or whatever else might be provided for the use of the Court; and two whole, and ten pieces of wax candles; and whenever the Abbot visited any of the churches in the patronage of the Abbey, which he was in the habit of doing once in every year, each incumbent, besides the pension which he paid, was obliged to receive him into his house, and to entertain him and his suite for two days. At the death of an Abbot, the administration of the affairs of the Abbey, and the custody of all its goods, were vested in the Prior and monks until a successor was appointed. For this privilege the Abbey paid to King John the sum of 500 marks. But the

<sup>45</sup> A sextary was an ancient measure, containing about a pint and a half.

most extraordinary of the privileges possessed by the Abbots of Battel, was that of pardoning any condemned criminal they might meet with when on a journey in any part of the kingdom, and setting him free, even though he might be on the way to execution. An instance of the exercise of this prerogative is recorded in the Chronicle of Evesham. It is there stated, that the Abbot of Battel (which must have been either Robert de Bello, or his successor, Hamo de Offington, but probably the former), while on his way to London, in the year 1364, met a felon condemned to be hung, within the liberty of the King's Marshalsea, possibly near to his town residence, and liberated him from the penalty of death. At this act of the Abbot, the King, Edward III, and some of his nobles, took great exception, but upon plea, the Charter giving this power to the Abbot was produced, and the right confirmed. Other peculiar privileges enjoyed by the Abbot and monks of the Abbey will be found in Mr. W. D. Cooper's account of the Liberties and Franchises of Hastings.<sup>46</sup>

The rights of the Abbot and monks were, as might be expected to be the case, sometimes disputed, if not positively transgressed. Passive obedience was not at all times likely to be yielded to the arbitrary power which they claimed to possess. And hence it is, that among the Battel Abbey Charters there are many rolls of proceedings taken at different times against parties rebelling against any of such rights and privileges. In Hilary term anno 1368, proceedings were compelled to be taken by the Lord Abbot against William de Echingham, to enforce the performance of a claim for services in the Manor of Whatlington, which were due to the Abbey, by grant, from John Plantagenet, surnamed of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, to whom they had previously belonged.

During the time that Gausfrid was Custos of the House, many attempts were made to subjugate it to the rule and governance of the Norman Abbey of Marmoutier, of which, previous to his appointment to the custody of this House, pending the appointment of an Abbot, he had been a monk, but without success. Though his endeavours were, to some extent, favoured by Henry I., it remained a free and independent Abbey to the period of its dissolution.

<sup>46</sup> Sussex Archæological Collections, vol. vi., p. 57.

Curious and interesting as are the contents of many of the Charters of this Abbey, and tending, as they are calculated to do, to throw light on its history at different periods of its existence, and to reveal to us the habit and manners of monastic life, as they were displayed in the larger Religious Houses, it is impossible for me to give them here. Were I to do so, they would swell my paper to the size of one of the many folio volumes in which, I have already said, these Charters are now bound up.

One or two of them, however, may be noticed. The first has reference to the obnoxious, but, at the time, tolerated, mode of disposing of the occupier of land, together with his family and goods, with the land he occupied. It states that Robert de Summery gave to Michael de Beche, Gerald de Sutheton, with all his goods, and the full liberty to dispose of his body as he liked; together with the land which the same Gerald held of Simon de Warner, his elder brother. Two other deeds give us instances of property acquired by exchange, for the annual payment, during the life of the donor or donors, of a stipulated quantity of land produce. They are as follow:—Pavia, relict of Elye de Bernehorne, quit-claimed to the Abbot and monks of Battel, all her right by way of dower, to the land held by her late husband of them, upon their covenanting to give her, so long as she lived,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  seams<sup>47</sup> of corn in the ear; 1 load of hay; 1 load of broom; 1 load of rough faggots; and pasture on their land for 1 cow. Hamo, the son of Elie de Dune, of Bernehorne, quit-claimed to the same Abbot and monks, the tenement with its appurtenances, which Elye, his father, held in Battel, they engaging to give him in return, annually, so long as he lived, 1 seam of wheat; 1 ditto of barley; 1 ditto of marsh oats (*Avena marisci*); and half a seam of rye. An agreement of a similar kind was made between the Abbot and Monks and Samfred de Summery to the following effect:—in consideration of this Robert giving up to them the whole of the land which he held in Bernehorne, in the hundred of Nivenefeld, called Keyworth, “le grene and la felde,” with all its appurtenances, in demesne, men, &c., they engaged to find him and his wife lodgings in the vill of Battel, with a

<sup>47</sup> A seam of corn is eight bushels, which was supposed to be a horse load.

reasonable quantity of fuel; and each month half a seam of wheat, and half a seam of barley and oats mixed in equal quantities; and each year one seam of beans, a cow in full milk, a pig from the sow at the time of weaning, and twenty shillings in money: and should the wife survive her husband, a third part of this quantity was to be paid to her for the remainder of her life. These deeds are without date. In the year 1300, Gilbert, Bishop of Chichester, paid one hundred marks to John de Taneto, Abbot, and the monks, for the purpose of obtaining corrody in the Abbey for Alan de Melton, his Chamberlain, when business took him into the neighbourhood of Battel. For this sum he was to receive every day, for the term of his life, two simnels (this is explained above) of the larger weight; a gallon and a half of Convent beer; a dish and a half of flesh or fish, whichever might be provided for the monks in the hall; a decent chamber within the walls of the Monastery; sufficient litter for his chamber; wood for his fire; and hay for his horse; and, once in a year, a furred robe of the same kind of cloth as the esquires of the Abbey were accustomed to wear. His attendant was to have two black loaves; a gallon of beer; and his other food the same as the servants of the House. And this provision he was to receive whether he was present at or absent from the House, with the exception of the hay, litter, and wood.

The following list of the Abbots of Battel is supposed to be complete. It is taken, for the most part, from Mr. M. A. Lower's Battel Abbey Chronicle, a few additions only having been made to the biographical notices—

ROBERT BLANCARD, Monk of Marmoutier, was appointed Abbot in 1076, and drowned in returning to this country from Normandy, where he had been for the purpose of having his appointment confirmed, the same year. A similar misfortune befel the first Prior of Boxgrove.

2.—GAUSBERT, also a Monk of Marmoutier, was elected in 1076. He died in 1095, and was buried in the Abbey Church before the Rood. As Robert Blancard, though elected and confirmed, never entered on the presidential office, Gausbert is usually called the first Abbot.

3.—HENRY, Prior of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, was elected in 1096; and is stated, among other improvements, to have been the first to introduce instrumental music into the choir service of the Abbey church. He died in 1102, and was buried in the Chapter House of the Abbey, before the seat of the President. After his death

the affairs of the Abbey were committed for a short time to the care of one of the King's chaplains, named Vivian, who, finding the House in a very disorderly and desolate state, and himself not courteously welcomed by the monks, contrived by his sagacity, prudence, and habits of business, to remain until Gausfrid, a monk of Carileff, was appointed Custos; who, during the three years he had the management of the affairs of the House was able to restore it to its former greatness. He died in 1107, and was buried in the Abbey Chapter House by the side of Abbot Henry, after which

4.—RALPH, formerly a Monk of Caen, but at the time of his appointment Prior of the Priory of Rochester, was elected. He died in 1124, and was buried in the north transept of the Abbey Church, before the altar of the Twelve Apostles. More than sixty years of the life of this pious Abbot were passed in different monasteries as a monk. Under his able management the Abbey attained to so flourishing a state, that it was considered to be second to none in the kingdom for hospitality, piety, and charity.

5.—WARNER, a Monk of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, was the next Abbot. He is stated to have been a man of great modesty, ability, and learning, and to have written many excellent books. He was installed in 1124; and by the advice of his influential friends, among whom was the Pope's Legate, he resigned the Abbacy in 1138, having brought himself into disrepute with King Stephen by espousing the cause of Maud against his usurpation. He is stated in one of the Abbey Charters to have been, previous to his appointment, "Monachus de Lumlegio transmarino." Upon his resignation, he retired to the Priory of St. Pancras, Lewes, where he continued to reside until his death.

6.—WALTER, brother of Richard de Lucy, one of the most powerful barons in the kingdom in his days, was elected in 1139. He died in 1171, and was buried in the Abbey Church before the larger crucifix, and the altar dedicated to the cross of the crucifix, June 22nd.

7.—ODO, Prior of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, was elected in 1175, and consecrated by the archbishop of that province in the Collegiate Church of Malling, near Lewes, the same year. He died in 1200, and was buried in the Abbey Church. Leland,<sup>48</sup> in speaking of his interment, states that he was buried in the lower part of this church; and that the tomb placed over him was constructed of black or Lydian marble.

8.—JOHN DE DUVRA, or of Dovor, was also a monk of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. He was elected Abbot in 1200, and died in 1213.

9.—HUGH, the next Abbot, was elected Bishop of Carlisle in 1218, and died, according to Willis, abroad in 1223. He must have held the Abbacy only for a short time, as Wm. de Brewere had the custody of the temporalities committed to him on 30th Jan., 1214. *Rot. Lit. Cl.* The writ for the election of the successor to Hugh, is dated 16th January, 1215. *Ibid.*

10.—RICHARD, Almoner of the Abbey, was thereupon elected to the Abbacy, and on 22 Jan. the Precentor and two other monks applied to John (then at Knepp Castle) for, and obtained his approval, of their election of Richard. *Rot. Lit. Cl.*, and *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, ii., p. 136. He died in 1235.

11.—RALPH DE COVENTRY, Cellarer of the Abbey, was elected, and his election confirmed in 1235. Whether he vacated by death or resignation is not known.

12.—REGINALD, Prior of Brecknock, was elected in 1261, and died at an advanced age, but in what year I have not been able to ascertain. It is, however, certain that

13.—HENRY DE AYLESFORD was Abbot in 1281. He died in 1297.

<sup>48</sup> Collectanea vol. iv., p. 68, ed. 1770.

14.—JOHN DE TANETO, or of the Isle of Thanet, a monk of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, was elected in 1297, and resigned in 1307.

15.—JOHN DE WATLYNGTON, Senechal of Abbey, was elected in 1307, and died in 1311. The name implies that he was a native of the adjoining parish of Whatlington.

16.—JOHN DE NORTHBURNE was elected in 1311, and resigned in 1318.

17.—JOHN DE PEVESENE, or of Pevensey, was elected in 1318, and died in 1324.

18.—ALAN DE KETLYNG was elected in 1324, and died in 1350.

19.—ROBERT DE BELLO, or of Battel, was elected in 1351, and died in 1364.

20.—HAMO DE OFFINGTON was elected in 1364, and died in 1383. To this Abbot and his successors was granted, by Pope Gregory, the privilege of using the Mitre, Ring, and other Pontificals; and also the Sacerdotal Vestments, and the Palla, which had been specially blessed for their Church. For an account of his gallant and successful defence of Winchelsea, at the head of his retainers,<sup>49</sup> when it was attacked by the French in 1377, see Lower's translation of the Battel Abbey Chronicle, p. 204.

21.—JOHN CRANE was elected in 1383, and died in 1397.

22.—JOHN LYDBURY was elected in 1398, and died circa 1404.

23.—WILLIAM MERSSHAM, or MERESHAM—for the name was spelled both ways—was, when elected, Cellarer of the Abbey. His election took place in 1404, and he died in 1417. Mr. M. A. Lower states his election to have received the Royal assent in 1405. But a Halimote Court Roll for the Manor of Bernehorne, dated "Friday before the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March, 1404," is stated to contain "the entries of the first Court held in the time of William Merssham, Lord Abbot of Battel." His election, then, must have taken place as I have stated above. Does not this make it probable that his predecessor's death took place in 1404-5?

24.—THOMAS DE LUDLOW, Cellarer and Prior of the Abbey, was elected in 1417, and resigned in 1435.

25.—WILLIAM WALLER was elected in 1435, and died in 1437.

26.—RICHARD DERTMOUTH was elected in 1437, and died in 1462.

27.—JOHN NEWTON, Cellarer of the Abbey, was elected in 1463, and died in 1490.

28.—RICHARD TOBY was elected in 1490, and died in 1503.

29.—WILLIAM WESTFIELD, Steward of the Abbey, was elected in 1503, and died in 1508. In the Roll of accounts of this Abbey, of the date of 1509, an account of the expenses attendant on the obsequies of this Abbot are minutely entered. The disbursements, distributions, and rewards on the day of his sepulture appear to have been very considerable. His grave, however, was not by any means a costly one, 8d. only being debited for it.

30.—LAWRENCE CHAMPION was elected in 1508. How, and what time he vacated the Abbacy is not known.

31.—JOHN HAMOND, Sacristan of the Abbey, is supposed to have been the next Abbot; but I have been unable to discover any record of the date of his appointment. All we know of him is that he was Abbot in 1533, and that he resigned the Abbey into the hands of the King's Commissioners in 1538. His appointment could not have taken place until after the year 1531, as the Roll of Abbey accounts for that year shews that he was at that time still Sacristan.

Upon his surrender of the Abbey he received a pension of £100 per annum; and

<sup>49</sup> For a metrical legend of the Abbot's conduct on this occasion, see Lower's Contributions to Literature, pp. 139 to 145. Martineau, in his History of the

Church in England, considers Bishops and Abbots leading their retainers to the field, to be the natural consequence of the feudal system.



the sixteen monks then belonging to the House, sums each varying in amount from £6 13s. 6d. to £6. One half of the monks received the former, and the other half the latter sum. To one, a novice, no pension appears to have been assigned. This last Abbot died in the year 1546, and was buried by his own desire in the Chapel of St. Catherine, in the parish Church of Battel. Mr. W. D. Cooper gives us a copy of his Will from the Battel Registry in Vol. vi., p., 65, of the Sussex Archæological Collections.<sup>50</sup>

The Abbey of Battel once possessed a very extensive and valuable collection of books and manuscripts, the selection of its different Abbots, who were some of them very learned men. Leland gives, in his *Collectanea*, a catalogue of a few of the most rare and costly of these books. In it were two works of Odo, the seventh Abbot. This library was generally considered to be one of the best in the kingdom. But at the dissolution it was of the most miserable description.

The revenues of this Abbey had been much diminished before its dissolution. Still, according to Dugdale, the annual income was even then £880 14s. 7½d., but, according to Speed, £987 0s. 10¾d. Possibly Dugdale's was the net, and Speed's the gross income. With such an annual income as this—each hundred pounds then being equal to about a thousand now—at their command, it is astonishing that the “vestments of the Abbey Church,” and “implements of the household,” should have been suffered to become, by neglect, so utterly worthless as they are described to be by the Commissioners employed to report on the state and value of the effects of the Monastery at the time its dissolution was first contemplated, and can only be accounted for upon the supposition that the establishment foresaw their approaching end, and were not, therefore, so careful and frugal in the

<sup>50</sup> In the Rent Roll of the possessions of the Abbey, rendered by Brother John Dallington, Almoner in 1414, Allan, Abbot of Battel, is mentioned as releasing land in Cranebroke, to Matilda, the wife of John Draper. Of this Abbot, if such Abbot there were at this date, I have not been able to find any other notice. I should have been disposed to think that the date in this case is incorrectly given, and that the Abbot referred to is Alan de Ketling, who presided over the establishment from 1324 to 1350,

and who was the only Abbot named Alan, if there had not been ample proof among the Abbey records of John Dallington having been the Almoner of the house in 1410, and from that year to 1415. Possibly then Allan is a mistake for William, the preceding Abbot. A feoffment of land from Thomas Seintleger, and three others in Herstonceux, in alms to William Meresham, Lord Abbot, and the Convent of Battel, dated August, 1414, seems to warrant my conjecture, if not to show that it is right.

management of their concerns as they might, perhaps, otherwise have been. In their letter to Secretary Cromwell on the subject, the Commissioners say—

“My Lord, These shalbe to advertise your Lordeshyppe, that we have taken thassurance for the Kyng, and have cast our bowke for the dispace of the Monkes and Householde, which amounttith at the leaste to on hundreth pownds. The implements off householde be the worste that ever I se in Abbaye or Priorye ;—the vestyments so old and so baysse, worn, raggede, and torne, as youre Lordeshyppe wolde not thynke ; so that veray smale money canbe made of the Vestrye. If your Lordeshyppe send us a hundrethe powndes by this bringar, we shal make up the reste, if it be possible, of this old Vestrye stuffe ;—iff we cannot, we shal disburse hyt till our retorne to your Lordeshyppe. The Church plate, and plate of the House we suppos by estymation wil amounthe to cccc marks (£266 13s. 4d.), or more. There is no great store of catell. This day we be makyng an inventory. Thus our Lorde continewe yowe in honoure. From Battell Abbaye the xxvijth of May.

“Your Lordeschyppe’s to command,

“JOHN GAGE.<sup>51</sup>

“Your Lordshype’s most humble Servant,

“RIC. LAYTON, prest.”

And this same Richard Layton, in a letter to Mr. Wrynsley, whom he addresses as “the Right Worshipful,” enters a little more particularly into the neglected state in which he and his brother commissioner found the vestments of this once magnificent Abbey. He says of the House, “so beggary a House I never see;” and of the furniture—“nor so filthye stuffe. I assure you I wilnot [give] xx<sup>s</sup> for all manner [of] hanggyngs in this House. Here is one cope of crimosyn velvet somewhat embroderede; one of grene velvet embroderede, and two of blewe, rowsty and soylled. If ye will have any of thes, sende me worde. The best vestment I can fynde ye shall have; but I assure you so many evill [ones] I never see.” He then proceeds to speak of the members of the establishment. “The stuffe,” he says, “is like the persons;” but enough of this. The letter is also dated “from Battell, xxvijth May.”<sup>52</sup>

Sad is the account which both Fuller and Burnet give of the moral condition of these houses shortly before they were suppressed; but more particularly do they speak disparagingly of Battel Abbey; against the Abbot and monks of

<sup>51</sup> This Gage was Sir John Gage, Constable of the Tower, K.G., whose monu-

ment, with the effigies upon it, in Firlie Church, is one of the finest in Sussex.

<sup>52</sup> Ellis' 3 Series iij., 204.

which they brought charges of the most atrocious and flagrant nature ; which, perhaps, though they might not be wholly without foundation, the prejudices and feelings of the times might have led them in some measure to exaggerate. For, surely, it may fairly be assumed, that Henry VIII. would not have granted life-pensions to them upon their surrendering this far-famed Abbey and its revenues to him, if they had been as profligate in their conduct as these two historians represent them. He is much more likely to have exulted in the opportunity which such a state of things would have offered, of discharging them unprovided for, and in disgrace.

The deed of surrender of this Abbey, which is still extant among the Cottonian manuscripts, in the British Museum, and which is dated May, 1538,—the editors of the *Monasticon Anglicanum* erroneously making its date a year later—enumerates very explicitly all the properties, possessions, rights, liberties, and privileges, which thus passed to the King, in the Counties of Sussex, Kent, Southampton, Devon, Worcester, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Berks, Oxford, Wilts, Cambridge, and elsewhere in England and Wales. The bulk of these the King granted by Letters Patent, dated 15th August, 1538 (30 Hen. VIII.), to Sir Anthony Browne,<sup>53</sup> his Master of the Horse, and his Majesty's special favourite, who had married Alice, the daughter of the Sir John Gage, one of the Commissioners appointed to report on the state of the Abbey, and to obtain its surrender. He, it probably was, that first converted into a residence, for himself and his family, the part of the Conventual buildings now occupied as a dwelling-house. At his death, which took place in 1548, the Abbey Estates passed to his son Anthony, the first Viscount Montague. From him, who died in 1592, the estates and title passed to his grandson; and they continued in this noble family until the year 1719, when Anthony, the sixth Viscount, sold the Abbey and its estates to Sir Thomas Webster, an archæologist of some repute in his day, who, dying in 1751, was succeeded by his

<sup>53</sup> Browne Willis, in his "History of the Mitred Abbeyes," says—that the King bestowed the site of the Abbey, with several of the lands with which it was

endowed, on one Gilmer, by whom the buildings were partially pulled down, and the materials sold. But this is a mistake.

son, Whistler Webster, who died without issue, and the title and estates passed to his brother, Godfrey. He dying in 1780, they passed to his eldest son, Godfrey Vassall, who died in 1836; his eldest son succeeded him, but he too dying without issue in 1853, the title and estates passed to his brother, Augustus Frederick, the present Baronet, who sold the latter to Lord Harry George Vane, now Duke of Cleveland, the present possessor.

I have said that the first possessor of the estate, after the dissolution of the Abbey, probably converted a portion of the conventual buildings into a suitable residence for himself and his successors, because it appears from one of the Battel Abbey Rolls of accounts, of a date a little subsequent to the King's grant, that considerable works of some kind, either in the shape of building or repairing, were going on shortly after the Abbey came into his possession. There is, too, of the same date, a letter written to Sir Anthony's steward, in which the writer, who had evidently been communicated with on the subject of such building, strongly urges upon him the necessity of his "retaining the services of such rough-layers as he should send to him for employment at Battel Abbey;" as he, the writer, had been informed, that "such as were sent by Mr. Bartlette had returned home to their own country." Whatever these works were, they were put out to some builder to be done by contract; on which account he goes on to advise the same steward to see them "well handelyde in their wages; for yf men feell no gayne by their labours and travell, hyt were no goode that they hadde gone, for they woll worke none thereafter. As I understonde, the worke is takyn in greatt by one mann, and he doweth give but small wages, bycause his own gayne should be the morre." The name of the writer of this letter is illegible; but from some expressions in it, we are led to infer that he was one of the Crown officers. He goes on to tell the steward, that, "as soon as their pay was done, he should send a substantial man to him as mortar-maker."

It is impossible to make a survey of the Abbey buildings without at once seeing that a different date must be assigned to different parts of them. Bishop Lyttelton, when Dean of Exeter, visited this Abbey, July 17th, 1752, and has left upon

record among the manuscripts of the Society of Antiquaries, London, the following opinion of its architecture :—"The Abbey House of Battel, in Sussex, seems in all parts to have been built considerably later than the first foundation in William 1st's reign. The oldest part is a large bay of building, now used for a coach house and lumber room, but supposed to have been the refectory, and under it crypts and vaults of fine freestone, divided by elegant pillars and springing arches, that form a curious vaulted roof, now converted into a stable. This I suppose to be of the age of King Stephen, or Henry II. As to the gateway, with the adjoining buildings, which Buck in his engraving of it affirms to have been part of William 1st's structure, I cannot allow it to be older than King Henry VI's time."

Of the additions and alterations made since the dissolution to adapt it to the purposes of a private residence, the Duke of Cleveland has, since his Grace's purchase of the Abbey, done many works to make it more commodious. In reply to a letter which Mr. W. Durrant Cooper wrote to the Duke, to enquire whether he had among his Abbey documents any ground plan of the Abbey buildings, previous to its destruction as a monastery, his Grace was good enough to give him the following account, not only of his own improvements, but also of the state of the Abbey when he took possession of it. His grace says—"I am not sure whether I can find such a plan" [the ground plan of the ancient Abbey buildings]; "but I may mention that though I took down some part (which was not old, but added by Sir Godfrey Webster, and built very badly of brick cemented over to look like stone), and have re-built it of stone, with a slight alteration, so as to render it more in character and architectural, yet that the ground area of this is the same. In like manner the present library, which is 76 feet long, is substantially the same building as the former one erected by Sir Anthony Brown, after the dissolution of the monastery, and its cession to him. I pierced in the walls (which are three feet thick) the windows to the west; took down one of the bay windows to the west, re-built it in an almost similar manner, and threw out also another bay window to the west to correspond, which did not exist in the old building. I took

down also ten feet to the south (the original building being oblong), and made the south window; re-building in the form of a bay in the same way above, I raised the whole building above its former elevation, and made some architectural alterations. When I first went to Battel there were merely the walls with a bad roof. It was not fitted up; it was simply an empty area within walls. It is uncertain whether it had ever been finished by Sir Anthony Browne."

About the year 1420, a new Sword of maintenance was obtained for the Abbey, which, at the time of its dissolution, fell into the hands of Sir John Gage, one of the commissioners; it remained with him and his descendants until about thirty years ago, when the present Viscount Gage gave it to Dr. Meyrick, of Goodrich Court. Upon the pommel of this sword are the arms of Battel Abbey, viz., *a cross, with a crown in the first and fourth quarters, and a small sword erect in the second and third*; with the Abbot's initials, **T. L.**, for Thomas Ludlow. This is considered to be the oldest weapon of the kind in this country. It is figured and described in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxii., p. 414.

Other arms ascribed to the Abbey are—

1. *Argent on a cross gules, a mitre in the centre between two orbs, or mounds, in fesse, and two crowns in pale, or.* (Tanner)

2. *Gules, on a cross, or. the text letter x, azure, two crowns in the first and fourth quarters, and two swords, with the points upwards, in the second and third*; (Tanner) Le Neve considers the letter to be intended for a mitre.

3. *Gules a cross, argent; in the first quarter a mitre with labels; in the second a crown, or.* (Procession Roll of Lords to Parliament, 1512.)

Of its seals, the oldest of which we have any knowledge, is that which Mr. M. A. Lower has engraved on the title page of his translation of the Battel Abbey Chronicle. The design is a temple, surrounded by a label, with the following legend:—"Sigillum Conventus Sancti Martini de Bello." A deed of Reginald, who was Abbot from 1261 to 1281, and numbered 994 in Thorpe's Battel Abbey Charters, &c., has attached to it a seal, on the obverse of which is a representation of the Abbey portal, its turrets, &c., with an

inscription, of which the following words only remain. . . .  
 . . . "Sancti Martini de Bello;" and on the reverse is a figure of the Abbot, with the inscription, "Reginald Dei Gratia." . . . . The rest is wanting, about a third of the seal being broken away.

Among the pen and ink drawings of seals in Sir Elias Ashmole's Museum at Oxford is one described as of Roger, Abbot of St. Martin's, Battel; on which is a representation of a Monastery, or Religious House of some kind, having the portraiture of an Abbot within a small arch. In his right hand he has a pastoral staff, and in his left a book, probably the Bible. The reference to the folio on which it is to be found is "Ash. 833, folio 401." Sir Elias has added in a marginal note to this seal—"Rogerus dei gratia Abbas de Bello." He states the date of the deed, from the seal of which the drawing is made, to be "20 February, 1319." This Roger is usually called *John de Pevenese*.

In one of the north windows of Watlington Church are, according to the Burrell Manuscripts, confusedly glazed together, some fragments of glass, on which are, *argent, a hilt, pommel, and cross bar, or. passing through a ducal coronet, or;* which Sir William considers to have been a device of the Abbot of Battel, who built the Church, borrowed from the arms of Battel Abbey.

Subordinate to Battel Abbey were the two Priors of Brecknock, or Brecon, in Wales, and of St. Nicholas, Exeter. The former of these stood just without the walls of Brecknock Castle, and was established for six Benedictine monks, at the suggestion of Roger of Battel, a monk, who was Confessor to the founder. The Priors of this House were always summoned to the elections of the Abbots of Battel; and in case of the decease or resignation of a Prior, it was customary for the Abbots of Battel to nominate and present the Prior selected to supply the vacancy to the Bishop of St. David's for confirmation. The north part of the cross aisle, at the west end of the Parish Church, is called the Chapel of the Monks of Battel; but little of this Priory now remains. The latter was also founded for six monks. Dr. Oliver, who gives, in his *Monasticon of the Diocese of Exeter*, a very full account

of this Priory, says that it was erected at the expense of Battel Abbey, and was very justly regarded as the most ancient as well as the most considerable Religious House in the City of Exeter; and that, at its first foundation, it was supplied with monks from Battel Abbey. A crypt, with massive Saxon arches, is all that now remains of this Priory. These cells the Abbot of Battel was in the habit of visiting triennially.

I am well aware that in the Episcopal Registers of the See of Chichester, entries are occasionally to be met with referring to this Abbey. None of them, however, are of sufficient historical importance to make them worthy of being cited here. So far as they have at different times fallen under my observation, they have reference principally to such official transactions as took place between the Diocesan and Abbot for the time being; and will, in my opinion, be more suitably introduced into an account of the parishes to which they more immediately belong, than into a history of the Abbey itself. To the parochial historian, then, I shall leave them; and shall now proceed, in conclusion, to point out from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII., what portion of their property the Battel Abbey monks were able to retain until the dissolution of their establishment, and its money value at that period.

The profits of their manors in Sussex are stated at that time to have been—

Alcyston, £61 17s. 0d.; Alfryston, £3 13s. 4d.; Lullyngton, £16 11s. 8d.; Clopham, £6 13s. 4d.; Appuldram, £29 8s. 0s.; Barnehorne, in Bexhill and Hoo, £27 12s. 10½d.; Brerehurst, in Tysehurst, £2 13s. 4d.; Mexfeld, in Gestelyng, £5 6s. 8d. In Kent—Wye, £48 12s. 4d.; East Kingsnoth, £22 5s. 5d.; West Kingsnoth, £5 0s. 0d.; Byddynden, £9 13s. 4d.; Anglyngle, in Cranebroke, £7 7s. 0d.; and Morehouse, in Hawkehurst, of which no value stated. In Essex—Hoton, £22 0s. 0d. In Hampshire—Ansty, in Alton, £10 6s. 8d. In Berkshire—Brightwalton, £32 0s. 0d. In Oxfordshire—Crowmarshe, near Walkyngford, £13 6s. 8d. In Wiltshire—Bromham, £9 0s. 0; Clenche, near Wyke, £3 13 4d.—Total, £336 10s. 11½d.

Ditto of Parcels of Manors.—In Sussex and Kent, Rents of divers Manors, with 8s. rent paid annually from Highfields parcel of the Manor of Northey, in Bexhill, £4 19s. 6¾d.; ditto parcel of the Manor of Dengemershe, £53 9s. 5½d.; profits of grain arising from the Manors of Alcyston and Bernehorne, £2 0s. 0d.; ditto within the Manor of Marley, £9 11s. 4¾d.—Total, £70 0s. 5d.

Ditto of Lands.—Rent of 14 acres of land in Pevensey marsh, 14s. 0d.; of lands



in Wadhurst called Snapes, 6s. 8d.; of a meadow called Battell-meade, with other meadows annexed to it, £3 6s. 8d.; of lands called Eastlonds, £2 0s. 0d.; of lands called St. Mary's Croft, and other lands adjoining, £3 12s. 0d.; of a meadow called Amery's Meade, including the houses upon it, £3 3s. 0s.; of divers parcels of land in Battell and Worth, £2 1s. 11½d.; of Beron's land in Pevensey marsh, and of lands called Snaylham, in Gestelyng, £3 8s. 5½d.; other rents from the Vill of Battell, and the marsh of Rye, 8s. 2d.; and of lands called Chaunter's land, in Cattesfeld, 10s. 0d.

Ditto Houses.—Rent of a tiled house in Alfryston, £12 0s. 0d.; of a house in Echyngham called Stretings, £1 0s. 0d.; of many houses in Battell, £50 11s. 3d.; of houses called the Setry, and lands called Calbeck and Lydcock, and the tithes of the Vill of Battell, £9 6s. 8d.; and of houses in the parish of St. Olaves, in Southwark, near Battell-bridge, £28 6s. 0s.

Ditto of Rents not otherwise particularly described.—Annual rents received from the Manor of Northy, in Bexhill, 12s. 0d.; from the Bailiff of Battell, £5 13s. 4d.; collected by the Abbey Bailiff, £9 9s. 0d.; customary rents paid by the tenants of Selham and Uckham, £6 10s. 4d.; from the Vill of Battell, £4 5s. 0d.; from other parishes in Sussex, £1 9s. 4d.; collected by the Abbey Bailiff, £102 3s. 2½d.; from Southwark, £12 13s. 4d.; from Hoton, £13 17s. 4½d.; and from Bromham, £23 10s. 8d.

Ditto of Mills.—Rent of a mill on lease to John Barker, £1 13s. 0d.; ditto in the tenure of Hamon May, £5 13s. 6d.; ditto of a water mill in Southwark, £3 6s. 8d.

Ditto of Townesbarne.—Rent of this with its appurtenances, and rents in Crophill-Nacholt, £7 14s. 8d.

Ditto of Charges on Rectories.—Ikelsham, £17 6s. 8d.; Westfield, £6 6s. 8d.; Ixning, Suffolk, £31; Bramford, ditto, £2 13s. 4d.; Aylesham, ditto, £20 6s. 8d.

Ditto of Annual Pensions.—From the Rectory of Mankesey, 16s. 0d.; from the New Priory of Warbleton, 2s. 0d.; from the Rectory of Walberton, £1 0s. 0d.; from the Priory of Robertsbridge, 4s. 0d.; from the Rectory of Brame, Suffolk, £1 0s. 0d.; from the Vicarage of Trillowe, due from the heir of Thomas Lucas, 2s. 0d.; from the Rectory of Norton, £1 0s. 0d.; from Monshall and Gromeshall paid by Queen's College, Cambridge, £2 0s. 0d.; from Mildenhall, paid by the Abbot of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmonds, £13 6s. 8d.; from the Rectory of Brightwalton, Berkshire, £3 6s. 8d.; from Hempsted, £8 6s. 8d.; from the Rectory of Lymesfeld, 2s. 0d.

Ditto of Tithes and Oblations.—The tithes of Whatlington, Seddlescombe, Hollyngton, Brede, Udimere, Gesteling, Ore, Bexhill, Wartling, Beckley, and divers other lands near Battell when sown, 12s. 0d.; oblations, one year with another, 13s. 4d.

Ditto of Assize Rents.—Arising from different sources, £19 8s. 9d.

Sum total of Spiritualities and Temporalities, £987 0s. 10¾d.

From these the Reprisals to be deducted were—Pensions and portions paid by the Abbot to the Prior and Convent of Fordham, Suffolk, for the Rectory of Ixning, £5 6s. 8d.; to the Vicar of Ixninges, £4 0s. 0d.; to the Bishop of Norwich for the Rectory of Bramford, £13 6s. 8d.; to the Rector of Samford parva for a portion of the Tithes of the Rectory, 12s. 0d.; to William Culpeper, the founder of "Alard's Chantry" in the Vill of Winchelsey, £3 6s. 8d.; to the Vicar of Pevensey for a portion of the tithes called "Le Mershe," 10s. 0d.; to the Vicar of Westfeld, £5 0s. 0d.; to the Vicar of Iklesham, £3 6s. 8d.; to the same Vicar, £1 13s. 4d.; to the Dean of Battell by composition, £5 6s. 8d.; to the Rector of Cattysfeld, 3s. 4d.

Annual Procurations.—To the Bishop of London for the Church of Stamford

parva, 7s. 6d.; to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Church of Wye, Kent, 7s. 6d.; to the Bishop of Chichester for the Churches of Westfield and Ikelsham, 2s. 0d.

Rents.—To the Lord Burrowes, for rents paid to him for the manor of Lymesfeld, £2 11s. 0d.; to Roger Lewknor, Knight, and the Lord Dacres, for rent paid to them for the manor of Alceyston, £3 10s. 8d.; to the Bishop of Chichester for rents paid to him for tenements in Bexhill, 6s. 0d.; to the Vill of Pevensey for the rent of land called “Le Mershe of Pevensey,” £5 1s. 0d.; to John Yelding, Gentleman, for a rent of one pound of wax paid to him for the mill of Pypering, 6s. 0d.; to the Dean of Dallyngton for rent due to him, 18s. 0d.; . . . . . for the rent of Maxfeld, £1 1s. 0d.

Perpetual Alms.—Alms bestowed annually on the feast of St. Martyn and at the Lord’s Supper. in silver, bread, and allec, for the founder of the Abbey, but particularly for Sibilla de Ickelsham, Durand de Sutton, Hugh de Martyn . . . . . Henry Faber, and others, by the ancient foundation deed of the Abbey, £5 2s. 10d.

Fees.—To Thomas, Earl of Wiltshire, Steward of the manors, lands, and tenements of the Abbey, £13 6s. 8d.; to Edward Baynton, Knight, Steward of the manor of Bromham, Wiltshire £1 6s. 8d.; to . . . . . Tyrrell de Heron, Gentleman, Steward of the manor of Hoton, Essex, 13s. 4d.; to Nicholas Carne, Knight, Steward of the manor of Lymesfeld, Surrey, £1 6s. 8d.; to John Baker, Attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Steward of the manor of Wye, Kent, £1 6s. 8d.; to Richard Sackville, Steward of the manor of Dengemershe, ditto, £2 0s. 0d.; to Christopher Wigsell, Receivour of all the manors, lands, and tenements in the counties of Berkshire, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, and elsewhere, £2 0s. 0d.; to Edward Affeld, Receiver of all the manors, lands, and tenements in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex, £1 6s. 8d. To John Chilton, bailiff of Wye, £9 0s. 0d. To John Comport, bailiff of Lymesfeld, £2 0s. 0d. To Ambrose Comport, bailiff of Battell, £2 6s. 8d. To John Gore, bailiff of the Fraunches of Bromham, 16s. 4d. To Christopher Wygsell, auditor of the Abbey, £2 13s. 4d. To John Adam, receiver and collector of the rents of Dengemershe, £0 7s. 6d. To John Abroke, receiver and collector of rents of Lullyngton, £1 10s. 0d. To William Denke, John Siman, Thomas Clarke, John Sykyll, and others, receivers and collectors of different Abbey rents, amounting upon the whole to £63 4s. 3½d., issuing out of hereditaments situated in Bernehorne, Battell, Whatlyngton, Seddlescombe, and other parishes adjacent to them in Sussex, and also in Wye, Romney, Byddenden, and Hawkhurst, in Kent, £2 1s. 0d.

Total of Reprisals. . . . . £106 6s. 2½d.

Leaving a clear balance of . . . . . £880 14s 7½d.

For a list of some relics of this Abbey, exhibited by the Dowager Lady Webster, on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of our Society, held at Hastings, in August, 1861, see Vol. XIV., p. xii.

# NOTES ON NINFIELD AND ITS REGISTERS,

EDITED FROM THE MSS. OF THE LATE

REV. JOHN SHARPE, A. B.

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THE memoranda entered in the parish registers have formed portions of our former volumes; but this source of information has not been fully explored. The smallest village often has preserved among its records important facts and interesting matters, and we are pleased to have the opportunity of printing the following extracts made by our late member, the Rev. John Sharpe, in 1796, when he was curate of Ninfield and Hoo.<sup>1</sup>

These registers seemed so unpromising of interest that the Rev. Wm. Hayley assured Sir W. Burrell they contained "no items worthy of note," and, writing in May, 1780, Mr. Hayley gave the following dismal account of his visit to Ninfield: "The best and roundabout way from Brightling is a very bad one; but as soon as I heard it was a little passable, I last week attempted that expedition."<sup>2</sup> Yet Mr. Sharpe copied what is well worth printing; and by the aid of the Subsidy rolls, and the institutions to the Vicarage (kindly copied by Mr. S. Parsons, from extracts made by J. B. Freeland, Esq.) from the Bishops' registers, we are able to show what was the state of this small parish and its inhabitants prior to the last century, and to tell something more of its history, than has been previously printed.

It is known to have formed part of the possessions of the Earl of Eu, but since then the names of the chief owners have been omitted, possibly because of the frequent changes in the spelling of the place, for it was spelt *Menefeld*, temp. John; *Nedrefeud*, temp. Hen. III., and Edw. I; *Nemenefeud*

<sup>1</sup> He had been scholar of Trinity Coll. Oxford, and died at his rectory Castle Eaton, Wilts, 27th Dec., 1859, at the advanced age of 90. A me-

moir is given in the Gent. Mag. for Feb., 1860.

<sup>2</sup> Addl. MSS., Brit. Mus., 5697 and 6356, fol. 38.

and *Nimesfeld*, 1291; *Nemenefeld* temp. Edw. I. and III; *Nemefeld*, temp. Edw. II; and subsequently *Nunfield*.

On the 24th October, 1204, the sheriff was directed to permit Goslenn de Maresco to hold five marks of land here, which were his brother Peter's.<sup>3</sup>

After the Eus had, in 1221, forfeited their English estates, Ninfield passed to the family of Hastings. Matthew Hastings obtained a grant of free warren here<sup>4</sup> in 1271, and died, seized of two knights' fees here,<sup>5</sup> in 1276.

In the subsidy roll<sup>6</sup> of 1295, we find the families of Cherche and Brun [Brown] returned as the principal owners.

Elia ad Cherche	-	-	-	7 <sup>s</sup>	Thomas Ywngge	-	-	-	2 <sup>s</sup>	8½ <sup>d</sup>				
Gilbert de Ecclesia	-	-	-	7 <sup>s</sup>	5½ <sup>d</sup>	Thomas Brun	-	-	-	16½ <sup>d</sup>				
The Relict of Symon de Ecclesia	-	-	-	22½ <sup>d</sup>	Walter Hervy	-	-	-	2 <sup>s</sup>	1 <sup>d</sup>				
Reginald Brun	-	-	-	6 <sup>s</sup>	3¾ <sup>d</sup>	William de Swynham	-	-	-	2 <sup>s</sup>	10½ <sup>d</sup>			
Robert de Rofford	-	-	-	17½ <sup>d</sup>	Thomas Brembel	-	-	-	15½ <sup>d</sup>	Walter Pedder	-	-	-	18 <sup>d</sup>

Very soon afterwards (1320) the Chantry Chapel of Leigh, in Kent, to which the Church of Fairlight was attached, held lands here, and Ralph, the parson of the chapel, had an inquisition *ad quod damnum*.<sup>7</sup>

We have more owners mentioned in the subsidy roll<sup>8</sup> of 1 Edw. III. (1327).

Will. de Septvannis	-	-	-	13 <sup>s</sup>	10¾ <sup>d</sup>	Robert Ingeram	-	-	-	4 <sup>s</sup>	5 <sup>d</sup>				
John de Eston	-	-	-	2 <sup>s</sup>	11 <sup>d</sup>	Robert Brun	-	-	-	2 <sup>s</sup>	2¼ <sup>d</sup>				
Hamon le Muleward	-	-	-	4 <sup>s</sup>	5¾ <sup>d</sup>	Thom. atte Churche	-	-	-	2 <sup>s</sup>	3 <sup>d</sup>				
Stephen atte Staandard	-	-	-	2 <sup>s</sup>	8 <sup>d</sup>	John Broun	-	-	-	2 <sup>s</sup>	1¾ <sup>d</sup>				
John Potakyn	-	-	-	22½ <sup>d</sup>	Thom. de Rasheford	-	-	-	2 <sup>s</sup>	6¼ <sup>d</sup>					
Stephen la Yonge	-	-	-	2 <sup>s</sup>	4¾ <sup>d</sup>	John atte Churche	-	-	-	2 <sup>s</sup>	2¼ <sup>d</sup>				
John de Thoma	-	-	-	14¼ <sup>d</sup>	John Soundy	-	-	-	22¼ <sup>d</sup>	Will. Ingeram	-	-	-	2 <sup>s</sup>	¼ <sup>d</sup>
Thom. de Wyndham	-	-	-	3 <sup>s</sup>	8¼ <sup>d</sup>	Stephen Arnold	-	-	-	11¼ <sup>d</sup>					

This return gives us some additional particulars of families and property. The name of the principal holder of land then was one of the Septvann family of Ash, in Kent, who had property at Lidd and Broomhill, and also resided at Milton, near Canterbury, till 1448; an only child, Elizabeth, married

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Lit., Cl. 6 John, m. 13.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Chart., 55 Henry III., pt. 1, m. 4.

<sup>5</sup> Inq. p.m., 5 Edw. I., No. 7.

<sup>6</sup> 23 Edw. I., E. B., 1781.

<sup>7</sup> 14 Edw. II., No. 105.

<sup>8</sup> E. B., 513.

Sir William Fogg, of Repton, near Ashford. They bore for their arms *Azure, three wheat skreens, or fans, or.*<sup>9</sup>

The well-known names of the Milwards and the Ingrams also appear in the list, whilst Stephen *at the Standard* tends very much to confirm the tradition of Standard Hill, and at any rate shows that the name existed five hundred years since.

Seven of the surnames again occur in the subsidy five years later (1332).<sup>10</sup>

Will. de Septevannis	-	16 <sup>s</sup>	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>d</sup>	Stephen Ingram	-	2 <sup>s</sup>	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>d</sup>
John Soundy	-	3 <sup>s</sup>	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>d</sup>	Hamon le Meleward	-	4 <sup>s</sup>	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>d</sup>
Stephen Yonge	-	2 <sup>s</sup>	7 <sup>d</sup>	Thom. le Bifforde	-	5 <sup>s</sup>	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>d</sup>
John Broun	-	3 <sup>s</sup>	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>d</sup>	Thom. atte Cherche	-	7 <sup>s</sup>	$\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>d</sup>
John Cok	-	3 <sup>s</sup>	$\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>d</sup>				

In the Nonæ Roll we have a sad description of the impoverishment of the place. The Inquisition was taken in the spring of the year 1342, on the oaths of Thomas de Swynham, Robert Ingeram, John Symme, and Stephen de Yonge, and it was found that a great part of cultivated land called Morhall, had been submerged; that Henry Vynch [Finch], of Winchelse, and other freemen of the Cinque Ports, held lands, which were exempt from payment; that 130 acres lay uncultivated that year on account of poverty, as also a portion of land belonging to the Abbot of Begehamme; and further, that there was no merchant in the parish, nor any other person who did not live by the cultivation of the land. Morehall was the manor of the Septvans, and in 1366 Alan de Boxhull had the custody of it till William, son and heir of William de Septvany, came of age. Pat. 40 Edw. III.

The Vynchs or Finchs probably succeeded to the Churches. The land of the Abbey of Bayham had been recently acquired, for it was not in Pope Nicholas' taxation<sup>11</sup> of 1291.

The Vicarage formed part of the endowment made by the Earl of Eu for the Canons of the Collegiate Chapel of Hastings,<sup>12</sup> and we find the names of the Vicars and patrons in the Bishops' books, with additions from the parish Registers between 1611 and 1681; which, as the cover of the first book

<sup>9</sup> Hasted's Kent, III., p. 587. J. R. Planché, Esq., Rouge Croix, in his pleasant volume of "A Corner of Kent," p. 307, gives the best notices of this important family; but he has not been able to trace the early marriages nor the colla-

teral branches; these notices may aid the discovery.

<sup>10</sup> 6 Edward III., H.C.H. 9.

<sup>11</sup> See Suss. Arch. Coll. ix., p. 162.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid. xiii., p. 144.

now existing, states, was bought in 1663 by Mr. John Bowyer, then Vicar.

DATE OF ADMISSION.	INCUMBENTS.	HOW VACANT.	PATRONS.
... ..	Walter Roberd	... ..	... ..
1401 Mar. 16	Thomas Boyton	res. <sup>13</sup> Walter Roberd...	{ The Canons of the Coll. Ch. of Hastyngs, and Prebendaries of Wartelyng, Ninfield, and Hoo; Nicholas Mockyng, Thomas Stondon, and Solomon Hywode
... ..	William Furtho	... ..	... ..
1402 Nov. 10	Jno. Titilshide	res. <sup>14</sup> William Furtho	The same.
1403 Mar. 26	John Serles	... ..	{ The same, but now called the Canons of the King's free chapel at Hastyngs.
1478	Thomas Brasbrugge	... ..	... ..
... ..	Thomas Duckworth	... ..	... ..
1509 Feb. 28	John Bell, <sup>15</sup> cap.	res. Thos. Duckworth	The same.
... ..	Christopher Yanwythe	... ..	... ..
1554 Apr. 11	Thos. Atkynson, cap.	dep. C. Yanwythe	{ Sir Anthy Browne, Knt.
1560	Thomas Style, cler.	... ..	{ The Bishop (jure devoluto).
1600 Feb. 14	{ Lawrence Boswell, } A.M.	death John Styles	{ Sir Geo. Browne, Knt. (pro hac vice).
1611 Nov. 22	John Gyles, A.M.	res. L. Boswell	John Foster (Armig).

On the first leaf of the Parish Register, the names of the ministers since 1620 are given—

MR. ROGERS, Curate.  
MR. STILES, Minister.  
MR. BOTEN.  
MR. PERKINS.  
MR. CHANTLER.

MR. GILES, who was sequestered, and during his sequestration these persons following were in the long parliament, and old Noll's time, put in one after the other, and took up the tithes, viz:—

MR. WARNER.  
MR. LAKE.  
MR. HARRISON.  
MR. BUSHNEL.  
MR. BENNET.

<sup>13</sup> In exchange for the Vicarage of Aldham, which is about 3 or 4 miles westward of Colchester, in the diocese of London. Walter Robert was inducted 18th March, 1401, on the resig. of William Forth. *Newcourt's Report*. 2, p. 6.

<sup>14</sup> In exchange for the V. of Fourneys Pelham. Lond. Dioc. Pelham Furneux,

Herts, is a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; the treasurers were patrons. *Ib.* 1, p. 854.

<sup>15</sup> He was still Vicar in 1534, at the time of the Valor Eccl., and was, therefore, the last Roman Catholic Incumbent. The Vicarage was then valued at £8.

MR. DELVES, now (1663) Vicar of Bexhill, was instituted by the committee for probation of ministers, 1655. One, MR. COWPER, supplied the vacancy till MR. [EDWARD] NATHEBY, instituted by Bishop King of Chichester, 1660.

MR. BOWYER instituted<sup>16</sup> by Bishop Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury, "ratione visitationis Metropol:" on Feb. 11, 1662.

The registers and the Bishop's institution books, both name as the next vicar.

1681. Dec. 19	John Hammond, <sup>17</sup> A.M.	.....	.....
1708. Jan. 24	Geo. Carleton, Cler.	{ d. of John } { Hammond }	{ Lord Ashburn- } { ham. }
1730. July 16	Gabriel Thorne, <sup>18</sup> Cler.	cess. Geo. Carleton	{ John, E. of } { Ashburnham. }
1768. June 8	John Curtail, A.M.	d. Gabriel Thorne	The same.
1775. Sept. 8	Alexander Lunan	{ cess. John } { Courtail }	The same.
1785. Aug. 15	Robert Hare	d. Alex. Lunan	The same.
1832. July 24	John Phillips, A.M.	d. Rob. Hare	{ Dean & Chapt. } { of Canterbury. }
1853. Dec. 30	Geo. Rainier, A.B.	d. John Phillips	The same.

On the second leaf of the register is recorded a bequest of Mr. John Wenham, late of More-hall, deceased, of £4, to be distributed amongst the poor of Ninfield, January 26, 1667. Several other donations with their distribution are also recorded.

On the third leaf appears: "The Revd. Mr. Tho. Delves, sometime vicar of this parish, and now vicar of Bexhill, gave two pewter flaggons to the Church of Nenfield, to be used at the Holy Eucharist. The said Mr. Delves, in the yeare of our Lord, 1666, gave unto the said Church one new pulpit cushion of green broad cloth with silk fringe and tassels.

"The green carpet for the table, the surpliss and the great chest in the chancell, to put the utensils that belong to the Church in, were bought at the cost of the parishioners. The chest and carpet was bought in the yeare of our Lord 1666, and the surpliss in 1670. One pewter bason for the font was bought at the charge of the parish by William Easton, churchwarden, March 25, 1674."

<sup>16</sup> Mr. Bowyer, who was subsequently Vicar also of Sandhurst, was buried at Ninfield, on 28th Oct., 1681, two of his children having been there buried on the 11th of the preceding month of Sept.

<sup>17</sup> He was again instituted 12th April, 1682. He also held Catsfield, and was bu. 27th Feb., 1707.

<sup>18</sup> He was Curate in 1722., *Reg.*, and

was bur. at Burwash 24th Jan., 1768. On the first leaf of the Register are some obliterated notes, with a pen drawn through; but it can be made out that Mr. Christian, 1732, an Irishman by birth, was, for certain irregularities, ordered by Bishop Hare to depart the Diocese.—Robert Tennant, Curate, 1735.

Then follow the entries as to the bells already printed.<sup>19</sup>

In 1670 the following memorandum appears:—"On Monday night, the 26th day of December, 1670, there was a strange and unexpected tempest of thunder and lightning to the amazement of all that heard it, which burnt down a stack of about 20 loads of hay; and one great barn full of corn, of one Robert Wildings, in the parish of Bexhill; 8 quarters of barley out of 30 that was thrashed was saved; all the rest with wheat and pease was burnt."

The old book of marriages, which extended from 1559 to 1663, is not to be found.

Among the burials are entered:—

1669. June 3, Joseph Tysehurst, a boy, "who on Whitsunday morning fell from climbing a magpyes nest, and was smothered in a pond of mud, heels sticking upright.

1670. January 5th, was buried Mary Dubbins, a mayd of Ashburnham, who had bin lame in ber backe 12 years, and confin'd to her bed for the last 2 or 3 years of her life, not being able without the assistance of her neighbours to turn or help herself, haveing about 12 runing sores in her back, and yet she held out thro' God's mercy with patience unto admiration to the end.

1673. Sept. 24th, was buried William Iden, housekeeper, there being no knell, the bells being all taken down to be new hanged to goe on the sally.

1673. Nov. 28th, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Alice Bowyer departed this life, and was buried December 1st, her knell being the first that was rung since the bells were hanged upon the sally.

1674. Sept 14, was buried Edward Brown, of Catsfield, who was by accident killed in stening of the church-house well at Nenfield, by a fall of the bucket, the eye of the rope that the chain did hang in, and part of the chain broke also.

1675. Memorandum on April 3rd, being Easter Eve, Edward Cartwright hanged himself, and was buried on April 5th, at that corner of Crouch Lane that leads to Lunesfords Cross, and so to Bexhill and Hastings.

Upon which Mr. Sharpe makes this note, "hence probably the popular superstition in the neighbourhood that this lane is haunted."

In the year 1678, from the 1st of August, the Act for burying in woollen was in force.

1687. April 5th, buried Elizabeth Hamman, servant to Thomas Jinner, who died by her dame's much beating her with a housse flush; the Crowner being set upon her, and the jury finding by the ill looks of the ded corps, and by the witnesses, gave their opinion that the dame was guilty of her death, whereupon she was sent to the goal, there to continue to the next sizess, who was then acquitted.

<sup>19</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. xvi., p. 163.



Mr. Sharpe further observes that the register at this period is so ill-kept, and so carelessly written, as to be scarcely legible, and that nothing else appears worthy of record; but there were many leaves cut out, and every appearance of its having been extremely ill-used.

At the end of the book is "The Terrier of Ninfield," dated 1st March, 1745, and signed by R. Sampson and Wm. Budd, churchwardens, and states the glebe to consist of "a barn and a field containing half an acre: and a green half an acre more or less."

Among those who, on 20th May, 1681, inhabited the parish which had been so poverty-stricken in the middle of the 14th century, we find many persons following trades,<sup>20</sup> which shows a far more flourishing state, whilst the Iron-works were in progress in the neighbourhood. There were 2 tanners, 1 innkeeper and shoemaker, 1 shoemaker only, 2 builders, 1 mercer, 3 tailors, 1 wheelwright, 1 joyner, carpenter, and *fiddler*, 1 carpenter only, 1 miller, 1 blacksmith, 1 *weaver*,<sup>21</sup> 1 farrier; Mr. Nathaniel Mill, formerly Mr. John Sone, *schoolmaster*; 1 cooper, 1 tripe wife, 1 sawyer and carpenter, 1 sawyer only, and one bricklayer.

Mr. Bowyer has entered a note in the register, under the date of 13th May, 1671, that Mr. John Sone, A.B., Catherine Hall, Cambridge, began to teach or instruct youth in the chancel by the leave and request of J. B. This is an early and favourable record of the care taken by a vicar for the education of his parishioners.

W. D. C.

<sup>20</sup> Addl. MS., No. 6356, p. 31.

<sup>21</sup> There was a weaver resident at

this period in many of the parishes in East Sussex.

# OLD SEALS OF THE CINQUE PORTS,

AND

NOTICES OF THE BARONS: TEMP. EDW. III.

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BY THOMAS ROSS, Esq.

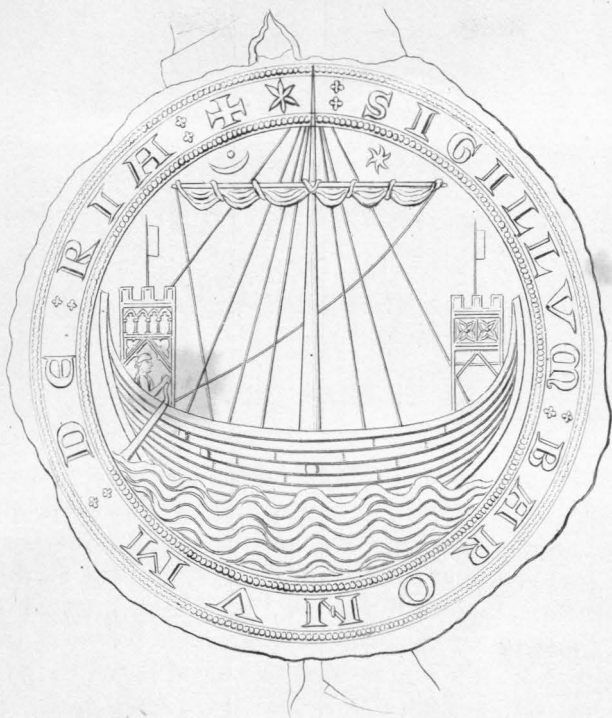
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SINCE the publication of the first volume of the Sussex Archæological proceedings, impressions of two seals of greater antiquity than those engraved have fallen into my possession, viz., a seal of the ancient town of RYE, and the Bailiff's seal of HASTINGS, before Elizabeth, in 1588, granted them a Mayor; and illustrations are now given.

The seal of RYE is appended to a deed dated at Rye, 16th February, 1354 (28th Edward III.), and made between Walter Bydendenn and Paul Portesmouth, wardens of the Church of Mary, of Rye, who, with the consent of the Mayor and commonalty, gave, granted, and confirmed to William Tayllour, son of William, a messuage with the appurtenances which Robert Vycent, junr., formerly had from William atte Wysche, Chaplain, next the property of Roger Cornman and James Simon on the east, to the tenement of John Grove on the south, to the King's Street on the west, and to the place formerly of Alice de Hethe and the King's Street on the north, paying 2<sup>s</sup> yearly. The deed is witnessed by Henry Goldyene, then Mayor, Walter Salerne, John Corbolt, Benedict Sely, Walter Lucy, Robert Schepman, John Grabber, and others.

The obverse has the sail furled instead of spread, with the moon and sun above the yard; in the forecastle is a man rowing; and both castles differ from the seal now in use.

The reverse shows a Church with a central tower, and two end towers. The Virgin and child are above the doorway. The architecture is of an older date than that on the seal now used, and seems to represent a Church with transepts, of more noble proportions than the present, and possibly the Church as it stood before it was burnt by the French. The inscription is also different.



The legend on the obverse is

SIGILLVM : BARONVM : DE : RIA :

and on the reverse the following, in rhyme:

STRENTVA : GENS : RIE : PRECE : FIET : SALVA : MARIE

TERRA DET ESSE : REAM : NEC : MARE : PERDAT EAM.

The official seal of the BAILIFF OF HASTINGS, which is of the time of Edw. III. is appended to a deed dated at Hastings, the 14th May, 1456 (34th Henry VI.), being a deed quitting the claim of Roger Tayllor, one of the sons and heir of William Tayllor, and Alice his wife, formerly of Fil-sam, near Holynton, to John Tayllor, of Hastings, son of his brother, Richard Taylor, deceased, and all interest in a tenement in St. Clement the Pope's,<sup>1</sup> in Hastings, between the tenement of Robert Northym on the west, and a tenement of John Loye on the east, and the King's Street, which leads from the Market-place towards the house called the Court House on the south,



and the land of the heirs of Richard Philpot on the north, which tenement was formerly Alice's, the wife. The bailiff's official seal was affixed because the deed was enrolled in the Hundred Court; the witnesses being Alan Honywode, John Goldeyn, Thomas Bestynden, William Thomas, William Lacy, and others.

Taylor's seal was only a merchant's mark. The shield of the Bailiff's seal is oval, instead of the form given in No. 6 of Vol. I., as the Mayor's seal, and there is a wivern between the seal and the inscription. The arms of Hastings are correct in both seals; the lion in the centre being entire, and the other two having the ship's sterns.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This is an unusual designation of the parish. It doubtless alluded to Clement IV., who died 1268; the old church was destroyed in his time. St. Clement the Martyr was Consul, A.D. 95.

Another impression of the seal is affixed to a deed, dated 14th May, 1452, relating to a tenement in Hastings and

Hollynton, attested by John Grey, bailiff, Roger Tayllor, Robert Northym, and others. The Tayler family had been owners of the manor and advowson of Iden, which they sold without the royal license, circa., 1382, to the Dalyngrudges: pat. 6, Rich. II.

The BARONS of the Ports, whether resident or not, as well as their widows and daughters, who owned lands, were free from contribution to the different subsidies for their lands. In the article<sup>3</sup> on Ninfield in the present volume, notice is taken of this. In the Nonæ Roll (1342) the names of all the resident Barons in Hastings, Rye, Winchelsea, and Pevensey are given.<sup>4</sup> The Hastings List has been printed in Vol. XIV. of our Collections, p. 71; the Rye list is given in the present Vol., post; and Mr. W. D. Cooper has printed the Winchelsea in his History of that town. I now complete the list with the names of the then Barons of Pevensey.

## PEVENSE.

Simon de Hidenye	Ricardus Aleman
Jacobus de Craule	Thomas Simon de Batlesford
Willielmus Flour	Johannes Schakelot <sup>5</sup>
Lucas Skot	Johannes Atte Berneit
Johannes Tut	Johannes Melker
Ricardus Pelyng	Willielmus Trapel
Johannes atte Coumbe	Nicholaus Mersale
Johannes Manesyn	Johannes Frye
Johannes Molyn	Willielmus Trapel, junr.
Johannes Littlewatte	Johannes Carpenter
Stephanus Wittberd	Simon Agstman [Eastman]
Johannes Bertyn	Johannes de Falham
Alexander Bertyn	Willielmus Cropp
Lucas atte Broke	Robertus Cropp

The list of the non-resident Barons in Sussex, or whose land, without the ports, was exempted from contribution in 1342, has not been found; but from the subsidy roll of 1375,<sup>6</sup> I give the names in the different parishes.

HUNDRED OF WYLYNDONE—*Jenyngton.*

Robert Ambrays	William Lovecote
John Lonford	William Bertelot

## HUNDRED OF ESTBOURNE.

John Gardynere

HUNDRED OF THILLE—*Haillesham.*

William Holt	John Frie
John Musket	Nicholas Keppyng
William Bertelot	Wilham Alfych
John Austman	Reginald Longhe
John Carpenter	Robert Stonleghe
John atte Berghe	John Lytelwatte
Walter atte Wode	William Lewyne
Simon Bobie	Henry Bolne

<sup>3</sup> See ante, p. 59.<sup>4</sup> There is no list for Seaford.<sup>5</sup> Scarlett. Lord Abinger's family

came from this district: see Foss' Judges. vol. ix., p. 255.

<sup>6</sup> 49 Edw. III., T. G., 24078.

Nicholas Frye	Simon Buskheye
Simon Wychoch	Roger Willard
Robert Sayer	The Same
Alexander Bertyn	John atte Lynd
Walter Osebarn	Richard Willard

HUNDRED OF LANGEBREGGE—*Wylmyng-tone.*

Adam atte Crouche	William Gregory
Reginald Alfryth	

HUNDRED OF FOXERLE—*Wertlynge.*

William Flour	John Bernard
Robert Schavenore	Roger Willard
John Longe	

HUNDRED OF GOSETROUWE—*Brede.*

Robert Londoneys <sup>7</sup>	Alice Broneman
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*Udimere.*

Robert Londoneys	Alan Monyn
Henry Barbur	John Bircher
John Belchere	Stephen Cartere
John Frybody	Adam Flechere
Thomas Sybbe	John Hony
Robert Harry	Robert Baddyng <sup>8</sup>
John Jakeman	Julian atte Fryth
Thomas Coupere	Agnes Hogeman
William Dytelynge	Richard Herde
Ralph Bocher	John Elys
Simon atte Wode	Stephen Elyot
Peter Goberon	Felice Storme
Robert Herry	William Mentel
John Whyte	John Salerene
Joan Telynges	Stephen atte Wyne
Robert Carpenter	Robert Bernhand
John Lydekyn	William Braket
Alice Brenhand	Lawrence Gurboyl
Joan Crouchere	Walter Vysour
William Crouchere	

HUNDRED OF BALDESLOWE—*Ore.*

Agnes Thurbarn	John Haller
William Andrew	William Northynne
Henry Cely	

*Wyltynge.*

William Andrew	Robert Averay
Agnes Thurbarn	William Haylman
Thomas Sharp	Robert Rochel
John Hallere	Walter Bexlee
William Bourne	John Ichynton
Robert Prycard	William Peytevyne

<sup>7</sup> First M.P. for Winchelsea.<sup>8</sup> Of Rye. A ward bore his name.

HUNDRED OF GESTLYNG—*Gestlynge.*

Stephen Carde	William Judde
Alice Broneman	Henry Cely
John Frebody	John Belchere
Robert Snailhame	John atte Clyve
Walter Henleg	John Ichyngton
Richard Herde	

*Ikkesham.*

Roger Dovorr	Simon Salerne
John Hanekot	Ralph Bocher
Simon Coteler	John Prinuld
Thomas Thonder	William Barbour
Robert Harry	Robert Ichynton
John Ropere	Thomas Copegrei
William Dydelynge	Robert Baddyng
William Martyn	Alan Monyn
Thomas Sibbe	John Cobbe
Adam Parker	Thomas Lotekyn
William Ferier	Robert Salerne

*Pette.*

Thomas Sibbe	Robert Arnold
Robert Harry	Thomas Thonder
Agatha Robynhood	Agatha Clyvesevre
William atte Gate	Robert Clerk
John Jakeman	Robert Badding
Richard Herde	Vincent Bocher
Thomas Hoberd	Alan Monyn
John atte Ryde	John Crouhurst
Simon Salerne	

*Farleghe.*

Simon Salerne	Robert Frere
William atte Gate	Thomas Lotekyn
Agatha Robinhood	Agatha Clyveshande
William Coloppe	Alan Monyn
Walter Aylard	John Everinge
Roger de Dovorr	Thomas Tame
John Belchere	John Oleve
William Northynne	Agnes Thurbarn
John Knolle	John Clevesende
John Henry	Henry Webbe
Peter atte Fenne	Agnes Colleyes
Deonis atte Grange	John Beniet

HUNDRED OF BEXLE—*Bexle.*

Robert Averay	Simon Coupere
Richard Parker	John Thomas
John atte Havene <sup>9</sup>	John Wether
Nicholas Parker	

<sup>9</sup> A portion of the parish of Bexhill, still an outlying part of the town and known as the liberty of the sluice, is port of Hastings.

HUNDRED OF COLSPORE<sup>10</sup>—*Wynebregge*.

Robert Bocher	Laurence Curboyl
John Bertelot	John Wattegh
Peter Bocher	Simon atte Wode
William Passelewe	Sibilla Pak
John Salerne	Paul Carpounter
Alice Goldezene	Alice Bernhand

*Hope.*

John Marchaunt	Thomas Tayllour
John Bever	William Passelewe
Nicholas Panys	John Dalot
Paul Portesmuth <sup>11</sup>	Simon atte Wode

*Heghton.*

Robert Carpounter	Sibill Pak
Reginald Bocher	

Summa totalis hominum quinque portuum—xiiij<sup>ii</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup> ob q<sup>r</sup>

Among the above will be found many familiar names; and the lists afford proof of a much larger number of holders of property in several parishes than now exist.

The name of "Wittberd," at Pevensey, is possibly that of the German family of "Weitbrecht," who have resided for many centuries at Schorndorf, and have been mistaken for the "Whitbread" family.<sup>12</sup>

The surname of "Robin-Hood" at Pett and Fairlight, is very curious, and would have made a valuable note to the late Rev. Joseph Hunter's 4th "Critical and Historical Tract," on "the ballad-hero, Robin Hood."

The "Willards" appear at Hailsham; and a volume has been published at Boston, U. S. America, on that branch of the family which left Sussex and Kent for New England.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Now Goldspur.

<sup>11</sup> He was warden of Rye Church in 1354: see ante, p. 64.

<sup>12</sup> See Notes and Queries, 3 ser., vii, p. 35.

<sup>13</sup> Life and Times of Major Simon Willard, 1858.



## THE PAROCHIAL HISTORY OF HAMSEY.

BY ROBERT CHAPMAN, Esq.

HAMSEY, a parish in the hundred of Barcombe and the rape of Lewes, contains, according to the tythe commutation survey, 2,761a. 3r. 28p. It is bounded by the parishes of Ringmer, Malling, St. John-sub-Castro Lewes, Chiltington, and Chailey. There is no doubt that an inlet from the sea once flowed over a portion of Hamsey, probably as high as what is now called Hamsey Place farm, near the old parish church. Persons now living have seen an old Dutch Chart in which a Toll House is marked and described as "Hams Plaas." This is supposed to have given the name to what is now the farm house called "Hamsey Place."

The fact that an estuary of the sea covered a portion of Hamsey Parish, is also confirmed by the discovery of fossils, and other marine deposits, which at different times have been dug or ploughed up in the district.

Few places have enjoyed a more varied nomenclature than Hamsey. Beginning *Ham*, it becomes *Hame*, *Hamme*, *Hammes*; and after the baronial family De Say settled there, it was written *Hamesay*, *Hemsey*, *Hames-say*, *Hammes-say*, and *Hamsay*, reverting to the primitive spelling. All these of course mean the "place De Say."<sup>1</sup>

The soil is chalk, marl, and clay; but the first predominates. The parish embraces but a small portion of down land, the bulk of it being arable and grazing.

The river Ouse runs through Hamsey, and out through the Lewes levels into the sea at Newhaven. It is navigable to Lewes for vessels of 200 tons; and some distance beyond the confines of Hamsey, for barges.

The parish of Hamsey is intersected by two railways,

<sup>1</sup> Inq. p.m. passim.

otherwise it would have been very tranquil, as it is thinly populated. The bulk of the inhabitants are concentrated in the hamlet now written Offham; but which has been spelled Oakham, Wougham, Wodham, and Woham.

The face of the district in which Hamsey lies when viewed from the road running northward from Lewes, or from the high ground on the downs to the left of the road, is more than pleasing. It presents a prospect of rich and varied cultivation, and of great extent; enlivened by charming village scenery and two picturesque churches. The river Ouse is a pleasing addition to the landscape; and at certain times of the tide is no inconsiderable stream. After heavy falls of rain late in autumn it overflows its banks, and has sometimes the appearance of a lake.

#### MANORIAL HISTORY.

The first mention of Hamsey occurs in the year 925, when *Ædelstane* held a "Gemotte at Ham near Lewes, and the suit between Goda and Eadgyfee was again decided by public authority."<sup>2</sup> It is well known to students of Saxon history that these meetings of the *Witena-Gemotte* for judicial purposes were ordinary occurrences.

The next mention of Hamsey occurs in *Domesday-book*, where it is thus described:

"Ralph holds Hame of William. Ulceva held it of king Edward. It was then assessed at 25 hides; it is now rated at 14 hides; for of the remainder, seven hides are included in the rape of Earl Morton (*Pevensay*); and four hides with-hold half a rood land in the rape of Earl Roger, (*Arundel*). At the present period the moiety of Ralph pays land tax for 13 hides; the arable is 13 plough lands; there are two ploughs in the demesne, and 16 villains, and 14 Bondsmen, with 10 ploughs. There is a Church, 200 acres of meadow, a wood of 10 hogs, and 13 shillings of herbage. Hugh holds one hide of this district. Ralph half a hide. The total value in the reign of the Confessor was £20. It has since been reduced to £10, at which sum it is now estimated."

<sup>2</sup> *Codex Diplomat: Ævi-Saxon; No. 429.*

It were useless to enquire who the Ralph was who held "Hame" of William in 1080; William, the tenant in chief, was doubtless William De Warrenne.

We will now turn our attention to the families who have held the manor of Hamsey; and the first of consideration was that of DE SAY. The De Says came to England with the Conqueror. They held lands in Shropshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Bucks, Hertford, Essex, Surrey, and Middlesex. The name will occur to every reader in connection with Strathfield-say, in Hampshire, and with "Say's Court," Deptford; where they were located for a very long period as Lords of the manor of West Greenwich.<sup>3</sup>

The first notice we find of the De Says in connection with Sussex is in the 26th Henry the 3rd, when "William De Say held 14 Knights' fees in Hammes, de Honore de Warrenne."<sup>4</sup> Estimating the Knights' fee at the common rate of 100 acres, the Estate was then considerable, embracing half the modern parish.

The De Says are a name in the Roll of Battle Abbey. In 1083, Picot De Say was a leading person in Shropshire, where several members of the family, sometimes as tenants in chief, and sometimes as sub-tenants, resided. In Suffolk, "John De Say, Miles, of Risbrigg," distinguished himself by impeding the King's bailiffs in their endeavours to execute a writ<sup>5</sup> in the reign of Edward 1st. In the time of King John, the De Says reached the summit of fame; for Geoffrey de Say was named as one of the 25 barons on whom devolved the distinguished honor of seeing that the King observed the stipulations contained in Magna Charta. These 25, elected by the whole Baronage, are called by our historians "Conservators of the liberties of England." The people were sworn to obey them; and such were their functions that they

<sup>3</sup> Say's Court was conspicuous in the topography of Charles 2nd's time, as the residence of the virtuous and enlightened John Evelyn. It was equally notorious in the reign of William the 3rd, as the domicile of Peter the Great. The Czar Peter found amusement and exercise in trying to force a wheelbarrow through the yew hedges, which it had probably cost John Evelyn and

his gardener years of care to nourish. The house has long since disappeared; its site is now the property of the Crown, and was formerly known as the "King's Tobacco Ground," because damaged and worthless tobacco was sent there to be burned.

<sup>4</sup> Testa de Neville, fol. 222.

<sup>5</sup> Rot. Hund., temp. Edward I.

formed in reality a regency for the government of the kingdom.<sup>6</sup>

In the 17th of John, Geoffrey De Say was appointed to a very honorable mission with Lord De Clare, Lord Fitzwalter, and four citizens of London, on the part of the Barons and people, to treat with the Bishop of Winchester, Wm. Earl De Warrenne, Wm. Earl of Arundel, and Hubert de Burgo, Justiciar, on the part of the King, on the matters respecting which these powers were at variance, with a view to bring about a peace.<sup>7</sup>

Geoffrey was succeeded by William De Say, A.D. 1231. He was Governor of Rochester Castle, A.D. 1260. In the 48th Henry 3rd, he was at the battle of Lewes, on the King's side, and fled after the defeat of the Royal Army. He died 56th Henry 3rd, leaving William his son and heir. This Wm. died 23rd Edward 1st, leaving Geoffrey, his son and heir, 14 years of age, seized of the manors of Berlyng, West Greenwich, Burgeham, and Codeham, in Kent; Hammes Say, Sussex; and Sawbridgeworth, Herts. Geoffrey, in 34th Edward 1st, was in the expedition to Scotland; and in 19th Edward 2nd, had livery of his lands; he was summoned to Parliament 1st Edward 3rd, after which, viz., 8th Edward 3rd, he obtained the King's Charter for free warren in all his demesne lands within his Lordship of Greenwich, Deptford, Codeham and Berlyng, in Kent, with view of frank pledge, in-fang-thef and out-fang-thef, and divers other privileges. Geoffrey died 33rd Edward 3rd, leaving issue by Maud his wife, daughter of Guy De Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, William, his son, 19 years of age; and 3 daughters.

Maud left a will, in which she bequeathed her body to be buried in the Church of Friars preachers—commonly called Black friars—in the City of London, near to Edmund, her beloved husband. She gave to the friars-preachers £10, appointing that no feast should be made on her funeral day; but that after her decease her corpse should be carried to burial, covered only with a linen cloth, having a red cross thereon, and two tapers, one at the head and another at the feet; charging her son William, upon her blessing, that he should not do contrary thereto.

<sup>6</sup> Historians passim.

<sup>7</sup> Cal. Rot. Pat., fol. 6.

William De Say, who married Beatrix, heiress of the De Braose family,<sup>8</sup> left a son John, a minor, who, at his death, 6th Richard 2nd (1383), was seized of the manors of Burgham, Berlynge, West Greenwich, and Codeham, Kent; Says manor in Havrichesworth, Herts; and Strete, Buxstede, and Hammes, Sussex.

John left his sister Elizabeth, then 16 years of age, his heir.<sup>9</sup> She married 1st SIR JOHN DE FALVESLEY, who merits honorable mention for having assisted John de Cariloco, Prior of Lewes; Sir Thos. Cheney, Constable of Dover Castle; John Brocas, Esq., and other gentlemen, who, with a number of yeomen, resisted a predatory inroad of a body of Frenchmen. This event occurred on the accession of Richard 2nd, a minor, in 1377. The English were beaten; and the two Knights and the Prior were conveyed prisoners to France. Little more is known of Sir John de Falvesley, except that he died in 1392, s.p.m., and was buried on the left hand of the image of St. Pancras, in Lewes Priory, pursuant to his will, dated 8th Sept. 1392.<sup>10</sup>

Elizabeth de Say married, secondly, SIR WM. HERON. She died 8th July, 1399, and he on the 31st Oct., 1404, without issue.<sup>11</sup>

Both husbands of Elizabeth de Say were summoned to Parliament as Barons, *Jure uxoris*, but they were not styled Barons Say in the writs.<sup>12</sup>

The Castle or Mansion of the De SAYS stood at the east end of the Church, from which it was only divided by a road. The site is still clearly visible. The ground was well chosen for defence. On the north it was protected by a high and steep embankment, rising almost perpendicularly from the river Ouse, which wound round it, and formed a foss on all sides except the west; and on the west it was approached by a rising ground, which would materially assist in its defence. The foundations of the Castle were visible when the present tenant took possession of the farm. Mr. Elliot, writing to Sir Wm. Burrell, 30th March, 1777, says—  
“Within my memory the foundations of the outer walls of

<sup>8</sup> See Braose pedigree, Suss. Arch. Coll. viii., p. 102.

<sup>9</sup> Dug. Baronage, vol. i., 511-2.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. ii., pp. 172.

<sup>11</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. viii., p. 100.

<sup>12</sup> Sir H. Nicolas' Peerage, vol. ii., p. 374.

the ancient house were visible, but are now wholly removed; and the area of the buildings containing rather less than half an acre is ploughed by the tenant, who told me that the plough had dragged up several parts of the old stone window and door cases now appropriated to other uses."<sup>13</sup>

Elizabeth de Say and her first husband made a feoffment of the manor of Buxted to Thos. Brewes (Braose), Knt., a relation of her mother. Sir Wm. Heron, by his will dated the day before his death, viz., 30th Oct., 1404, appointed "Sir Robert Pebelow, parson of Westbourn; Sir Peers, Vicar of Bourne, feoffees of the Brewose his lands which fell to the Lady Elizabeth de Say his wife by inheritance, to deliver all those lands unto his next heir on the Brewose his side, charging them as they would answer it at the day of doom to complete an hospital which was begun at the Church of Buxted for six poor or four men at least, and a chantry priest to govern them; that the priest to have for his support 10 marks per. annum." The hospital and even the records of it have now disappeared.<sup>14</sup>

By deed dated at Hamsey, 12th Nov., 1400, Thomas Crewe, released to William Heron, Esq., and his heirs, all his right and interest in the manor of Hammes.<sup>15</sup>

Sir Wm. Heron held all the De Say Estates until his death. Elizabeth his wife had died seized to herself and her right heirs, the Says, only of the manors of Hammes holden of the Earl of Arundel by knight's fee; of Buxted; and of Strete, holden by virtue of a fine levied to her use.

Two Inquisitions, P.M., one held at Steyning, 28th Feb., 1405, the other at Ditchening, 28th March, following, found Wm. De Clynton, Chevalier, son of John de Clynton and Idonea de Say; 2nd Maria wife of Otho de Worthington, and her sister Matilda, daughters of Thomas de Aldon, Knt.; 3rd Roger de Fiennes son of Wm. de Fiennes, son of Wm. de Fiennes and Joan de Say, to be heirs of the said Elizabeth de Say.<sup>16</sup>

The arms of De Say were — *Quarterly or. and gules.*

<sup>13</sup> Burrell's MSS.

<sup>14</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. ix., p. 217.

<sup>15</sup> Rot. Claus. 2 Henry IV., part 1, m. 26, dorso.

<sup>16</sup> The custody of the portion which

fell to Roger de Fiennes, but which does not include Hamsey, was conveyed to Sir John Pelham, 20th Sept., 1405. Inq. p.m., 6 Henry IV. Addl. MS., 5485, fol. 73. Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. iii., p. 100.

WILLIAM DE CLYNTON, being seized of his purparty of the manor of Hamsey, 6th Henry IV., was summoned to Parliament as Lord de Clynton and Say from 23rd Richard II. to 9th Henry VI. inclusive. He died 30th July, 1432, (10th Henry VI.)<sup>17</sup>

The family of DE CLYNTON is one of much note in English history. The founder of it came into this county with William the Conqueror; and his descendants have been conspicuous in many stirring events both at home and abroad. The branch which inherited Hamsey kept it for a short period only; but they became distinguished in the reign of Elizabeth in the person of Edward, Baron Clynton, created Earl of Lincoln, 4th May, 1572; Lord High Admiral and K.G. He died 1585.<sup>18</sup> The Earldom of Lincoln ultimately merged into the Dukedom of Newcastle, in which peerage it now forms the second title.

This William Lord Clynton,<sup>19</sup> who died in 1432, assigned all his right in his manor of Hammes-say to

Reginald Kentwode, Dean of St. Paul's (ob. Oct. 1441.), Robert Andrew, John Vampage, and John Hody.

This assignment<sup>20</sup> was simply a feoffment or putting in trust in common use before the Statute of Wills (32nd Henry 8th): and accordingly,

John de Clynton, son of William,<sup>21</sup> born in 1410, succeeded his father. Being at that time in France with Richard, Duke of York, he was taken prisoner, and so he continued for six years. The large sum of 6,000 marks was demanded for his ransom; and King Henry 6th, by way of assisting him to pay the amount, granted him a licence to employ agents to buy 600 sacks of wool, and 600 pieces of woollen cloth; the wool to be sent to Lombardy *via* Southampton; the cloth to be transported to any foreign country.<sup>22</sup>

This John De Clinton was summoned to Parliament from 29th Henry 6th (1450), to the 38th Henry 6th (1460); but having revolted against Henry, and joined Edward 4th,

<sup>17</sup> Dug. Bar.

<sup>18</sup> Collins' Peerage.

<sup>19</sup> Rot. Claus., 9 Henry VI., m. 2 and 5.

<sup>20</sup> There was a previous feoffment, and the feoffees were John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells; Edmund

Ferrers, of Chartley, Esq.; John Weston; and William Hall (no doubt of Halland).

<sup>21</sup> Esch., 10 Henry VI., No. 36. He also died seized of the manor of Bucksted, in Sussex.

<sup>22</sup> Dugdale's Bar., vol. i., p. 542.

he was attainted, and his honours became forfeited 1460. He fled to the Continent with his new master, came back with him, landed at Ravenspur, and died bravely fighting at the battle of Barnet, 1471.

This John De Clinton, by deed dated 1st Nov., 1449 (27th Henry 6th), granted to his kinsman, Sir Jas. Fenys (Fiennes), Lord Say and Sele, the title and arms of Lord Say for ever.<sup>23</sup>

He was succeeded by John Lord Clinton and Say, who, by a covenant between him and SIR HENRY WILLOUGHBY, dated 20th May, 1484 (1 Richard III.), in consideration of £200, sold to Sir Henry his manor of Hamme-say, *alias* Hammes et Heynstrete; and afterwards, by his charter of the same date, under his seal of arms and sign-manual, the said Lord gave and granted to Sir Henry Willoughby (then an Esquire), John Ferrers, Knight, John Higforde, Richard Brakebrige, and William Repington, Esq. (*inter alia*), the same manors, lands, and tenements, to be held to the use of Sir Henry Willoughby, and his heirs for ever.<sup>24</sup>

The Jurors, on an Inquisition, in 1506, found that John Higforde, John Ferrers, and Richard Brakebrige, had died, leaving Sir Henry and William Repington surviving.

The Jurors also found that the manor was holden of George Lord Bergavenny, and others, as of their Barony of Lewes; the Jurors did not know by what service, but it was worth 40s. a year beyond reprisals.

Notwithstanding this covenant, however, John De Clinton, son of the last, applied to the Court of Chancery,<sup>25</sup> either late in the reign of Henry 7th, or early in that of Henry 8th; (for he died in 1515, 6th Henry 8th), whilst Cardinal Archbishop Morton was Chancellor, to the following effect:—

“To the Right Rev. fader in God my Lord Cardinal, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of England,

Humbly Sheweth unto your good Grace your true Orator, John Clynton, Lord Clinton and Say; whe<sup>s</sup> the same your Orator is seized of the manor of Hamsey, in the County of Sussex, the manor of Tydrington, in the County of Gloucester, and

<sup>23</sup> Dug. Bar.

<sup>24</sup> Inq. taken at Lewes, 14 June, 1506, by Willm. Tyndall, Esch. Virtute Officii, and the following 22 jurors:—John Warnget, Willm. Hyll, Rob. Small, John Waryner, Jas. White, Stepn. Johnson, Edes Bull, Richd. Smarte, John Moreys, Robt. Strode or Strate, Wm. Goodyere,

Wm. Panter, Ralf Brodehede, Thos. Walters, Richd. Athale, Walter Steyning, Wm. Smyth, John Meryman, Thos. Hunter, Richd. Flinte, Wm. Parkebone, and Nicholas Hales.

<sup>25</sup> Miscell. Chanc. Proceed: Hen: VII. and VIII., cc. 146.



Boleshall, in the County of Warwick, in his demeanez as of fee. So it is, Gracious Lord that all the Evidences, Charters, Scriptes, and Menimentes concerning the [said] manors, and every of them bein the possession and keeping of Ann, the late wife of John Clinton, late Lord Clynton and Say, fader of your said Orator, and of Thomas Willicote, and the said your Orator often and many times hath required the said Ann and Thomas Willicote to deliver unto your said Orator the said Evidences, Charters, Scriptes, and Menimentes, which to do, they, and eider of them have always refused and yet refusyn against all right and good conscience, and forasmuch as the said Evidences, Charters, Rescriptes, and Menimentes, be in noo chest lokkyd, nor in noo bag ensealed so that the contents of them to your said Oratour is unknown; therefore the same your Orator is without remedy by course of common lawe; pleaseth it therefore your Gracious Lordship the premises tenderly considered to grant unto your said Oratour several writs of Subpœna to be directed to the said Ann and Thomas Willicote commanding them and eider of them by the same to appear afore the King in his Court of Chancery at a certain day and under a certayn payn therein to be lymited there and then further to do therein as shall be thought by your Gracious Lordship according to right and good conscience, and your said Oratour shall dayly pray to God for the continual preservation of your good Lordship long to endure.

Plegg' de prosecutione Humfridus Hayden, de London, gentleman.

Ricardus Reyman, de eadem, yeoman

(In dorso) Coram Domini Rege in

Cancellaria sua a die pasche in XV diez."

It does not appear what was the result of this appeal to Chancery. This John died 4th June, 1514 (6 Henry VIII.), and was succeeded by his son, Thomas, who only lived until the 7th August, 1517. (9 Henry VIII.) Thomas was succeeded by Edward, who, being next heir to the late Lord De Say, arrived at full age (28 Henry VIII.), and was set in place of Lord Say and Sele.<sup>26</sup>

Arms of De Clinton—*Arg. 6 cross crosslets fitchè; on a chief az., two mullets or. pierced gules.*

The family of DUDLEY, however, occurs as possessed of the manor of Hamsey in 1503-4. (19 Henry VII.) This is probably the family which was settled at the time at Bargham, in the Hundred of Poling. Alianora, widow of John Arundel, owner of Arundel Castle, died 1455, and bequeathed "to Lady Dudley, my sister, wife of John Lord Dudley, K.G., a row of Pearls." Another of this family was Prebendary of Fittleworth, 1513.<sup>27</sup>

Edmund Dudley, Arm., held the Barony of Lewes, 26th Dec., 1508. (24 Henry VII.) He gave, by writing of that

<sup>26</sup> Dug. Bar., p. 533.

<sup>27</sup> Dallaway's West Sussex, fols. 145, 37, 345.

date, to trustees £20 per ann., out of the manor of Hamsey, to the Free School of Southover.<sup>28</sup> In the list of Incumbents of Hamsey, which I have obtained through the courtesy of W. H. Freeland, Esq., it will be seen that Edmund Dudley, Esq., owned the advowson, and presented Jas. Daddesley to the living, 4th April, 1505.

The family of LEWKOR, which comes next in the manorial history of Hamsey, is well-known, and was very conspicuous for a long time in this county. In 1463 (7 Edward IV.), Thos. Lewknor represented Lewes in Parliament; but the Lewknors<sup>29</sup> first appear possessed of Hamsey temp., Henry VIII. I have enquired carefully into the connection of this family with Hamsey, from a presumption that they may have been connected with the altar tomb in the Church.

In the extent of the manor taken on the death of Edward Lewknor, Esq., who had been Escheator of Sussex in 1523, and who died 1529 (20 Henry VIII.), it was found that there descended to Edward Lewknor, his son and next heir, then eleven years of age, the manor of Hames-say, als. Hamsay, with the advowson of the Church of Hamsaye, and the pasture of 1000 sheep in Hams, Wougham, Barcomb, Nytimber, and Chiltington; above £20 yearly to be paid to the "Scole Master" of Lewes, holden of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Anne, Countess Derby, George Nevill, Knight, and Lord Bergavenny, as of their Barony of Lewes by Knights' service, worth per annum £30. Thomas West, Lord La Warre, and others stand and be seised to the use of the said Edward Lewknor, Margaret his wife, and the Executors of the said Edward, to the 3rd day of October, 1542, for the performance of his last will. Sum total of his estate, £100 per annum.<sup>30</sup>

Edward Lewknor, the son, was admitted student of Gray's Inn in 1536;<sup>31</sup> and it will be seen that he presented

<sup>28</sup> Burrell MSS. quoting Rowe MSS., p. 111.

<sup>29</sup> They were owners of the manors of Rottingdean, and Bolbroke in Hartfield, and of lands in the same parishes; and also in Preston, Amberley, Worth, Warplesborne, and Hide.

<sup>30</sup> Burr. MSS., Surveys, Courts of Wards and Liv., fol. 170, b.; and Inq. p.m., 20 Henry VIII., No. 41.

<sup>31</sup> His brother Anthony was admitted at the same Inn in 1542.

Thomas Helior, Clerk, to the living of Hamsey, 1555 (2 Mary Tudor).

This Edward Lewknor became Groom Porter to Edward VI. and Mary; but having taken part against the latter, he died in the Tower,<sup>32</sup> 25th June, 1556 (2 Mary). That Queen, however, granted to his widow, Dorothy, for life, his manors of Hamsey and Kingston Bowsey, and land in Hamsey and Woham<sup>33</sup> (Offham;) and Queen Elizabeth, in the third year of her reign, granted to their eldest son, Edward, the reversion after her death.<sup>34</sup> The four sons and six daughters were restored in blood by Act of Parliament (1 Elizabeth, (1559). In 1563, Thomas Lewknor, A.B., was presented to the living of Hamsey by the Diocesan, "Jure devoluto" It appears to have fallen to the Bishop by lapse.

The Lewknors were located in various parts of Sussex, and intermarried with many of the county families. Giles S<sup>t</sup> Barbe, who was Rector of Hamsey, 1555, married Eleanor, daughter of Edward Lewknor. Like most wealthy families, they endured many reverses of fortune. Thomas Lewknor, of Preston, was summoned for Knighthood at the coronation of Edward V., 5th June, 1483, and was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Richard III. and Queen Anne. Sir John Lewknor was one of the Knights present on the latter occasion; but was attainted in the same year for having, after the landing of the Earl of Richmond at Plymouth, assembled men-at-arms, and made traitorous proclamation at Maidstone (18th Oct., 1483), Rochester (20th), Gravesend (22nd), and Guildford (25th), in company with Sir George Brown, of Bletchworth, Sir John Gilford, of Rolvenden, Sir John Fagg, of Ashford, and others. But the Act was repealed, 1st Henry VII. The Lewknors fought and bled at Tewksbury and Bosworth field. Edward Lewknor, who was attainted in Mary's reign, had become obnoxious to her Government for some cause. Possibly he was concerned, or was suspected of having been concerned, in what Strype calls "a new conspiracy"

<sup>32</sup> Machin's Diary, p. 108; Strype's  
eccl. mem., vol. iii.

<sup>33</sup> Rot. Pat.

<sup>34</sup> Memoranda Roll, 3 Eliz., Trin.  
Term., No. 48.

against Philip and Mary—being one of the assumed plots for the prevention of foreign influences in England, which followed Wyatt's rebellion. Although he, no doubt, was of the Reformed faith (as he held an honourable office in the household of Edward VI.), the fact of his attainder and the restoration of his family in blood on the accession of Elizabeth implies that his offence was political.

Thomas Lewknor, of Selsey, with many others, was suspected by Richard Curtis, Bishop of Chichester, in 1576, of Popery, and his citation for examination, 24th March, 1576, was one of the charges of over-zeal made against that Prelate, and against which, on petition of Sir Thomas Palmer, Sen., Knight, Richard Ernley, Esq., Thomas Lewknor, Esq., and others, he had to defend himself in 1577.<sup>35</sup>

The Lewknors suffered for their loyalty to Charles I. In 1651, Christopher Lewknor, Recorder of and M.P. for Chichester, was voted guilty of treason to the Commonwealth, and his lands were ordered to be sold, 16th July, 1651.<sup>36</sup>

The arms of Lewknor—*Az. three chevronels argent.*

The manor of Hamsey passed from the Lewknors to the ALFORDS, most probably near the end of Elizabeth's reign: for in 1594, the public records have a note of some dealing with the manor, although the particular roll to which a MS. index (Palmer's) gives a reference, cannot be identified.

The family settled at Offington, in the parish of Broadwater, about the time mentioned; John Alford having purchased an estate there from William West, of the family of Lord La Warre. Thomas Alford represented Lewes in Parliament, 1585 (27 and 28 Elizabeth). Henry Alford was M.P. for Arundel, A.D. 1628; and his brother, Sir Edward Alford, in 1640. Sir Edward was on the King's side in the Civil War; and being in the capitulation of Exeter, in 1649, was severely fined by the Commonwealth. The amount of his fine for Offington was £1503 15s.; and in the estimated annual value of his estates, it was set down at £190.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>35</sup> Strype's Ann., vol. ii., pt. 2, pp. 22, 116; and Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. iii., p. 102.

70; Excerpt. Hist., p. 384; Rot. Parl., 4, 245b, 273b; see also Notices of Amberley, post.

<sup>36</sup> Scobell's Acts, 156; Cam. Soc. Pub.

<sup>37</sup> Dallaway's West Sussex, p. 208.

In the particulars of the Royalists' estates, that of Sir Edward Alford was, on 4th July, 1649, reported:—

“That by virtue of a conveyance made by his brother, John Alford, Esq., deceased, he is seized of a frank tenement for his life; the remainder to his first, second, and third, and every other of his sons, in tail; the remainder in fee to the right heirs of his brother of and in the manor of Offington, in the County of Sussex, of the yearly value of £190. That from and after the decease of Mrs. Frances Alford, relict of his said brother, John Alford, there will come and remain to him a like estate for his life of and in the manor of Hamsey, in the said County of Sussex, of the yearly value of £500.”

Out of the said manor of Hamsey, he craves allowance of £20 per annum to the “Schole of Lewes” for ever; and £50 per annum, for 21 years, to John, son of William Alford, granted by deed, bearing date 3rd Feb., 1648, by his said brother, John Alford, Esq.<sup>38</sup>

Whilst Sir Edward Alford was compounding for his estates with Parliament, the manor of Hamsey was placed in the custody of Henry Goring de Higden, arm.; Henry Goring, of Burton, arm.; and Edward Badly, gent. The Alfords, however, recovered the manor at the restoration of Charles 2nd.

The Alfords intermarried with some of the best families in the county. John Alford married Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Bishop, of Parham. Mary Alford, baptized at Broadwater, Dec. 15, 1649, married Sir Thomas Wenham; Elizabeth, her sister, baptized 27th March, 1671, married Richard Bridger, Esq. of Hamsey. John Alford, their brother, of Coombe,<sup>39</sup> died S.P. 1744, leaving his nephews, Wenham and Bridger, his heirs; but by his will he devised the manor of Hamsey to JOHN WENHAM, Esq., of Beckenham, Kent. John Wenham left it to his natural son of the same name; and in default of heirs, to his godson, GEORGE WENHAM LEWIS, son of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Westerham, Kent. To this last the manor devolved in 1773, and by him it was

<sup>38</sup> Royalist Composition Papers, ii.,  
310.

<sup>39</sup> Near Offington.

sold, in 1777, to Mr. JOSEPH MIGHELL, yeoman, the tenant of Hamsey Place Farm, the advowson being sold separately to Sir John Bridger.

In 1786, the manor was purchased by THOMAS WHALLEY PARTINGTON, Esq., of Offham, in whose descendant it remains.

The Alford's bore—*Gu. six pears or. a chief of the last.*

### FAMILIES.

Besides the manor itself, the De SAYS held other lands in Hamsey and the adjoining parishes, which, after the death of William De Say, passed into other hands.

In 1426 (4 Henry 6th), the estate of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, was divided by the Court of Chancery amongst his three sisters and co-heiresses—Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Gerard Uflete; Johanna, Lady Abergavenny, and Margaret, the wife of Sir Rowland Lenthal. Through the last, Lenthal had seven Knights' fees in Hamsey, Barcombe, Strete, and Nytimber, estimated at £35 per annum, which William De Say lately held. In consequence of Lady Uflete's death S. P., her portion was equally divided between her sisters. In 1433, we find that John, Duke of Norfolk, died seized of the same portion as Lenthal;<sup>40</sup> in 1440, Beatrix, Countess of Arundel, had assigned to her as dower 14½ fees in Hammes, Barcomb, Strete, and Nytimber, formerly belonging to Wm. De Say;<sup>41</sup> and in 1464, dower was assigned, of the same property, together with the manor of Seaford, and land in Beningden, to Alianora, wife of John, Duke of Norfolk.<sup>42</sup>

Other families had also lands in the parish.

The subsidies give us the names of many owners of property who were not connected with the manor. Those of 1295 and 1327 have the names of all the hundreds and parishes in the county, and are in excellent preservation. That of 24 Edward I. has been printed.<sup>43</sup> Both subsidies of 1 and 6 Edward III. divide the hundred of Bercomepe into three Boroughs, north, middle, and south. In the subsidy of 1327 the *Villata de Southbergh*,<sup>44</sup> in which Hamsey

<sup>40</sup> Inq. p.m., 11 Hen. VI., No. 43.

<sup>41</sup> *Ib.*, 18 Hen. VI., No. 28.

<sup>42</sup> *Ib.*, 4 Edwd. IV., No. 59.

<sup>43</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. ii., p. 288.

<sup>44</sup> Subsidies Record Office, E.B., 513.

and the out portions of St. John's, Lewes, are included, we are given the following names and assessments:—

*John Courtray - - -	7 <sup>s</sup> 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>d</sup>	Will. Ockeden - - -	12 <sup>d</sup>
Nich. Tithelagh - - -	6 <sup>s</sup>	Will. ate Woche - - -	12 <sup>d</sup>
*Will. atte Rye - - -	7 <sup>s</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup>	Rob. atte Holte - - -	12 <sup>d</sup>
*Walter atte Coure - - -	12 <sup>d</sup>	Rich. de Lamporte <sup>46</sup> - - -	2 <sup>s</sup>
*Earl Warenn for Alyngton <sup>45</sup> -	10 <sup>s</sup> 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>d</sup>	Ralph de White - - -	2 <sup>s</sup>
Will. Paget - - -	2 <sup>s</sup>	John Ditebrocher - - -	2 <sup>s</sup>
Gatcho. de Sunch - - -	6 <sup>d</sup>	Walter de Suggeworth - - -	5 <sup>s</sup> $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>d</sup>
Reyn. de Suncheburgh - - -	3 <sup>s</sup>	*Rich. ate Bergh - - -	2 <sup>s</sup>
*John de Waynyngore <sup>45</sup> - - -	12 <sup>d</sup>	Rob. Afote - - -	12 <sup>d</sup>
Nich. de Picombe - - -	7 <sup>s</sup> 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>d</sup>	*Rich. Page - - -	2 <sup>s</sup>
*Thom. ate Wyke - - -	12 <sup>d</sup>	Simon Norchden - - -	12 <sup>d</sup>
Edm. Perchynne - - -	12 <sup>d</sup>	Ralph Lychemond - - -	10 <sup>s</sup> $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>d</sup>
Rob. Regg - - -	22 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>d</sup>	Will. de Flegenham - - -	6 <sup>d</sup>
*Nich. Bulloke - - -	2 <sup>s</sup>	John Bard - - -	6 <sup>d</sup>
Will. le Smal de Falende - - -	3 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup>	Ralph ate Bergh - - -	12 <sup>d</sup>
*Idonia de Say - - -	20 <sup>s</sup> $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>d</sup>	Rich. ate Beche <sup>47</sup> - - -	3 <sup>s</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup>
Regina Nasseday - - -	3 <sup>s</sup> 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>d</sup>	Rob. Causeys - - -	6 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup>

The ten names which are marked with an asterisk occur again in the subsidy of 6th Edward III., but there are some others, and I therefore print it, as well for comparison as to the persons, as to the many changes of property which took place within so short a space of time. The return for the South Borough<sup>48</sup> is:—

Ydonia de Say - - -	20 <sup>s</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup>	Walt. atte Cour - - -	2 <sup>s</sup>
John de Warnyngor - - -	8 <sup>d</sup>	Nich. the Eighelar - - -	8 <sup>d</sup>
Symon Norder - - -	8 <sup>d</sup>	Nich. the Baker - - -	12 <sup>d</sup>
Will. de Brykeden - - -	2 <sup>s</sup>	Ralph atte Oke - - -	2 <sup>s</sup>
Will. le Smeth - - -	5 <sup>s</sup>	Nich. Bulloch - - -	12 <sup>d</sup>
Robert atte Holte - - -	12 <sup>d</sup>	Ralph Oghemound - - -	10 <sup>s</sup> 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>d</sup>
Earl Warenn - - -	12 <sup>s</sup> 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>d</sup>	Roger Smychewyk - - -	2 <sup>s</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup>
Ad. Norchynne - - -	15 <sup>d</sup>	Rich. atte Beche - - -	4 <sup>s</sup>
Ric. atte Sonne - - -	2 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup>	Rich. Page - - -	3 <sup>s</sup>
Ric. de Lamporte - - -	2 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup>	Rob. Affode - - -	12 <sup>d</sup>
John de Lamporte - - -	2 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup>	Rich. atte Berghe - - -	15 <sup>d</sup>
Simon atte Werche - - -	2 <sup>s</sup>	Thom. atte Wyche - - -	12 <sup>d</sup>
Robert Roger - - -	2 <sup>s</sup>	Matilda Nasseday - - -	3 <sup>s</sup>
Will atte Werche - - -	12 <sup>d</sup>	Will. atte Rye - - -	2 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup>
John Curteray - - -	19 <sup>s</sup> 3 <sup>d</sup>	Mich. de Pycombe - - -	9 <sup>s</sup> 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>d</sup>
Thom. Shephurde - - -	12 <sup>d</sup>		

<sup>45</sup> These names of places are still retained.

<sup>46</sup> Now called Landport.

<sup>47</sup> Now called Beechwood.

<sup>48</sup> Subsidies, H. C. H., 9.

Very little information is to be obtained from the Sussex subsidies till 1542-3, when the names are much changed.

The subsidy of 14th-15th Henry VIII. (1523), contains the names of all the persons assessed in the entire hundred; but in the returns for 1543 (34th and 35th Henry VIII.), HAMSEY stands by itself,<sup>49</sup> and we find the following persons assessed, all being for goods, except where otherwise stated:—

Thomas Sherman in lands -	vj <sup>li</sup>	The same Thomas for the	
John Balyard - - -	iiij <sup>li</sup>	stock of Alex. Brigg	} x <sup>li</sup>
John A. Wood - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>	remain <sub>g</sub> in his handes	
William Denton in lands -	xxx <sup>s</sup>	as an orphan	
James Haselgrove - - -	iiij <sup>li</sup>	John Tailler - - -	vj <sup>li</sup>
William Brache - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>	Thomas Murche - - -	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Edward Haselgrove - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>	John Payne - - -	iiij <sup>li</sup>
William Johnson - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>	William Payne - - -	xl <sup>si</sup>
William A. Beche - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>	Richard Adams - - -	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Nicholas Mabbe - - -	xxx <sup>li</sup>	John Shulder - - -	x <sup>li</sup>
Thomas Coke - - -	iiij <sup>li</sup>	John Markewike - - -	o <sup>s</sup>
Robert Sligher (or Slevher) -	v <sup>li</sup>	Alan Markewike - - -	xxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Nicholas Prior - - -	xxj <sup>li</sup>	John Randall - - -	o <sup>s</sup>
Edward Rowlandson - - -	xx <sup>li</sup>	William Dedes - - -	xl <sup>s</sup>
Peter Saunder - - -	vj <sup>li</sup>	John Baker - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>
William Randoll thelder - - -	xvij <sup>li</sup>	John Randall - - -	xvij <sup>li</sup>
William Markewike - - -	lx <sup>li</sup>	Thomas Beche - - -	xl <sup>s</sup>
Thomas Wickham - - -	vij <sup>li</sup>		

In another return for the second half of the same subsidy,<sup>50</sup> we have the following additional names all in goods:—

John Page - - -	iiij <sup>li</sup>	Thomas Wykham for a }	ix <sup>li</sup>
Roger Storer - - -	iiij <sup>li</sup>	stock of Gregory Wright }	
Thomas Markes - - -	iiij <sup>li</sup>	Richard Ward - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Balcar - - -	iiij <sup>li</sup>	Antoni Randall - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>
Thomas Balcar - - -	xl <sup>s</sup>	Thomas Randall - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Bridge - - -	xl <sup>s</sup>	Walter Doyley - - -	xl <sup>s</sup>
John Hudson - - -	xl <sup>s</sup>		

This subsidy of 1543 contains the name of Nicholas Mabbe as the person owning the largest property. In the wills at the Prerogative Court, we have that of this person or his son,

<sup>49</sup> Subsidies, 34 and 35 Hen. VIII., J. P. R., 3133; T. G., 44, 442.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid, J. P. R., 3133.



dated 2nd August, 1590, in which he is described as of Lewes, in the county of Sussex, yeoman. An abstract may be interesting:—

“First, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, and my body to be buried in the parish Church of Hamsey. Item: I give to the poor people twentie shillings.<sup>51</sup> He gives to each of his children’s children ten shillings; and to his well beloved wife, Thomasine Mabbe, £100. He then wills that his lands, &c., called Mathie Alfriston, and all his lands and tenements in Alfriston, shall be sold for the payment of his debts and legacies. He gives his house and land at Cooke’s Bridge, occupied by Richard Striddall, to Thos. Longley, his son-in-law, and Susan, his wife, and Nicholas, their son, during their lives, then to Nicholas Longley, their son, and his heirs in lieu and recompense of a certain debt of a hundred marks, “which I owed him for his marriage money. Item: whereas I owe to George Heider, of Lewes, £12: I will the same shall be paid to him.” He then gives unto his wife an annuity of forty shillings, issuing out of his lands called Mathie Alfriston, according to grant made by him, and theretofore made to Thos. Dawson, to her use; but if she

should refuse to release to Thos. Colstock, or his heirs, her dower in lands, &c., which Colstock had purchased of him in Hamsey, then the legacy of £100 and her annuity were to cease and be void. He gave unto Wm. Harden, his late servant, £5 in full recompense “of all such wages I owe to him.” “Then I will that John Raggate shall have the house he dwelleth in during his life freely, without paying any rent therefor. Item: I will to Henry Thornton £3 6s. 8d., which I owe unto him. Item: I give unto my sister Awborne, £4 of current money, yearly, during her life,” to be issuing out of his tenements and lands called Stoners, in the occupation of Roger Keme, in Hamsey, which were to be sold subject thereto for payment of my debts and legacies. “Item: I give to Mary Cooke, my daughter, Rebecca, her child £20. [And finally, of this my last will and testament, I ordain and make Edmund Pelham, Esquire, executor, in presence of Thos. Dawson, and Thomas Carewe, senr.]”

Thos. Cromwell, Earl of Essex, had a grant of lands, lately part of the possessions of Lewes Priory, which were forfeited on his attainder;<sup>52</sup> and came again to the Crown.

In the subsidy (3rd Charles I.) 1627, the names of the

<sup>51</sup> This will has been entered twice in the Register, the first one wanting the latter clause enclosed in brackets. The dates of the probates do not correspond. The first probate being 15th August, 1590, commission of Administration granted to Thomasine Mabbe, relict of the deceased, in the person of Thos. Isles, notary public, her proctor. The second 4th Sept., 1590-1, commission of Administration to Thomasine Mabbe, relict of the deceased, as also to Thos. Dawson, of the

town of Lewes, notary public (Edmund Pelham, Esq., having renounced); in the person of Thos. Isles, notary public, their proctor.

<sup>52</sup> In the Ministers’ Accounts, 1st Edwd. VI. (Sussex, No. 95), Monking Washe was among the late possessions of Cromwell, then in the hands of the Crown, and was described as then “late in the tenure of John Taylor, and then of John ———.”

landholders<sup>53</sup> are alone given. Hamsey appears by itself, and these are returned as the landholders:—

William Marquick	-	-	40 <sup>s</sup>	8 <sup>d</sup>	Thomas Killingbeck	-	-	20 <sup>s</sup>	4 <sup>d</sup>
William Kempe	-	-	30 <sup>s</sup>	6 <sup>d</sup>	Thomas Brikden	-	-	20 <sup>s</sup>	4 <sup>d</sup>
John Aucock	-	-	20 <sup>s</sup>	4 <sup>d</sup>	Robert Cowlestock	-	-	20 <sup>s</sup>	4 <sup>d</sup>
John Beach	-	-	20 <sup>s</sup>	4 <sup>d</sup>	Thomas Jenkens	-	-	20 <sup>s</sup>	4 <sup>d</sup>
Edward Middleton	-	-	20 <sup>s</sup>	4 <sup>d</sup>	John Constable	-	-	30 <sup>s</sup>	6 <sup>d</sup>
William Enelam	-	-	20 <sup>s</sup>	4 <sup>d</sup>	Thomas More	-	-	20 <sup>s</sup>	4 <sup>d</sup>

The families of Beche and Brickden alone re-appear after an interval of three centuries.

Monking Washe was granted on 17th June, 1631, to Oliver St. John and others.<sup>54</sup> John Thrale also held lands here, in Barcombe and St. John sub-Castro, Lewes; which, as he was a recusant, were on the 3rd Nov., 1630, granted for 41 years to Thos. Michelbourne; and in the year 1631 Philip Bennett levied a fine of lands in this and other parishes in Sussex, which had been the property of his late father, Philip.

The last record to which we can refer for old names is that of the return made in 1675 (15th Charles II.), on the collection of that most unpopular tax, the Hearth-tax money. Unfortunately, in the rape of Lewes a remnant only of the return is preserved; but under Barcombe hundred, in which Hamsey and St. John's are returned together, we have a few of the persons mentioned:—<sup>55</sup>

Mr. Nizell Rivers, Esq.	-	-	12	John King	-	-	-	8
Mr. Richard Bridger, Esq.	-	-	14	Will. Thetcher	-	-	-	4
Mr. Smyth	-	-	8	Samuel Hawkens	-	-	-	3
John Middleton	-	-	2	Nicholas Rennett	-	-	-	6
Samuell Midmore	-	-	16	Widd. Ellis	-	-	-	-
Edward Manfield	-	-	4	Jane Morris	-	-	-	-
Charles Smyth	-	-	11	Will. Fryars	-	-	-	-
Edward Verrall	-	-	9	(Membrane destroyed from this).				

RIVERS.—Among the chief families who have lived in Hamsey, although not Lords of the Manor, that of Rivers is now to be noticed. They were of the ancient knightly

<sup>53</sup> Subs., J. E. G., 18702.

<sup>55</sup> T. G., 45.822.

<sup>54</sup> Rot. Pat., 7 Chas. I., p. 4.

house of that name, settled at Chafford, in the parish of Penshurst, Kent. Their lineage is of the well-known baronial family, temp. Edward 4th.

The name was originally written Ripariis and Riveries. Sir George Rivers was a trustee for the Southwell's property in Sussex, in 1606; and Dr. Thos. Rivers was a Justice of the Peace for the Rape of Pevensey, in 1633.

The first of the family, however, to be met with in Hamsey, is Jas. Rivers, who was settled at Coombe sometime before 1641, for that was the year of his death. He was the eldest son of Sir John Rivers Bar<sup>t</sup>, and his wife Dorothy Potter, whose family consisted of four sons and three daughters. James, the eldest son, M.P. for Lewes, 15th Charles 1st, married Charity,<sup>56</sup> daughter of Sir John Shirley, of Isfield. They had four sons and eight daughters; of whom one of the former, and four of the latter, appear to have died young. James died in his father's life time, and did not therefore attain to the title, or to the ancestral estate of Chafford.<sup>57</sup>

Nizell (Nisell, or Nigell), brother of James, lived at Offham (then written Oakham), and was distinguished after the restoration of Charles 2nd, as a zealous royalist. He was a magistrate, and rigidly enforced the laws against the quakers and other Separatists in Lewes.<sup>58</sup> I believe Nizell was Member of Parliament for Lewes, 1st Charles 2nd, although the name is printed Nicholas.<sup>59</sup> He married the widow of one of the Culpepper's, but died without issue, January 1694, aged 82.<sup>60</sup>

Nizell and his brother George presented John Short, A.M., to the rectory of Hamsey, 1674. George Rivers was M.P. for Lewes 1st Charles 1st.

Sir Thos. Rivers succeeded his grandfather, Sir John, and probably resided, partially at least, at Coomb, for he died 1657, and is buried in the Chancel of Hamsey Church.

<sup>56</sup> Buried at Hamsey, 9th May, 1655, within the communion rails.

<sup>57</sup> He was buried in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, London. The following is the inscription on his tomb:—

“Here lieth the body of Jas. Rivers, Esq., son and heir of Sir John Rivers, Bart., of Chafford, Kent,

who married Charity, daughter of Sir John Shurley, of Isfield, in the County of Sussex, Knt., and had issue four sons and eight daughters: ob. 8 June, 1641.”

<sup>58</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. xvi. Art., Sufferings of Quakers.

<sup>59</sup> Horsefield's Lewes.

<sup>60</sup> Buried at Hamsey, 11 Jan., 1694.

These notices of deaths lead to the inference that the connection of the Rivers family with Hamsey ceased on the death of Sir Thomas; but the family continued at Chafford for another generation.

Sir George Rivers, nephew of Sir John, married Dorothea, daughter of Sir William Beversham, of Holbrook Hall, Suffolk, Kn<sup>t</sup>,<sup>61</sup> by whom he had a family of four sons and seven daughters; but, according to Collins, having survived his sons he left his estate to his surviving daughters. Hasted,<sup>62</sup> however, an excellent authority, informs us that Sir George, who married Dorothy Beversham, left his estate of Chafford to five natural children. The legitimate family disputed the will, and the estate was sold by direction of the Court of Chancery, in 1743. It passed into the hands of Wm. Saxby, of Horsted Keynes. The Baronetcy still exists, "*Sit faustum-que felix.*"

The arms of Rivers, of Chafford, and Hamsey, *Az. two bars indented; in chief 3 Bezants.*

BRIDGERS.—One of the daughters of Jas. Rivers and Catherine Shirley married a Bridger, of Westerham, Kent, and probably about A.D. 1660.

The Bridger family removed from Ashurst and Warminghurst,<sup>63</sup> and settled at Coombe, near Lewes, temp. Charles 2nd. Richard Bridger, Esq., of Ashhurst and Coombe, born, A.D. 1620, was Colonel of the Sussex Militia, and M.P. for Lewes, from 1679, 20th Charles 2nd, until 1694. He married Frances, daughter of Walter Burrell, Esq., of Cuckfield.

Colonel Bridger seems to have enjoyed the confidence of his constituents in an enviable degree, for in his Parliamentary connection with Lewes, which lasted fifteen years, his expenses at each of his elections were limited to the supply of a hogshead of cyder.<sup>64</sup>

In the eventful reign of the Second Charles, little of the time of a country gentleman was spent in attendance in Parliament. The King troubled his faithful Commons as

<sup>61</sup> Collins' Bar.

<sup>62</sup> Hasted's Kent, vol. iii., p. 251, which contains the Rivers' pedigree.

<sup>63</sup> Vide pedigree in Dallaway's West Sussex, vol. ii., p. 265.

<sup>64</sup> Information received from the Rev. Sir G. C. Shiffner, Bart.

little as possible; and seldom after the beginning of his reign, unless he wanted money. The time of Colonel Bridger would, therefore, be chiefly spent at Coombe in the discharge of magisterial and social duties.

The severe laws passed against Separatists from the Church in the first Parliament of Charles the Second, created many informers, and imposed onerous and disagreeable duties on humane persons in the Commission of the Peace. In August, 1675,<sup>65</sup> Colonel Bridger fined several Quakers for holding meetings; he does not however come down to us as a magistrate who loved persecution, but rather on the contrary, as a humane gentleman who enforced the laws only from a sense of duty.

Some traces of Colonel Bridger's life at Coombe may be found in the journal of his brother-in-law, Timothy Burrell, Esq., of Ockenden House, Cuckfield.<sup>66</sup>

Mr. Burrell notes his frequent visits to Coombe in a manner agreeably illustrative of social life in England at that period:—"August 1, 1687. I spent in my journey to Coombe, 18s.; and I lost 8s. at cards there. Paid Harry Bridger the legacy given him by my father, £5. December: Spent at Lewes and Coombe, £1 13s. 0d. 1695: I had 8 bushels of wheat from Colonel Bridger, for which I am to pay him 4s. 6d. the bushel. It was dusty, musty, and short of measure; so that it was not eatable. Mem.: He sent me 5 bushels of malt, at 14s. the quarter, slack dried."

Many other quaint entries—allusive to the family at Coombe—occur in this interesting journal of Mr. Burrell, which every one will read with pleasure who has a taste for the history and habits of merry Old England. Col. Bridger died 1698, at the ripe age of 81, and was buried at Warminghamurst.

The Bridger family remained at Coombe little distinguished from other families of the same rank, and became connected, by marriages, with many names of note in the county. The first of Knightly rank was Sir John, who had the honour conferred upon him at the coronation of George

<sup>65</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. xvi., p. 86; a curious paper.

<sup>66</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. iii.: a very

entertaining and instructive paper, edited with admirable explanatory notes, by R. W. Blencowe, Esq.

the Third, 1761. The family terminated in an heiress, Mary, born 12th December, 1765, who carried the estate by marriage into the family of the Shiffners, of Pontrylas, Herefordshire.

Arms of Bridger—*Arg. a chevron engrailed between three crabs, gu.*

SHIFFNERS.—Henry Shiffner, Esq., married Mary, daughter and heiress of John Jackson, Esq., of Pontrylas, and of the Honourable Elizabeth Bellenden, his wife. Mr. Jackson died Governor of Bengal, 25th March, 1748.

Henry Shiffner, Esq., was M.P. for Minehead, and died 30th May, 1775, leaving George Shiffner, Esq., his heir.

George Shiffner, Esq., was born in 1763, and in 1790 married Mary, sole heiress of Sir John Bridger, Knight, of Coombe, on whose death he succeeded to the estate, *jure uxoris*. Sir George was created a Baronet, 16th December, 1818. He represented Lewes in four Parliaments, and died 3rd Feb., 1842, in the 80th year of his age. Sir George had a family of three sons and four daughters. The eldest son, John Bridger Shiffner, was in the 3rd Foot Guards, and served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula. He had obtained the rank of Captain, when he fell mortally wounded in repelling a sortie of the garrison at Bayonne, on the 14th April, 1814, at the early age of 25.

Sir Henry Shiffner, Bart., Admiral, R.N., succeeded his father in 1842. He was a county magistrate, and much esteemed in every relation of life. The philanthropic disposition of Sir Henry led him to take an active part in promoting the religious and temporal welfare of all around him. Among his other good deeds, not the least was his having, in conjunction with the present Sir George Croxton Shiffner, Bart., found the means of providing the parish of Hamsey with a new church in a convenient situation, when the old one became, from dilapidation, unfit for further use. Sir Henry married Emily, daughter of Thomas Brooke, of Churchminshall, Cheshire, and died without issue in 1858.

Sir Henry was succeeded by his brother, the late Rev. Sir George Shiffner, Bart., Vicar of Ampport, with Appleshaw, Hants, and Prebendary of Chichester, who married Eliza-

beth, daughter of the Rev. Croxton Johnson, of Wilmslow, Cheshire. On account of his clerical duties at Amport and Chichester, Sir George was seldom resident at Coombe; nor was his tenure of it of long duration. He died November, 1863, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, the Rev. Sir George Croxton Shiffner, Bart., the present respected Rector of Hamsey, who married Elizabeth, only child of John Greenhall, Esq. of Middleton Hall, Lancashire.

Among the articles of vertu at Coombe, there is one of an historical character, which deserves mention, viz., a ring, bearing miniatures of Charles II. and Queen Catherine. It will be recollected that the King embarked for France, at Shoreham, on the 14th October, 1651, in a ship commanded by Captain Nicholas Tettertel. The captain was rewarded after the Restoration, by a pension of £100 per annum for 99 years, which was paid for 50 years, or until 1710. Besides this, the King gave his faithful captain the ring already noticed, which has descended to Sir George Shiffner through the Bridger family. Susan, grand-daughter of Captain Tettertel, married Dr. Peter White, of Lewes, and their daughter, Mary, married John Bridger, of Coombe, Esq., whose grand-daughter, Mary, married the first Sir George Shiffner, Bart.

The execution of the miniatures does not say much for the state of the Art in the days of the Second Charles; but the likeness of the King is enamelled. Besides the rewards already mentioned, Captain Tettertel had an honourable addition to his arms of a *lion passant guardant or. on a chief azure*. His arms were a *ship in full sail; in base, a sea proper*. Captain Tettertel lived after the Restoration to distinguish himself as a loyal man and a magistrate. He is buried in the Parish Churchyard, Brighton, where his well-known tomb may be seen in good preservation, bearing the inscription which has so frequently been printed as to render its repetition needless.<sup>67</sup>

Arms of Shiffner—*Az. a bend sin. in chief two estoilles in like bend, or. in base the end and stock of an anchor, or. issuant from waves of the sea ppr.*

<sup>67</sup> Amongst others vide Erridge's Brighton, p. 104.

## ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY AND CHURCH NOTES.

We have seen from the extracts already given from Domesday-Book, that there was a Church in Hamsey Parish before the Conquest. Like most of the Saxon churches, it was probably built of wood. The church, which was doubtless erected on the decay or destruction of the one mentioned in Domesday-Book, is itself so far dilapidated as to be unfit for public worship, and is now only used as a cemetery chapel; the ancient churchyard being still the final earthly resting-place of the parishioners.

An elegant modern church has lately been built in the hamlet of Offham, chiefly by the exertions and munificence of the late Sir Henry and the present Rev. Sir George Croxton Shiffner, Baronets, the situation of which has been chosen with a view to the greater convenience of the parishioners, the population of the parish having long been located in this hamlet, half-a-mile south of the original church.

The venerable parish church, of which I propose to give an account, was doubtless dedicated to St. Peter, although this has been questioned, chiefly from an inscription on one of the bells. As in other instances, the dedication might have been renewed and altered when the present tower was built in the 15th century.

The living is rated in the King's books at £16 12s. 8½d. In the Inquisitiones Nonarum (15 Edward 3rd), the wheat is valued at 11 marks; fleeces, 10s.; lambs, 3s. 4d. The church was taxable at 20 marks. The rectory garden (curtilage), and croft enclosing the same, were worth 3s. 4d. per annum. There belonged to the church three virgates of arable land in glebe, worth 40s. per annum, and ten acres of meadow, worth 20s. per annum, or 2s. per acre. The tenth fine (a money payment due to the rector) was worth 10s. per annum; a columbarium belonging to the church, worth 10s. per annum. The offerings were worth 40s. per annum. Ten acres of pasturage and crops were worth 20s. per annum; pannage, 12s. per annum. The tenth portion, belonging to the Priory of Lewes, was worth 18s. 4d. per annum. In the



taxation of Pope Nicholas (A.D. 1291), Hamsey is rated at £13s. 6d. 8d.

The church is well situated on a piece of land gently rising from the surrounding country. The river Ouse flows around and near it; and with the help of a cutting or canal, insulates it from the adjacent landscape. The outline of the church is a nave and chancel, with a solid western tower well covered with ivy. From its richness of colour, it must attract the attention and please the taste of every one possessed of the least portion of artistic feeling, or sensibility to the charms of a rural landscape.

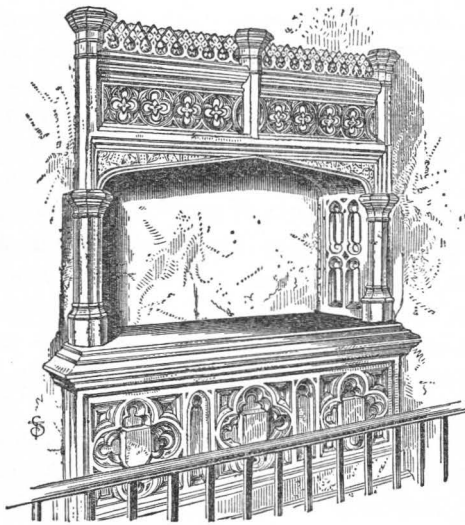
The church was, in all probability, built by the De Says, in the 13th century. The nave and chancel are of that date; and the letter S, reversed over the piscina, in the south wall of the chancel, is considered as a proof of this origin. The tower—a restoration or erection of the 15th century—is so well built of stone that it will stand for ages. The nave and chancel (of flint) are of the Early English character, and have not been injured by repairs. The east window is an insertion of about the period when the tower was built; in other respects, the church remains without alteration.

In the patent roll of 1396-7 (20 Rich. II.) we find a notice of sacrilege in this church, by William, the parson of the church of St. John-under-the-Castle, of Lewes, and other persons. They were charged with going by night into the parish of Hammys-say; and on the highway, at a place called Le Wyke, they took William Payn, of Baldesden, who was riding there, and robbed him of 10s. in silver. On the same night he (William, the parson) entered the close of John Pycombe, in Hammys, put a ladder to the window of the house and broke it, with the intention of stealing the goods, but fled on an outcry being raised by Pycombe's wife, and the arrival of the neighbours. He stole a chalice belonging to the parishioners, worth 30s., out of the church. He also entered the house of Henry Brigge, in the parish of St. Nicholas, Lewes, and stole a brass pot, sixteen tin vessels, three bushels of wheat-malt, and six bushels of barley-malt; and in a desert place, called Bobbelegh, and in his own manse, he held meetings with unknown persons to plan

robberies: for all of which, nevertheless, he obtained the king's pardon.

With the exception of a neat altar tomb, with a well finished canopy or arched recess over it, there is little of architectural interest within the church.

The chancel arch is a plain semi-circle; and to the south of it there is a narrow opening, also with a semi-circular head, which, at first sight, might be taken for a hagioscope, but which could not have been so used,—inasmuch as the host, when elevated, could not have been seen from the floor of the nave.



This, "The Founder's Tomb, or the De Say Tomb," has excited the curiosity of many antiquaries. Mr. Elliott, a lawyer and antiquary of the last century, writing to Sir William Burrell, the 30th March, 1777, has these remarks:—

"The space of the left wall, within the communion rails, is occupied by a very handsome raised monument, enriched with Gothic ornaments, of which I have procured a drawing, by Lambert, jr. It has been too often whitewashed, so as to impair the neatness of the carving. There is no inscription to denote the person to whom it was erected. The shields in

front are quite plain and smooth. I am inclined to think it was set up between the reigns of Henry 6th and Henry 8th, within which periods the profusion of Gothic ornaments were in the height of their reputation, and began to decline: a period too late probably for any of the family of De Say to be buried there, as they had been long ennobled, and by grants and alliances in other counties, which occasioned several changes in their places of abode. There have been other families of note in this parish, viz., Rivers”<sup>68</sup>

Mr. Elliott visited the tomb the 7th August, 1776.

The tomb itself may have been erected as early as the 14th century, at the close of which the De SAYS connection with the manor ceased. This outline of tomb may be found as early as the 13th and as late as the 16th century. The work of the canopy, however, is certainly (as Mr. Elliott conjectures) of the Tudor period. In the opinion of at least one able critic,<sup>69</sup> the canopy was erected more than one century after the tomb was completed. In the absence of date, arms, or inscription of any kind certainty cannot be attained; but from its position and tradition, which assign to it the name of “The De Say or Founder’s Tomb,” the probability is that it was erected to one of that family. Some difficulty, in coming to this conclusion, will be removed if it be admitted that the canopy, or upper part, is of a different date from the body of the tomb.

If, however, we enquire, to what other family than the Founder’s this interesting monument was erected, Mr. Elliott’s conjecture as to the Rivers family is certainly incorrect. They were not connected with Hamsey until the early part of the 17th century, James Rivers, first of them, having died, *vitâ patris*, 8th June, 1641.<sup>70</sup>

In the parish church of Selmeston, there is an altar tomb so exactly like the one at Hamsey that they could scarcely have been erected independently of each other. The one at Selmeston, as the inscription indicates, was put up in 1532, to the memory of “Dame Beatrice Braye, sometime the wife of Sir Edward Braye, and daughter of Ralph Shurley, of Wiston, and wife of Edward Elderton.”

<sup>68</sup> Burrell MSS., No. 5698.

<sup>69</sup> Edwin Nash, Esq., F.S.A.

<sup>70</sup> Hasted’s Kent: Rivers’ pedigree.

The next likely family to the Founder's is, I apprehend that of Lewknor. Edward Lewknor died seized of the manor of Hamsey, A.D. 1528.<sup>71</sup> Richard Lewknor, of Trotton, took possession of Selmeston, in right of his wife, shortly before 1546. Again, Edward Lewknor owned the advowson of Hamsey, and presented Thomas Helior, Clerk, 13th June, 1555<sup>72</sup> (2 Mary Tudor). Further, Thomas Lewknor, B.A., was presented to the Rectory of Hamsey by the Bishop of Chichester, *jure devoluto*, 21st March, 1563.

In the chancel of the Church of Kingston-by-Sea, near New Shoreham, there is an altar tomb, the body of which is a precise fac-simile of that at Hamsey; and it is equally without inscription or arms. It is known as "The Lewknor Tomb," temp. Henry 7th.<sup>73</sup>

These coincidences, and the fact that the Lewknors held the manor of Hamsey for about a century and a-half, may lead us to conjecture that the tomb at Hamsey was put up in memory of some member of that family: possibly to the one who was Groom Porter to Edward 6th, and who died in the Tower, 1556.<sup>74</sup>

Within the communion rail lie several of the Rivers family. One slab is inscribed: "Here lieth buried the body of Sir Thomas Rivers, Bart., who departed this life Dec. 8, 1657." On another slab is inscribed "C. R., May 2, 1655." [This is Charity, wife of James Rivers.] For James, buried Dec. 16, 1692, Nizell, Jan. 11, 1694, no inscription is visible.

On the east end, over the communion table, is a marble monument, with this inscription:—

H S E

Dep

Johannes Shore per XLVII annos

Hujus Ecclesie rectoris.

De quo plurima dicenda sint

Et multa dicta essent—

Ne vivus proceperat nil aliud

Marmoris inscribi

Præter

Ως δαλός εξεσπασμενος εκ πυρός. <sup>75</sup>

<sup>71</sup> Inq. p.m. at Lewes, 21 Jan., 37 Henry VIII.

<sup>72</sup> Pedigree of Lewknor, Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. iii.

<sup>73</sup> Cartwright's West Sussex, p. 64.

<sup>74</sup> Machin's Diary, p. 108. Strype's Ecc. Mem., vol. iii.

<sup>75</sup> The characters are not correctly formed on the slab, but the words meant are doubtless Zech. iii., v. 3. Vide Septuagint.

The Arms of Shore—*Ar.*, between a chevron, three leaves vert. Crest, a Stork regard: holding in its dexter claw a pebble on the Sea Shore.<sup>76</sup>

On the south wall of the chancel is a mural monument to the Rev. John Wenham, Rector, who died 12th August, 1773, aged 33.

*Arms*—*Party per pale, ar., and gu. on a chief az. a lion passant guardant ar.*

The following monuments commemorate the Bridger family:—

At the east end of the nave:

Dame Rebecca Bridger, wife of Sir John Bridger, Knt., of Coombe, and co-heiress of John Elliott, Esq., of Croydon, who died 25th Dec., 1803, aged 79.

Also, to Sir John Bridger, Knt., who died 15th Dec., 1816, aged 83.

The following monuments commemorate the Shiffner family:—

On the north wall of the chancel:

To the memory of Henry Shiffner, Esq., of Pontrylas, Herefordshire, M.P. for Minehead, who died 30th May, 1775.

Also, to Mary, his wife, daughter and co-heir of John Jackson, Esq., Governor of Bengal, 1747; and of Elizabeth Bellenden, his wife, who died 12th March, 1814, aged 78.

Also, of Thomas Shiffner, youngest son of the above Henry and Mary Shiffner, who died 28th Feb., 1800, aged 32.

Also, to Isabella Harriet Shiffner, relict of the above Thomas Shiffner, who died at Budleigh Salterton, May 22, 1845, aged 74. She was buried in the Parish Church of Budleigh Salterton, Devon.

On the south wall of the chancel:

To the memory of Sir George Shiffner, Bart., of Coombe, son of Henry Shiffner, Bart., of Coombe, son of Henry Shiffner, of Pontrylas, Herefordshire, who represented Lewes in four Parliaments. He died 3rd Feb., 1842, in the 80th year of his age.

Also, Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir John Bridger, Knt., of Coombe, who died 1st June, 1844, aged 79 years.

On the north wall of the chancel:

To the memory of Captain John Bridger Shiffner, of the 3rd Foot Guards, son of George and Mary Shiffner, of Coombe, who fell mortally wounded in repelling a sortie of the Garrison at Bayonne, April 14, 1814, at the early age of 25.

<sup>76</sup> Burr. MSS., 5698.

### On the north wall of the nave :

To the memory of Thomas Partington, Esq., who died 5th April, 1841, aged 80 ; and to Penelope Anna, his wife, who died 28th Dec., 1841, aged 83.

Also, to their youngest daughter, Henrietta, who died 11th April, 1849, aged 37.

### On the north wall of the nave :

To the memory of Sir John Hutton Cooper, Bart., of Walcot, Somersetshire, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Lieut.-Col. 2nd Regiment Somersetshire Militia, and M.P. in two Parliaments for Dartmouth. Born at Sleaford, Lincolnshire, Dec. 7, 1765 ; died at Brighton, 24th Dec., 1828.

Also, to Maria Charlotte, relict, and only daughter of Sir George Baker, Bart, M.D., F.R.S. She was born 7th March, 1774 ; died 7th Feb., 1842.

### On the north wall of the chancel :

Sacred to the memory of Frances, who died 13th Jan., 1826, aged 14 years ; also, of Elizabeth, who died 13th May, 1840, aged 30 years ;—daughters of Henry and Dorothy Guy, of Hamsey Place Farm, in this Parish.

Also, of the above-named Henry Guy, who died Sept. 16, 1845, aged 58 years.

### The Register begins 1583.

The annexed list of Incumbents<sup>77</sup> differs from those already published ; but it has been compiled from the Bishop's Registers, in the possession of H. W. Freeland, Esq., late M.P. for Chichester. Its accuracy may, therefore, be relied on. The blanks I have been unable to fill up.

The deprivation of the Rev. Samuel Norden, and nine other "preaching ministers," who were deprived by Archbishop Bancroft, at East Grinstead, in 1605, will not surprise those who are acquainted with the ecclesiastical events of that time. The Archbishop, it will be recollected, was distinguished at the Hampton Court Conference for his opposition to the Puritans ; and his Arch-Episcopate was rather remarkable for the vigour with which he enforced Church discipline. Forty-nine ministers were deprived by him in a short period of five years.<sup>78</sup>

The Rev. Edward Wood, who succeeded the deprived Rector Norden, has a name in the social history of the time. In the year 1620 (17 James I.), a voluntary contribution was made of arms, horses, and military accoutrements, to the Crown, by the clergy, on the requisition of the Bishop of the Diocese.<sup>79</sup>

<sup>77</sup> Kindly furnished by Mr. Stephen Parsons.

<sup>78</sup> Biog. Brit. Art, Bancroft.

<sup>79</sup> Burrell MS., 5702, fol. 147.

In the Roll of the several armouries and furniture, supplied by the clergy within the Archdeaconry of Lewes and Deanery of Malling, "set and appointed by the Right Rev. Father in God, George Lord Bishop of Chichester, 4th July, 1620," Mr. Edward Wood, "Parson of Hamsey," contributed a musket. Some of the clergy who held two benefices, sent a horse each; some a corslet; in other instances, where the livings were probably small, two or more would join to furnish a musket.

## LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

DATE OF ADMISSION.	INCUMBENT.	HOW VACANT.	PATRONS.
1478.	Thos. Banys	...	...
1505. April 4	Jas. Doddesley	death T. Banys	Edwd. Dudley, Armig.
1521. May 24	Jno. Rowlandson, cap.	d. J. Doddesley	{ Lady Ann Roos (hac vice).
... ..	Giles St. Barbe	...	...
1555. Jan 13	Thos Helior, cler.	res. G. St. Barbe	Edw. Lewkenor, Gent.
1557.	Ralph Jackson	...	{ The Crown, Pat., pt. 2, m. 6.
... ..	Chris. Gryne	...	...
1563. March 21	Thos. Lewkenor, A.B.	— Chris. Gryne	{ The Bishop (jure devoluto).
... ..	[Samuel] Norden	...	...
1605. Sept. 26	Edwd. Wood, S.T.P.	dep. Norden	{ (Norden, and nine other <i>Preaching Ministers</i> were deprived, at East Grinstead, 30 April, 1605, by the Archbishop, then engaged in his Metropolitan Visitation.)
... ..	John Liversidge	...	...
1674. Aug. 21	John Shore, A.M.	d. J. Liversidge	{ Geo. Rivers, Armig. Nisel Rivers, Armig. (On 1st July, 1681, he was instituted to the Rectory of Ore.)
1681. July 6	Michael Johnson	...	...
... ..	John Shore	...	...
1722. Oct. 8	John Fortrie, A.M.	d. John Shore	John Alford, Armig.
1752. Aug. 5	John Davis A.M.	d. John Fortrie	{ Jno. Wenham, of Beckenham, Kent, Esq.
1766. March 31	John Wenham, A.M.	d. John Davis	The same.
1773. Oct. 29	Henry Hemmington, cl.	d. John Wenham	{ Geo. Wenham Lewis, Westerham, Kent, Gent.
1784. Oct. 28	William Gwynne, A.M.	d. H. Hemmington	{ Sir John Bridger, Coombe Place, Sussex, Knt.
1818. June	George Shiffner, A.M.	d. W. Gwynne	{ Sir Geo. Shiffner, Bart.
1848. Dec.	{ George Croxton } { Shiffner, A.M. }	res. Geo. Shiffner	Ditto.

## VISIBLE INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF HAMSEY.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Jane Gertrude Philpott, who died Sept. 23, 1853, aged 79 years.

Sacred to the memory of Henry Pannett, who departed this life Feb. 7, 1864, aged 57 years. He was 33 years Clerk of this Parish.

In memory of John Pannett, son of John and Sarah Pannett, who departed this life Oct. 11, 1802, aged one year and three months.

In memory of William, son of John and Sarah Pannett, who was killed by the accidental falling in of an arch at the Offham Limekiln, under which he was at work, May 15, 1821, aged 27 years.

To the memory of Lucy Allen, who departed Sept. 11, 1857, aged 47 years.

In memory of Ann Daws, who died 17th May, 1861, aged 47 years.

In memory of William Phillips, who, for more than 50 years, was Clerk of this Parish. He died April 12, 1832, aged 90 years.

In memory of Mary Phillips, who died Feb. 9, 1798, aged 56 years.

In memory of Ann, wife of James Newnham, who died Sept. 1, 1794, aged 82 years.

In memory of Philadelphia Phillips, who died Feb. 7, 1831, aged 22 years.

In memory of William, son of Rebecca Allen, who died August 10, 1846, aged 13 months.

Here lie the remains of William Ade, late of this Parish. For above 40 years Coachman to Sir George Shiffner, Bart., who, in consideration of his faithful services, has caused this Stone to be erected as a tribute to his memory. He died Feb. 8, 1835, aged 68 years.

Sacred to the memory of Emma, daughter of Thomas and Ann Whitfield, who died 5th August, 1853, aged 27 years. Also, of Herbert, their youngest son, who died 11th Sept. 1862, aged 21 years.

In memory of William Stoneham, who died April 15, 1852, aged 63 years. Also, of Charlotte, his wife, who died 2nd June, 1833, aged 38 years. Also, of John, their son, who died in infancy.

In memory of Mary Reid, who died 20th Nov., 1809, aged 4 years.

In memory of Joseph Reid, who died Dec. 3, 1809, aged 7 years.

To the memory of Samuel Banks, who died April 5, 1775, aged 65 years.

In memory of Elizabeth, widow of the late John Waters, of Cooksbridge, who died 11th June, 1855, aged 62 years.

To the memory of Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James Lashmer, who died 1st July, 1854, aged 78 years. Also, the above James Lashmer, who died 8th April, 1855, aged 80.

In memory of Mr. Edward Warren, who died at Offham, Jan. 13, 1854, aged 52 years.

To the memory of Hannah, only daughter of William and Ann Aylwin, of Offington, in the Parish of Broadwater, who died at Offham, in this Parish, March 27, 1852, aged 16 years.

To the memory of James French, eldest son of James and Jemima Thomas, of this Parish; died 24th May, 1863, aged 14 years. Also, of Mary Ann, their eldest daughter; died June 2, 1863, aged 18 years. Also, of Henry, their second son; died June 2, 1863, aged 11 years. Also, of George James, their fourth son; died 24th June, 1863, aged 4 years.



In memory of Grace, wife of John Howell, who departed this life July 2, 1783, aged 27 years. Also, of the above-named John Howell, who departed this life 21st Oct., 1835, aged 81 years. Also, of Diana, his widow, who died 20th Feb., 1848, aged 78 years.

Sacred to the memory of William Linfield, who died 19th June, 1851, aged 81 years. Also, of Mary Linfield, who died 22nd Sept., 1851, aged 80 years. Also, of Francis Linfield, who died 1st June, 1859, aged 45 years.

In memory of George Langridge, who died 6th July, 1858, aged 83 years.

To the memory of William Caplin, who died 2nd Dec., 1849, in the 73rd year of his age. Also, of Lucy, his widow, who died 15th Dec., 1861, aged 84 years.

In memory of William Caplin, who died 14th May, 1845, aged 35 years.

To the memory of John Caplin, who died Nov. 19, 1840, aged 56 years.

In memory of Andrewett, son of Andrew and Elizabeth Best, who died May 28, 1821, aged 6 months. Also, of Elizabeth Emily, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Best, who died 23rd Feb., —, aged 2 years.

In memory of Andrew Best, late of this Parish, who died June 2, 1832, aged 39 years. Also, of Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Best, who died 12th March, 1835, aged 44 years.

In memory of Elizabeth Caplin, who died 7th Nov., 1817, aged 6 years. Also, of Mary Ann Caplin, who died 12th Nov., 1833, aged 17 years.

To the memory of Mary, daughter of William and Anstey Bristow, who died 23rd May, 1851, aged 1 year and 8 months.

In memory of John Jeffery, who died 28th May, 1833, aged 2 years. Also, of Sarah Jeffery, who died 30th June, 1839, aged 78 years.

In memory of Maria, daughter of Henry and Maria Aldrish, who died 2nd Feb., 1852, aged 6 years. Also, to the memory of James Aldrish, who died 7th Oct., 1825, aged 67 years. Also, Sarah, his widow, who died 5th Jan., 1859, aged 86 years.

In memory of Thomas Howell, eldest son of William and Jane Howell, who died 2nd August, 1765, in the 47th year of his age.

In memory of William Howell, who died 22nd Jan., 1722.

To the memory of Mary, widow of Thomas Tucker, who died 5th Jan., 1852, aged 86 years. Also, Henry Tucker, second son of Thomas and Mary Tucker, who died 18th August, 1842, aged 42 years.

In memory of Mary, daughter of John and Mary Farncombe, who died 31st March, 1761, aged 10 years 10 months. Also, of Nathaniel, their son, who died Dec. 27, aged 23 years.

To the memory of William Howell, Jun., late of this Parish, who died 20th March, 1837, aged 23 years.

In memory of Isaac Brown, who died 20th Dec., 1848, aged 77 years. Also, of Elizabeth, his wife, who died 29th July, 1861, aged 76 years.

To the memory of Mary, the beloved wife of Nathaniel Guy, who died 28th Oct., 1844, aged 54 years. Also, of Susanna, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Guy, who died 21st May, 1831, aged 9 years. Also, of the above Nathaniel Guy, who died 13th Oct., 1864, aged 63.

In memory of William Holvingdale, who died 1st Dec., 1843, aged 57 years. Also, of Susannah, wife of the above, who died 30th August, 1863, aged 81 years. Also, of Henry, their son, who died 9th Sept., 1831, aged 2 years.

In memory of Elizabeth, daughter of William and Susannah Holingdale, who died 24th March, 1850, aged 31 years. Also, of Frances, daughter of the above, who died 6th Dec., 1850, aged 30 years.

In memory of William Holingdale, who died 1796, aged 36 years. Also, of Elizabeth, his widow, who died 24th August, 1833, aged 73 years.

Here lieth the body of Mary, the wife of James Sicklemore, sen., who died 2nd Nov., 1726, aged 70 years.

In memory of Thomas Nettlebord, who died 26th Jan., 1829, aged 63 years.

In memory of Dinah, wife of John Roades, who died 17th Sept., 1849, aged 52 years.

To the memory of Mary Ann Swindles, who died 11th August, 1834, aged 75 years.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Tucker, who died 10th May, 1823, aged 58.

To the memory of Mary Ann, wife of Richard Trower, who died 8th Dec., 1862, aged 43 years. Also, of Frederick, their son, who died 1st Feb., 1861, aged 4 years. Also, of Henry, their son, who died 11th Sept., 1862, aged 8 years. And of Louisa, their daughter, who died 6th March, 1863, aged 18 years.

In memory of Harriet, wife of Henry Henty, who died 2nd Nov., 1853, aged 34 years. She was the mother of 8 children, 7 of whom lie buried here.

In memory of John Glazebrook, of this Parish, who died 31st August, 1810, aged 11 years.

Mary, wife of Richard Simmonds, was buried Jan. 12, 1720, aged 89 years. Also, their son, Edward, was buried 27th Jan., 1722; Thomas was buried 24th Jan. 1723; both aged ——— months.

Sacred to the memory of Herbert Walker, who died 19th August, 1859, aged 29 years.

Sacred to the memory of Maria, wife of Henry Walker, who died 26th April, 1862, aged 38 years.

In memory of Mary, wife of Thomas Smallfield, who died 13th May, 1855, aged 27 years. Also, the body of Ann, wife of Thomas King, who died 31st Jan., 1724, aged 74 years. Also, the body of Thomas King, who died 5th Feb., 1715, in the 64th year of his age.

In memory of William Walker, who was caught in the machinery of a Mill, and was killed in an instant, on the 9th Feb., 1842, aged 44 years.

In this Vault lieth all that is mortal of Susanna, wife of Samuel Ellis, Yeoman, who departed this life 6th May, 1805, in the 60th year of her age.

Mrs. Sarah Moore, wife of James Moore, late of the Cliffe, Lewes died 7th Oct., 1821, aged 71 years.

In this Vault lieth all that is mortal of Samuel Ellis, Yeoman, of this Parish, who died 2nd Nov., 1810, in the 79th year of his age.

In memory of Samuel Moore Ellis, son of Thomas and Susannah Ellis, who died 11th Jan., 1806, aged 2 years and 3 months.

In concluding this Account of Hamsey, I beg to acknowledge the frequent and most useful communications of Wm. Durrant Cooper, Esq., F.S.A., and those also of the Rev. Sir George Croxton Shiffner, Bart., Rector of the Parish.

EARLY PRESENTATIONS  
TO  
SUSSEX INCUMBENCIES.

BY THE  
REV. MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.,  
PRECENTOR OF CHICHESTER.

THE following extracts, from the collections of Dr. Hutton in the British Museum, will, I trust, prove acceptable to the incumbents of the parishes named in them.<sup>1</sup> Many of the names will be illustrated in my List of Prebendaries of Chichester.

- GLYND.—John de Sprotley, 14 March, 2 Rich. II., *MS. Harl.* 6961, fo. 9.  
 HORSHAM (Ch. St. Leonard's).—William de Langton.  
     "                    "                    Thomas de Beckyngham, Preb. of Salisbury,  
   fo. 51., 30 March, 4 Rich II., *Ibid* 20b.  
 YAPTON.—Thomas Norton, changed with R. St. Michael's, Wilton.  
     "                    Isham Wengreve, *Ibid*.  
 FISSHEBORN.—John Bracklesham, *Ibid*, fo. 21b. Vac. Abb. de Sagio.  
 DYCHENYNG.—John de Chytterne, changed with Prebendary of Chichester, etc.,  
     "                    William Brompton, 28 Oct., 6 Rich. II., R. Newchurch, I. of W.,  
   fo. 29b.  
 CHICHESTER (St. Mary's Hosp.).—Alan de Leverton, 9 Rich. II.  
 COMPTON.—Walter Forey.  
     "                    Jo. Curdray, Archd. of Lewes, 8 May, 12 Rich. II., fo. 67.  
 TERRYNG.—Robert Hallum, Preb. of Chichester.  
     "                    William Fulbaun, Preb. of Carcuby, I. of Anglesea, 17 Rich. II., fo.  
   99.  
 OLD SHOREHAM.—Thomas de Brantyngham, Clerk, 4 March, 27 Edw. I., *MS.*  
 6960, fo. 10.  
 ST. LEONARD'S DE IHAM. (Juxta Winchelsea).—Osbert Toy, Chaplain, 2 Hen. V.,  
*MS. Harl.* 6963, fo. 65b.  
 WINCHELSEA (St. Giles).—Roger de Letford, 55 H. III., Feb. 12, *MS. Harl.* 6958,  
   fo. 21.  
     "                    "                    Thomas Merton, 8 Hen. IV., 29 May, 6962, fo. 47.

<sup>1</sup> The Patent Rolls contain many entries of livings, which it is proposed to print of Crown presentations and of exchanges in the next volume of our Collections.

- WINCHELSEA.—(St. Thomas).—Mag. Adam de Amundesham, 5 Edw. 1, March 1, *Ibid*, fo. 33.
- ” ” John de Scarle, changed with R. Kynardeston, Nov. 18.
- ” ” Robert Vyllers, Preb. of Lanchester, 30 Edw. III. 8 Nov., *Ibid* 6959, fo. 31.
- ” ” Richard Gryffyn, changed with Peter de Dene, R. of Wodeaton, 41 Edw. III., P. *Ib.* 6960, fo. 80.
- LA RYE.—William de Clifford, 51 H. III., June 30, *Ib.* 6958, fo. 12.
- ” Adam de Lymburg, 2 Edw. II., p. 1, March 16, *Ib.* 996. He was R. of Fisby (fo. 103), Preb. of Stafford (108b), R. of Berkeswell, fo. 117.
- ” Richard de Immere, 5 Edw. II, p. 2, *Ib.* 108. (or De Mere on res. of Lymburg, pat., 7 Edw. I).
- ” The patent rolls have these additions to Rye :
- ” John de Croft, vice Thomas de Lichfield, whose appointment made, while the King was in the hands of Simon de Montford, was annulled. Pat., 49, Hen. III.
- ” Nicholas de Sproughton, res.
- ” William de Doumeneye, *Ib.*, 26 Edw. I.
- ” John de Harewe, *Ib.*, 10 Edw. II., res.
- ” Nicholas de Useflete, *Ib.*, 18 Edw. II., pt. 1.
- ” John Harris, exchanged with
- ” Henry de Kendale, parson of the church of Whilington, in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, *Ib.*, 6 Edw. III : he exchanged with
- ” William Outy, *Ib.*, 15 Edw. III.
- ” John de Salesbury, parson of Warneford, dioc., Winton, *Ib.*, 19 Edw. III.
- ” Thomas de Holborne, res :
- ” Peter Grevet, *Ib.*, 24, Edw. III., he exchanged with
- ” John de Kenyngton, parson of the Church of Westmeon, *Ib.*, 28 Edw. III., and he again with
- ” Robert de Garwynton, parson of Snodland, Kent, *Ib.*, 29 Edw. III. [For other Vicars, see *Suss. Arch. Coll.* : xiii., p. 270.]
- ” (St. Barthol. Hosp.)—Thomas Chace, 13 Dec., 8 Hen. V., 6963, fo. 79.
- GRENESTEDE.—Robert de Derby, 25 Edw. III., 6959, fo. 157, Vac. Prior de Lewes.
- ” Simon de Breden, 3 Oct., 25 Edw. III., fo. 165.
- ROTHERFIELD.—Mag. William de Wymundham, 10 Feb., 47 Edw. III., *MS. Harl.* 6960, fo. 117, b.
- PLUMPTON.—John de Campan, (1346), changed with
- ” John Arblaster, R. of Shoebury, 18 July, 19 Edw. III., *MS. Harl.* 6959, fo. 109b. [6 Kal. Feb. 1337, Newcourt II. 528.]
- PAGEHAM.—Mag. Simon de Islip, 15 April, 23 Edw. III., *MS., Harl.* 6959, fo. 132b.
- ” John de Denton, 45 Edw. III., 6960, fo. 111.
- PETWORTH.—William Aslacke, 3 Jan., 1 Hen., V., 6963, fo. 64.
- HASTINGS (St. Leonards).—Stephen de Bolton, changed with
- ” ” Thomas Maunsell, R. of Aungre ad Castrum, 17 June, 25 Edw. III., *MS.*, 6960, fo. 159b. R. Chipping Ongar, Newcourt I., 450, who changed with
- ” ” William de Lyneford, R. St. Mary's Chekenhale [Chegnal Newcourt II., 137], 3 Oct., 25 Edw. III., fo. 163b.

- HASTINGS (St. Leonards).—Thomas de Hampton, changed with  
 " " Robert de Fenny Compton, Chantry Pt. of Wappenham, 14 Aug., 18 Edw. III., Vac. Abb. St. Kath. juxta Rotom: 6957, *fo.* 97b.
- " (All Saints).—John Heryng, Chaplain, 8 Dec., 49 Edw. III., Vac. Abb. de Fiscampo, *MS.* 6960, *fo.* 126b.
- " " John Couper, Cler. Regis, 11 Dec., 5 Hen. V., 6962, *fo.* 72.
- " " Robert Kirkham, Dean of St. Stephen's, Westm., Preb. of St. Paul's, 1448, Beverley, 1 Edw. IV., *MS.* 6963, *fo.* 60b. Newcourt Repert I. 121:—R. of Grinstead, 1439. Chigwell: St. Mary Woolchurch, 1441: Fordham, 1450: Hanas. St. Dunstan-in-the-East, 1456: Master of the Rolls, 1461: Prec. of Salisbury, 1467. Lord Keeper, 1467.<sup>2</sup>
- " " John Fawkes, Clerk of Parliament, Preb. of Chichester, Dean of Hastings: Windsor: Preb. of Lincoln. 15 Hen. V., 21b.
- " " John Morton, Chancellor of Chichester, *Ibid.*, *fo.* 27.
- BRIGHTLING.—Oberius Bochart, 1 Edw. I., *MS. Harl.*, 6958, *fo.* 25; Prebendary of Hastings, *fo.* 25b.
- CROWHURST.—William de Dovor, 2 Edw. I., *MS. Harl.*, *fo.* 28b, 6958, Preb. of Hastings, *fo.* 59b, R. of Langele, *fo.* 28b.
- NORTHSTOKE.—Roger Fitz-Alan.  
 " Walter de Augen, Clerk, 3 May, 3 Edw. I., *Ibid.*, *fo.* 30a. Rex dedit licentiam Ric. Com. Arundel quod ipse advocacionem Eccl. de Northstoke dare posset Priori et Conv. de Tertington, 25 Apr., 11 Edw. III., *MS.* 6959, *fo.* 57.
- WESTEMESTON.—Adam de Bavent.  
 " Walter de Bedewind, 28 Edw. I., *Ibid.*, *fo.* 78b.
- MECHYNG.—John de Waltham, Clerk, 15 July, 19 Edw. II., *Ibid.*, *fo.* 150.
- WITHYHAMME.—Laurence Jordan de Wyndsore, changed with  
 " Mag. Henry de London, July 16, 12 Edw. III., Vac. Prior de Morteyn, *MS. Harl.*, 6959, *fo.* 67.
- SELLESEYE.—John de Hale, Clerk, 26 Dec., 18 Edw. III., *Ib.* 100, b.  
 " William Gaunsted, 8 Aug., 8 Hen. V., 6963, *fo.* 78.
- IDEN.—John de Kendale, 23 Edw. III., *Ib.* 142b.
- HERTFELDE.—William Mugge, Chaplain, 18 Edw. III., 29 Oct., Vac. Abbat. Gresten, *MS., Harl.* 6959, *fo.* 100.
- " John de Saxton, Chaplain, 23 Edw. III., 3 Aug., Vac. Abbat. de Sayco, *fo.* 140b.
- " John de Sparkeden, Chaplain, *Ibid.*, Vac. Abbat. de Grestono, *Ibid.*
- " Richard de Ravensore, Clerk, 27 Edw. III., 6 Oct., Vac. Abbat. Wylmynton, *Ib.* 6960, *fo.* 14b. He was R. of Waltham; Preb. St. Stephen's, Westm., *fo.* 79; Provost of Beverley, *fo.* 44, 69b; Archdeacon of Norfolk, *fo.* 39; Receiver of Land-Rents to the Queen, *fo.* 44b; Preb. and Archdeacon of Lincoln, 1368; d. 1386. [Willis' Lincoln, 101.]
- " Salomon Haywode, changed with  
 " William Aston, Preb. of Hastings, 16 Rich. II., *Ib.*, 6961, *fo.* 97.  
 " Thomas Wysbeche, Preb. of St. Paul's, 21 Rich. II., 4 Nov., 1 Hen. IV., 6962, *fo.* 4.  
 " John Spicer, V. of Westgrenestede, changed with  
 " Albert de Pragá, 43 Edw. III., Vac. Abbat de Gastico, *Ib.* 6960, *fo.* 91b.

<sup>2</sup> See Foss' Judges, vol. iv., p. 434.

- WARBLETON.—Adam de Lymberg, changed with  
 „ Walter de Attehall, V. of Arundel, Feb. 14, 27 Edw. III., *MS. Harl.* 6960, *fo.* 16b.  
 „ Mag. John de Carren, 14 Aug., 49 Edw. III., *fo.* 12b.  
 „ John de Bernard Castell, 24 Sept., 49 Edw. III., *fo.* 127.  
 „ Richard Hals, Clerk, 23 Rich. II., *ib.* 6961, *fo.* 131b.
- ALDINGBOURNE.—William de Retford, changed with R. of Greinsted,  
 „ Henry de Plumsted, V. of Aldingbourne, 26 Oct., 44 Edw. III., *MS.* 6960, *fo.* 105. Bp. Gilbert gave the Advowson of Aleburn to the Dean and Chapter. Conf. 23 Edw. I., 6958, *fo.* 67b.
- EAST LAVANT.—Henry Harburgh, Preb. of Salisbury; Wells; Warden St. John's Hosp., Dorchester; 1 Hen. IV., *MS. Harl.* 6962, *fo.* 4.  
 „ „ (Jurisd. Cantuar).—Roger Whytinton, Chaplain, 19 Nov., 42 Edw. III., *MS. Harl.* 6960, *fo.* 86. *Dicentia concessa Edwardo de Sco. Joanne quod ipse advocacionem ecclesie de Medelevente que est tuxa Electum solidorum per annum ut dicitur, dare posset Priori et Conventui de Shulbred appropriandam.* 3 Jul. 28 Edw. III. P. 11, 6957, *fo.* 20a.
- FYNDON.—Gilbert de Freynsh, changed with R. of Rayle, [26 Sept. 1353, Newcourt II., 483.]  
 „ Nicholas de Korton, R. of Fyndon, 27 June, 1354, 28 Edw. III., *MS.* 6960, *fo.* 18b.
- LOVEMINSTRE.—John Fogheler, Chaplain, 22 Jan., 32 Edw. III., Vac. Prior de Loveminstre, *fo.* 37a.
- BEXLE.—Henry Torkard, R. West Grymstead, changed with  
 „ William de Retford, V. of Bexle, 41 Edw. III., *fo.* 80b.
- BREDE.—William de Bolton, changed with R. of Brede.  
 „ Lambert de Trykyngham, R. of Ribchester, 16 Feb., 51 Edw. III., *fo.* 139. The latter changed with  
 „ Edward de Byngham, R. of Plumptre, 5 May, 1 Rich. II., *MS.* 6961, *fo.* 4b.
- ARUNDEL (St. George's-in-the-Castle).—Robert de Natsend, Chaplain, 18 Feb., 3 Edw. I., *MS. Harl.* 6958, *fo.* 29b.
- ARUNDEL.<sup>3</sup>—Walter Fletterwyk, changed with V. of Arundel.  
 „ Richard Bernard, R. of St. George's, Eastcheap, (not known to Newcourt,) 6th July, 24 Edw. III., 6959, *fo.* 151.
- CHICHESTER (St. Peter the Great).—John Yongwyne, Clerk, 20 Aug., 18 Edw. II., 6958, *fo.* 145.
- PORTSLADE.—Henry Tone, changed with R. of Leveland.  
 „ John Devonshire, R. of Portslade, Nov. 25, 8 Hen. V., 6963, *fo.* 78b.
- TULLYNGTON.—W. de Sponere, changed with R. of Sullatyn, (unknown to Edwards) St. Asaph I. 415.  
 „ Richard Pym, R. of Tullyngton, 1 Henry V., 6962, *fo.* 61b.

I hope to continue the Series from the Registers of Bishops Rede, Pratey, Storey, and Sherborne, on a future occasion.

<sup>3</sup> These are not noticed in Tierney's Arundel, p. 658.

# GREATHAM HOUSE.

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BY THE REV. EDWARD TURNER.

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IN the preceding volume I ventured to call the attention of the members of our Society to the ancient manorial residences of Sussex, now reduced to farm-houses; hoping it might be the means of inducing some of them to take up this interesting branch of Archæology, and to apply it to any houses of this kind there might happen to be in their own immediate neighbourhood; and few parishes are there in the county which will not furnish such a subject. I regret, however, to be obliged to add that it has not been attended as yet with any success.

I shall, therefore, proceed to point out the claims which Greatham House, another of this class of residence, has to their notice; and I am the more anxious to do so, because of late years it has been deprived of much of its archæological character. To add to its comfort as a residence it has been so altered, both externally and internally, that these claims are in danger of being lost sight of by all, except the experienced antiquary, whose practised eye will not fail to discover, in spite of sash windows, and an outside display of Roman cement, something in, and about it, to convince him, that it is not what the so-called improver would fain wish it to be considered, a modern residence; and upon an examination of its structure he will find his suspicions fully confirmed. Its substantial stone walls and massive roof will lead him to recognize in it the remains of an old mansion, for it is a part only of the original house, converted into a residence for the occupiers of the farm. Of these, three generations of one family held it from the time it ceased to be the residence of the proprietors, until about the year 1850, a

period of rather more than a century and a quarter; and it was to make it accord with the taste of the second of these tenants that it was covered with compôt, and in other respects sadly modernized.

To such as may not be acquainted with the locality of this house, I will here mention that it is situated, as the name implies, in Greatham, a small parish about eight miles to the north of Arundel, and consolidated as an ecclesiastical benefice with Wiggonholt. Its stone bridge over the river Arun is of considerable antiquity, having been built by Sir Henry Tregoz, who was Lord of the Manor of Greatham in the reign of Edward II. As this substantial bridge was, at the period of its erection, and for many years after, the principal means of crossing this river, then much wider than it is now, strong, but ineffectual, efforts were made during the commonwealth to destroy it by the forces under the command of Sir William Waller, while on their march to the siege of Arundel Castle; of which the southern side still bears ample testimony. And in digging out the foundation trenches for an extension of this bridge, in the year 1827, several cannon balls were found, which had doubtless been fired at it upon that occasion.

Greatham House, then, is very near to this bridge. It stands upon the summit of a precipitous bank, rising abruptly above the valley of the Arun, which flows immediately below it. Opposite to it, on the west side of this fertile and beautiful valley, which here is but of small breadth, and standing on a somewhat similar bank, are the remains of the Priory of Hardham. The two are at no great distance from each other. The present house appears to be about half of the original residence. Its rooms are spacious and well proportioned. One of the parlours was probably the entrance-hall; and the other has, within my memory, been made out of the unusually large old kitchen. The principal chimney of the house is also of large dimensions. The parish Church stands close to the house, and is a small and plain structure. Like many other of the little Churches in Western Sussex its architectural features are of the humblest order. For many years the house and church were embosomed in fine old elm trees, which, as they went to decay, were cut down; so that with the exception of a few aged poplars, they are now quite open and exposed to



view. Over what was the original entrance doorway in the south front, when the house was in a perfect state, is a shield with the following armorial bearings:—*Party per fess, argent and Sable, a pale counterchanged, and three bears, salient, two and one, also counterchanged, muzzled, and chained.* The crest is *a demi-bear, muzzled and chained*, as in the arms. Besides this shield there are the initial letters and date, R. 1672. M. From these, then, we learn that the house, which, as we shall presently see, stands upon the site of a much older one, was the residence of the Milles, a family which held a high position, and were of considerable antiquity in the Western Division of the County, and a late member of which took down and rebuilt the much more ancient edifice at the period here stated. In deeds of an early date we find this family called *atte Mulne* and *atte Milne*. John, the son of Geoffrey *atte Mulne*, was Lord of Greatham, as early as the 39th of Edward III. (1366); and he was probably the first possessor of the manor of this family. His son, Robert *atte Mulne*, the next possessor, is described as of Guildford, in Surrey, and was Sheriff for the two Counties of Surrey and Sussex the 13th of Richard II. (1380). He died in 1390, without issue; and the Greatham Manor passed to his only brother Richard; whose son, John *atte Mulle*, for the N was now dropped, was living at Pulborough the 8th of Henry V. (1421); and in the 12th (1434) and 26th (1448) of Henry VI., his son, Robert *atte Mulle*, enfeoffed lands in Greatham and Pulborough. This Robert is mentioned in the Subsidy Roll of the 13th of Henry IV. (1411-12), as having lands in Greatham, valued at £6 13s. 4d.; in Pulborough, valued at £5 6s. 8d.; in Mundham, valued at £10; and in Kirdford, valued at £2. Richard *at Mulle*, or *atte Mille*—for we now find the name written both ways—the son of this Robert, is the first of the family described as “of Greatham;” which plainly shows that the family must have had a residence here previous to the erection of the house, of which the present formed a part. He was living at Greatham the 19th of Edward IV. (1480), and died there in 1504. He was Lord of the Manor of Puborough as well. After his decease, in 1554, his descendants, for seven generations, continued to reside at Greatham. The R. Mille that built the house was

probably Richard, the second son of Thomas Mille. His eldest son William, dying in 1688 without issue, the Greatham estate passed to this Richard, who, dying unmarried, in 1677, it next went to Thomas's third son, Ralph, whose eldest son William, by the death of his only son Ralph in his father's life time, was the last male heir of the family. He died in 1729, leaving four daughters co-heiresses, who, under the power of an Act of Parliament obtained to enable them to do so, sold the landed estate in 1737, to Sir Hutchins Williams, in whose descendants it is now vested; and the advowson of Wiggonholt and Greatham to William Turner, Esq., of Oldland, in Keymer.

During the commonwealth the Mille family were staunch adherents to the cause of Charles I. In 1643; Thomas Mille, of Greatham, was a Major in the Royalist army; and was one of those who surrendered themselves with Arundel Castle, to Sir William Waller; and who, three years after this, paid a fine of £216 to obtain his pardon for being found in arms against the Parliament.

In 1623 and 1625, William Mille, of Greatham, was member of Parliament for Arundel.

The burial place of this family was a small sepulchral Chapel, which stood for three centuries, or more, on the south west side of Pulborough Churchyard. In it were many slabs, inlaid with brass, which had been placed to the memory of some of its members. When it was taken down about a century ago, two of these slabs, one to the memory of Edmund Mille, gentleman, who died in 1452, and Matilda, his wife, the date of whose death is broken away, and the other to that of Richard, their son and heir, who died in 1478, were removed into the chancel of the Church, where they now remain.

The place of residence of the Pulborough branch of the Mille family was called Mille Place. Not a vestige of it now remains. Even the knowledge of its exact site has passed away. It was probably somewhere in the manor of Nutbourne, of which, according to a record in the Chapter House, Westminster, Richard atte Milne was tenant in the 19th of Edward III. (1346); in another deed his son John is described as of Noteborne-Pulborough; in the 13th of Henry VI.

(1452), Edmund atte Milne possessed half this manor; and Ray, in his MS. survey of Sussex Manors, p. 62, under the date of the 44th of Elizabeth (1604), describes the Manor of Nutbourne as consisting of Mille Place, South Heath, and North Heath. As Domesday notices two mills in this manor, from one of these the name was doubtless originally derived. Mille Place is represented as in Nutbourne-Pulborough, from the circumstance of the manor being partly in Pulborough, and partly in West Chiltington.

The Mille family were connected by marriage with the Lewknors, the Apsleys, the Challenors, the Bowyers, the Eversfields, the Monks, the Gorings, and the Pellatts; as well as with some other of the leading families of the county.

From John, the second son of Richard Mille, who possessed the manor of Greatham, and resided upon it, in 1570, the Milles of Camois Court in Trotton, who were created Baronets in 1619, were descended.

The following incidental notices of members of this family have been collected from various sources:—

Thomas atte Mille was one of the Jurors in the Nonæ Return for Washington (1342).

Edmunde Mille, of Pulborough, with two others, settled on Richard Hayne, *alias* Grasyer, of Chichester, and his wife, three messuages, five cottages, two shops, and twelve acres of arable, and two of meadow land, in Horsham and Roughway, now called Roughey.

John Mille was Rector of Nuthurst, in 1665; of Pulborough, 1669; and of West Grinstead, in 1672. To the Rectory of West Grinstead he was presented by Ralph Mille, of Greatham, Thomas Beard, of Hurstpierpoint, and Thomas Pellatt, of Lewes.

Mary, widow of this Ralph Mille, presented Jasper Oldham to the living of Thakeham, in 1697; and William Mille, the Rev. Edward Stuart, to that of Wiggonholt and Greatham, in 1708, which preferment he held for the unusually long period of seventy years.

Attached to the manor of Greatham was the right of keeping swans upon the High Stream. Every heir of the Mille family, upon coming into possession of the estate paid 6s. 8d. to the Water Bailiff, for renewing the family swan-mark.

In the year 1843 an interesting discovery was made by a labourer, while engaged in digging on the sloping bank on which I have said this house stands. At a depth of about three feet and a half from the surface, and nearly midway between the house and the river, he came down to two earthenware vases or bottles, standing very close to each other, and in an upright position; plainly indicating that they had been placed where they were found intentionally, and for some particular end or purpose. Each vase or bottle was filled with a liquid of a yellowish-brown colour, but tasteless, probably from age; and each was secured at the mouth by a stopper of the same material as the bottle itself. They are both of them glazed of a dark-green colour, and, though elegant in shape, they are of very rude workmanship. Their height is about sixteen inches.

The late Mr. Martin, of Pulborough, who analyzed the liquid found in the Greatham bottles, pronounced it to be metheglin.

Vessels of a similar kind and figure have been occasionally found in other parts of the kingdom. A short time previous to the discovery of these at Greatham, a vase or bottle much resembling them was dug up in a corresponding position in Lincolnshire; and from the peculiar mode of its ornamentation, but more particularly from the circumstance of its having a floriated-cross upon it (the Greatham bottles had precisely the same), corresponding in a singular manner with the cross to be observed on some Anglo-Saxon coins, and in the decorative parts of Churches of the same period, they have been erroneously supposed to be of Anglo-Saxon date and manufacture.

It is to be lamented that so great a difficulty has heretofore attended all the attempts that have been made to fix the precise date of ancient British fictilia; of which some interesting specimens have been brought to light at Hastings, Seaford, and Lewes, and figured in different volumes of our Archæological Collections. It appears from the circumstances noted in the description of the very curious specimen found at Lewes, given in the Archæological Journal (a very similar vessel having been since found at Seaford), that there is no evidence of any fictilia of an ornamental character being fabricated

by the Saxons, or introduced into this country by the Normans. Still their manufacture is of decided antiquity in England; mention being made of articles of this kind fabricated for domestic use in some of its earliest historical records. The date then to be assigned to the Greatham and Lincolnshire vases or bottles, is probably not more remote than the fifteenth century.

Bottles somewhat resembling these are still used, Sir Walter Scott tells us, in the south of Scotland, and are called "Greybeards."

The Greatham bottles were exhibited at the annual meeting of our Society, held at Arundel in the summer of 1849.

## PRODUCE OF AND SUPPLIES FROM SUSSEX.

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BY WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A.

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ANXIOUS as we may be to know more of the places around us, and of the persons who, in days long past, peopled our towns and villages, we have in such researches but the dry skeleton of history. If we can learn more of the social condition and modes of life of our ancestors, we shall help towards putting live flesh upon dry bones. Nor are the materials for the latter enquiry less abundant than for the former. Ponderous-looking records and long-unfolded rolls are not inviting subjects for examination; yet they afford us ample evidence of what was the early state of our county. Time and diligence only are needed to extract the most valuable items from the general mass.

With the view of showing what produce the county afforded, and how men lived, I have selected from the MS. collections of a friend (who is also a member of our Society) entries which will not be wanting in interest to our readers.

Here we shall find some account of the timber and the corn; of the deer, pheasants, partridges, hares, and rabbits; of the peacocks, chickens, and eggs; of the "good" sea fish, with "congers"<sup>1</sup> amongst them, and fresh fish of good money value; and notices of serious affrays, to which the keeping of deer and game gave rise.

There has been great doubt as to the time when pheasants were introduced into this country; and an early mention is made of them in 1299 (temp. Edward I.), when the price of each was fourpence: we now know that they were breeding in Sussex fifty years earlier—1245: although, in pro-

<sup>1</sup> Conger soup is still a favourite dish in Guernsey.

portion to partridges, they were a scarce bird.<sup>2</sup> They seem to have been general in the parks throughout the county in the reign of Edward III.

Nor do the records fail us in mention of military equipments. The horse-shoes, provided from the first-class iron of Roughey, and the well-sharpened arrows of the same district (Horsham), stood the English horsemen and archers in good stead in Scotland and Normandy.

We shall also find some slight additional notices of hunting in our chaces and woods.

The TIMBER of Sussex was plentifully used in public works, as well without as within the county.

On 20th March (9th John), 1208, timber was given out of the Wood of the Bishopric, for the repair of the King's Castle of Chichester; and on 6th April, other timber for a like purpose, wherever the Sheriff could find it without the Broyls.

Edward II. cut down 619 oaks in Ashburnham Woods, whilst the estates of John de Ashburnham were in the King's hands by reason of the quarrel with the Duke of Lancaster, which were sent to Dover,<sup>3</sup> for the works of the Castle there; and 60 more oaks, which were sent to the works at Pevensey Castle.

The Sheriff had to deliver, in 1337, to the Constable of the Tower of London, the two large oaks in the Forest of Worth, which John de Warren gave the King for the beams of a certain great engine in the Tower.<sup>4</sup>

The Prior of Wilmington had license, in 1351, to cut and sell trees in his Wood at Wilmington, to the value of £20, to pay his farm to the Crown.<sup>5</sup>

John Earl of Richmond, in 1358, had timber sent from Sussex to build a bridge at Boston,<sup>6</sup> at the same time that he was repairing his manor of Crowhurst.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>2</sup> In the "Forme of cury," which is ascribed to the chief master cook of Rich. II., circa. 1381, there is a receipt for boiling !! pheasants and partridges.

<sup>3</sup> Fourteen of the Dover oaks were worth 20s. each; 105 were worth 10s. each; and 500 worth only 2s. each. The 60 oaks for Pevensey were worth only 6s. 8d. each. In 1329 Edw. III. paid to

John de Ashburnham £136 10s., the value. Pat., 3 Edw. III.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Cl., 11 Edw. III.

<sup>5</sup> Pat., 25 Edw. III.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid, 32 Edw. III.

<sup>7</sup> See Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. vii., p. 44, for an account of the remains of this manor house.

The fortifications of Rye were restored by aid of the oaks of Crowhurst and the Trees of Brede.

HORSE-SHOES and NAILS were the common manufacture of the county. In 1253 the Sheriff was ordered to have 12,000 nails, for laths and shingles, sent to Freemantel,<sup>8</sup> to be used for the roof of the hall; and in the next year he had to furnish 30,000 horse-shoes and 60,000 nails for the Queen.

The supply of 3,000 horse-shoes and 29,000 nails, in 1319-20, for the expedition against the Scots, has been noted by Mr. M. A. Lower.<sup>9</sup>

In the first year of the reign of Edward III. (1327), the Sheriff was allowed, in his account, the following amounts:<sup>10</sup> £43 6s. 8d., for the purchase of 200 quarters of wheat; £4 3s. 4d., for 1,000 horse-shoes; 2s. 1d., for measuring the wheat; 3s., for the carriage of the horse-shoes from Le Rogheye, near Horsham, where they were made, to Shoreham; 4s. 8d., for the purchase of 14 barrels to put these horse-shoes, and 3,000 others, and 80,000 nails in; 4d., for wooden hoops for the barrels; 2d., for iron nails to strengthen the bottoms of the barrels; 7d., for the wages of a workman cleaning and hooping the barrels; 14d., for the portorage of them to the ship; 100s., for freight from Shoreham to Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and 10s., for the wages of a clerk to take care of them on board ship.

ARROWS, also, were made near Horsham,<sup>11</sup> in 1338, when the Sheriff was allowed £14 10s. 4d. for the purchase of 6,000 arrows (240 sheaves at 14d. a sheaf, each sheaf containing 25 arrows) of good dry wood, with heads well sharpened, called "Dogebil," and for a cask to put them in, and for the carriage from Horsham to the Tower of London.

These were for use in the cross-bows.

The county supplied ARCHERS as well as weapons. Henry III., in 1257, ordered the Sheriff to provide 100 good archers,

<sup>8</sup> Lib. roll, 37 Hen. III. Ibid. 38. Freemantel was a house of the King, near Southampton. The Sheriff of Wilts was also ordered to send seven

cartloads of stone from Hasebir for the works going on at Freemantel.

<sup>9</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. ii., p. 178.

<sup>10</sup> Lib. roll, 4 Edw. III.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid, 12 Edw. III.



and send them, with their bows and arrows, to Chester, to go with him against the Welsh;<sup>12</sup> and in 1266, John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, led 300 of our archers into Essex against the King's enemies in that county.<sup>13</sup>

PROVISIONS, &c.—Wheat went to London and Harflour in times of scarcity or war.<sup>14</sup>

The Royal table was frequently furnished with Sussex delicacies.

The Custos of the Bishopric of Chichester, in 1245, was, on 6th February, ordered<sup>15</sup> to send no less than 500 hares and 200 rabbits from the Warren of the Bishopric, to Westminster, against the Queen's purification; and subsequently 300 rabbits for the King's use at Christmas. And in the next year, he was to send 100 rabbits for the King's use at Easter; and also 500 hares, 100 partridges, 24 pheasants, 200 more rabbits, 100 hares, 6 peacocks, and 10 "braones"<sup>16</sup> (capons).

Whilst the Bailiffs of Winchelsea, five years later (1250), were ordered<sup>17</sup> to provide 5,000 whittings for the King's use at Winchester at Christmas; and also to send to Westminster the like number of whittings, 150 haddock, and 100 congers, against the Feast of St. Edward (March 18th). They were also, within another ten days, to buy in their town 20 seams of plaice, 3,000 whittings, 300 congers, and whatever other good fish they could buy: so that the King might have them at Westminster at Easter, which happened on the 27th March in that year. They were also to send to Westminster, on the vigil of St. Edward, 4,000 good whittings, 3,000 good plaice, 6,000 good fresh herrings, and a sufficient quantity of fat congers, and other good fish.

When Queen Eleanor was going abroad, in 1254, the Sheriff of Sussex was, on 15th April, ordered to provide for her passage<sup>18</sup> 60 quarters of coal (charcoal), 100 cart loads of wood, 20 quarters of salt, 30,000 eggs, 1,000 lbs. of tallow and lard, 1,000 ells of canvass, 30 doz. of chickens, 30 doz.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid, 41 Hen. III.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, 57 Hen. III., where the sheriff is allowed £70 for the expences.

<sup>14</sup> Pat., 49 Edw. III.;—4 Hen. V.

<sup>15</sup> Lib. roll. 29 Hen. III., m, 11.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid, 30 Hen. III.

<sup>17</sup> Rot. Cl., 35 Hen. III.

<sup>18</sup> Lib. roll, 38 Hen. III. The Sheriff was allowed 23s. in this year for the purchase of "Braones" and hens, sent to the Queen in the previous year.

hens, 40,000 dishes, 100 cakes, 100 gallons of vinegar, 4,000 onions, and 60 quarters of flour.

The number of hens must have been very large to supply so great a quantity of eggs.

The relative price of provisions in the county at this period is on record:<sup>19</sup> for Richard le Waleys, who rented Terring manor, in 1277, had to supply his landlord, the Archbishop, with wheat at 18d. a quarter; oats at 8d.; four gallons of the best ale for a penny; the carcass of a fat ox for 16d.; a fat hog for 8d.; a fat sheep for 4d.; two fat geese for a penny; four fat hens for the same sum; and 100 eggs also for a penny.

The *Bishop's Stock*, in his manors, had been fixed in 1227, by Bishop Ranulph (Ralph de Neville, Lord Chancellor), at 152 ploughing oxen, 100 cows, 10 bulls, 3150 sheep, 120 she-goats, 6 he-goats, and 10 cart horses; which were to be perpetually kept, lest a newly-appointed Bishop should exact anything from the poor of the manors for stock.<sup>20</sup>

Of *fresh fish* we find two not unimportant entries:—

The King sold, in 1381, to Sir Edward Dalyngrugge, for five pounds, all the common fish in a fish-pond in the manor of Malling—the temporalities of the See of Canterbury, then vacant, being in the King's hands.<sup>21</sup> And on account of the great scarcity of eels and fresh fish, in 1391, at Chichester and on the coast between Dover and Portsmouth, the Collector of Customs was directed, till further orders, to allow them to be brought from abroad free.<sup>22</sup>

**AFFRAYS IN PARKS.**—The Assize and other Rolls abound with records of prosecutions against those who broke into the parks, stole or shot the deer, and carried away the game; and the clandestine pursuit of game was, as it still is, accompanied by violence against the keepers. I give some examples of what took place in the 13th and 14th centuries:—

William de Stranes, Vicar of Cuckfield, was sentenced, in 1294, to three years' imprisonment for taking deer in John

<sup>19</sup> Pat., 5 Edw. I.

<sup>20</sup> Chart., 11 Hen. III.

<sup>21</sup> Pat., 5 Rich. II.

<sup>22</sup> Rot. Cl., 15 Rich. II.

de Warren's park at Cuckfield;<sup>23</sup> and he obtained his pardon and release only after he had been confined at Guildford from 2nd February till the Feast of the Holy Trinity, 13th June.

Edward St. John had cause of complaint against Adam Parker, of Petworth, John de Dudelesfold, and William de Heresworth, for breaking into his parks and free warrens<sup>24</sup> at Beugenet, Berlavington, Flexham, Lodegarshall, Sutton, Cotes, Egdean, and Fittleworth, driving away his deer, and taking his hares, rabbits, pheasants, and partridges.

In 1344, not only did the Bishop of Chichester complain of John Bury, and others, for breaking into his parks, but Richard Earl of Arundel complained of John de Egeline of Crosham, John Pardieu, and others, for entering his warrens and chaces of Eastdean,<sup>25</sup> Westdean, Charlton, and Singleton; the complaints of both being for driving away deer, and taking and carrying away hares, rabbits, pheasants, and partridges.

Eleven years afterwards, a still worse raid was made in the Earl's seven parks, in his forest of Arundel, in his seven free chaces, and in his five free warrens;<sup>26</sup> and the "malefactors," not content with driving away his deer, and taking and carrying away his hares, rabbits, pheasants, and partridges, ill-treated and imprisoned his Bondswoman, "nief," and servant Alice atte Mulle, whom they found at Keurdford, and then took her to Worminghurst, and there imprisoned her again; so that he lost her services for a long time.

The Archbishop of Canterbury fared no better. In 1375, four men, named Cat of Rotherfield, and other malefactors of that place, Farenche (Frant) and Withyham, broke into his park of Franchame, in Wadhurst, took away some deer, and wounded others with arrows, and left them; and beat and wounded the park keeper<sup>7</sup> and his servant so much that their lives were despaired of.<sup>28</sup>

HUNTING has yet its great attraction for Sussex men. We have learnt from the papers of the Rev. Edward Turner

<sup>23</sup> Rot. Cl., 22 Edw. I.

<sup>24</sup> Pat. 9 Edw. III.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid, 18 Edw. III.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid, 29 Edw. III.

<sup>27</sup> The usual wages of a park keeper

were 2d. a day, with sometimes a robe or a mark of silver in lieu of it: the wages increased to 3d. a day a century later.

<sup>28</sup> Pat., 49 Edw. III.

of the sports on Ashdowne Forest; and in the present volume of the Abbot of Battle's rights of hunting. The past glories of the Charlton Hunt have been recorded in our pages;<sup>29</sup> and now I give some early notices of the sport:—

So early as 1187, we find the Bishop of the Diocese, Sefrid II., not only hunting, but fined ten marks, for carrying his sport, without the licence of Henry II., into certain woods, which formed part of the King's escheats.<sup>30</sup> When, some hundred years later, Richard Earl of Arundel hunted without licence in the then Bishop Gilbert de St. Leofardo's woods at Houghton, he did not escape so easily: for the Bishop threatened him with excommunication; and even, when the affair was arranged, obliged the Earl to observe a fast for his error.<sup>31</sup>

We have, in 1287, an account of an accident which happened to an over-zealous sportsman—Walter de la Mare—when he followed some dogs in Cuckfield park, running after a deer wounded by an arrow.<sup>32</sup> Walter went naked into a pond after it, and swam to a weedy place, where he was drowned.

In August and September, 1303, the King's huntsmen, John Lovel and his fellows, were sent with his dogs to Ashdowne Forest to hunt for the King's use, and were allowed £10 2s. 6d. for their wages and for food for the dogs.<sup>33</sup> These are still the months for hunting the red deer on Exmoor;<sup>34</sup> and, till the recent enclosure of the New Forest, the Queen's stag hounds hunted there in these months.

Richard Earl of Arundel obtained, in 1345, licence to hunt in Worminghurst park, which Edward had taken into his hands with other lands belonging to the Abbey Fecamp, and had granted to Alianor de Bellemonte, then the wife of the Earl.<sup>35</sup> And John de Spyney, a huntsman, obtained of the Archbishop of Canterbury (1349) the custody of the park, warren, and foreign wood of Slyndon for life, receiving a bushel of wheat

<sup>29</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. xv., p. 74.

<sup>30</sup> In 33 Hen. II. Madox, i., p. 562.

<sup>31</sup> Gent. Mag. for March, 1865, p. 351.

<sup>32</sup> Assize roll, 16 Edw. I.

<sup>33</sup> Lib. roll, 32 Edw. I. This was before the royal hunting seat was built: see Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. xiv., p. 45.

<sup>34</sup> See an excellent account of the Chace of Wild Deer in Devonshire and Somersetshire, published in 1862, under the name of C. P. Collyns, but the work of "one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law."

<sup>35</sup> Pat., 19 Edw. III.

weekly out of the manor, and 13s. 4d. a-year for a robe and shoes; and for his boy, half-a-bushel weekly of the coarser grain—barley.<sup>36</sup>

A person of note, John Pelham, was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury forester of the Forest of La Broille and of the woods of the Bailiwick of Southmalling, master of the game in the parks of the Plashet, More and Ringmere, and overseer of the fishery of Southmalling, for life; and had his appointment confirmed, in 1397, by the Crown.<sup>37</sup>

There are many entries of the appointments of keepers to other parks and forests whilst they were in the hands of the Crown, by forfeiture or otherwise.

We have not many records of the HERONRIES, of which there must have been several in the county. Edward I. had one in his manor of Iden, which he reserved to the Crown, when, in 1297, he granted that manor to Robert Pauly, one of the Barons of Winchelsey, for life.<sup>38</sup>

I might pursue my subject through the reigns of many subsequent Sovereigns; but the pages of our annual collections are not numerous enough to contain what would well fill an entire volume.

<sup>36</sup> Rot. Cl., 23 Edw. III.

<sup>37</sup> Pat., 21 Rich. II.

<sup>38</sup> Ib., 26 Edw. I.

# NOTES ON RYE AND ITS INHABITANTS.

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EDITED BY

G. SLADE BUTLER, F.S.A.

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THE valuable and full History of this Town, published by my friend, Mr. Holloway, in 1847, has still left several matters to be fully noted; and I avail myself of the free access to the wills and public records, to afford our members some hitherto unnoticed details.

That wine was one of the principal imports in the 13th century, we learn from Madox (vol i., p. 568): the men of this town and Winchelsea being fined 10 casks for a contempt and trespass in 1246.

*King's Galleys* were formerly built and repaired at this Port. In 1252, the Sheriff, William de Micheldovere, spent £20 in repairing these galleys here; and in the next year, the further sum of £39 17s. 1d. in their repair and in keeping them, and for the wages of 84 sailors, during 40 days, in taking them with the King to Gascony;<sup>1</sup> but he waited for 13 years for the repayment.

A *Fair* was granted, in 1290, for three days: on the eve, day, and morrow of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.<sup>2</sup> It is now held on 25th August; and the market (now held on Wednesday) was at first held on Friday; and was changed in 1405 to Saturday.<sup>3</sup>

Additional *Town Walls* were, we know from Camden, built in the reign of Edward III.; and they were commenced year in his time: for we have, in 1336, a murage grant for three years<sup>4</sup> to the Mayor, Barons, and Commonalty; and another

<sup>1</sup> Lib. roll, 45 Hen. III.

<sup>2</sup> Pat., 18 Edw. I.

<sup>3</sup> Chart., 6-7 Hen. IV.

<sup>4</sup> Pat., 10 Edw. III.

for five years,<sup>5</sup> in 1343, which was extended for another five years<sup>6</sup> in 1348.

Nevertheless, in 1337, fifty-two tenements and one mill were burnt by the French. In 1369 the Mayor, &c., had a licence to enclose their town, "which had been burnt by foreign enemies," with a stone wall, and to fortify and crenelate it;<sup>7</sup> and in 1372, they were to have for three years the profit of the Bailiwick of the Town and £8 yearly out of the issues of the King's manor of Iden, to aid them in making walls, ditches, gates, and pales, in and round the Town.<sup>8</sup>

In the first year of the new King's reign (1377), the customs were granted to the men of Rye<sup>9</sup> for five years, in aid of walling and fortifying the Town, and building two vessels, called "Balyngers," of 32 oars each, for its defence. All was, however, useless: for, on 29th June in that year, the Town was "totally burnt by the King's enemies."<sup>10</sup> But the Barons began at once to enclose and re-fortify it with a stone wall, towards which the King allowed them £18 a-year, for two years, out of his farm of the town.<sup>11</sup> In 1380 it was again burnt; and four years after (1384) "it being understood that the French were trying to take it, and themselves to keep it and fortify it,"<sup>12</sup> Simon de Bailey, Constable of Dover, John de Cobham, John Devereux, and Edward Dalyngrigge were appointed to see how it could be best and quickest fortified; and it was directed that as many trees as were necessary for its enclosure and fortification should be cut in the woods of Brede and other woods of the Abbot of Fécamp, in this county; and 200 oaks were to be cut in the park of Crowhurst, and taken to this Town, for the same purpose.<sup>13</sup>

The Town escaped on this occasion; but, in 1448, it was a fourth time entered and burnt.

*Barons.*—In the Nonæ Roll (1342) we have the names of the thirty Freemen, or widows of Freemen, of the Town

<sup>5</sup> Pat., 17 Edw. III.

<sup>6</sup> Ib., 22 Edw. III. See Cooper's Winchelsea, for particulars of these attacks.

<sup>7</sup> Ib., 43 Edw. III.

<sup>8</sup> Ib., 46 Edw. III.

<sup>9</sup> Ib., 1 Rich. II.

<sup>10</sup> Ib., 3 Rich. II. Jeake does not give the exact date.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Ib., 8 Rich. II.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

at that time, who were on that account free from charge to the subsidies levied on the owners of property in the county.<sup>14</sup> The charter being, that whenever any tenth, fifteenth, or other sum or tax should be granted by Parliament, the barons, their heirs and successors, and the ports and members, and the lands, tenements, and goods and chattels of the barons, their heirs, and successors, and of other residents in the ports, or any of them, whether they were within the liberties of the ports and members, or without, in the counties of Kent and Sussex, should not be taxed.

LA RYE.

Thomas Northward,	John Birche,
John Salerne,	Richard Joce,
Richard Thomas,	Henry Smyth,
John Ambreys,	Elias Loney,
Robert Rolf,	Richard Whyte,
Vincent Hulle,	Martha Kyttey,
William Eliet,	Mathew Parys,
Robert Arnold,	John atte Wode,
Laurence Courboille,	Robert Buchier,
William Thomas,	William Hokere,
Paul Marchaunt,	Nicholas Penlyn,
John Paulyn,	Robert Marchaunt,
John Yevegod,	Stephen Russell,
Ralph Rolf,	John Dyges,
Alice Hogge,	John Buchier.

I now proceed to notice some Wills, which have never been printed:—

The first is of ROBERT CROUCHE, of Rye, who left a house for the chantry priest, and a silver standing cup with cover, for the use of the church here, and sums to the churches of Udimore, Peasmarsh, and Pett. Like other dispositions of this period, the testament and will are separate, the testament relating only to the Testator's personal estate, and being in Latin; while the will, comprising the real estate, is in English. Of the personal history of this Robert Crouche, I can learn but little. At the coronation of Richard III., in July 1483, he was one of the Barons for Rye, together with Adam Oxenbridge, the then Mayor of Rye, and Thomas Bayen.<sup>15</sup> This Adam Oxenbridge was brother to

<sup>14</sup> See list of others, ante, p. 66.

<sup>15</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. xv., p. 182.



Thomas Oxenbridge, Sergeant-at-Law, the eldest brother of Sir Goddard Oxenbridge, of Brede or Forde Place, Kt.<sup>16</sup>

Crouche was Mayor of Rye in the years 1491 and 1495.

In Deo nomine, amen. Ego. Robertus Crouche,<sup>17</sup> de Ria, Cicestriensis Diocesi, octavo die Augusti, anno domini millesimo CCCCLXXXVII., compos mentis, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis, lego animam meam Deo patri et filio et spiritui sancto. Corpus meum sepeliendum ecclesiastica sepultura in porticu australi, ecclesie parochialis de Ria predicta. Item, lego summo altari ibidem pro decimis meis oblitis sex solidos et octo denarios. Item, lego feretro Sancti Ricardi Cicestriensis, quatuor denarios. Item, lego [cuilibet] quatuor feliolorum meorum, videlicet, Roberto Waite, Roberto Symonde, Roberto Yeston, et Babeloni Gethert ad corpus meum sepulture mee cuilibet ipsorum, sex solidos et octo denarios. Item, lego feliole mee Anne Oxynbregge,<sup>18</sup> viginti solidos. Item, Margarete Hayward, xxs. Item, Sibelle Hunt, viginti solidos. Item, fabrice ecclesie parochialis de Ria, vj<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>. Item, lego Ricardo Mersall, xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>. Item, lego unam crateram stantem cum cooperterio de argento ecclesie de Ria, pro calice p. . . Item, lego ecclesie de Udemer xx<sup>s</sup>. Item, omnia utensilia sive staurum domus mee Margarete, uxori mee. Item, lego . . . Lucas xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>. Item, lego uxori mee duas vaccas. Item, lego unam crateram meam argenteam, Laurencio

In the name of God, Amen. I Robert Crouche, of Rye, in the Diocese of Chichester, this eighth day of August, in the year of the Lord 1497, being of sound mind, make my testament in this manner:—First, I leave my soul to God the Father and Son and Holy Ghost, and my body to be buried in the Church Burying place, in the south porch<sup>19</sup> of the Parish Church of Rye aforesaid. Also, I bequeath to the high altar there of the same, for tithes by me forgotten, six shillings and eightpence. Also, I bequeath to the shrine of Saint Richard of Chichester,<sup>20</sup> fourpence. Also, I bequeath to each of my four godchildren, namely, Robert Waite,<sup>21</sup> Robert Symonde, Robert Yeston, and Babelon Gethert, for burying my body, . . . to each of them, six shillings and eightpence. Also, I bequeath to my goddaughter, Anne Oxynbrigge, 20s. Also, to Margaret Hayward, 20s. Also, to Sibella Hunt, 20s. Also, to the fabric of the Parish Church of Rye, £6 13s. 6d. Also, I bequeath to Richard Mersall, 13s. 4d. Also, I bequeath one silver standing-cup and cover to the Church of Rye, for a chalice. Also, I bequeath to the Church of Udemer, 20s. Also, all my utensils or stores in my house to Margaret, my wife. Also, I bequeath to . . . Lucas, 13s. 4d. Also, I bequeath to my wife, two cows

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. viii., p. 231, see pedigree.

<sup>17</sup> Record office, Ministers' Accounts. Sussex, wills, &c. T. G., 16,064.

<sup>18</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. viii., p. 217.

<sup>19</sup> In the early ages of the Christian Church it was customary to bury persons of rank or of eminent sanctity in the church porch; none being allowed to be buried within the church itself. When the rigour of this rule first began to be relaxed, it was ordered by the canons of King Edgar, that none but good men and religious should be buried in churches, as only worthy of such sepulture.—*Starkey's History of Churches*, p. 263, Audry, who died of the pestilence in 669,

and Chad, who died in 672, with others of reputed sanctity, being anxious to keep near the church, were some of the earliest burials within the church porch. The churchwardens' accounts of Banwell, Somersetshire, contain the following entries: "1521, Recd. Robert Cabzll, for lyying of his wyffe in the porch, 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>;" Recd. of Robart Blundon, for lyying of his wyffe in the church, 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>."

<sup>20</sup> See will of Richard de la Wych, Bishop of Chichester, commonly called Saint Richard, printed at length in Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. i., p. 164.

<sup>21</sup> See will of this Robert Wayte, post, p. 130.

fstephyn. Item, lego ecclesie de Pesmershe, xiijs<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>. Item, lego fratribus de Ria, vjs<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. Item, lego fabrice ecclesie de Pett, vjs<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. Item, lego Johanni Cokfelde, clerico parrochie de Ria, xij<sup>d</sup>. Item, lego Willielmo Bery, sacristano ibidem, viij<sup>d</sup>. Residuum vero bonorum meorum do et lego, Margarete uxori mee, Laurencio Stephyn, et Johanni Gaymer, quos facio executores meos, cum supervisione magistri Willi: Boydecut vicarij de Ria predicta ad fideliter disponendum ligata mea predicta pro salute anime mee et omnium fidelium defunctorum prout melius videbit expedire; et volo quod supervisor meus habeat pro labore suo, xx<sup>s</sup>, et dictus Laurencius pro labore suo, xx<sup>s</sup>, et dictus Johannes Gaymer pro labore suo, (xx<sup>s</sup>?)

Also, I bequeath my one silver cup to Lawrence Stephyn. Also, I bequeath to the Church of Pesmarshe, 13s. 4d. Also, I bequeath to the Brethren of Rye, 6s. 8d. Also, I bequeath to the fabric of the Church of Pett, 6s. 8d. Also, I bequeath to John Cokfelde, Parish Clerk of Rye, 12d. Also, I bequeath to William Bery, Sacristan there, 8d. Moreover, the residue of my goods I give and bequeath to Margaret my wife, Lawrence Stephyn, and, John Gaymer, whom I make my executors with the supervision of Master William Boydecut, Vicar of Rye aforesaid, faithfully to dispose of my bequests for the salvation of my own soul and of all the faithful dead, as to them may seem best. And I will that the supervisor of my will shall have for his trouble, 20s. ; and the said Laurence for his trouble, 20s. ; and the said John Gaymer <sup>22</sup> for his trouble, 20s.

The will follows next:—

This is the last wille of me, Robert Crouche of Rye, made the viijth daye of the monthe of August, the yere of our Lord a MCCCCLXXXVII., to my feoffes for my landys and tenementis in ther handys, beyng:—First, I wille that my wife, Margaret, have my principall house that I dwell in terme of her life, fyndyng the pascall yerely of the Parishe Church of Rye, and also vjs<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> yerely in part of payment to a preste's wages ; and after her disseace [I will] that Laurans Stephyn have my seid principall house to hym and his heirs, fyndyng the said pascall, and payinge vis<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> yerely to the seide prest ; and if so be the seid Laurans dye withoute issue of his bodie lawfully begotyn, that than the saide house to be solde and don for them it cumyth of by the advise and discrecion of myn executors and feoffes, fyndyng the seide pascall, and paying yerely the preste's wages, vjs<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, as is aforesaid. Also, I wille that my medowes and pastures, that I bought of John Mercer, of Haukeherst, and all my rowe of stables nighe the Stronde, with all ther appurtenaunce, also

a pece of medowe londe, liyng in a lane ledyng from Rie forsaid to Lewsham, forthwith, vjs<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, to be paied oute of my principall house forsaid, be ordeynyd and disposed for the behest of a prest yerely syngyng for my soule my fader's soule, and moder's, and for all cristen in the chirche of Rie, which prest shalbe chosyn by the vicar and maire of Rie for the tyme beyng, and the more of his bretherne, whan that it fortunyth any tyme to be vacaunte. Also, I wille that Margaret, my seid wife, have my iij howses, that is to say, the house that John Boteler nowe dwelleth, also the house that Bricketts nowe is in, and the house that Sturmeis Love late hadde, terme of here life, and after her disseace the seid howsyng to be solde and doe for them it cumyth of, by the advise of my seide feoffes and executors. Also, I wille that Laurans Stephyn have x acres of mershe land, called Rippes Peace ; also, the seid Laurans to have the . . . londe the lesse and the more ; also, the seid Laurans to have the mershe that I had of Potter, with the Wodelond beneth and the feld

<sup>22</sup> Henry Gaymer, a descendant of the above, was mayor in 1571-88-89.

above. Also, I wille the said Laurans have my shoppes, so that the seid Laurans bilde a newe house sufficient for the seid prest to dwelle in. Also, I wille that the seid Laurans have all my landes that I had of John Kette and of Rogger Holman, liynge at the Brokkys grene,

and also to have Hulles, with th' appurtenaunce. Also, I wille that Margaret, my seide wife, after my disseace, have my Wisshe with the croft thereto perteynyng, term of her life, and after her disseace to remayne to Laurans Stephyn for evermore.

In the Chantry return, temp. Edward VI., John Fuller was the stipendiary priest, and 60 years of age. The emoluments were £6 13s. 4d.; but the premises were all "in olde ruinate houses, and the repaireing of them yerlie wilbe verie chargeable."

I gladly avail myself of the facilities now afforded to literary enquirers, by the Judge of the Chief Court of Probate, to give some interesting notices of the wills of four more townsmen of Rye, in the first years of the reign of Henry VIII., when the Augustine Friars at Rye and the Friars at Winchelsea were still flourishing. They are of earlier date than the two wills mentioned in Mr. Holloway's History of the Town. (p. 481 *et seq.*)

In Dei nomine, amen. Anno domini millesimo quingentesimo decimo, xxvij. die mensis Septembris. Ego, Robertus Bawdewen de Rya,<sup>23</sup> condo testamentum in hunc modum. In primis, lego animam meam Deo omnipotente, Beate Marie Virgini et omnibus Sanctis; corpusque meum sepeliendum in cimiterio ecclesie parochialis de Rya antedicta. Item, lego sumo altari ibidem, iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>. Item, lego reparacionibus ecclesie de Rya predicta, vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. Item, lego fratribus Sancti Augustini apud Riam, iij<sup>s</sup>

In the name of God, amen. In the year of our Lord 1510, the 27th day of September, I, Robert Bawdewen of Rye, make my testament, in this manner:—First, I leave my soul to Almighty God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and to all Saints; my body to be buried in the Churchyard of the Parish Church of Rye aforesaid. I bequeath to the high altar there, 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>. Also, I bequeath, for the repairs of the Church of Rye aforesaid, 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>. Also, I bequeath to the Brethren of Saint Augustin at Rye, 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>.<sup>24</sup> But

<sup>23</sup> He was mayor in 1509.

<sup>24</sup> The Chapel of the Friars of St. Augustine is still standing, half way down Conduit Hill, Rye; and in its day must have been a very fine building, being 68 feet long and 26 feet wide. Jeake, in his Charters of the Cinque Ports, p. 106, has the following extract from the record of the town, in 1524:—"A Monastery of the Friars Heremites of St. Augustine's, the Chapel whereof is yet standing, erected anno 16 Hen. VIII., and dissolved by him shortly after with the first dissolution, in the twenty-seventh year of his reign, because the revenues were not two hundred pounds per annum, as it had but a short standing; for that it was not elder than the sixteenth year of that King." I gather

from a passage I found in the records of this town, in that year, which was thus: "Eodem anno scilicet quarto die Septembris, erect fuit tegument: fabrica fratrum heremitarum Sancti Augustini infra villam predictam, ex impensis cujusdam Willielmi Marshe, agricolae." Tanner, in his Noticia Monastica, makes no mention of this religious edifice, but in the close roll of Edward II. is the following:—"28 Benedictus Cely et Alii dederunt Priori principali et fratribus heremitar: de ordine Sancti Augustini de la Rye, quendam placeam continentem duas acras terre cum pertinenciis in villa predicta sibi et successoribus suis pro inhabitacione sua in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam, Sussex.

iii<sup>d</sup>. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum non legatorum do et lego Johanne, uxori mee, quam facio, ordino, et constituo hujus ultime voluntatis mee et testamenti mei, meam executricem, ut ipsa Johanna, uxor mea, disponat pro salute anime mee prout sibi melius videbit expedire. Ac insuper Johannem filium meum ordino facio et nomino hujus mei testamenti co-executorem; presentibus tunc ibidem Johanne Breere gardiano loci fratrum minorum Wynchelsey et Domino Willielmo Carnell<sup>25</sup> cum alijs, die et anno supradictis.

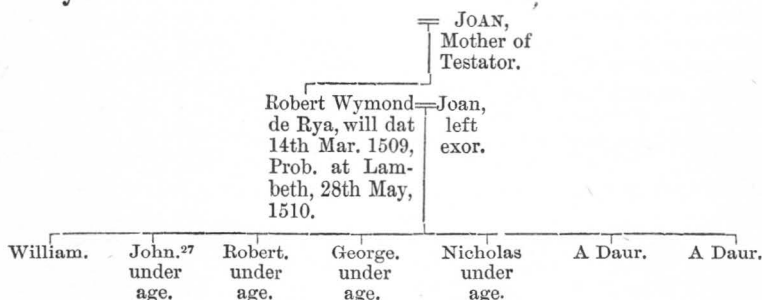
the residue of all my goods not given, I give and bequeath to Joan, my wife, whom I make, ordain, and constitute of this my last will and testament my executrix; that she, my wife, Joan, may dispose of it for the salvation of my soul as to her shall seem best and most expedient. And, moreover, I ordain, make, and appoint my son John co-executor of this my testament. These being then present there, John Breere, warden of the house of the Friars minor of Winchelsea,<sup>26</sup> and Sir William Carnell, with others, the day and yeara foresaid.

The will is as follows:—

This is the last will of me, the saide ROBERT BAWDEYVEN, made the day and yere ut supra. First, I will that my wif have my house that I dwell yn, and the house that Bymbell dwelleth yn, to sell and to doo with hit as hit shall please hir; and I will that my feoffes shall deliver a

estate (*sic*) to Thomas Barden and to William Masee, to the behoff of my wif, Johane, and to see my will perfourmed with the wittnes ut supra in testamento. Proved on the 7th day of March, 1510, by Joan, the relict, and John Bawdewen.

The will of ROBERT WYMOND, who was three times Mayor, in the years 1503-4-7, gives the following notice of his family:—



He desires to be buried in the Parish Church of St. Mary of Rye, near the Burial-place of Joan, his mother. He mentions his lands and tenements in Rye, also a tenement in the Myddestreete, which his son William is to have habitation in, paying to "my wife 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> annually." He bequeaths to the high altar of Rye Church, 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>; to the shrine of St. Richard of Chichester, ij<sup>d</sup>; for expenses on the day of his burial, 20<sup>s</sup>; for his trental,<sup>28</sup> 20<sup>s</sup>; and for his anniversary, 20<sup>s</sup>.

<sup>25</sup> He was a priest, and also executor of the will of John Bewley, 1517.

<sup>26</sup> The Franciscans of Winchelsea are mentioned in Dugdale and Leland. See also Cooper's Winchelsea.

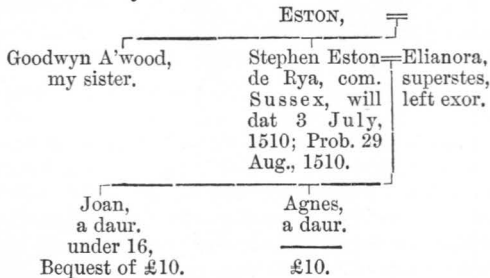
<sup>27</sup> Mayor in 1525 and 28.

<sup>28</sup> From the French, trentle; an office for the dead in the Church of Rome.

There is a bequest to Margery, daur. of John Goodgrome, of Bekle, xx<sup>d</sup>; and he appoints Geo. Mercer<sup>29</sup> co-executor: with his wife.

He leaves to Tho. Baker a cow; to his relict, Joan, a cow and two calves and his best cloak (togam); to John,<sup>30</sup> "my son, my tunicam of damaske, called a *jacket*;" to John Giles, "my gold ring, called a signet;" and the residue is left to his relict.

The ESTONS were landowners at Ninfield, in the time of Edward II., if not earlier; STEPHEN ESTON does not, in his will, forget the connection, and gives us these particulars of his own family:—

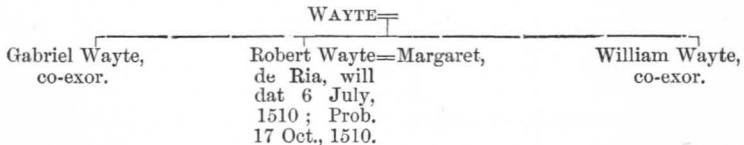


He directs his body to be buried in the Cemetery of the Parish Church by his father there.

He bequeaths to the high altars of Newgolford, (Ninfield), 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>; of Bexill, 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>; and of Hoo, 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>; and to the shrine of St. Richard, viij<sup>d</sup>; and also directs a priest to celebrate Divine service in the Church of Rye for the repose of his soul and that of his relatives (parentum); to Helen A'Wood he leaves 20<sup>s</sup>; to the reparation of the Church of Rye, 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>; and to Noviciis juxta Newynden, 40<sup>s</sup>.

His relict and Tho. Byrchett<sup>31</sup> are left co-executors; and the witnesses are Tho. Gray, curate there, John Barber, et Robert Eston, cum alijs.

The next is the will of ROBERT WAYTE;<sup>32</sup> and the relations named are:—



He desires his body to be buried in the Church of St. Mary of Rye; and leaves to the high altar, 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>; and to the reparation of the Church windows, v. He mentions his mother, Margaret Gaymer, deceased; and provides an obit in the Par. Ch. of Rye for her. He also mentions Richard Edward of Rye. He also refers to property in Rye, and Hethe, co. Kent, and lands called Wekes, in par. of Pleyden and St. Mary's marsh.

<sup>29</sup> Mayor in 1514.

<sup>30</sup> Mayor in 1525 and 1528.

<sup>31</sup> Mayor in the years 1538—1544—1551.

<sup>32</sup> Stephen Wayte was mayor in 1483.

He makes a bequest of all the goods in "opella mea" and  $\frac{1}{2}$  the moveables in the "house in which I dwell, voc. implementa;" and particularly mentions 1 silver salt-cellar, 1 cup, 2 murros (cups of mulberry wood), 6 silver spoons, and 1 silver goblet, 2 zonas (belts), gilt: one of a green colour, the other red; and bequeaths to Alice Wayte 6 silver spoons and 1 brazen pot.

The suppression of Religious Houses caused some of the ejected to be dissatisfied, and to raise disturbances. Rye, being a main highway to the Continent, was one of the places affected; and we have a notice of the fact in the following letter of the Mayor and Jurats to Thomas Cromwell, the Secretary of State, about the year 1538:—<sup>33</sup>

Our duety unto yor Mastership, remembred: Pleaseth yow, to be advertysed that we the xvij day of thys present moneth of Octobre, receyved yor Mastership letters, dated at Stepneth, the vij day of the seyd moneth, by the handes of Thomas Bartlemew, wherein yor Mastership hath wrytten that we shuld put in safe keypyng one freer and one prest: for that they shuld have spoken as well certeyn cedycyus and heynous wordes ayenst the Kynges Highnes as ayenst the Quene's Grace; wherein yf yt leke yow to be advertysed, that about the ijd day of the seyd moneth of October, we wer ascerteyned partly of the seyd prest mysbehaviour and evell demenour; wherappon we called the seyd prest before us and his accusers, whome we examyned and sent ther examynacions to or Lord Wardeyn, with the said prest and his accusers, which yf he though[t] expedyent further myght have examyned them. After that or seyd Lord Warden had examyned hym, he comaunded us in the Kynges behalf to put the seyd prest in sure and safe keypyng till his Lordship had advertised the Kynges Highnesse in that behalf, or his Most Honorable Councell, whose comaundment we accomplyshed, wher as yet the seyd prest remayneth the knowlege of the Kynges most graciuss pleasure. And as concernyng the freer: ymmediatly upon the syght of yor letters, we attach his body, and upon notyce therof yeven to or Lord Wardeyn, our seyd Lord Wardeyn comaunded his body before hym, wher he remayneth till such tyme as dyvers persones whom Thomas Bartlemew hath named to be wytnesse ayenst hym be retorned from Yarnemoth, wher they be as yett on fysshing and other ther affayres: at whose retorne we be comaunded to bring them unto his Lordship to be examyned, whome we dubt not will ascerteyn you the truth in everi thing in that behalf. Gladly we wuld, according unto our duty, have answered your seyd letters before this tyme, but the berer of them hath so slakly used hymself in the delyveri of them that we culd not before this tyme answer the contentes thereof, wherin we dubt not yor Mastership in that behalf have us excused wherin we shalbe moch bounden unto yow as knoweth God, who ever preserve yow.

Wrytten at Rye the xxiiij day of Octobre, by your own the  
MAYRE AND JURATS THER.  
(Addressed) To the Right Wurshipfull Master Cromwell,  
at London.

The documents in the Record Office, which were till recently in the State Paper Office, furnish us with particulars

<sup>33</sup> Chapter House Hist. Documents, 1277.

of the Seamen in the Town in the reign of James I., and lists of the Trained Band and Victuallers in the early part of the reign of Charles I.

A note of the BONDS taken at Rye<sup>34</sup> of the Mariners, 1616:—

Henry Dann, Mr. of the	Tho. Prettye	Gedeon Dowse
Ellen of Rye	Pharo Seely	John Scott
Phillipp Mayler	William Mackman	Robt. Mackman
. . Cockman	Robt. Duffoot	Robt. Godley
Richard Smyth	John Page	. . Fisher
John Skereton	John Barnes	Thomas Alexander
Badon Parkes	John Harris	
Edmond Harris	Stephen Harris	

There is a return of the TRAINED BANDS of Rye, 1625, with the Arms in the Six Wards<sup>35</sup> into which the Town was divided:—it shows the poverty of some of the inhabitants.

#### LANDGATE WARDE.

Jervine Coxie	Thomas Hackwood
William Smeede	Nicolas Mutiner
Thomas Harman, bill and scull, non-resident	William Kent
Richard Binge	John Knight
Thomas Bede, a dry pike, f.	Thomas Plowman
John Simson	Thomas Standen, a pike, f.
Robert Balker, b. and scull, <sup>36</sup> extreme poore	Mathew Douglas, a dry pike, f., taken security
Henry Smith	Thomas Baters, b. and scull, within ten days
Godfrey Smith	Thomas Philpe, b. and scull, very poore
Edward Hopkins	Henry Coker

#### STRANGATE WARDE.

Nicholas Pedman, b. and scull	Stephen Underdowne
James Bell, b. and scull	John Owen, a d pike, f., within ten days
Thomas Castle, b. and scull, lamentable poore	John Nooneton, b. and scull, very poore
John Joyner, b. and scull, very poore	James Chalke
Edward Philpotts, b. and scull, extreme poore	Michaell Pebody, a d pike, f.
Phillip Craste, a dry pike, f.	William Fletcher

<sup>34</sup> Domestic, James I., 1616, vol. lxxxviii., p. 109.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid., Charles, 1625, 14, No. 47.

<sup>36</sup> The letter "B" means a bill, scull

was a headpiece or helmet, "D" a dry pike, and "F" means furnished or complete.

THE MIDDLE STREETE WARDE.

John Whitte, b. and scull	Edward Layneham, b. and scull
William Turnor, a dry pike, f., within four days	John Layneham, b. and scull, within eight days
James Huysche, b. and scull	Gedeon Dowse
William Field, b. and scull, hath not to buy bread	

THE MARKETTE WARDE.

Francis Daniell, a dry pike, f.	John Harry
Robert Wotton, b. and scull	Thomas Rymes, a dry pike, f.

BADDINGS WARDE.

John Culler, b. and scull, f.	Stephen Phillippes, b. and scull, within ten days
John Dorser, b. and scull, within ten days	Edward Peterson, b. and scull, lament- able poore
Robert Batten	Henry Smith
Richard Bois	Thomas Moone, b. and scull

WATCHBELL WARDE.

John Hownesell <sup>37</sup>	Joseph Bennette
Anthony Hills, b. and scull	Robert Chaud
Richard Yonge, a halbert, f.	Richard Brownings
Thomas Anderson	Hugh Buckland, b. and scull, in eight dayes
Nicholas Albone	John Starkenbury, b. and scull
Thomas Winter	John Howse
Thomas Fawtley	John Beecher
William Skippin	

Rye has long been famous for the number of its Public-houses. A note of the BONDS<sup>38</sup> taken at Rye of the Victuallers, 1626:—

John Cressy, mariner	Richard Rowcriff, yeoman, elder
Stephen Ovingham, mariner	Bridget Griffen, widow
Joane Scott, widow	Rowland Christmas, inholder
. . . Wyahre, widow	Clara Lever, widow
Richard Maxfield, taylor	Thomas Reemes, mason
Samson Drew, beer brewer	John Pendlebury, innholder
Thomas Coley, taylor	Henry Godsmark, flesher
John Kempe, ropemaker	Elizabeth Armstrong, widow
Clement Church, Camber	Elizabeth Miles, widow
Elizabeth Harrison, widow	Thomas Bromley, shomaker
John Isaacs, taylor	Robert Page
Richard Chaunter, weaver	

There were only two Inholders; the other houses were

<sup>37</sup> See Inscriptions in Rye Church—Hounsell family—Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. xiii., p. 281.

<sup>38</sup> Domestic, Charles, 1626, 44, No. 50.



kept by persons in business, one of whom was a *weaver*. In many parishes, in the Eastern part of the County, there was one person carrying on this trade.<sup>39</sup>

*Harbour*.—Between 1558 and 1576, there were several proposals laid before the Council for the repair of this then “decayed Harbour.” One plan, in 1570, was proposed by Adryan Skedam at an expense of £3,000; and another, in 1574, by De Trente, an Italian.

At this time the Town suffered from the encroachments of the sea; and the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty, having, in 1626, made an application to the Duke of Buckingham for a patent for a general collection, for the repair of the Port and Harbour, obtained it in 1627. In its collection, however, in Lincolnshire, Mr. Luxford, a merchant, who had been deputed by the Justices of the Peace for Sussex to make it there, was very roughly handled by Mr. Hearne, a Lincolnshire Justice, who caused him to be whipped as a wandering rogue, though he showed both his letters patent and his deputation. Proceedings were instituted in the Star chamber by the Attorney-General against Hearne (in 1628-9) for this offence; and the defendant was committed, and fined £200 to the King, and directed to pay £50 damages to Mr. Luxford.<sup>40</sup>

### HOSPITAL OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW OF RYE.

Of this Hospital, of which little has been known, I am able to give some details. It was situate close to the town, though in the parish of Playden, and was under the care of the Abbot of Fécamp. At first it was for lepers, and then for the poor; both brothers and sisters being, according to the 59th article of the Customal, admissible with the assent of the mayor and commonalty. Its impoverished state, in 1379, was found on an inquisition,<sup>41</sup> in the return to which the Jurors say that “Robert de Burton, pretending that he is Master of the Hospital (in the King’s patronage, the temporalities of the Abbey of Fécamp being in the King’s hands

<sup>39</sup> See ante, p. 63.

<sup>40</sup> Ex. inf., Mr. S. Evershed.

<sup>41</sup> Inq., 3 Rich. II., No. 108.

by reason of the war), hath felled and sold 75 large oaks, worth £20, at Brookland, parcel of the Hospital; that when he received possession of the Hospital, he found wheat and other corn there in the granges and fields, to the value of £10, for the support of the poor of the Hospital, which he wasted, and sold for his own use, and gave nothing of it to the poor of the Hospital; but permitted, and still does permit, them to beg daily in the streets of Rye. And when he came to the Hospital, he found the land belonging to it—at Playden and Brookland—well sown, and the hedges well kept up; but now they lye waste and open, without any inclosure, to the loss of the Hospital of £20. He also took and carried away the muniments, and bulls, and indulgences of the Hospital, which were worth 40s. a-year in oblations for support of its poor. The brazen vessels of the poor were taken for distress, to the value of 26s. 8d., for rent in arrear, in the time of the said Robert: so that the poor have no vessels in which they can prepare their dinners; and thus the said Robert has made waste, sale, destruction, and dilapidation of the Hospital and its goods, to the final destruction of it, if a remedy be not very soon applied."

Mr. Holloway in his "Antiquarian Rambles through Rye," has marked the spot where the Hospital stood. It was on the north of the path now known as Deadman's Lane, leading from Mountfield to Dodeswell, since called Queen Elizabeth's well; and at the south-east corner of a meadow belonging to Stanes Brocket Brocket, Esq., on the west side of Rye Hill.

After the dissolution of the Hospital, the site was granted in 1542 to Andrew, Lord Windsor.

The nomination of the chaplain, who was called the WARDEN, was in the mayor and commonalty: his name in time of peace was to be sent to the Abbot of Fécamp, and in time of war to the Lord Chancellor, by one of whom he was to be presented to the Bishop of Chichester, to be by him instituted.

The following is a list of the WARDENS, so far as I have been able to ascertain them with the dates, from the Patent Rolls:—

DATE.	KING'S REIGN.	NAME.	
1343	17 Edw. III.	Hugh Pippard	{ It is called the Hospital of Lepers
1378	2 Rich. II.	Robert de Burton	.....
1390	14 "	John Waldeby	.....
1391	15 "	Robert Long	d. of John Waldeby
1392	16 "	Robert Repyngdon	d. of R. Long
"	"	Thomas de la Chambre	res. R. Repyngdon
1396	20 " pt. I.	John Sharpe <sup>42</sup>	.....
1397	21 "	Thomas Brigge	.....
1399	23 "	John Hoton	{ On Nomination of the Mayor and Barons
1400	1 Hen. IV.	Re-appointed	.....
1401	2 "	{ John Deye, Chaplain at the Altar of St. Mary, in the Chapel of St. Catherine, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London }	exch. with J. Hoton
"	"	John Bedford	{ On Nomination of Mayor and Barons
1405	6 "	John Preston	The same
1406	7 "	John Elmeton	res. of J. Preston
1413	1 Hen. V.	Nicholas Colnet	{ On Nomination of Mayor and Barons
1420	8 "	Thomas Chase	13th December
1442	20 Hen. VI.	John Faukes	.....
.....	.....	William Tracy	.....
1478	18 Edw. IV.	{ John More, Clerk of the King's Closet }	d. W. Tracy

<sup>42</sup> Two pieces of land in Playden, called Sharpe's, containing four acres more or less, holden of the Manor of

Playden, by the yearly rent of 11d. heriot, &c., relief now forms part of the Horton Green Farm.

# SIX REASONS OF THE CINQUE PORTS

SHOWING WHY THEY SHOULD CONTINUE EXEMPT  
FROM PAYMENT OF SUBSIDIES.

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BY THOMAS ROSS, Esq.

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THE following extracts from the Black Book of the Cinque Ports (1614), shewing "why they and their members should continue exempt from payment of subsidies to his ma<sup>tie</sup> according to their auncient libertyes, having never heretofore bene questioned for any such charge, and being exempt from the same by their auncient charters of graunts and conformacions made unto them by divers Kings of this Realme, and confirmed by Acte of Parliam<sup>t</sup>," may be interesting to our numerous subscribers, who may be glad to read from the records of the Brotherhood and Guestling the position of that ancient body, as described by themselves 250 years back, in which they give a statement of their grievances as well as the services rendered by them against the formidable Armada, &c.

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CONCERNING THEIR SERVICES UPON THE SEAS FOR THE DEFENCE  
OF THE REALME. 1614.

THE CINQ PORTS AS APPEARETH IN THE BOOK OF ENTRYES.

And by their auncient ch<sup>res</sup> are bound to fynd yearlye to the king upon fourtye dayes sumons, seven and fiftye shippes, and in them one thousand two hundred fourtye and fowre men, warelike appointed and victualled, at their owne coste, by the space of fyftee dayes, and afterwarde soe longe as the kinge shall please, upon the king's auncient allowance and futer entertainment.

This navye was aunciently called the king's navye, and was the onely navye w<sup>ch</sup> the king had, and was trusted w<sup>th</sup> the transporting of the king's person when he passed the seas, and of his armyes and forces, and at the excessive charges of the Cinq Ports, in the reigns of sundry kings of this realme. This navye hath often-

tymes p<sup>r</sup> formed very great and memorable services, and obteyned famous victoryes against the enemyes of this kingdome, and in defence and to the hono<sup>r</sup> of the kinges and realme, as is sett forth in the chronicles, yt. being aunciently a rare thing, if the raigne of any king passed w<sup>th</sup>out some acceptable service p<sup>r</sup> formed by the Cinq Ports by their said navye.

And in the tyme of the late most worthy Queen Elizabeth of famous memory viz., in the yeare of our Lord 1588, they did, at their owne charge, furnishe out to the sea against the Spaniards, in her then ma<sup>ties</sup> service, six good servicable shippes of warre, every of them above eightye tonne, and one pinnace of thirtye tonne, upon her highness commandment, well appointed w<sup>th</sup> men and ammunicion, at their charge of foure thousand and three hundred pounds.

It<sup>m</sup> In the yeare of our Lord 1595,<sup>1</sup> in the voyage unto Cales [Cadiz], they were charged to p<sup>r</sup>vide and furnishe to sea, at their charge, foure serviceable shippes of warre, every of them of the burthen of one hundred and three score tonnes, well manned and victualled, by the space of fyve monethes, at their charge of four thousand pounds or thereabouts.<sup>2</sup>

It<sup>m</sup> They were greatly charged w<sup>th</sup> the lodging, victualling, and transporting of sondries, at the voyage into Portugall, under General Norris and Sir Francis Drake, and into France, under the Lord Willowbye, and afterwarde under the Earle of Essex, and also at the siege of Callace.

It<sup>m</sup> They were greatly charged in keping greate and warlike watches, and in a sort garrisons in their severall townes, viz., in some townes fiftye, and in some sixtye, in the nyght tyme, and then furnished them w<sup>th</sup> powder, shott, and other weapons, and to make fortifications against their severall townes.

It<sup>m</sup> Upon commandem<sup>t</sup> diverse smale fisher boates of the five ports have bene furnished w<sup>th</sup> men to sea, to search and to espye where the enemye was, and to discover what number of shippes were at sea.

The services of the five Cinq Portes, w<sup>th</sup> their navye, have bene soe profitable and acceptable to the kings of this realme, as that by the same kings the ports have bene heretofore allowed to make diverse, not dwelling in the ports capiable of the liberties of the ports, w<sup>ch</sup> would contribute to the charges of the navye of the ports. But these contribucions have bene long since restrayned, and ever synce the wholl charges thereof resteth upon the ports onely.

<sup>1</sup> "At an assembly held in October, 1596, fyve Shippes and one pinnace are offered to Her Ma<sup>tye</sup> to suppress her enemyes in suchwise as heretofore hath byn already offered with their several Burthens, Ordinance, powder and shott for that purpose.

"Rye one Shipp, 100 tonne; powder, 1000 weight; Ordnance 2 Sacres, 4 Mynions, 3 Falkons, and for every piece 20 Shott of all sorts. One Pynnace of Thirty Tonnes; Ordnance 4 Falkons; powder 300 weighte; Shott Twenty of all sorts for every piece."

I give the above because it was the largest Ship sent by the ports—it is evident that after the firing of 20 shot a return to harbour was necessary to obtain a fresh supply.

1597. They "sent out 8 Shippes and a Hoye" in Her Majesties late service towards Spayne."

In a petition to the Lord Warden in 1627, is the following—"and whereas o<sup>r</sup> late Sovereigne Ladye Queene Elizabeth for the better maintenance of the Navye of the Cinque Ports and in consideration of the good services w<sup>ch</sup> the Barons of the ports at their owne chardgs p<sup>r</sup>formed in 1588 and 96 did by her letters patents in the 43 year of Her Raigne grant for Herself her heirs and successors, to the Barons of the said Cinque ports Townes and Members and their successors; that then their Reciants and Advocants should have and be allowed in the Exchequer out of every Fifteene granted or to be granted the some of £500 and noe more."

<sup>2</sup> One of these ships of the ports, at the taking of Cadiz, was commanded by Thomas Lake of Hastings: see Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. xiv., p. 101.

## 2. Concerning their services and charge of the p'vision of the king and realme.

The p'vision for fresh fyshes for the king's house, the Cittye of London, and other partes of the realme is made upon the seas betweene England and France by the fishermen of the Cinq Ports, whose fishing hath bene long tyme by the French disturbed. And of late, since his ma<sup>ties</sup> raigne, by the unconscionable, unlawfull, and unreasonable fishing of the French, the same fishing hath been very much spoyled and decayed; for reformacon whereof, for the defence and maintenance of the said fishing, they of the said five Cinq Ports have bene constrained at their owne coste and charge to furnishe shippes of warre and boates to take the said Frenchmen to suppress their said disorderly fishing.

## 3. Concerning their services and charge upon the land in their owne townes.

The Cinq Portes being all of them frontier townes of the kingdome and nearest unto the ports beyond the seas—that is to saye, some of them being within three houres' sayle of Callice and Bulloigne, and w<sup>thin</sup> foure or fyve houres sayle of Dunckerke, Neweporte, and they are, and always have bene, constrained, in tymes of danger, at their private charges to maintaine great watches, and to have in readiness great quantities and stores of powder, matche, shott, and extraordinarye quantities and numbers of armes and weapons from the charges whereof the most inferior inhabitants there are not exempted. And at this tyme greatlye charged continually by releeving infinite numbers of souldiers comynge out of Denmarke, Holland, Zealand; and further, alsoe some of the chiefest inhabitants of every of the saide ports and townes are daylye constrained to attend the arrival and going out of all passengers, neglecting their owne business, by w<sup>ch</sup> service they have apprehended, and doe daily apprehend, diverse dangerous p'sons to the state, and sometymes are privately charged to send awaye the said p'sons, and to maintayne them whilst they stayd amongst them.

## 4. Concerning the services and charges in places remote upon the land.

The p'vision of this wholl kingdome and other nations for hearings being yearlye made upon the seas at Yarmouth, in Norfolk, for w<sup>ch</sup> purpose the fishers of all the parte of this realme doe yearlye resort thither in the tyme in the free fayre there, to the end that the fishermen resorting thither may not bee burthened or unjustlye charged or oppressed by the people of Yarmouth, or any other, during there fishing there, the Cinq Ports, at there own charges by there auncient ch<sup>res</sup> and libertyes, confirmed by actes of p'liament, doe send, and always have sent, two bayliffes of the sayd Cinq Portesmen, fittfull for the most parte in the marrine causes and knowen to the fishermen, whoe, together w<sup>th</sup> the bailiffes of Yarmouth, have the government of the said towne during the said free fayre.

## 5. Concerning the p'ticular and ordinarye charges of the severall townes of the said Cinq Ports.

The said townes lying alongst the sea coast in the narrowest and most dangerous places of the sea where it hath the greatest rage by the continuall violence thereof, have always susteyned great hurtes and losses, especially w<sup>th</sup>in the yeares last past have suffered greate inundacions and breaches of their sea banks, besyde the continuall choaking and stopping upp of their havens, harbours, and Creekes; for reparacion whereof, and to p'vent like future dangers (if it may be), they have bene constrained to bestowe very exceeding greate sumes of money about the making and repayring of the sayd sea bankes, and defending the same, and the making of other workes for the safty of the said walles, and the keping open of the said havens, w<sup>ch</sup> charges, as they have bene heretofore continuall, although at some tymes more than at others, soe are they continually to be expected to happen both to the walles and havens. Besydes the said ports being for the most p'te sea townes and places of

fishing, the trade of merchandize being in manner utterlye decayed there, an excessive multitude of poore people doth daylye encrease there. And the said townes not having soe great quantities of land as other townes wherein the countreys have to helpe towards the maintaynance of their said poore by land taxes, and their abilityes by the want of trafique being greatlye decayde, the inhabitants are excessively charged w<sup>th</sup> the maintenance of their poore, farre more than any other p'tes of the Realme.

6. The inconvenience w<sup>ch</sup> of necessitye must followe, if the ports be compelled to paye subsidies.

The trade of merchandize, and the libertyes and priviledges of the Cinq Ports w<sup>ch</sup> were auncientlye graunted unto them by the kings of this land, to encourage men of abilitye to inhabite there for the defence of this realme, and maintaynance of the navye of the same ports; and that the inhabitants there should not be drawne from there for any affayres or services either of their owne or of the comon wealth to the weaking of the coastes, were the onely means whereby the said charge of the navye and all the said other charges and services of the said portes, by reason that the trade of merchandize there is utterlye decayed, and all the merchandize of the kingdome in substance monopolized in London, and by reason that the libertyes of the ports (the exemption from subsidies and fiteenes onely exempted), are of noe valuable benefitt, if to their sayd decayes it be added that they shalbe subject to subsidies, unto w<sup>ch</sup> the portes were never heretofore pressed in the tymes of the greatest necessities of the state and kingdome, and most sercitty of peace. The consequence moste needes of necessitye followe that from thenceforth noe men of abilitye will come to inhabite so dangerouslye where they should fynde soe extraordinary charge, accompanied w<sup>th</sup> often feare of spoyle and losse of their whole estates. And those that are nowe dwelling shall be constrained to abandon their habitations to avoyde these inconveniences, and then the most dangerous frontyer coaste of the realme shalle waste the most weake p'tes of the realme and subverte to the pleasure of all foreine enemies, w<sup>ch</sup> is not so safe at this tyme to be offered to the state of Fraunce and the lowe countreyes, especially in the dominions of the Archduke, standing upon noe certaintye of any settled peace; besydes those places of the Cinq Ports shall be in manner doubly charged than any other p'tes of the kingdome.

1626. Whereas the Cinq Ports and their members are injoynd by Lres from the Lords of the Councell by his ma<sup>ty</sup> speciall commandment, to sett to sea two shippes of 200 tonns apeece, at their owne charge, to serve in these coastes. Three months to be ready on the last of July instant, as by their Lres appeareth. This assembly therefore, have noiated these p'sons as comitees to consider uppon the charge and course of an orderly p'ceding in p'formance of this service and p'vision of the same shippes, as also to noiate two persons to travell about the business, &c.—

Hasting.....	Mr. Brian.	Seaford.....	Mr. Elicke.
Winchelsea ...	Mr. Butler.	Pevensea ...	{ Mr. Bayliffe,
			{ W. Tompson, Gent.
Rye.....	Mr. Maior. (R. Cockeram)	Lydd .....	Mr. Milcocke.
Romney .....	Mr. Godfrey.	Fordw <sup>ch</sup> .....	Mr. Lukin.
Hith .....	Mr. Lambe.	Folkstone.....	Mr. Rennett.
Dovor.....	Mr. Pringle.	Fev'sham.....	Mr. Thurston.
Sandw <sup>ch</sup> .....	Mr. Wilson.	Tent'den .....	Mr. Beech.

# FURTHER MEMORIALS OF SEAFORD.

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BY MARK ANTONY LOWER, M.A., F.S.A.,  
AND  
WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A.

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SINCE the publication of the seventh volume of our Collections, the Public Records have been made more accessible to the researches of antiquaries; and as the last annual meeting of our Society was held in this member of the Cinque Ports, a favourable opportunity was afforded for adding to the notices already published in our seventh volume.

Of the *Roman period*, further traces have been discovered in the pond above what was the head of the æstuary, in the direction of Sutton, where Roman urns were formerly found: the pond is clearly the site of a Roman salt-pan; and Mr. W. H. Black, who has been making a survey of Roman England, has been able to trace the stadia along the coast, viâ Newhaven, to this town. We may also refer our readers to the urn<sup>1</sup> found in 1856 at the Cuckmere.

*Etymology.*—This has never been settled, and indeed hardly touched upon. The component syllables, *sea* and *ford*, are indeed capable of a very easy explanation; but what can they mean in combination? When the Ouse had its outlet here, it was a large navigable river, and therefore had no “ford” (*vadum*) or safe passage for horsemen and pedestrians. We must therefore look farther for the real meaning of the word. Whether the first syllable, *Sea*, has any relation to the ocean, it would be difficult to determine, although an analogy will presently be brought forward which may be deemed affirmative of such a derivation. As to the second syllable, *ford*, there can be little doubt that it means

<sup>1</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. ix., p. 368.



a bay, gulf, or æstuary, just as *fiord* in Denmark, and *frith* and *forth* do in Scotland. This word may be allied to the Latin *fretum*. Now "Seaford Bay" is a phrase commonly applied to the little indent of the English Channel, scarcely visible on the map; but anciently the considerable æstuary above referred to was in reality a fair, though perhaps rather diminutive, representative of a Scandinavian *fiord*, or a Scottish *forth*. Wexford and Waterford, in Ireland, must have this origin as to the final syllable; but the most convincing evidence of the truth of our theory is the analogous name of Seaforth, a projection of the sea on the east coast of the island of Lewis in Scotland, to which, "parvis componere magna," the old *fiord* of Seaford must have borne considerable resemblance.

The records of the Corporation furnish us with the following variations in the orthography of this ancient place:

Saffordia.	Seaforde.	Seafforde.	Safford.
Sefford.	Sefordt.	Sefforde.	Seeforde.
Saford.	Seeford.	Seafford.	Seefourde.
Seforde.	Sea-Foord.	Seford.	Seaford. <sup>2</sup>
Saforda.			

The true ancient pronunciation is "Sea-ford," with equal *ictus* on each syllable, but modern fashion is fast corrupting it to Séaförd.

*Norman and Mediæval Periods.*—The Quinzime of the Town was accounted for in 1204, temp. John,<sup>3</sup> and that King's visit here, on his way from Canterbury to Winchester, in May, 1216, has been noticed; but whilst here on 23rd May, he signed a free pass for Simon, son of William de Avrenches, and Cecilie his wife, who had sold in that year the adjoining manor of Sutton to Robertsbridge Abbey, for the purpose of raising funds for payment of the ransom required from the father for having been in arms against the King.

During the reign of Henry III., we have many entries, showing that the Town was then of no small importance. The chief owners of property were the De Warrens; and we have an incidental reference to the pilgrimage of William, the sixth Earl, to the shrine of St. James of Compostella.

<sup>2</sup> Inf. H. Simmons, Esq.

<sup>3</sup> Addl. MS., 6344, col. 685.

On 2nd October, 1220, the King directed the Sheriff that he had committed to the care of Robert de Coudray the land of 100 shillings value, with the appurtenances in Seaford, which Warren de Glapin formerly held, to hold himself at the King's service.<sup>4</sup> On 10th November, 1222, the same land was committed to the charge of Robert de Barevill;<sup>5</sup> and on 8th Feb., 1223, the Sheriff was commanded to allow Hugh de Acres to enter upon this land, late Robert Coudray's, until William Earl of Warren should return from his journey to St. James.<sup>6</sup>

On 3rd of the same month, the King had directed the Bailiffs that no sectary of wine should be sold for more than 6d., which would be 4d. a pint;<sup>7</sup> and as the wages of skilled artizans were only 6d. a-day, claret was quite as dear then as it is in our day.

On 8th Feb., 1225, the Bailiffs were directed to allow William de Warren to send away a ship, captured by the men of Lewes, in which were the goods and merchandise of William "Pictavus," to be given up to the King of France. And on 22nd of the same month, to allow one "Sornecam" to go free, which the Prior of Lewes was sending to Cadomum<sup>8</sup> (Caen) for stone to build his church—William Cuinterel receiving 12d. for his journey as messenger<sup>9</sup> to this and the other Cinque Ports as far as Hythe. William de Vedom only had 9d. for going to Hastings, Pevensey, Seaford, and Shoreham; and 18d. was allowed to another for going to all the Ports; whilst on 26th August, in the following year, the Bailiffs were specially directed not to allow any one to depart the Port without the King's special authority.<sup>10</sup>

A *Hermitage* existed on the Cliff here; and on 10th March, 1372, Peter the Hermit here had his letters of protection for the unusually long period of five years<sup>11</sup>—the usual licence being for one year only.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Lit. Cl., 4 Hen. III., m. 2. He also held land of the King's manor of Ferles.

<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, 7 Hen. III., m. 26.

<sup>6</sup> *Ib.*, m. 18.

<sup>7</sup> *Ib.*, m. 20, in dorso. The same direction was given to Chichester, Shoreham, Pevensey, Hastings, Winchelsea, and Rye, and 33 towns in other counties.

<sup>8</sup> *Ib.*, 9 Hen. III., m. 13. This fixes the date of part of the Priory buildings at Lewes.

<sup>9</sup> *Ib.*, m. 10, and 27.

<sup>10</sup> *Ib.*, 10 Hen. III., m. 7, a like writ was sent to Shoreham and all the Cinque Ports, except Dover.

<sup>11</sup> Pat., 56 Hen., III., m 18

In the subsidy of 23 Edward I. (1296), we have the following names returned<sup>12</sup> for Seaford; and from it we learn who were the *Burgesses* and *Jurats* holding land:—

		s.	d.			s.	d.
Robert de Bernette	- - -	5	9½	Ralph, the Miller	- - -	4	½
William Burdone	- - -	17	½	Gervas, the Fisherman	- - -	3	1½
Robert Koleman	- - -	5	11¼	Alex. Pelipar (Tanner)	- - -	4	2¾
Elia Marescall	- - -	3		Ralph Prenie	- - -	9	2
Robert de Mydelton	- - -	10	1½	John Bosse, senr.	- - -	20	8¼
William Burel	- - -	2	4½	Adam le Noble	- - -	2	5
John Bosse, junr.	- - -	19		William Jacket	- - -	2	
William atte Gardine	- - -	4	¼	Emma, the relict of Seman	- - -	3	¾
Isabell, relict of Richd. Cissor	- - -	2	8¾	William Bykedenn	- - -	3	¾
Margaret de Ely	- - -	21	10	Philip of Chyntyng	- - -	3	8½
John, the Packer	- - -	5	2¼	Geoffry Cuck	- - -	8	5¼

## JURATI.

		s.	d.			s.	d.
Thomas Richard	- - -	5	1¾	Henry le Strong	- - -	4	10½
Walter Craneke	- - -	3	4¾	Richard le Non	- - -	6	1¾
Henry Shobregg	- - -	2	5	William Hobey	- - -	5	10
John de Sapy	- - -	3	3¾	Dugon Gebyon	- - -	3	
Robert atte Stigh	- - -	2		Goero Pelipar	- - -	2	10¾
Richard de Burne	- - -	6	6¾	Lawrence Upedyke	- - -	3	1¾

It is worthy of remark that the burgess in this list who is styled Geoffry Cuck, was the very first Member of Parliament returned (in conjunction with Wm. Hobey) for Seaford, A.D. 1298. In the list of representatives he is "writ more large," as *Galfridus Cuckou*. "Emma, the relict of Seman," was doubtless an ancestress of the still-existing race of Simmons, whose name occurs in that form nearly four centuries ago. It is remarkable, that only one local name which can be identified with Seaford occurs in this list—that of Philip of Chyntyng, or Chyngton.

In 1300, a *fair*<sup>13</sup> for the King was held here, and it is now held on James's day (25th July). Two years after the town was directed to furnish one ship.<sup>14</sup>

The reign of Edward II. does not afford us many new materials. We have, however, the Port specially named in 1310, when Simon atte Flete and Boniface de Slyndon were appointed Collectors in this Port as well as Chichester; and

<sup>12</sup> Subs: E. B., 1781. The portion of this roll, so far as it relates to Lewes Rape, has been printed in the 2nd vol. of our Collections.

<sup>13</sup> Rot. Cl. 28 Edw. I.

<sup>14</sup> Ib., 30 Edw. I.

in all the Ports between this Town and Portsmouth; and Robert Oliver, Richard Serle, and Manser of "Pettesworth," Treasurers<sup>15</sup> of this Port, Shoreham, and Chichester.

In October, 1309, writs were directed to this among 15 towns to prevent any persons of rank or importance from going out of the kingdom during the war with the Scotch.<sup>16</sup>

In 1315, the Customs and Freedom of the Town were granted by De Warren to the Abbey of Grestein, which held Wilmington Priory. And in 1324, the Bailiffs were required to provide one ship for the expedition to Aquitaine.<sup>17</sup>

In the reign of Edward III, the Town was of more importance; and the Bailiffs were summoned on several occasions to send persons conversant with naval affairs to Westminster, to consult on the best means of protecting this kingdom against the attacks of the French.

Soon after the King's accession, (3rd April, 1327,) a writ was sent to the Bailiffs of this and 58 other Ports, to prevent any Friars from departing the kingdom without licence. And in the subsidy roll of the same year, we have a return of the owners of property separately from the Barons of other Cinque Ports.<sup>18</sup>

VILLAT DE SEFORD.

	s.	d.		s.	d.				
*John Portereve	-	-	2	6	Ralph Parstepe	-	-	2	3
John Bounder	-	-	18		*Elia le Mareshall	-	-	2	
*Rich. Urry	-	-	3		Gilbert le Lekner	-	-	5	
John Poke	-	-	18		*Philip, the Baker	-	-	3	6
John le Noble	-	-	2	6	Ralph atte Doune	-	-	2	
Walter Clare	-	-	3	6	Will. Bosse	-	-	6	5
*Henry Crolling	-	-	2	4	*Adam Hebbe	-	-	3	6
Jane la Stronge	-	-	6	9	*Will. Chepman	-	-	12	
John Ockne	-	-	6		*Nich. atte Wyk	-	-	3	9
Simon le Kyng	-	-	9		John Hykeling	-	-	4	6
Margery Colyn	-	-	2						
Collectors; *John atte Doune	-	18			Rich. le Noon	-	-	15	

William Bossee and John atte Doune, two of these contributors, were members of parliament for the town in 1325.

<sup>15</sup> *Ib.*, 4 Edw. II.

<sup>16</sup> Rymer Feed.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>18</sup> Subs: 1 Edw. III. (1327), E.B. 513.

The names marked \* appear again in the return of 1332; but there are in addition:—<sup>19</sup>

## TOWN OF SEFFORD.

				s.	d.					s.	d.		
John de Blachyngton	-	-	-	12		John Deke	-	-	-	2			
Ralph de Parstepe	-	-	-	18		John Woline	-	-	-	2	$\frac{1}{2}$		
Adam Noble	-	-	-	23 $\frac{3}{4}$		Nich. Longe	-	-	-			12	
John Marchaunt	-	-	-	11 $\frac{3}{4}$		John Bounde	-	-	-			23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Rich. de Lulleham	-	-	-	13 $\frac{3}{4}$		Jane Bosse	-	-	-			9	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Marioca Chaury	-	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	Jacob Erch	-	-	-			2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
John, the Tanner	-	-	-	2	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rob. Cok	-	-	-				12
John Bordun	-	-	-	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Will. Cok	-	-	-				22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thom. Burdon	-	-	-		14 $\frac{1}{2}$	John le Kyng	-	-	-				23 $\frac{3}{4}$
John Dekne	-	-	-		10	4	*John le Portrieve (collector)	-	-	-			16
Will. Fywe, chepman	-	-	-		19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	John Mancel	-	-	-			12
John le Pek	-	-	-			20 $\frac{1}{4}$							

On 6th Nov., 1336, the demand on the Town was increased to two ships, which were to be sent to join the western fleet at Portsmouth;<sup>20</sup> and on 20th June, 1342, they were summoned to join the other ships at Portsmouth, to transport William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, and the troops to Brittany. In 1347, they were required to furnish five ships and eighty mariners.

Evidence of the use of the Port at this time is furnished in the orders of 15th Feb., 1347, to stop all ships in it; of 1st October, 1348, to unload all vessels laden with wood and other goods, and send the ships to join the fleet; of 1352, when they had seized a ship of Spain in the Port, which the Sheriff was directed to confiscate to the King's use;<sup>21</sup> of 18th Feb., 1361, prohibiting the exportation of any wheat or oats; of 8th Feb., 1367, to prevent all persons (except merchants without arms or military stores) from departing the realm without license;<sup>22</sup> and of the 23rd of the same month to prevent any person from exporting worsted goods, sea coal, millstones, or merchandise called *felware* (tanned hides).

That the Port was still here is further evidenced by the

<sup>19</sup> Subs: H. C. H., 9.

<sup>20</sup> Rymer Fœd.

<sup>21</sup> Rot. Orig., 26 Edw. III.

<sup>22</sup> Rym. Fœd.

Commission of Sewers in 1357, which was from Fletching to Seaford-juxta-mare.

The occasions on which their advice was sought on naval affairs, and to devise the best means of preventing the descents of the French on the coast, were on 12th Feb., 1341, when they were among the 28 maritime towns so summoned; and again on 15th April, 1344; and on 15th Feb., 1347.<sup>23</sup>

Of these *attacks by the French*, we have some further particulars. That they had taken place and seriously injured the Town before 1357, is manifest from the entry on the close-roll that it had been lately, for the most part, burnt down and devastated by the calamities of war; and in 1377, Michael de Newburgh, Prebendary of "Sutton-juxta-Seford," represented that when the French last landed in those parts, they burnt down his Prebendal House at Sutton, and destroyed his goods and corn to the value of £100.<sup>24</sup> Nor did the attacks then cease: for on 24th August, 1403, they got as far as Selmeston, and took John Profoot's servant a prisoner to Harfleur;<sup>25</sup> and their gallant repulse, in 1545, by Sir Nicholas Pelham has been often commented on.

It was for the greater safety of the Town that, in 1422, a patent was granted for surrounding it with walls and ditches;<sup>26</sup> but this was never carried out.

At what time the *Haven* became of less value is matter of doubt. The mouth was fortified in 1587, to resist the Spanish Armada; but even then it must have been little frequented, since on 30th March, 1592, it is called "the decayed haven" in the grant to Tipper and Dawe of the salts and Beau (not bean) land; yet in 1639 lands "near the haven" were surrendered.

We have seen that there was a Portreeve in 1332. Notwithstanding the decay of the haven, a Portreeve Court continued to be holden, and Portreeves were elected in respect of land held by that service.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>23</sup> This time London sent four persons, and Hull, Lynn, Ipswich, Sandwich, Dover, Winchelsea, Chichester, and Southampton, two each.

<sup>24</sup> Rot. Cl., 1 Rich. II.

<sup>25</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. xv., p. 218.

<sup>26</sup> Pat., 1 Hen. VI., pt. 1. m. 30 dorso.

<sup>27</sup> Ex inf., Henry Simmons, Esq., from Town Records.

1633, } Nov. 4. }	{ Ralph Williams. He did not appear at the next court, and was fined 6s. 8d. }	Message in Begging Street.
1634.	Edmund Payne - - - - -	Message next Crouch Lane.
1635.	Thomas Elficke, Jun. - - - - -	{ A garden enclosed with flint wall, called the Great Garden, adjoining the Court House.
1637.	Henry Scotterell - - - - -	{ Garden and close near Sable's Lott.
1639.	Offington Elphicke - - - - -	Lands near the Haven.
1640.	Thomas Elficke - - - - -	A tenement called Challoners.
1641.	Richard Seaman (Simmons) - - - - -	{ A lodge and piece of land called Prior's Walls.
1642.	Richard Baker.	
1643.	George Newe: he served by his deputy, "Repentance" Hastings, of whose conduct we shall have soon to speak. He continued his services till	
1647,	{ When Edmund Tipton, gent, is named as Bailiff, and not Portreeve.	

*Wrecks, &c.*—The right of wreck of the sea here had been owned in 1387, by the Earl of Arundel, the Prior of Lewes, and the Duchy of Lancaster,<sup>28</sup> and not by the Lord Warden. In or about the time of Elizabeth, his right was asserted, and even then the exact limit of the jurisdiction was not accurately defined. In 1617, a Dutch ship, richly laden with bullion, specie, &c., ran on shore<sup>29</sup> at Birling-gap, in the parish of Eastdean, and was claimed by Payne, who held a lease of that manor; and Richard Marsh, writing to Lord Zouch, the Lord Warden, on 3rd May, says that though lately the liberty of the Cinque Ports relative to wrecks had been limited to Beachy Head, it was said anciently to have extended beyond Seaford to Redware, near Newhaven.

The Lord Warden, on 27th August, 1623, appointed John Austen his droit gatherer for the Town and Port: his authority was not acquiesced in; and in Dec., 1624, when a ship of Rotterdam was cast away, Sir William Burton and others, took some of the wines and sold them; and Thos. Fulnetty, who was Lieutenant of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, thought that Mr. Elfick should be punished for allowing such things.

Mr. Elfick not only allowed his neighbours to take goods from wrecks, but himself participated in the division.

On the wreck of a wine ship on 23rd Feb., 1622, Thomas

<sup>28</sup> Rot. Cl., 10 Rich. II., m. 10.

<sup>29</sup> Dom., James, vol. xcii., No. 8.

Fulnetty went to Seaford,<sup>30</sup> and seized seven pipes of sack in Mr. Elfick's house, and one other as Richard Elphick's, which he professed to have bought from the ship, and had sold them. Fulnetty also searched other houses, and found two cables and an anchor; but thought the people had concerted with the shiremen to have the goods conveyed up into the country, and the Seaford men would not give their names.

Mr. Hide, a minister of the town, and three of his sons, were suspected of secreting £300 of the money, and Fulnetty the holding of an Admiralty court thereon. He had put a spy upon them to see if anything were conveyed to Newhaven or Lewes.

Michell, his house empty, except 10 pieces of wood.

John French, 8 pipes.

John Bean, 3 casks, 2 loads of wood.

John Jarvis, 3 pieces of shrouds.

Ralph Hide, one pailfull of sack, 1 cask, 7 pieces of timber.

William Oliver, 6 fathoms of cable, 1 piece of the mainstay, 2 casks.

John Tester, 3 casks, 1 load of wood.

Richard Baker, 1 load of wood, 1 cask.

John Horsman, 1 cask, 1 load of wood.

Will Longley, 2 casks, 1 load of planks.

Rich<sup>d</sup> Elphick, 10 chests, 2 masts, 1 yard.

Marks Wood, 2 casks, 1 load of wood.

Marks Smith, 2 casks.

Edward Payn, 3 casks.

Edward Brown, 3 pair of stockings.

John Adon 1 cask, load of wood.

"Repentance" Hastings, 1 load, 1 cask, 2 pieces of royals.

Philip Back, one piece of sail.

And now we find an instance of that alacrity in wrecking, which subjected our coast to the satire of Congreve, and that quiet ignoring of the Sabbath, should a ship happen to be on shore, which may have originated the tale of "Parson Darby's Hole," and the clerical request from the pulpit that the minister and congregation might all start fair!

An examination of John Baker took place on 22nd May, 1633, before Dr. Thomas Rivers, as to a ship cast away, or found on shore at Seaford, on a Sunday in January then last. Baker having heard thereof at almost sunset, put his sheep in fold, and went down to the ship; but found the country already come in. It was dark. He had out of a room in the hinder-part of the ship a scarlet or red cloak, lined with stuff like velvet, of the same colour; also, a pair of knee-tops

<sup>30</sup> Dom., vol. cxxvii., No. 138.



of cloth, lined with red taffeta; one silk garter; a piece of cloth lined with black taffeta, and fringed with black silk, about a yard square; and one glove, wrought with silver;— all which he carried to his own home; but when he heard the goods were enquired for, he went to Mr. Hudson's, a fortnight after the wreck, and gave them to a Frenchman, who claimed them, and received 6s. for his pains.<sup>31</sup>

John Chambers was examined at the same time. The ship was driven on shore about 12 o'clock; and he went up into her about sunset, finding there 100 men, and among them John Hide, W. Hide, T. Foster, Hugh Berholme, and W. Gates, all of Seaford; and they were taking the mainsail from the yard. He took from a countryman, who had it under his arm, a black velvet doublet, all slashed down the back and sleeves, and a fine shirt with three falling bands, with picked lace wrapped in it. He gave the doublet up at Mr. Hudson's before any Commission came down, and the shirt and bands afterwards; and had 3s. from a Frenchman for his pains. He saw John Warren, apprentice to Thomas Smith, bring in to Mr. Hudson's a black cloak and a doublet and breeches, which came out of the ship.

John Tailor seems to have been the only man who tried to preserve order. He asked what they did on board, and struck several of them; and went so far as to strike Mr. Chowne,<sup>32</sup> a Justice of the Peace's son, for offering to come into the ship.

The Port of Shoreham has been noted for the escape of Charles II. Seaford has the honour of having given equal facility to some of the great Commonwealth leaders. Richard Cromwell had been carried over to Dieppe from Newhaven; and General Ludlow had followed, viâ Lewes, in the ship of a merchant of that town.<sup>33</sup> They were, in 1662, followed by Cromwell's "Dark Lantern," the late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Oliver St. John, and his son, who were conveyed away by Thomas Husbands.<sup>34</sup> St. John, his son, and five others, were in Sussex; and he is stated to

<sup>31</sup> Dom., vol. ccxxxix., Nos. 25 and 26.

<sup>32</sup> Complaints were made against young Mr. Chowne, for his activity on some subsequent occasions of wrecks.

<sup>33</sup> Memoirs, p. 398. The Colonel's

narrow escape is quoted by Mr. Blaauw in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. v., p. 100.

<sup>34</sup> The time and place of Oliver St. John's death have not been ascertained. He is supposed to have died abroad.

have embarked for Havre-de-Grace; having a Jersey Frenchman with him to assist him in the language, and pretending to go because of a debt. Thomas Husbands (who is described by Samuel Stone of Lullington, and Mary, wife of Moses Downer of Alfriston, as an ancient grey man) was uncle of Thomas Read, of Charlston in Westdean, and went with three gentlemen and two servants, October 25th, to the house of Moses Downer, innholder, of Alfriston: (one was believed to be Col. Ludlow; the other was no doubt Oliver St. John). They then went to Mr. Thomas Read's, October 27th, under pretence of securing one of the party from arrest for debt, though one of them, called Mr. Bennett, went to divine service on the Sabbath at Westdean. On Nov. 5th, three of the persons—one being an ancient man, with black hair, full faced, full bodied; another of a pretty tall stature, and weakly countenance, with flaxen hair; and the third, a French servant,<sup>35</sup>—were received at Seaford on board the "Adventure,"<sup>36</sup> by Richard Lemon, of BRIGHTHELMSTONE, the master, and his servants, Roger Broad and Peregrine Stapley, and by them conveyed on board a French fishing vessel—the master and men receiving £14 for their trouble.

*Modern History.*—What the descent of the chief property in the Town has been since the De Warrens, is not quite clear. In 1403, it is valued at £73, as part of Sir John Pelham's estate. In 1467, Elizabeth, the Queen Consort of Edward IV., had it for her life; and in 1477, it was settled on the Duke of York. In 1503, it was in the partition of the lands of the Earl of Surrey and the Marquis of Berkeley; and in 1601, it was among the Duchess of Norfolk's possessions.<sup>37</sup> William Parker, Lord Monteaule, had a grant of it; and on 16th Dec., 1606, James I., at the request of Lord Monteaule, granted to Sir George Ryvers and Thomas Bridges, *inter alia*, the Borough of Seaford, part of the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster,<sup>38</sup> which had been demised to John

<sup>35</sup> Examinations sent by the Earl of Northumberland to Mr. Sec. Bennet, on Nov. 22, 1662: Dom., vol. lxxiii., No. 56. The name of this small Sussex hamlet of Charleston, like its neighbour Wilmington, has become very famous in North America.

<sup>36</sup> She had been brought out of New-haven to lay off Seaford.

<sup>37</sup> The rents were taken by William Snelling and William Gratwick. The full rents of the manor were £2 2s.; the bailiff, jurats, and commonalty holding 2a., called St. Leonard's Hospital, and paying for it 3s. 4d. Addl. MS., 5705, fol. 224.

<sup>38</sup> Rot. Pat., 4 James.

Williams, to hold in fee at the rent of 55s.; and on 2nd Feb., 1611, there was a re-assurance, from Ryvers and Bridges, to Richard, Earl of Dorset, of this Borough and East Grinstead.<sup>39</sup> Subsequently, it passed again to the Pelhams.

The possessions of the Priories of Michelham and Lewes, within the Town, were of considerable value. In 1392, licence was granted to William Batesford, Roger Gosselyn, and Richard Spencer, to give 8 messuages, 6 tofts, 274 acres of land, a rent of 2s. 9d., and pasture for 60 animals, from Easter to Michaelmas, and pasture for 800 sheep, in this parish and Sutton, to the Prior and Convent of Michelham.<sup>40</sup> The possessions within the Towns of both Priories were, on the dissolution, granted to Thomas Cromwell. They came again into the hands of the Crown on his fall; and on 13th July, 1560, they were granted to William Hoke and Philip Miller.<sup>41</sup>

In 1619, we find a list of "the General Band<sup>42</sup> of the Towne of Seaford, returned by Thomas Elfick, Capt. there, the 2nd day of April, 1619, into the office of Dover Castle, "accordinge to the tenor of l'res from thence lately received:"

The officers' names.	{	Mr. Tho. Elfick, <sup>43</sup> Bailiff, Capt.
	{	John Browne, Drumer.

## MUSKETTEERS.

Imp. Mast <sup>r</sup> Tho. Elfick, Capt.	- vj	Mr. Hide, Clark	- - - - j
Edward Gratwick, gent	- ij	Marks Smith & Philip Baker	- j
Itm. Willm Levett, Juratt	- j	Edward Paine & Hugh Lane	- j
Samuel Hide, Juratt	- j	John Beane	- - - - j
The Lady Gratwick	- ij	Thomas Fewe	- - - - j
Richard Elfick	- j	Michaell Back	- - - - j
Umfrey Rowe	- j	Andrew Back & Robert Bailey	- j
George Copper	- j	Richard Seaman & William Cooper	j
John Tailor	- j	Richard Baker & John Tester	- j
John Austin	- j	Raphe Hide & William Hide	- j

27

## CORSLETTS.

Thomas Elfick, Capt.	- - - iiij	Richard Elfick	- - - - j
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<sup>39</sup> Dom., vol. lxi.<sup>40</sup> Pat., 16 Rich. II.<sup>41</sup> Ib., 2 Eliz., pt. 10.<sup>42</sup> On 1st April, 1618, William Elfick

had been appointed by Lord Zouch, Captain of the train band here. Dom., vol. xvii., No. 3.

<sup>43</sup> Ex inf. Henry Simmons, Esq.

BILLES AND SKULLS.

William Copper,	bill & scull.	John Presse,	bill & scull.
Hugh Lane,	bill & scull.	Thomas Mersall,	bill & scull.
Richard Seaman,	bill & scull.	Richard Back,	bill & scull.
Hugh Barkshire,	bill & scull.	Thomas Horsman,	bill & scull.
John Jarvise,	bill & scull.	Thomas Oekenden	bill & scull.
Henry Scotterell,	bill & scull.	Frances Cheeseman,	bill & scull.—13
Phillip Back,	bill & scull.	Total	- - 15

We have five great Peeeces, well mounted. Our powder, shott, and match for store, is provided. Every musket hath 2 pownd of powder, 2 pownd of shot and match, as was comanded.

THOMAS ELFICK.

(*In dorso*) 1619, Seaford Muster Roll.

*Corporation.*—The exact position of this Town in early days, as a member of the Port of Hastings, has not been accurately defined. The subsidy rolls of the Edwards show that the inhabitants were assessed separately from the Cinque Ports. It was, however, the only member which ever had the privilege of returning Members to Parliament; and hence perhaps it sits as chief of the members in each Guestling, for the members do not form part of the Brotherhood. The matrix of the obverse of the Town Seal is of the latter part of the 12th or beginning of the 13th century. But after the Town received a charter of incorporation in 1544, a new reverse, in copper, with a ship, seems to have been substituted for the former reverse: it is evidently an erroneous copy of the early matrix. The Town was incorporated to enable it better to resist attacks from the French; and though thus favoured by the King, the inhabitants were not very forward in contributing towards the benevolence raised in the same year. Five only did so:—

John Okenden,	. . . . .	£4 0 0	Thomas Gratwicke,	. . . . .	£0 20 0
Thomas Seman (Simmons),	. . . . .	4 0 0	Thos. Sprote (serving Priest	. . . . .	
Thomas French,	. . . . .	0 20 0	there),	. . . . .	0 4 2

We have already seen that the Town was called upon to furnish ships of its own; but when it was joined with other ports, it was usually billeted with one ship and a-half, and the usual payment of £9 19s. 9d. was thus distributed:—

For the Borrowe of Seaford,	. . . . .	£4 19 9
For the Borrowe of Sutton,	. . . . .	2 10 0
For the Borrowe of Chintinge,	. . . . .	2 10 0

That the disputes with Hastings were serious and of long duration, is certain. At length they were referred to Henry Apsley, Esq.; and in the year 1604, the composition<sup>44</sup> with Hastings, was arranged by a deed, dated 29th June, made between William Bysshop, Mayor, and the Jurats and Commonalty of Hastings, and Henry Smyth, Bailiff of the Town of Seaford—a member of Hastings and of the liberty of that Cinque Port, and the Jurats and Commonalty of that town. This deed recites that for avoiding all former and future controversies, contentions, and ambiguities, as well about former compositions, contributions, and payments upon any cause payable by Seaford to Hastings, as for avoiding the like as to future compositions, &c., thereafter payable, and for a perpetual concord and agreement in that behalf to continue between the towns by the mediation of the Right Worshipful Henry Apsley, Esq., it was agreed that Seaford should annually, on the Feast of the Annunciation, pay, in the house of the Mayor of Hastings, an annuity, annual pension, and payment of 20s.; and also to the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of Hastings, 2s. 6d. for every 20s. which they should pay towards any sum decreed to be made by way of composition at any Brotherhood of the Cinque Ports; and likewise, 10s. at every Parliament and Session of Parliament towards the fees of the Barons of Hastings returned to such Parliament;<sup>45</sup> and 30s. toward the charges of such Barons as should be returned by Hastings to every Coronation;<sup>46</sup> and furthermore, pay for their part or portions at every assembly called a Gestling, where they were bound to personal appearance and attendance, in such sort and after such rate as their predecessors had been used and accustomed to do, and they should be charged and ordered to do; and towards the charges of every Shepway court, and of every Lord Warden's court, and every gift which should be agreed to be given to such Lord Warden and to his Lieutenant and Officers, as they had been accustomed; and for renewing, enlarging, and confirmation of all

<sup>44</sup> From the part having the corporate seal of Seaford, in the corporation chest at Hastings. Henry Apsley was of Ticehurst, and brother of Sir Allen Apsley, Lieut. of the Tower of London.

<sup>45</sup> In 1640 the right of Seaford to have its own representatives was restored.

<sup>46</sup> In 1603 Seaford paid a share of the Coronation expenses of Hastings: see *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. xv., p. 190.

general charters of the Cinque Ports, such sum as they should be charged at any Gestling or other warrantable assembly; and also bear and pay all payments agreed to be paid by the Cinque Ports and members at any Brotherhood or Gestling, by way of shipping and transportation of the King's army, and navy of the Cinque Ports; and lastly, all charges or payments for any suit of their own, or any act, or wrong proceeding, or happening by their own default, or their own private or particular charter, customs, cause, or privileges. In consideration of which, Hastings discharged Seaford from the yearly service of the Barons at Great Yarmouth, and the charges for same, and from all other charges, payments, and exactions whatsoever, for the maintenance of the general charters and privileges of the Ports, and of Parliaments and Coronations.

From this time the two Towns were in all other respects free from each other; and the Lords Warden dealt with each separately. Thus, on 18th September, 1615, Lord Zouch directed his warrant to the Bailiff for the time being, and to the Minister of Seaford, together with Thomas Elphick, William Levette, Edward Gratwicke, Samuel Hide, Humfry Rowe, and William Wakefield, Jurats: constituting them Commissioners for the Passage there, to examine all persons wishing to depart from England<sup>47</sup> other than merchants—the authorized ports for departure being only Dover, Rye, and Sandwich. And again, on 25th February, 1633, the Mayor and Jurats of Hastings informed the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Warden, that by his command, on behalf the bearer, De La Martinays, they had directed their warrant for the appearance of the Bailiff and others of Seaford; but that the Bailiff returned a dilatory excuse, which indeed the writers expected, as the Bailiff was the chiefest delinquent, and Seaford was in no way subject to the jurisdiction of Hastings.<sup>48</sup>

It is well to record a copy of the certificate of freedom, which details all the privileges, long obsolete, of the Barons:

TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE to whom these Presents shall come. We the Bailiff, Jurats, and Commons of the town of Seaford, in the County of Sussex, a member of the Town and Port of

Hastings, in the same County, one of the Cinque Ports, send greeting, in our Lord God everlasting. Whereas, our Sovereign Lord, the King's Majesty that now is, and his noble progenitors, Kings

<sup>47</sup> Dom., vol. lxxxii., No. 107.

<sup>48</sup> Ib., vol. cccxxii., No. 103.

and Queens of England, by their charters and confirmations, have granted that we should be quit of all Tolls and Customs—that is to say, of all Lastage, Tollage, Passage, Riveage, Appensage, Murage, Stallage, Peisage, Piccage, Terrage, Groundage, Bomage, Anchorage, Boyage, Flottage, and Scott, and Guild, Hidage, Scutage; and for all our selling, buying, and rebuying through all his lands, with power of Sock and Sack, Tholl and Them; and that we should be wreck-free, wit-free, and love-cope-free; and that we be quit and exonerated for ever from Shires and Hundreds, and also from all summons before any Justices itinerant, from any plaints and pleas whatsoever, and in whatsoever county they shall be; and that we should have our Findalls in sea and land; and that we should be quit of our goods and merchandizes like as his freemen; and that we should have our honour in courts, and our liberties in all his lands wheresoever we come; and that we should not be impleaded in any court but where we were wont (that is to say), in the court called Shepeway. And further, his said Majesty, and his predecessors by his charters, do forbid all persons whatsoever, wrongfully to molest or disturb us, or our merchandize, under the pain of forfeiting ten pounds. And have also granted that we be not put on juries at assizes by reason of our foreign tenures against our consents; and that we may be quit of the duties on wines of our own adventure, called prisage (to wit), one ton of wine before the mast, and another after the mast; also have granted to us and our heirs that no man shall be partner with us against our wills, of our lawfull goods and merchandizes which shall happen to us within his realm of Ireland; and, finally, that we shall have and enjoy all our liberties, charters, and

free customs as amply and honourably as any of our predecessors at any time had, and enjoyed them in the reigns of Edward the Confessor, William the First and Second, Henry, John, Richard, Henry, Edward the First, Second, and Third, and other Kings and Queens of England, the King's Majesty that now is, his most noble predecessors, as their charters and confirmations do testifye and declare. AND FORASMUCH as it is our duty to bear witness of the truth, therefore, we do certifie you and every of you by these presents, that Thomas Simmons, junr., is our com-baron and fellow freeman, and that all our liberties, quittances, and customs by our charters and confirmations, to us granted and confirmed, he ought to have and enjoy, for which thing by the tenor of these Presents, we desire all you, and pray that when the said Thomas Simmons, the bearer of these Presents among you, with his goods, cattell, or merchandizes whatsoever they be, shall come, that you do take and admit him to be one of us, faithfully and gently, not hurting him, his goods, or his cattel, nor suffer him to have any injury, hurt, violence, let, or loss, contrary to the tenor of the charters to us aforesaid granted, so that our liberties may stand inviolated, and that under the pain in the said charters contained, and as we thankfully in like case shall do for you. In witness whereof these our letters patents, sealed with our town seal, we have done to be exemplified. Dated at our Town Hall, at Seaford aforesaid, this 29th day of September, in the 28th year of the reign of our Sovereign George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth; and in the year of our Lord 1788.

(Bailliff's seal.)

*Property, &c., of the Town.*—The Gun Garden was let in 1662 for 6s. 8d. a-year. On 6th April, 1685, Simon Snell, gent., was presented for erecting a wall, called “The Crouch

Wall," on the common ground of the Corporation; and in 1691 and 1693, Richard Chowne was presented for the same offence.

In 1687, three years' rent of the manor, (£6 14s.) was paid by the Portreeve to Frances, Countess Dowager of Dorset; and in 1720, the Bailiff paid £2 5s. 7d. rents of assize of the Portreeve to Lionel Cranfield, Duke of Dorset.<sup>49</sup>

The original feoffment of the 30a., called The Salts and Beau Lands, and of 2a. upon the Down, lately belonging to the Church,<sup>50</sup> and dated 30th May, 1592, has been printed. Mr. John Rowe, the elder, was the survivor of the feoffees. There have been new feoffments, dated respectively 18th Aug., 1641, 1st May, 1675, 27th Sept., 1708, 7th Oct., 1735, and 2nd Jan., 1822.

The Town Records<sup>51</sup> have many entries relating to the use of the Common. Thus in March 1642, Mr. Saxby, the Minister, was to have the going of his cow during the summer, as well as the widow of Richard Benson. William Hollebond was to have the same in consideration of "keeping a young child for the town;" and John Tosson, till his apprentice should be 24 years of age. In 1650, the freemen who kept kine there were to pay 20s. towards the six freemen who had none. But the keeping of sheep was, in 1684, declared to be contrary to custom. Geese were prohibited in 1714, and horses in 1725.

In these records, we have also presentments for keeping Lent, and observing Fast and Fish days (1663); for not coming to church for three weeks (1684); for allowing hogs to go about without ringing (1714); and of butchers for selling meat on Sundays (1718).

Some *Old Wills* of townsmen are worthy of a note:—

1544.—STEPHEN TOWNLEY, of Seford, bequeaths his soul "to God Almyghty, to our Blessed Lady St Mary, and to all the holy company of Hevyn, and his body to be buried in the Churchyard of the p'ishe of St. Leon<sup>d</sup> of Sefford." To the high alter there, for his tythes negligently forgotten, iiii<sup>d</sup> To Richard, his son, £8; and to his four daughters at

<sup>49</sup> Addl. MS., 5682.

<sup>50</sup> In 1722 the two acres of church

land were let to Henry Bean for 10s. a year.

<sup>51</sup> Ex inf. Hen. Simmons, Esq.

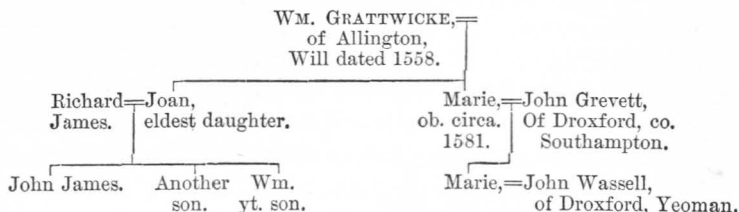


marriage, xl<sup>s</sup> John Seman, his executor. Thos. Sprott, curate, and other witnesses.

1541.—WILLIAM BEST, of Seford, bequeathed his soul as above, and his body to be buried in the Churchyard of St. Leonard. Small bequests to his child. Thos. Farley, curate of Seaford; and John Ockenden, baylye, &c.; Jno. Ockenden and John Seman, his overseers.

1552.—THOMAS EVER, of Seford, gives to Isbell, his servant, “a plater or pewter dyshe, a sawcer, a candle stycke, a little brasse potte, a sow pygge wenyd, and half a seame of barleye.” There are other small legacies; and his wife, Jone, is appointed residuary legatee: “Batillmewe Elfycke” being named as overseer of the will to dispose of his affairs “for the helth of my sowle, and all crysten sowles.”

*Feuds in the Town.*—From the time of Elizabeth till the beginning of the present century, the town was remarkable for the personal hostility of many of its inhabitants. The chief opponents of the Corporation, in the 16th and 17th centuries, were the GRATWICKS, one branch of whom seems to have come into the town from East Allington. In some proceedings in Chancery, instituted on 9th Nov., 1599, by John James, of St. Magnus, London, grocer, against Thomas Elficke<sup>52</sup> and John Wassell, it appears that William Gratwick, in 1556, owned two acres of land in Seaford, and 16 acres in Sutton, known as Pope’s Lands; and by his will, dated May, 1558, devised them to the child with which his wife was then pregnant, with remainder to his eldest daughter, Joan, with remainder to his son, Roger Gratwick, and his heirs. The child was Mary, who married John Wassell, and died in 1581; and Elphick, in his answer, said that (according to ancient custom of the liberties of Seaford) the property was descendable to the youngest male issue, and, in default thereof, to the youngest issue female.



<sup>52</sup> Proc. in Chancery, temp. Eliz., I., i., bundle 2, No. 50.

Thomas Elphick was the purchaser of the property for £160. This was a different family from the Gratwicks of Tortington, who came from Ulverston. After the death of Sir William, who was buried at Tortington in 1613, his widow, Margaret, and her second son, Edward, complained<sup>53</sup> (1st Dec., 1619) to the Lord Warden, Lord Zouch, of the over-proportion of rates laid upon them and others of Seaford by Thomas Elfick, the Bailiff, who is stated to wish to save himself at their expense. The reply of the Bailiff and Jurats was that the extent of the Gratwick property was better known than it had been, and they were only charged with their proper proportion. No dues, however, could be got from them without much trouble. When the Chamberlain went to levy a distress, he was assaulted by other sons, Roger, Thomas, and others. These were fined for a riot; and Thomas, refusing to pay, assaulted the sergeant; and whilst that officer was lying ill, Thomas was imprisoned. He offered only poor men for security. At length George Copper became one of his bail; and in turn, he was kept in custody at the suit of Thomas Elfick and Mr. Page for goods sold; and Samuel Hide, the then (1621) Bailiff, added that the Gratwicks, resident in London, had got up the petition, and much troubled the town. Both parties then went into the Chancery Court at Dover, and subsequently appealed to Lord Zouch to interpose: Edward Gratwick (17th June, 1621) asserting that he had lived quietly whilst at amity with Elficke, but having been chosen Jurat, and been appealed to by the poor to procure the restoration of certain common lands, detained by Elfick from them, his endeavours for redress had excited the malice of that gentleman, and led to the exorbitant rates being levied.

On 27th April, 1775, as the Jurats went to the Town-Hall to hold the Quarter Sessions, a number of men, led by Robert Jones,<sup>54</sup> of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, London, and Thos. Woolgar, forced the Senior Jurat out of the chair—Thos. Washer, the Bailiff, having died—and prevented the election of a successor. The rioters then proceeded to a pretended election of Bailiff and officers, and removed the chest containing the town muniments.

<sup>3</sup> Domestic, 1619–20–21.

<sup>54</sup> Brief in Town chest

On 29th Sept., 1789, was another riot, at the Court of Assembly; then held for the election of Bailiff:—"Drums were beating, colours flying, and a mob assembled in a body at the steps of the Court-House, preventing the entrance of the Magistrates and Freemen. They seized the entrance before the Freemen arrived. Sir Godfrey Webster, Mr. Cook, sen., and Rev. Thos. Evans (vicar), were with the mob, and behaved with much impetuosity, and pushed and shoved about. Mr. Cook climbed up outside the rails, and cried out with many others, with much violence: '*Down with them. Pull down the rails, my boys. Don't let them come up!*' Mr. Evans challenged Captain Bate, and held up his fist against the Constable. Sir Godfrey Webster called out to the mob, and said he would go up, for he was a Freeman. He was prevented by the Constable, who desired the Magistrates might go up first. It was with the greatest difficulty Mr. Gouldsmith and Mr. Chambers (Jurats) could get up, after they had been several times forcibly expelled by the mob. The Sergeant being unable to get up to do the business, cried out to the Magistrates to adjourn the Court," &c.

In July, 1796, the *Sussex Advertiser* notices a warm pugilistic encounter in a gravel-pit between Mr. T. Harben, a magistrate in the interest of the Duke of Richmond, and two clergymen (Evans and Geere), who were partizans of the Pelhams.

From the MSS. of W. H. Freeland, Esq., we are able to give a more perfect list of the Vicars.

## SEAFORD VICARS.

DATE OF ADMISSION.	INCUMBENTS.	HOW VACANT.	PATRONS.
...	William Phyllypp	...	...
1402. June 2	John Aston	res. William Phyllypp	{The Dean and Chapter of Chichester.
1405. Nov. 14	William Pynson	res. John Aston	The same.
...	Ralph Gaunstede	...	...
1439. Feb. 19	William Danyell	{res. <sup>55</sup> Ralph Gaunstede }	The same.
1478.	Roger Hoofe	...	...
1502. Dec. 15	Jacob Ball, cap.	...	{Thomas Edwards, Prebendary of Sefford.
1523. April 25	William Draper	...	The Bishop.
1524. March 26	John Clarke	res. William Draper	...

<sup>55</sup> Gaunstede exchanged with Danyell for All Saints', Lewes.

SUTTON VICARS (JUXTA SEAFORD).

DATE OF ADMISSION.	INCUMBENTS.	HOW VACANT.	PATRONS.
... ..	John Forebench	... ..	... ..
1401. Dec. 6	John Effard	res. <sup>56</sup> Jn. Forebench	{ Robert Gilbert, Prebendary of Sutton.
1402. Aug. 28	John Bynbrok	{ res. <sup>57</sup> John Effard (now called 'Everard')	The same.
... ..	John Penbrigge	... ..	... ..
1406. June 8	Thomas Betoigne	John Penbrigge	{ William Petteworth, Prebendary of Sutton.
1407. Sept. 1	John Crokebet	... ..	The same.
1408. Sept. 24	Ralph Gronel	... ..	The same.
1412. May 14	Richard Wynesby	{ res. <sup>58</sup> Ralph Gronel (now called Grene)	The same.
1439. July 9	Richard Vowle	... ..	The same.
1478.	Richard Downton	... ..	... ..
1481. July 4	{ Richard Late in Leg. Licenciata }	d. Rich. Downton	{ George Dawne, Prebendary.
In Bishop Sherborne's time the church was desolate, and it was then annexed to Seaford.			
SUTTON WITH SEAFORD.			
1534. July 7	{ Thomas Garrett (or) Gerrard }	... ..	The Bishop.
1553.	Sir Robert Hall	... ..	... ..
... ..	— Austin	... ..	... ..
1575. (?)	Robert Hide	... ..	... ..
... ..	Charles Hutchenson	... ..	... ..
1638.	Thomas Barlow, M.A.	... ..	... ..
1642. (?)	{ John Saxby (called) Minister }	... ..	... ..
1664. Nov. 18	Richard Castell	... ..	... ..
1668. Feb. 11	John Terry	... ..	... ..
1679. May 3	William Snatt	... ..	... ..
1682. April 5	Robert Nowell, A.M.	... ..	... ..
1690. July 31	Robert Carr, Cl.	... ..	Henry Edes, s.T.P.
1696. Oct. 11	Charles Hallywell	d. Robert Carr	{ Hen. Hallywell, Prebendary of Sutton.
1707. March 1	Thomas Knight, A.M.	d. Chas. Hallywell	{ James Barker, Prebendary of Sutton.
1728. Oct. 22	John Penfold, A.B.	d. Thos. Knight	{ Wm. Sherwin, Prebendary of Seaford.
1733. July 14	Thomas Hurdis, A.M.	cess. John Penfold	{ James Barker, Jun., Prebendary of Sutton.
1773. Jan. 27	Jonathan Morgan	cess. Thos. Hurdis	The Bishop (by lapse).
1777. April 22	Thomas Evans, A.B.	{ cess. Jonathan Morgan }	{ Drake Hollingbery, A.M., Prebendary of Seaford.
1816. March 20	Wm. Henry Clark, A.B.	d. Thomas Evans	{ Geo. Marwood, Prebendary of Sutton.
1817. June 2	{ Chas. Edw. Hutch- inson, A.M. }	res. W. H. Clark	{ John Lettice, D.D., Prebendary of Seaford.
1824. Jan. 28	James Carnegie, A.M.	{ cess. C. E. Hutch- inson }	{ Geo. Marwood, Prebendary of Sutton.
1864. March 14	Wm. Henry Meade Buck	d. James Carnegie	The Queen.

<sup>56</sup> In exchange for Goryng.

<sup>57</sup> In exchange for Excetit.

<sup>58</sup> In exchange for the Vic. of Adyngton, Winton Diocese.

The *Hospital of St. James* for Lepers had a separate Priest and Chaplain; and in 1389, William Crosseby, who was Parson there, exchanged his benefice with William Haker, Vicar of the Church of Aliston (Alciston), with the Chapelry of Lullington.<sup>59</sup>

## CHINTING

Was returned in the Hundred of Flexborough in the subsidies of the Edwards; and was then a place of some population, although before 1275 the manor had been granted to Michelham Priory, and in 1314, 4a. of land were granted to that Priory.<sup>60</sup> To the subsidy of 1327, there were returned<sup>61</sup> as holders of land:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
*Nigel de Cumbes - - -	7	8	*Simon la Boux - - -	6	2
*Simon Burdon - - -	6	7	Walter Fustom - - -		18
Rich. Oysel - - -	20	$\frac{1}{4}$	Will. le Palmar - - -	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Regina Burgeis - - -	20		*Christiana atte Stighele - - -	18	$\frac{1}{2}$
Walter Bakere - - -	2	1	*Will. atte Lote - - -	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Will. Loteman - - -	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	*Rich. le White - - -	18	$\frac{1}{2}$
*John Colin - - -	2	4	*Walter Goringe - - -	21	
*John Goldewyne <sup>62</sup> - - -	2	2	John de Slycheton - - -	2	4
Robert, the Tanner - - -	2	4	*Simon Oysel - - -	18	
*Nich <sup>s</sup> Wodeman - - -	22		Robert Bolfyn - - -	23	
*Robt. atte Lote - - -	2	6			

In the subsidy of 1332, the names marked \* again occur, with these in addition<sup>63</sup>:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
John de Nicheconne - - -	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	Jacob Erch - - -	2	
Agnes Wolfyn - - -	16		Will. Loteman - - -	2	8
Rich. Wolfyn - - -	13	$\frac{1}{2}$	Will. le Reve - - -	8	
Will. Reynald - - -	23	$\frac{3}{4}$	Agnes, the Baker - - -	18	

It was about this period that the attempt was made to found here "Poynings Town;" and in 1349, lands were held here by William Bovet, in capite, by the service of providing two parts of one Hobelarii for 40 days in Wales;<sup>64</sup> and were probably the same lands which Thomas Therel held, in 1279, by a like service.

<sup>59</sup> Pat., 13 Rich. II.

<sup>60</sup> Inq., ad quod damnum, 8 Edw. II., No. 52, and 10 Edw. II., No. 149.

<sup>61</sup> Subs., E. B., 513.

<sup>62</sup> These are early notices of the families.

<sup>63</sup> Subs., H. C. H., 9.

<sup>64</sup> Rot. Orig., 23 Edw. III., No. 43.

On the dissolution of Michelham Priory, this manor and their land here were granted to Sir Anthony Browne, who, on 15th March, 1541, proposed to exchange them with the King for lands in Kent.

For the subsidy of 1590, the return was that four persons<sup>65</sup> had been assessed in respect of lands here, and within the precincts of the liberty of Seaford, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.				s.	d.
Thomas Elphecke	-	-	3	6	8	William Sedger	-	-	-	20
Henry Smyth	-	-	53	4		Edmund Duppa	-	-	-	10

SUTTON

Also made a separate return to the early subsidies. In 1327, there were 18 landowners, who paid :—

			s.	d.				s.	d.
*John de Sutton	-	-	7	3	*Nich. le Salt	-	-	-	3
Rich. atte Wyke	-	-	-	12	Simon Fridai	-	-	-	2 3
Robt. atte Wyke	-	-	2	6	John Palmer	-	-	-	14
Thom. Suche	-	-	2	1	John Hendiman	-	-	-	3
Thom. Geffrai	-	-	-	20½	*Will. le Thunder	-	-	-	2 2
*Elia Mareschal	-	-	-	12	Rich. Betrich	-	-	-	2 4
Thom. Evorard	-	-	2	½	John Botcher	-	-	-	3
*John Bregge	-	-	-	12	*Walter Hendman	-	-	-	2 1
Will., the Carter	-	-	2	3	Nich. le Thunder	-	-	-	2 4

Six of these \* were again returned in 1332, with two others :—

			s.	d.				s.	d.
Robert Whetebrede	-	-	2	1¾	Gilbert de Wygetone	-	-	5	1¾

Upon the dissolution of Robertsbridge Abbey, this manor was granted to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex,<sup>66</sup> and was rated as among his late possessions on 13th May, 1557. It was afterwards granted to Sir William Sydney, under whom it was rented by Thomas Elphicke, who is returned to the subsidy of 1590 at 50s. in respect of it,<sup>67</sup> but as being within the Liberty of Seaford.

<sup>65</sup> Subs., J. P. R., 5669, m. 7.  
<sup>66</sup> Harl. MS., 606, fol. 59.

<sup>67</sup> Subs., J. P. R., 5669, m. 5.

## RICHARD WOODMAN'S DOOR IN WARBLETON CHURCH TOWER.

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DURING my various visits to Warbleton I have taken much interest in the reminiscences of Richard Woodman, which are to be met with in the immediate neighbourhood of the Parish Church.

To the South of the Churchyard stands a cottage that, in all probability, formed part of his residence. In the pasture field to the west, tradition points to vestiges of his garden wall, and a chamber in the church tower is supposed to have been his temporary prison after he came under the eye of the law (?) in consequence of his heretical tenets. But my interest was most attracted by certain mysterious fragments of iron still affixed to the door of the tower room, and which have hitherto been popularly considered as remains of instruments of torture.

I made (so far as the uncertain light afforded by the tower windows enabled me to do so) accurate drawings of both faces of the door, and having shewn them to one of your members, he begged permission to have them printed in your forthcoming volume, and requested me to accompany them with a few remarks on the subject. While I feel flattered by his request, it is with considerable diffidence that I, a resident in Kent, intrude myself on a neighbouring Society. I am aware that to many of your members there is very little novelty in much that I advance; and I know that Woodman's memory is still green in East Sussex. Nevertheless, I suspect that few of the members of the Sussex Archæological Society have seen *his door*, and if what I have to say serves to interest them for a few moments, and tends to elucidate the subject of the supposed instruments of torture, I shall be well pleased.

They will bear with me, then, for a while, if I begin by refreshing their memories touching Woodman himself.

Mr. M. A. Lower, in his very interesting Historical and Archæological Notices of the Iron Works of Sussex, which

appeared in the 2nd vol. of the Sussex Archæological Collections, as far back as the year 1849, says:—

“Among the persons engaged in the [Iron] trade at this period was Richard Woodman, one of the ten protestant martyrs burnt at Lewes in 1557. He was a native of Buxted, where he probably learned the business. At the time of his apprehension, at the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, he resided at Warbleton, and carried on an extensive trade. In one of his examinations before the Bishop of Winchester, he says, ‘Let me go home, I pray you, to my wife and children, to see them kept, and other poore folke that I would set aworke by the help of God. I have set aworke a hundreth persons, ere this, all the yeare together.’” Foxe's Book of Martyrs is not found in every one's library, therefore I may be forgiven for extracting the following passages:—

“In the town of Lewes<sup>1</sup> were ten faithful servants of God put in one fire, the 22 day of June [1557], whose names follow: Richard Woodman, George Stevens, W. Mainard, Alexander Hosman his servant, Thomasina Wood (Mainard's maid), Margery Moris, James Moris, her son, Denis Burgys, Ashdon's wife, Grove's wife.”

“Richard Woodman by his occupation was an iron maker dwelling in the parish of Warbleton, Sussex, Diocese of Chichester, of the age of 30 years, and somewhat more. The occasion of his first apprehension was this: There was one Fairebanke who had some time been a married priest and served the cure of Warbleton, where he had often persuaded the people not to credit any other doctrine but that which he then preached, taught, and set forth in King Edward's days. And afterwards in the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, the said Fairebanke turning head to tail preached clean contrary to that which he had before taught. Whereupon Richard Woodman hearing him in the church of Warbleton so contrary to himself, admonished him of his inconstancy, how before time he had taught them one thing, now another, and desired him to teach them the truth. For which words he was apprehended and brought before Master John Ashbornham, Master Tofton, Master

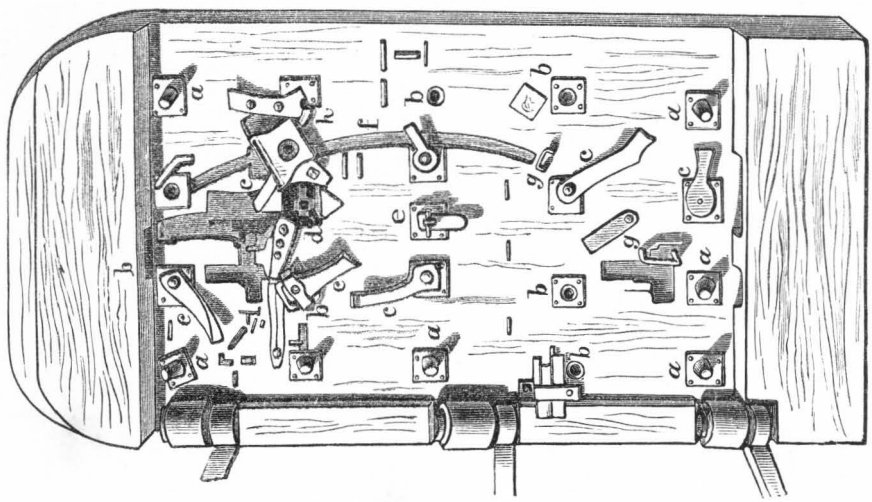
<sup>1</sup> In front of the Star Inn, according to Mr. Lower.



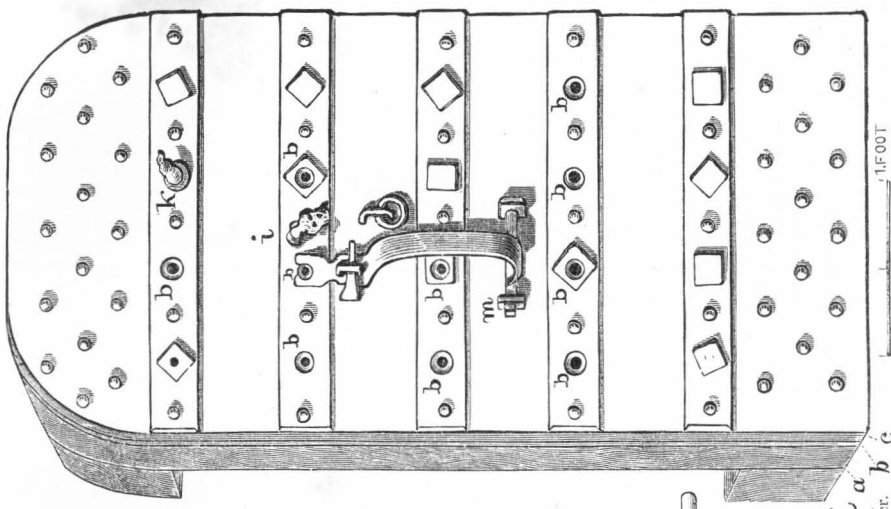
Culpeper, and Master Roberts, Justices of the Peace in the County of Sussex, and by them committed to the King's Bench, where he continued from June, the space almost of a year and a half, and from thence was transferred by Dr. Story into Bonner's coal-house, where he remained a month before he came to examination. At length the same day when Master Philpot was burned, which was the 18 of December, he, with 4 other prisoners, was set at liberty by Bonner himself. Notwithstanding shortly after he was sought for again and at last found out and taken by means of his father, brother, and certain other his acquainted friends, and so was sent up again to London to Bishop Bonner, where he remained in the coal-house eight weeks. He was there 6 times examined and 26 before, so that his examinations were in all thirty-two from his apprehension to his condemnation." He possessed great readiness of wit and strength of mind, and could not by any means be shaken from the truth. Nine other martyrs suffered with him, none of whom except one, Stevens, had been apprehended above a day or two before their execution, so that no writ had been sent from London for that purpose.

In Murray's Handbook of Kent and Sussex, it is stated, under the head of Warbleton:—"A loft in the tower is said to have been used as a prison during the Marian persecutions, but the visitor need not place implicit confidence in certain so-called appliances for torture exhibited on the door."

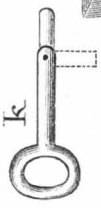
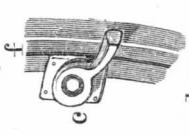
Proceed we now to the door. I have doubts of its having been originally meant for its present position. I am aware that I am not borne out in this by Mr. Lower, who states his opinion that the door is coeval with the tower—he confesses it may be what shoemakers call a "mis-fit" (with which remark I fully agree), but says "if it was not made in the 15th century, when the tower was built, where did it come from?" My impression is from Woodman's house. We have shewn that he employed 100 workmen—he must have had constant occasion for money, wherewith to pay wages; there was no banking accommodation in those days. Why should he not have had a strong room, or cupboard, or safe for keeping his valuables? the door of which we now see, with—not instruments of torture—but remains of a patent Chubb or Bramah of its day still attached to it?



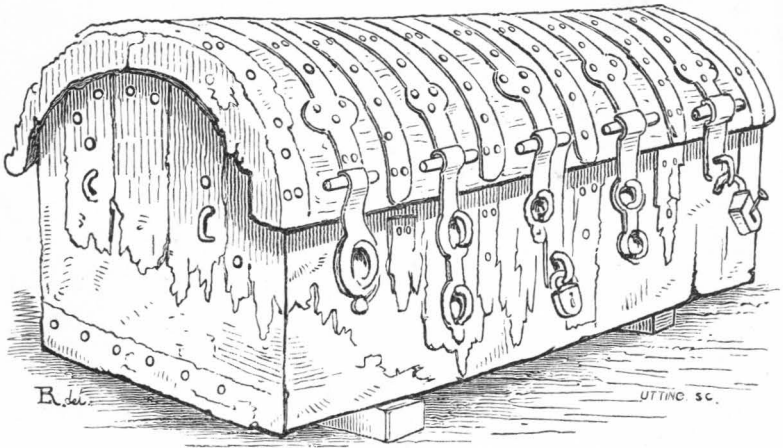
INNER FACE OF DOOR.



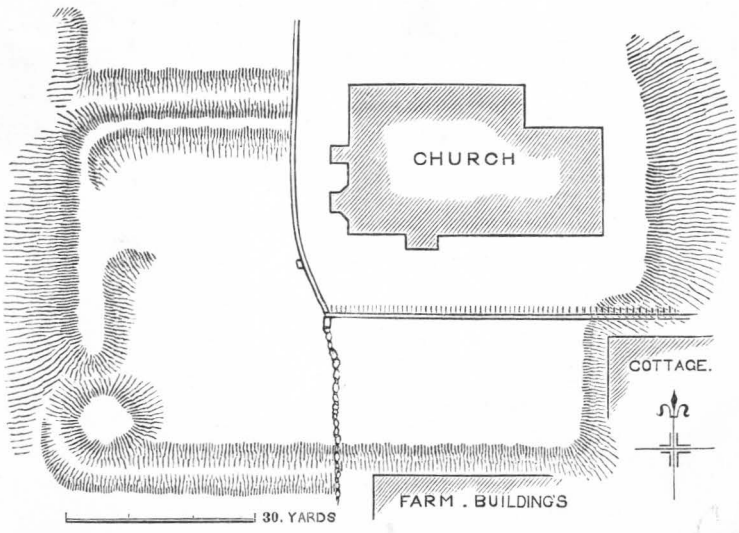
OUTER FACE OF DOOR.



a. wood.  
 b. leather.  
 c. iron.



OLD CHEST IN THE VESTRY OF WARBLETON CHURCH.



PLAN OF WARBLETON CHURCH AND ADJACENT EARTHWORKS.

Woodman's house may have been the Court Lodge; if so it was, as appears by an old map of Sussex of 1724, in existence at that date. Three of the church bells were cast in 1734. May not that have been a period of restoration, when not only the door was introduced into the tower chamber, but the brass of John Prestwick, father to William Prestwick, destroyed for the purpose of cutting up the matrix to make new steps at the altar rails, and repair those at the north door?

The curious old chest in the Vestry (see Plate) well worth inspection by archæologists, with its bands of iron and its seven padlocks, one would have thought ought to have preserved the parish documents intact, but I am told the rats and mice have been at work, and nothing is left of the parish accounts anterior to the middle of the last century. They might otherwise have thrown some light on the subject.

Mr. Campkin, with whom I have been in correspondence on this subject, suggests:—"Referring to your view of the absence of banks and the need of strong places to hold valuables, why may not the room in the tower have been made secure by a clever son of Tubal Cain of those days, and then devoted to the use of a few among the most wealthy and privileged of the parishioners, who may have had their own separate locked strong boxes therein, but each being furnished with a pass key to open the strong door?"

It will by this time be seen that I consider the presumed *emblems of torture* to be really the remains of a complicated lock of its day, and I think that most readers who study the accompanying illustrations will be of the same opinion. I will now endeavour to make them more clear by a few explanatory remarks.

The door is a strong oaken door, the outer face being covered by an iron plate, a coating of leather separating the iron from the wood work. The centre part of the door is recessed at the back to afford space for the mechanism of the lock, and I imagine the whole of the works to have been shut in by an iron plate, similar to that on the exterior side, which plate, with corresponding holes in it, would have been fastened to the pins a, a, a, &c. These pins have eyes at their ends which would have projected beyond the iron plate. One of them is shewn on the margin. The holes b, b, pass

through the door and appear to have served as a communication externally with the works of the lock. Might not a drop key, similar to that figured k on the plate, have been used for this purpose?

The pieces of iron c, c, &c., move on their centres: d has a lateral movement, e projects two inches beyond its plate,<sup>2</sup> f is a groove in the wood about one inch wide and half-an-inch deep, g, g are staples, a hinge at h appears to be partly broken off; i moves on its centre, and is capable of being pulled out  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, k moves on its centre and projects  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The handle of the door moves on its pivot m.

My drawings were submitted to an eminent mechanic, and I was in hopes that ere this he would have given me his views on the subject. This, however, he has not done. Still I do hope that by the assistance of the numerous and intelligent members of the Sussex Archæological Society, we may see the lock of Woodman's door in theory restored to working order.

I have mentioned Woodman's garden wall; a plan of the locality is engraved on the plate opposite.

I shall, I fear, be considered an obstinate fellow, and hard to please, for at the same time that I make a complicated lock out of instruments of torture, I turn the garden wall into an earthwork of Roman occupation. Respecting this garden wall, it seems to me that the earlier habitations in this island were generally congregated on commanding spots for the sake of defence, and the people had their Temple within the area. The Romans established themselves on the same spots, as being adapted to their occupation (by force) of the country. By and bye, when Christianity came in, the Church was built where the Pagan Temple had stood. I am sure this is the case in many villages, where you find the Church in the most commanding position; at Warbleton the church is thus placed, in a military point of view, and immediately adjoining are found substantial earth works, the incomplete parts of which may have been levelled to form the churchyard.

R. L.

Ightham Mote, Kent, 16th March, 1865.

<sup>2</sup> These pieces of mechanism a, c, d, e, are also separately figured on the plate.

# SUSSEXIANA TOPOGRAPHICA.

By G. SLADE BUTLER, F.S.A.

CONTINUED FROM VOL. XVI., p. 290.

## EAST SUSSEX. *Hastings Rape.*

ASHBURNHAM.—Account of A. Place.

*Neale's Views of Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats, Vol. 4.,*  
1st Series, 1818-23.

View of A. Park, from sketch by HEWITSON, coloured.

*Akerman's Repos: May, 1827.*

ASHBURNHAM'S (J.) Narrative of his Attendance on King Charles I., to which is prefixed a Vindication of his Character and Conduct from the Misrepresentations of Lord Clarendon, by the EARL of ASHBURNHAM, 2 vols., 8vo. *portrait.* 1830.

BATTLE.—An Act for keeping a market upon Thursdays, at Battle, 8th *Eliz.*, cap. 14. 1565.

BATTLE ABBEY.—South West view of B. See *Buck's Views*, 1737.

Account of B. A., the then seat of Sir G. V. Webster, Bart.

*Neale's Views of Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats, Vol. 4.,*  
1st Series, 1818-23.

B. A.—Account of 84 *Gen: Mag.*, part 1, p. 9.

Chronicon Monasterii de Bello, nunc primum typis mandatum, 8vo., pp. 200, 1846. *From a Cottonian MS. of the 12th century.*

Chronicle of B. A. in Sussex, from 1066 to 1176; originally compiled in Latin by a Monk of the Establishment, and now first translated, with notes, and an abstract of the subsequent History of the Abbey, by M. A. LOWER, F.S.A. 8vo., with *illustrations.* 1851.

The Handbook to B. A., with a description of the Church and Monuments, by the Author of "Gleanings," with *illustrations,* 8vo. *Battel, nd.*

Gleanings respecting Battel and its Abbey, by a Native, 12mo., pp. 175. *Battel, 1841.*

Roll of BATTLE Abbey, annotated by Sir J. B. BURKE, square 12mo., *heraldic plates and frontispiece.* 1848.

A brief examination of the roll of Battle Abbey, with a copy of the roll containing the names.

*Censura Literaria*, vol. 2, p. 4-42.

English Surnames, Essays on Family Nomenclature, Historical, Etymological, and Humorous, with Chapters of Rebuses, Canting Arms, the Roll of BATTLE Abbey, by M. A. LOWER, M.A., &c., post 8vo. 1842.

Thorpe's Descriptive Catalogue of the Original Charters, Grants, Donations, &c., constituting the Muniments of BATTLE Abbey, also the Papers of the Montagus, Sidneys, and Websters, 8vo. pp. 243. 1835.

Specimens of the Columns in Battle Church.

*Ant: Repert, vol. 3, p. 187.*

Mural Paintings in Church.

*Arch: Journal 2, p. 141.*

Battle Abbey Church, History and Antiquities of, Biographical Anecdotes, &c., by J. BRITTON, 10 engravings by LE KEUX, royal 8vo. 1825.

The monument of Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., in the chancel of Battle Church, engraved by R. GODFREY, from a drawing in the possession of Sir William Burrell, Bart.

*Ant: Repert, vol. 2, p. 113, vol. 3, p. 182.*

See also Blore's Monumental Remains, plate 30.

In the Ecclesiologist, vol. 5, (N.S. vol. 2), p. 83, 8vo., London, 1846, is an account of the restoration of BATTLE Church.

B. C.—Inscriptions in, to Thomas Alfrage and John Wythine Dean,<sup>1</sup> 1615.

*95 Gent: Mag., pt. 1, 16, 1825.*

Biographical particulars relating to Mr. Ingleby (Isaac Ingall),<sup>2</sup> of Battle Abbey, by STEPHEN HEWITSON.

*Gent: Mag. 1798, p. 271.*

Alfred of Wessex, 2 vols., thick 8vo., an Extraordinary Historical Poem, relating to the Ancient Saxons, the War King, the Mythology of the North, the Myths and Early Stories of Britain, the Scalds, and the Spae-Wives.

Privately Printed. *Battle, Sussex, 1852.*

BAYHAM.—Abbey described.

*91 Gent: Mag., p. 2, p. 507.*

BEXHILL.—An Act for settling the Manors of Knoll, Seale, and Kemping upon the Earl of Dorset, and charging the Manor of BEXHILL, Manor Farms of Cowding, and other lands in Sussex, with a rent charge of £130 in lieu thereof. 13 Car. 2, 1661.

Account of the Passage of the Hurricane, from the sea-side at BEXHILL, in Sussex, to Newingdon Level, 20th May, 1729, between nine and ten in the evening, with account of a New Engine to work by the Wind, 8vo., with the long and very rare Map, showing the route of the Hurricane over the country, by RICHARD BUGDEN, of Frant, Sussex, pp. 32. *London, 1730.*

<sup>1</sup> For a List of the Deans see *Gent: Mag.* for April, 1865, in which Wythine is printed Withers.

<sup>2</sup> This is the old gamekeeper whose name has been recorded as having at-

tained the age of 120 years. He was stated to have been born in 1679. These cases are mentioned with a doubt in *Notes and Queries.*

- BODIAM.—Castle N.E. *Buck's Views*, 1737.  
*Grose's Antiquities*. Vol. 6., London, 1787.
- Ruins of 72 *Gent: Mag.*, p. 9, 1802.
- A Poem in Six Cantos, with notes by STONESTREET, 8vo. 1818.
- A Graphic and Historical Sketch of, by WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.,  
M.A., 8vo., 2 plates, 1 plan, pp. 30. London, 1831.
- Church, Brasses in, account and plate of,  
7 *Gent: Mag.*, N.S. 263, 1837.
- Notice of the Restoration of,  
*Ecclesiologist N.S.*, vol. xiv., p. 156, 1853.
- BREDE PLACE.—See *Grose's Antiquities*, vol. 6, London, 1787.
- BUCKSTEEP, in Warbleton.—An act for vesting the Manor of B.  
and several other lands in Sussex, the Estate of Joseph Weller,  
Esq., in Trustees to be sold, &c., 9 *Anne*, c. 34, priv. 1710.
- BURWASH.—*Armatura Dei*: or a preparation for suffering in an  
Evil day; showing how Christians are to bear sufferings, and  
what Graces are requisite thereunto: suited for all good Chris-  
tians in this present time, by EDWARD POLHILL, of Burwash, in  
Sussex, Esq. London, printed for Tho. Cockerill, at the Three-  
Legs in the Poultry. 12mo., 1682.
- Discourse on Schism by same, 12mo., 1694. Reprinted, 1823.
- Letter from Christopher Mason on a fire ball seen at B., Dec. 11,  
1741. See also *Rosehill and Warbleton*. *Phil. Trans*: 42, p. 1.
- Historical account of the Baronies of Burgersh and Despenser.  
33 *Gent: Mag.*, p. 192.
- Believer's Alphabet, by — FUNNELL, of Burwash, 8vo.
- CAMBER.—An act for the sale of the Manor of Hempsted, &c., the  
Estate of Sir Robert Guldeford, Bart., for payments of debts,  
and for settling the Camber Farm and other lands in Sussex,  
to the same uses as the Manor of H. 10 *Anne*, 1711.
- The Chronicles of a tale of the Reformation, 8vo. London, 1855.
- CINQUE PORTS—Barons of the C. P., two Ancient Towns, and  
their Members, Breviat petition concerning their Grievances,  
being restrained to trade into the Low Countries and Germany,  
restrained from free buying and selling in London, by the  
LONDON ADVENTURERS, folio *circa*, 1618.
- The services of the C. P., 4to London, 1641.
- To the Right Hon. the Lords and Peers in the High Court of  
Parliament assembled; the humble petition of the Maior, Bay-  
lyffes, Jurats, Freemen, and other Inhabitants of the C. P.,  
two Ancient Towns and their Members, folio 1641.
- An order of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament  
for settling and managing of the Places of the Lord Admirall  
and Lord Warden of the C. P., in a Committee of Lords and  
Commons, folio London, 1645.
- An Act for Establishing the power of Lord Admirall of England,



- and Lord Warden of the C. P., upon the Council of State, folio *London*, 1650.
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- The Glorious and Living C. P. of our fortunate Island; thrice happy in the person of his Sacred Majesty the illustrious and puissant Prince James, Duke of York,<sup>3</sup> 4to *Oxford*, 1666.
- Magna Antiqua Charta QUINQUE PORTUUM Domini Regis et Memororum eorundum, small 8vo, p.p. 95  
*Cantabrigiæ, Excudebatur pro Majore et Juratis Hastingsiæ*, 1675.
- Collection of the Statutes relating to the C. P. *Printed by Baskett*, 1726.
- A charge given at a Session of Admiralty within the C. P., Sep. 2, 1668, By Dr. L. JENKINS—On the Trial of certain Wool-stealers,<sup>4</sup> taken within the Jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports. Of the Jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, and how a sentence, given in the Admiralty there, may be reviewed. *Wynne's Life of Sir Leoline Jenkins*, 2 vols., folio, vol. 1, p. lxxxv. *London*, 1724.
- Charters of the C. P., two ancient Towns and their Members, translated into English, with annotations, historical and critical, thereupon, wherein divers old Words are explained, and some of their ancient Customs and Privileges observed, by SAMUEL JEAKE, sen., of Rye, one of the said Ancient Towns, fol.  
*London: Printed for Bernard Lintot, at the Cross Keys, between the Temple Gates in Fleet Street* 1728.
- Title, dedication, advertisement, subscribers' names, four leaves; charters and table, pp. 190. This book was written in 1678, and after the death of the author was printed by the recommendation of Ld. Ch. Bar. Gilbert.
- History, political and personal, of the Boroughs of Great Britain, together with the C. P. (by T. H. B. OLDFIELD) 3 vols, 8vo  
*London*, 1794.
- The History of the C. P. forms part of vol. 3.
- A Guide to the C. P., with an account of Hastings, 12mo 1804.
- The Ancient Liberties and Privileges of the C. P. and Ancient Towns, to which is prefixed an original sketch of Constitutional Rights, and the principles of our ancient Representation, traced from the most authentic Records, and supported by undeniable Testimonials from the most respectable, legal, political, and historical Authorities, by JAMES RUSSELL, Rye, 2mo, preface and pp. 172  
*London*, 1809.
- Treats of Hastings, Rye, Winchelsea, and Seaford, in Sussex.
- An Account of C. P. Meetings, called Brotherhoods and Guestlings, by T. MANTELL, F.A.S., F.L.S., 8vo, pp. 20 *Dover*, 1811.

<sup>3</sup> He was Lord Warden, and even after he came to the throne continued to discharge the duties of the office.

<sup>4</sup> See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. x, p. 69, for notice of smugglers of wool.

- Delineations, historical and topographical, of the Isle of Thanet and the C. P., by E. W. BRAYLEY, illustrated with Engravings by William Deeble, 2 vols. 12mo. *London*, 1817.
- Coronation Ceremonies and Customs relative to Barons of the C. P., as supporters of the Canopy, by T. MANTELL, F.S.A., 4to, pp. 55 *Dover*, 1820.
- Sir Thomas Mantell's Tracts relative to C. P. and Coronations, from 1771 to 1828, published at the request of several Barons of the C. P. To which is added a full Report of the proceedings at the last coronation; and also a complete Account of the Brotherhood and Guestling, last holden in 1828, 4to, pp 226. *Dover*, 1828.
- Oral Tradition of the C. P. and their Localities, compared with Antiquarian Researches, National Causes and their effects, by Captain KENNETT BEACHAM MARTIN, 8vo, pp. 31 *London*, 1832.
- Ancient Manner of taking Refuge for Murder or Felony in the C. P. *Gent: Mag., Aug.* 1771.
- Extract from the Custom-Hall of the C. P. in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. *Antiq: Rep:* vol 3.
- History of the Town and Port of Dover, with a short account of the C. P. by the Rev. JOHN LYON, 2 vols 4to, *Dover*, 1813-14.  
Vol. 2 comprises the Customals of HASTINGS, RYE, and WINCHELSEA.
- The Beauties of the Isle of Thanet, and the C. P., *map, and* 96 *plates*, 2 vols, 12mo 1830.
- Report and Minutes of Evidence before the House of Commons on the C. P. Pilots. Fol. 1833.
- C. P., on the early constitution of, 8 *Gent: Mag. N.S., p* 20.
- C. P., The Barons of London and the 35 *Gent: Mag., N S.,* 50 1851.
- CLIFF END—An Act for maintaining and preserving a military Canal and Road from Shornecliffe, Kent, to CLIFF END, *Sussex*, 47 *Geo. III, c.* 70 13 August, 1807.
- CROWHURST CHURCH, &c., *Eccliesiol. (N.S.)* xiv., p. 309, 1856.
- ETCHINGHAM—Case between the Strode Family and the Lytton Family, relating to the Manor of Etchingham, *Sussex*, and other Manors in Bedford, Hertford, &c., left by Sir George Strode to his son Lytton Lytton, &c., fol. *Privately Printed*, 1729.
- Brass of Sir William de Etchingham in Etchingham Church 1387. *Monumental Brasses and Slabs*, 1847. *Also Antiq: Report: v.* 3, p. 188. *Eccliesiol. (N.S.)* xiv., p. 315, 459-xv., p. 321.
- Echyngham of Echyngham, by SPENCER HALL, F. S. A, 8vo. *Privately printed* *London*, 1850.
- Burghers or the Pleasures of a Country Life, 12mo *London*, 1855.
- Two Views of the Church at ETCHINGHAM, and one of HAREMARE.

- FAIRLIGHT.—Fairlight Church. A letter to the Editor of the *Brighton Gazette*, by the author of "Something about Rye church," (Thos. Jenner), 18mo, pp. 23  
*London: Brewster and West*, 1846.
- GUESTLING—Accident at, 56, *Gent: Mag.*, p. 611 1786.  
Particulars respecting the Church, and the Rev. Robert Bradshaw, rector, who died 20th July, 1736. 68, *Gent: Mag.*, p. 273
- The Restoration of the Jews and other poems, by Sir W. ASHBURNHAM, 8vo 1849.
- HASTINGS.—A collection of Advertisements, Letters, &c., relating to the last Election at Westminster and Hastings, 8vo  
*London*, 1723.
- Letter from Dr. T. Frewen to Dr. Jurin, giving an account of condition of H. after the small pox. Dated Rye, Jan. 28, 1730-1.  
*Phil. Trans.* 37, p. 108.
- Discourse at the Visitation at H., by JOHN COURTAIL, of Burwash Archdeacon of Lewes, 4to 1760.
- Discourse on the manners of the World at H., and description of our Universities, by J. LETTICE, Vicar of Peasmarsh, 4to 1788.
- Liber Regis, vel Thesaurus rerum Ecclesiasticarum, by J. BACON, 4to. *Deanery of Hastings*, p. 143 *London*, 1786.
- H. topographically described, with views  
56, *Gent: Mag.*, 649, 651, 852, 854 1786.
- Act for Improving, Removing Annoyances, preventing Incroachments in the Town, Port, and Parish of St. Clements, Hastings, 29 *Geo. III.* Repealed, see post p. 176-7 1789.
- History of Boroughs and the Cinque Ports—HASTINGS, vol. 3, pp. 27 to 47 *Edition*, 1792.
- Atmospherical Refraction at H., July 26, 1797, by WILLIAM LATHAM, F.R.S. *Phil. Trans.* 88, p. 357-9.
- The H. Guide, or a description of that Ancient Town and Port and its Environs, including an account of the Churches, Antiquities, Ruins, Fortifications, Castles, Gentlemen's Seats, Walks and Rides, Trade, Fairs, Markets, Fisheries, &c., to which is added some account of the Cinque Ports, and a minute detail of the famous Battle of Hastings (the 2nd edition), by AN INHABITANT, embellished with three plates and a map of the Environs, 8vo, pp. 130 *Barry, Hastings*, 1797.
- Views of St. Clements and All Saints Churches  
*77 Gent: Mag.*, 105.
- A Guide to the Cinque Ports, with an account of H., 12mo 1804.
- Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Hen. VIII, auctoritate Regis institutus, fol. 1810.  
*Decanatus de Hastingys*, vol. 1, p. 344.
- H. Guide, with its antiquities, engravings, 12mo *Hastings*, 1810.  
1815.

- H. Guide, with its antiquities, engravings, 8vo, plate, 5th ed., pp. 74. *Hastings, J. Barry, Marine Library, n. d., about 1819.*  
 ————— by G. WOOL 1832.
- T. Ross's H. and St. Leonards Guide, containing a variety of information respecting the History and Antiquities of the above and neighbouring towns, with a full description of all subjects necessary to the comfort and accommodation of Visitors, 12mo, pp. 56 *Hastings, 1835.*
- This work has undergone Twelve editions, and has now pp. 105.
- Handbook for H., St. Leonards, and neighbourhood, small 8vo, plates *Diplock, Hastings, 1845.*
- Ross's Views of H., and its environs, oblong, 14 plates 1844.
- H. Past and Present; being a true and faithful history of that renowned Borough and neighbourhood from the earliest times, including the latest events, committed to rhyme for the benefit of the Infirmary, by T. B. 1847.
- A rural descriptive Poem, with historical and explanatory Notes, by T. R. Reed, 8vo *Hastings, 1824.*
- A concise, historical and topographical sketch of H., Battle, Winchelsea, and Rye, to which is added a list of the Lodging Houses, 4th edition, 12mo, pp. 95  
*Ransom, Printer, Hastings 1825.*
- Illustrations of H., and its Vicinity, 4to, 49 plates from drawings by G. Rowe, N. D., circa. 1825.
- Hastings Fishing Boats returning on the approach of a storm, fol. *Cox, Reeve.*
- Sermon delivered at Trevor Chapel, Brompton, Sept. 14, 1817, on the sudden death of the Rev. John Morley, clerk, of H., by JOHN MORRISON, Minister of Trevor Chapel, London, 8vo (Dr. Williams's Library, 12018) 1817.
- Historical and Topographical Sketch of H., Winchelsea, Rye, &c., by T. W. L. STOCKDALE, 8vo, 29 plates, pp. 45 *London, 1817.*
- Fusseli's Journey Round the Coast of Kent, including Tunbridge Wells, *Rye, Winchelsea, H., Battle, &c.*, with remarks on the principal objects, 8vo 1818.
- Views of the most interesting landscape and marine scenery in the Rape of H., from drawings by J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., with letter-press by R. Reinagle, map and 5 engravings, fol. 1819.
- A Sentimental Journey through Margate and H., by Dr. COMPARATIVE, Jun., 12mo, pp. 222, View of East Cliff  
*Hastings, 1819.*
- The History and Antiquities of the Town and Port of H., illustrated by a series of engravings from original drawings by W. G. Moss, imp. 8vo, 26 plates, pp. 207 *London, 1824.*

This work was also reproduced in 4to, 1824.

- Observations on the Strata of H., by THOMAS WEBSTER, Secretary to the Geological Society  
*Geol. Trans. 2nd Ser.*, 2, p. 31-36, 1824.
- H. Castle, Excavations at 94 *Gent: Mag.*, pt. 2, p. 173 1824.
- Historical and Topographical Sketch of H., Battle, Winchelsea, and Rye, embellished with engravings, a plan of the town, and a map of the environs of Hastings, 12mo. Published by P. M. Powell  
*Hastings*, 1825.
- An Act for erecting a chapel at Pelham Crescent, in the Parish of Saint Mary in the Castle, 6, *Geo. IV.*, c. xxxiii. 1825.
- Picture of H., containing sketches of the Antiquities and Curiosities in that interesting part of the country, in a series of letters from a Cosmopolite to a Valetudinarian  
*Hastings; G. Wool, High Street*, n. d. about 1826.
- Curative Influence of the Southern Coast of England, especially that of H., with observations on Diseases in which a residence on the Coast is most beneficial, by W. HARWOOD, M.D., 12mo, pp. 326  
*London*, 1828.
- Description of H., *Uni. Mag.* 26, p. 147, p. 281, and View of Battle, p. 375.
- An Act for Paving, Lighting, &c., the Town and Port of Hastings, 2, *Wm. IV.*, c. xci. 1832.
- There had been the Act of 29, *Geo. III.*, and another, 1, *Geo. IV.*, c. 12, both repealed.
- Geological Sketch of the Vicinity of H., by W. H. FITTON, M.D., 12mo, plates  
*London*, 1833.
- Coast Scenery, a series of Views in the British Channel, by C. STANFIELD, R.A., 8vo, comprising *Hastings* p. 68  
*London*, 1836.
- St. Vincent de Paul and the Sisters of Charity; with some particulars of the Establishment to be erected at St. Leonards, Hastings, 12mo  
*London*, 1836.
- Report on Plans submitted to W. Cubitt (afterwards Sir Wm.) for forming a harbour at H., with the Report and Plans of Col. Williams annexed, fol.  
*Ransom, Hastings*, 1838.
- Observations on Mr. Cubitt's Report, by Col. WILLIAMS, fol.  
*Ransom, Hastings*, 1838.
- Resolutions agreed to at a meeting of the Council of the Borough of H., on the 30th November, fol.  
*Ransom, Hastings*, 1838.
- The Sanative Influence of Climate, by Sir JAMES CLARK, Bart.—Climate of H., p. 122, 8vo  
*London*, 1841.
- Copies of Charters relating to the Priory of H.,  
6 *Col. Top. et Geneal.* 101.
- H., Muster Roll for the Rape of, 13 Edward III., from a MS. in the College of Arms, temp. James I. 7 *Col. Top. et Geneal.*  
118  
*London*, 1841.

- H., Holy water stoup at, 21, *Gent's Mag. N.S.*, 246, and *Jour. Brit. Arch. Ass.* 2 p. 267
- H., Ancient Deeds relating to *Ib.* p. 175
- H. considered as a resort for Invalids, by J. MACKNESS, M.D.,  
8vo *London*, 1842.  
——— 2nd Edition, 8vo *London*, 1850.
- Guide to H. and St. Leonards, by A. CRUX
- Pictorial Guide to H. and St. Leonards, by ARUNDALE. *N.D.*
- Report to the General Board of Health, on a preliminary enquiry into the Sewerage and Drainage of the Town and Port of H.,  
8vo. *London*, 1850.
- The Excursion-Train Companion, by C. KNIGHT, 8vo. HASTINGS  
and its routes, No. 2. *London*, 1851.
- Mackness (Dr., of H.), Memorials of his Life and Character,  
edited by the Author of "Brampton Rectory," 12mo. 1851.
- An Act for confirming Provisional Order for applying the Public  
Health Act, 1848, to the district not included in St. Leonards Paving Act, 14 and 15 *Vict.*, c. 98 1851.
- Official Illustrated Guide to the Brighton and South Coast Rail-  
way, and all the branches, by G. MEASOM, p. 33, 8vo.  
*London*, 1853.
- Stranger's Guide and Directory to H. and St. Leonards. (Many  
of the Notices were by W. D. Cooper). *Osborne, Hastings*, 1854.
- H. Past and Present, with notices of the most remarkable places in  
the neighbourhood, and an appendix and other supplementary  
matter, by MISS HOWARD, 12mo., pp. 326, *Hastings*: William  
Diplock, Royal Marine Library—*London*: John Russell Smith,  
36, Soho Square, 1855. 2nd Ed., 1864.
- H. Revisited; or the Ghost of the Old Commission, by MERCURY.  
*Hastings*, 1855.
- The Southern Watering Places of England—H., St. Leonards,  
Dover, and Tunbridge Wells—reprinted with alterations from  
the 3rd Edition of "The Watering Places of England," by E.  
LEE, M.D. *London*, 1856.
- Church of the Holy Trinity, *Ecclesiol. (N.S.)* xv., p. 129—xvi., p.  
127 1857-8.
- Three Reports relating to H. Water, with an Appendix of Letters,  
&c., ordered to be printed by the Local Board of Health, 12mo.,  
pp. 60. *Hastings*, 1859.
- HEATHFIELD.—H. Tower described with an engraving, 64 *Gent.*  
*Mag.*, 1163. 1794.
- Park, new Tower erected. 63 *Gent. Mag.*, 1847.
- HOOE AND NINFIELD.—A Sermon preached on Friday, Feb. 6, 1756  
(Fast day for Earthquakes at Lisbon), by N. FARRIANO, M.D.  
*W. Lee, Lewes*.
- HURSTMONCEUX.—Castle, S.W. *See Buck's Views*, 1737.

- Brief account of H. House. 42 *Gent: Mag.*, p. 562, 1772.  
 Account of H. House. 43 *Gent: Mag.*, p. 63, 1773.  
 Inscription on a stone by the Chancel steps of Hurstmonceux Church. 3 *Antiq. Rep.*, p. 189.  
 H. Castle, in Sussex, by J. M. W. TURNER, pinx., fol. Cooke del.  
 Curious rooms in the Castle at 74 *Gent: Mag.*, 875, 1065—1804.  
 Brass of Sir William Fienles, 1405. *Monumental Brasses*, by Boutell. London, 1849.  
*Also engraved in vol. 3 of the Antiquarian Repertory*, p. 236.  
 A brief History and Description of H. Castle and its possessors. *Windmill Hill*, 1824.  
 The H. Case—Goulty, Turnbull, Chapman, and Brewer. 1827.  
 ICKLESHAM.—Grant of Lands in I., by SIR THOMAS HERINGAUD,<sup>5</sup> Kt., to John Vinch [Finch] and his brother Vincent, with remainders over, in, 1350. 9 *Gent: Mag.*, 3rd series, 141.  
 For notices of I. Church, see the *Ecclesiologist*, vol. 6, p. 181.  
 Vol. 9, 268; vol. 13, Letter of Mr. Teulon, the architect.  
 ORE.—Brass of Civilian and Lady in O. Church, c. 1400. *Monumental Brasses*. London, 1849.  
 PETT.—An Act for setting aside a Voluntary Settlement made to Mary Fermour, widow, and for ratifying a partition made of the Manors of Mersham and Pett, and divers lands in the county of Sussex, between her and Bartholomew Walmsly, Esq., and others, 2 and 3 *Anne*, chap. 43. 1703.  
 ROSEHILL.—Account of a Fire-ball and violent Thunder heard. Dec. 11, 1741, at, by JOHN FULLER, jun., F.R.S. *Phil. Trans.* 41, p. 871-  
 RYE.—Monetary affairs after the Revolution of 1688, being extracts from the Diary of Samuel Jeake, of Rye, in 1694. 37 *Gent: Mag.*, N.S., 567.  
 In Carew's Boroughs, fol., 1755, pp. 80 to 86, is an account of R.  
 Examination, Confession, and Condemnation of Henry Robson, fisherman of R. who poisoned his wife in the strangest manner that ever hitherto hath been heard of, 4to, black letter (Bodl. Lib.) London, 1598.  
 Cabinet, or Christian Miscellany, edited by D. GUY, a scarce local magazine. Rye, 1773.  
 Letter relating to G. Jewhurst, of R., in *Morning Post*, No. 2335 February, 1776 (Gough, Sussex, 3.)

<sup>5</sup> See notices of this family in *Suss: Arch. Coll.*, vol. xiii, p. 90. Stephen Harengod, who died circa. 1257, left William, his son and heir (Esch. 41 Henry III., No. 13), then 40 years of age. Ralph Heringaud took part with the Barons against the King, and was killed at the Battle of Lewes; the Abbot of Battle, who held £40 of his money, had

to give it up to the King. It was delivered on 28th Dec., 1267, into the hands of Nicholas de Lewknor, keeper of the King's wardrobe, the King then being at Winchester. Pat. 52, Hen. III., m. 32. In 1339 (13, Edw. III.), Thomas de Heringaud furnished one man at arms for £20 worth of land in Icklesham.

- Jeake, Samuel, Notice of, 59 *Gent : Mag.* 218 1789.  
 History, Political and Personal, of the Boroughs of Great Britain together with the Cinque Ports—RYE, vol. 3, pp. 72 to 84 Edition 1792.  
 South-West view of R. church, fol. *H. Bourn del.* 1812.  
 R., Approach to, poetry, 83 *Gent : Mag. part 2*, p. 580 1813.  
 Sketch of Hastings, Winchelsea, and RYE, by FRED. W. L. STOCKDALE, 8vo, bds, 29 plates, pp. 45  
*London*, N. D. March 1, 1817, in publisher's address.  
 North View of R., copper plate, fol. *W. Manser del. Ash sc.* 1822.  
 Characteristic Traits, or a descriptive exhibition of the members of the R. Corporation, with a few preliminary observations, 12mo, pp. 30 *no printer's name or date*, c. 1824.  
 R. *Gazette*, in numbers, occasionally published, No. 1, November 1st, 1826. No 15 (the last), Jan. 1st, 1829, in all pp. 62, 4to.  
*Rye.*  
 Coast Scenery, a series of Views in the British Channel, by C. STANFIELD, R.A., 8vo—RYE, p. 65 *London*, 1836.  
 Something about R. Church, written by Mr. THOMAS JENNER, Solicitor, Rye, 8vo, pp. 24, *privately printed*  
*London : J. Weale*, 1844.  
 History and Antiquities of the Ancient Town and Port of R., with notices of the Cinque Ports, by WILLIAM HOLLOWAY, thick 8vo, pp. 614 *London*, 1847.  
 In the *Ecclesiologist N.S.*, vol. 1, p. 148, is a notice of R. Church.  
 History of Romney Marsh from its earliest formation to 1837, with a glance at its adjacencies, and some remarks on the situation of the ancient Anderida, being an accompaniment to the History of R., by WILLIAM HOLLOWAY, 8vo, pp. 102, 7 maps and plates *London*, 1849.  
 Guide to R., 12mo *Taylor, Rye*, 1850.  
 Poll for the Borough of R., 9th July, 1852, 12mo, pp. 14.  
 Exposure of the corrupt system of Elections at R., by Major CURTEIS, an Elector, 8vo, pp. 24  
*London : James Ridgway, Piccadilly*, 1853.  
 Poll for the Borough of R., 21st May, 1853, 12mo, pp. 16.  
 The Gardens of R. *Household Words*, 6, p. 55 1853.  
 The Maid and the Monk, a Ghostly Legend of the Ancient Town of R., 12mo, pp. 24 *Rye*, 1855.  
 A Ballad by WILLIAM HOLLOWAY, 12mo, pp. 15 *Rye*, 1859.  
 The site of Anderida, H L. L's opinion 1 *Gent : Mag.*, 3rd series, p. 77.  
 Memorial Notice of the Rev. Henry Cooper, B.D., 27 years Vicar of R., 8vo. pp. 4 *Printed for his private friends*, 1862.



Antiquarian Rambles through R., by WILLIAM HOLLOWAY, cr. 8vo, pp. 88 1863.

W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P. for R., a sketch, by G. SLADE BUTLER, F.S.A., 8vo, *Parsons, Rye*, 1863.

In the State Papers are several interesting reports from Rye in 1552 and 1563, written by John Young, the Mayor, &c., to Cecill, relating to the soldiers embarked from Rye for the attack upon Normandy, and of the refugees from Dieppe to Rye.<sup>6</sup>

#### RYE HARBOUR.

In Mr. Lemon's Calendar of papers in the State Paper Office are the following notices of RYE HARBOUR, temp. Elizabeth :

1558.—Offers touching the reparations of the Harbours of Rye and of the Camber on the redemption of Mr. Vaughan's lease.

1562.—June 18, from Rye, Armigell Waad to the Lord Admiral; details his proceedings in surveying the water-courses between Newenden and Rye, with the view of improving Rye Harbour.

1570.—Proposals in fee farm of the Salt Marshes adjoining the Camber to (N), he covenanting to keep in Repair the decayed Harbour of Rye, according to the device of Adryan Skedam.

1573.—Petition of the Mayor, &c. of Rye to the Council for aid in the repair of the Puddle and Creek of Rye, which will be done for the sum of £3,000.

1574.—Report to the Queen by an Italian (De Trento? *see petition of Mayor and Jurats in his favour*, 17 Dec., 1591, *Lans. Mss.*) of his survey of the Ports of Rye and Sandwich, touching the necessary repairs, requests some remuneration.

1576 (Feb?).—Device of a bill for granting duties for the maintenance of Harbours at Rye and Winchelsea, and for repairing Dover haven.

A Proposal to amend the H. of R., by ROBERT COLEPEPYR, Gent., folio, pp. 4, with plan. N.D.

Case of the owners of the Upper Levels relating to a Bill depending in Parliament about the H. of R., folio half sheet N.D.

A Report condemning all projects of Improvement "as the Old (Eastern) Harbour, they say, is reduced to 2 or 4 feet water, at low water, and is lost." 1698.

A Report suggesting the widening of the New (Westermost) Channel, and taking away the dams or sluices which prevent the flow of the tide. 1719.

An Act for the better preservation of the Harbour of R., in the county of Sussex. 7 *Geo. 1st*, c. 9, 1720.

An Act for completing the repairs of the harbour of Dover, and for restoring the harbour of R. to its ancient goodness.

9 *Geo. 1st*, c. 30, 1722.

<sup>6</sup> See *Suss: Arch: Coll: vol. xiii.*, p. 180, for notices of these Protestant refugees.

- An Act for making more effectual an act made in the ninth year of his Majesty's reign intituled an act for completing the repairs of the harbour of Dover, and for restoring the harbour of R. to its ancient goodness, so far as the same relates to the harbour of Rye. 10 *Geo. 1st, cap. 7*, 1723.
- An Act for continuing the term and powers granted and given by the acts passed in the 11th and 12th years of King Wm. 3rd, and in the 9th and 10th years of his late Majesty, King George, for repairing the harbour of Dover, and for restoring the harbour of R. to its antient goodness. 11 *Geo. 2nd, cap. 7*, 1738.
- A report stating progress made, but doubting whether, when made, the New (Western) Harbour will be so good as the old one. 1743.
- An account of the opening of R. Harbour. 32 *Gent: Mag.*, 340, 1762.
- A report containing plans for perfecting the New (Western) Harbour, by JOHN SMEATON, F.R.S. 1763.
- An Act for continuing one moiety of the duties granted by an act of the 11th and 12th year of King William 3rd, for the repairs of Dover Harbour, and which had been by several other acts continued till the 12th day of May, 1765, and for applying the same to completing and keeping in repair the harbour of R., Sussex, and for more effectually completing and keeping in repair the said harbour. 4 *Geo. 3rd, cap. 72*, 1764.
- Reports from the Select Committee on Petitions for extending the powers of acts for repairing R. and Dover harbours. 1699-1764.
- Journals House of C.*, vol. 27, p. 449. Vol. 29, pp. 82-403.
- An Act for further continuing so much of certain duties as have by several Acts of Parliament been granted and continued for repairing and maintaining the harbours of Dover and R., as are applicable to completing and keeping in repair the said harbour of Rye, in the county of Sussex. 18 *Geo. 3rd, cap. 32*, 1778.
- An Act for discontinuing the New Harbour of RYE, and for repealing several acts relating thereto, and for providing for the discharge of a debt accrued on account thereof, and for making reparation for certain losses, and for the improvement of the old Harbour of R. 37 *Geo. 3, cap. 130*, 1797.
- An Act for more effectually improving and maintaining the old Harbour of R., in the county of Sussex. 41 *Geo. 3, cap. 53*, 1801.
- Report addressed to the Commissioners of R. Harbour, by W. JESSOP and JOHN RENNIE, dated *February 4th*, 1801.
- Alexander Sutherland's Reports, with estimates, plans, and sections, &c., First, of the proposed canal through the Weald of Kent, intended to form a junction of the rivers Medway and

- Rother from near Yalding, in Kent, to the tideway near the Port of RYE, in Sussex; Secondly, of a branch from the Canal by the river Teise to the town of Lamberhurst, in Kent and Sussex, &c.; together with some general observations on their great local and national importance, 4to, 2 large folding maps, list of subscribers, pp. 28 *London, 1802.*
- Account of the simple and easy means by which the Harbour of R. was restored and made navigable for ships of considerable burthen by the Rev. DANIEL PAPE, *Nicholson's Journal 1805, p. 245.*
- In Priestly's Canals, ed. 1831. p. 585, is an account of the "Royal Military or Shorncliffe and R. Canal,"  
47 *Geo. 3, c. 70, 13th August, 1807.*
- Report of Cater Rand on a viewed Survey of that part of the river Rother and Levels through which it runs, from and between the lands situate above Newenden bridge, called Dixter's and Padeham, and the place of Scott's Float-Sluice; the river to the harbour's mouth having been heretofore surveyed, sm. fol., pp. 3  
*Lenes, 11th November, 1812.*
- Report made by John Rennie, Esq., respecting R. Harbour and the Upper Levels on the banks of the river Rother, fol., pp. 3.  
*London, December 26, 1812.*
- Affidavits of William Grigsby, James Hemmings, and Richard Tiltman, Trinity Pilots, touching the then state of R. Harbour, fol., p. 1.  
*Sworn 2nd June, 1813.*
- "The humble Petition and memorial of the Mayor and Jurats and also of the undersigned merchants, ship owners, and inhabitants of, and other persons interested in the trade of the ancient Town and Port of R.," setting forth the state of the Harbour, addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, fol., pp. 2  
*Cooke, printer, London, 1813.*
- The like Petition and memorial addressed "To the Master Wardens and Assistants of the Honourable Corporation of Trinity House."
- Report relative to R. Harbour, by Daniel Alexander, addressed to the Mayor, Jurats, and Merchants, &c., &c., of the town and port of R., fol., pp. 4  
*Dated, London, November 18, 1813.*
- A report of the summing up of the Lord Chief Justice Dallas, on the Trial of an action at Lewes, at the Summer Assizes, in 1817, brought by the Duke of Newcastle and others, as Commissioners of Sewers, against Thomas Clark and others, as Commissioners of R. Harbour, for cutting and removing a dam and bank that obstructed the navigation of the Brede river, and tended to destroy the Harbour of R. Followed by a Report of the arguments of Counsel and the Judgment of the Court on the Application of the Defendants, the Commissioners of R.

Harbour, to set aside the Verdict, which the Court did. 8vo,  
pp. 156 1818.

Reported 8. Taunton 602. 2. Moore 666.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the 41st year of King George III., intituled "An Act for more effectually improving and maintaining the old Harbour of R., and to appoint new Commissioners, and to enable the Commissioners to raise additional Funds on the Tolls, by way of mortgage or otherwise, 1st Wm. 4th, cap. 135 1830.

An Act to alter and amend the Powers of several Acts passed relating to the Harbour of R., and for granting further Powers for improving and completing the said Harbour and the navigation thereof, 3 Wm. 4th, cap. 67 1833.

First Report of Wm. Cubitt on the state of R. Harbour, fol. pp. 4.  
29th July, 1833.

Second Report of Mr. Cubitt, fol. pp. 3 April 17th, 1839.

Report on R. Harbour made to the House of Commons by James A. Gordon, rear-admiral, Alex. T. E. Vidal, captain, Robert Thompson, lieut.-col. R.E., Richard Drew, elder Brother of the Trinity House, J. Walker, W. Cubitt, civil engineers.

60th May, 1840.

Report of the Tidal Harbours Commission, 1st Report, pp. 10 and 101, with plan. See Reports of Commissioners, 1845.

Vol. 16, RYE, p. 278 and 385.

An Account of the origin and formation of the Harbour of the Ancient Town of R., of the causes of its present decay, and of the means whereby it may be restored to its pristine depth and capacity, so as to become a considerable Tide-harbour and a useful Harbour of Refuge, by JOHN MERYON, formerly a Commissioner of the said harbour. *Being one of the contributions to Weale's Quarterly Papers on Engineering*, 4to

London, John Weale, 1845.

An Act to enable the South Eastern Railway Company to make and maintain a railway from the Town of R. to the mouth of R. Harbour, 9 Vic., cap. 55 1846.

Report of W. Cubitt, C.E., to the Commissioners of R., fol., pp. 3  
London, 7th May, 1849.

On the Theory, Formation and Construction of British and Foreign Harbours, by Sir JOHN RENNIE, 2 vols. fol. (RYE, Vol. 1, p. 121, and plan Vol. 2, No. 46) London, 1851-4.

Report from Sir William Cubitt and Captain Vetch to the Secretary of the Admiralty on the case of R. Harbour, sm. fol. pp. 3.  
30th September, 1852.

ST. LEONARDS.—An Act for erecting a chapel. 1831.

An Act for paving, lighting, &c., 2, Will. IV., c. 45. 1832.

- SALEHURST.—Death disarmed; the grave buried: delivered in a Sermon at the interment of Henry English at SALERST, Dec. 10, 1649, by John Bradshaw, Preacher, of Etchingham, 4to, (Dr. Williams's Lib.) *London*, 1650.
- TICEHURST—Church, View of, 71 *Gent: Mag.*, 593.
- Copies of Deeds relating to the family of Courthope, of Wyleigh, in T., *2 Coll. Top. et Geneal.* 279, 393.
- Pedigree of the families of Lunsford and Wilegh, *4 Coll. Top. et Geneal.* 139.
- WARBLETON.—A letter from Mr. Mason about a ball of fire and explosion in Warbleton parish. *See No. 462 Phil. Trans.* 1741.
- See also Burwash and Rosehill.
- Brass of Dean William Prestwych, 1436.  
*See Monumental Brasses by Rev. C. Boutell*, 1849.
- WILTING.—Sermon preached at the Funeral of the Rev. John Hart, July 24, 1736, by Thomas Newlin, B.D. 1736.
- WINCHELSEA.—*See Buck's Views.* 1737.
- Genuine Memoirs of George and Joseph Weston under sentence of death with their trials at large. *London*, 8vo. 1782.
- Tried for robbing the Bristol mail, forgery, &c., and hung at Tyburn, 3rd September, 1782.
- See also Sessions papers 1782, p. 463, &c.; annual register, p. 206, &c. *Gent: Mag.*, 1782, 353. Notes and Queries, vol. x. (1st ser.), p. 286, &c.
- History of Boroughs and Cinque Ports—WINCHELSEA, vol. 3, pp. 85 to 96 *Edition* 1792.
- W. Castle described. 67 *Gent: Mag.*, 9, with plate 1797.
- Brief notice of a private Seal of John, son of Robert Glinde, found at W., by Mr. JOHN WOOD. *Arch.* 11, p. 430, 431.
- Letter to the Mayor and Jurats of the Town respecting the choice of officers in that Corporation in 1609. *Arch. Vol.* 18, p. 291, 293.
- Historical and Topographical Sketch of Hastings, W., and Rye, by FRED. W. L. STOCKDALE, 29 engravings, 8vo, pp. 48 1817.
- Monument of Gervase Alard, Admiral of the Cinque Ports.  
*Plate 6, Blore's Monumental Remains.*
- Domestic Chronicle of Thomas Godfrey, of W., M.P for New Romney, and father of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey. *2 Topog. et Geneal.*, 450
- History of W., one of the Ancient Towns added to the Cinque Ports, by W. Durrant COOPER, F.S.A., 8vo, plates and cuts of armorial bearings, pp. 264 *London*, 1850.
- Some account of Domestic Architecture in England from Edward I. to Richard II., by J. H. PARKER, 8vo, *Oxford*, 1853.  
*At p. 158 is a Plan of Winchelsea.*

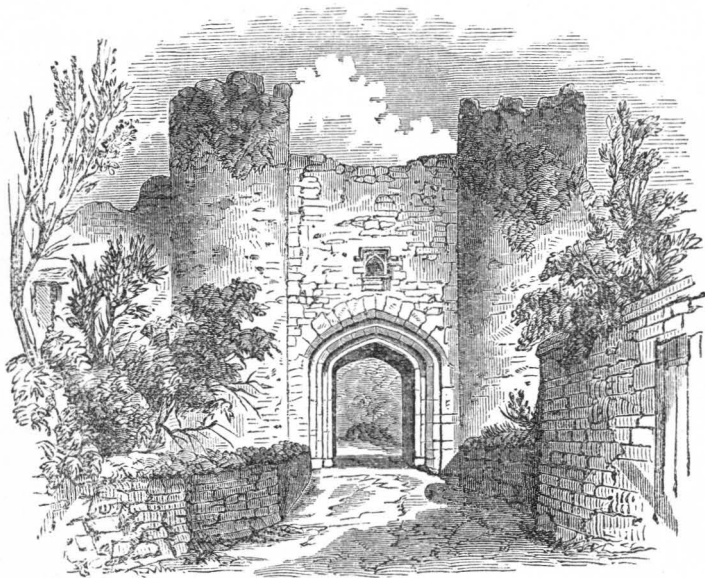
# NOTES ON AMBERLEY, ITS CASTLE, CHURCH,

ETC.,

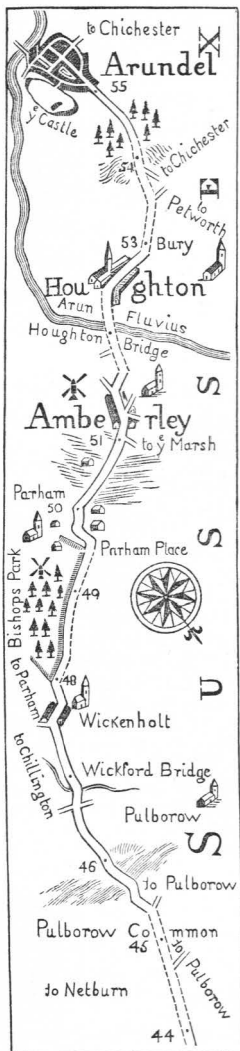
BY THE

REV. GEORGE ARTHUR CLARKSON, M.A.,

VICAR.



THE Castle of Amberley, an appendage to the See of Chichester, is situated in a parish and manor of the same name. The latter (having privileges of Courts Baron and Leet, with view of Frankpledge), comprises the Tithings of Amberley, Cold-Waltham, and Ashfold, and runs into the parishes of Houghton, Cold-Waltham, Fittleworth, Wisborough Green, and Rudgwick. The population of Amberley, including the Hamlet of Rackham, Recham, or Racomb, was according to the census of 1861, 650. Its estimated acreage is 2,900. The Benefice is ecclesiastically designated the Vicarage of Amberley, with Houghton Chapel; Houghton, however, being a parish *per se*, with a population put at 165.



Amberley,<sup>1</sup> otherwise Amberlegh, Aumberle, Ambrolega, lies about 5 miles N. of Arundel, its post town, and about 12 N.E. of Chichester. We read of it as a town;<sup>2</sup> as a pleasant country village, but lying very low; as a long scattered street of mean buildings; as a thoroughly secluded village, but one that should be visited by all who are in its neighbourhood; as a great thoroughfare from London to Arundel; as distant from the Standard in Cornhill, 43 computed and 51½ measured miles, at a time when Tooting was *Touting*, and Dorking was *Darking*; and in 1861, as one of those picturesque old-world villages, which may still be found, beyond the influence of the railway navvy. In August, 1863, it was brought more into communication with the outer world, by means of the railway, which runs through it, connecting the Mid-Sussex and the South-Coast lines of the Brighton Company. Amberley Station is about 55 m. from London, and about 1 m. from the Castle.

To the south of the parish lie the South Downs, of which the escarpments of white and grey chalk, (in lime from which a brisk trade for agricultural and building purposes is carried on,) with Amberley Mount, form noticeable features. It must have been along or

<sup>1</sup> The derivation does not appear clear. *Amber*, says Mr. M. A. Lower, is a very ancient Celtic word, and means a Druidical stone.—*Ambe*, amphora, a tub.—Could Amberley have acquired the name in anticipation of smuggling days, when illicit spirits were stowed away there! The names of Ambersham, Ambergate,

Amberstone, Ombersley, Amesbury, may afford some clue to the *unde derivatur*.

<sup>2</sup> Vide Mag. Brit.; Gent. Mag., 1793; Pen. Mag., 1844; Road from Lond. to Arund., by J. Ogilby, Esq., His M. Cosmographer, 1675; Warburton Coll<sup>ns</sup>, Brit. M. 836; Black's Suss.

in proximity to the Mount, that Arthur Young's course lay, when, on his way from Findon to Arundel, he very fortunately, as he narrates, lost his road on the Downs, and went round by Houghton Bridge—fortunately, from its leading him along the Down edge, with noble views over the wild. “The whole scene glorious!”

On the west of the parish,<sup>3</sup> reminding us of Isaac Walton's Amerly Trout,<sup>4</sup> runs the river Arun, or, as it has been designated, “the High Stream in Arundel Rape, to difference it from all rills, currents, and streams therein, and in the other Rapes;” otherwise, “the Alta Ripa,” and the “Hault Rey, half Norman and half Saxon.”

The Castle (“the crumbling towers of Episcopal Amberley,” to borrow Mr. Lower's words) and the nestling village stand upon a bed of sandstone, above the valley of the Arun, which disperses its tidal and upland waters on circumjacent meadows and pastures. In this district, provincialized as the *Brooks*<sup>5</sup> or *Wild Brook*, were the Weald Brooks of

<sup>3</sup> The Farmer's Tour through E. of Eng., Vol. 3., Lond., 1771.

<sup>4</sup> A few *entrées* from the Fish Tattle of the Water Bailiff, may add variety to the Trout served up above, and be of interest, with reference to the plan for *salmonizing* the Arun. The record tells of the Functionary himself, charged with the care of the lymitts of the stream and with the oversight of the Fishermen, in their several Bayliwicks; of the *Stelliones* or *Troute*, the red spotted, bred in the North water-fall, the black spotted, in the gravel of the W. water; of the *Mullet*, reputed as not coming up above Arundel, counted the best and fattest in England; of the *Carp* from the Pitts and Ponds, issuing from the river, where he had birth and breeding; of the *Pyke*, a ruffling, snarling Fish; of the sided *Bream*, the healing *Tench*, the narrow *Dace*, the *Gudgeon*, the scaleless *Minnow*; of *Fovels*; of *swans*, their eggs, marks and cignettes; of meshes of nets, to be sized according to the ancient brass pin, sometime kept in Arundel Castle; of process from the Sheriff, Justices of Peace, and the High Court of Admiralty, to be made by the bailiff and his deputies; of Pallingham, the Parson of Stopham's, Greasy, Washingham, Ham, West, Burry, and Canterbury Weares, of Steeple Rye in Amberley;

of draw-nett, seyne, and tremel, not to be used in the Fence month, either by the Earl of Arundel, (who may fish with a fore nett to it, in respect of the Castle and Honor of Arundel,) or the Bishop, in right of his Castle of Amberley, or the Prior of Hardham, whose interest Sir Wm. Goring hath.—A descrip. of the High Stream of Arund., transcribed from a Book commencing with the Bailiesship of Lawrence Eliot, Esq., A.D., 1712.

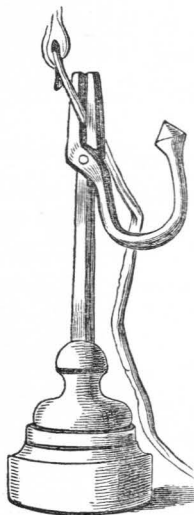
<sup>5</sup> The Amberley application of the word *Brooks* to the superficial area of grass, peat, &c., which is intersected by ditches, has a parallel elsewhere. “The Brooks are often only the marshy meadows themselves, which nourish and are watered by such streams, in which; they answer to the old high German buroch, *palus*.”—(Kemble.) Kemble inclines to some connexion between *Brook* and *brackish*, though he cannot trace it. See Mr. Lower's paper, Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. xv., p. 164.

An illustration of the term *Wild Brook* is given in a note to that discursive work, the *Polyolbion*, which relates,

“Thence the light Muse to th' Southward soares,  
The Surrian and Sussexian shores;  
The Forests and the Downes survaies,  
With Rilletts running to those seas.”



earlier days; the vast bog, north of Amberley Castle; the peat pits; the skirts of the great wood *Andredswald*. Here, in the memory of the Amberley native, the pig of Amberley had pannage, roamed, and multiplied; here, it is likely, were some of the cherished spots forbidden to the goose;<sup>6</sup> here grew the sedge hassocks (nature's type, it may be, of the primitive *Prie-Dieu*, the hassock of our churches); here grew the rush, which, peeled, greased, and grasped by the standard or pendent forceps, lighted the gude-woman at her spinning wheel, the farm-house dame and *homeling*. Here thrived the raspberry and the cranberry, the latter a fruitful source, about 50 years ago, of cottage incomings; as hovering here, the osprey is depicted;<sup>7</sup> here, wind and water rocked the reed-warbler's nest; and here, still linger the snipe and the wild duck.



Quaintly-worded, if not archaic,<sup>8</sup> lists of plants tell of the Weald Brooks or their vicinage, (the Amberley district, perhaps, might not appropriate the whole *Flora*,) as the *habitat* of Marsh St. Peter's Wort, Bugle with a red flower, Black-berried Heath, Crow, or Crake berries, Flea Grass, Hare's Tail Rush, Sweet Willow, Quicken Tree, Osmunda Regalis, Marsh Violet. Mullen, with a yellow flower, is assigned to the wall of the

"To this day, we call those woody lands, by *North* the Downes, the Weald: and the Channel of the River that *comes* out of those parts, and discōtinues the Downes about *Bramber* is yet known in Shorham Ferry, by the name of Weald-dick."

Amberley Bucolics would not enumerate, among the melodies of morn,

"The wild brook babbling down the mountain side."

BEATTIE'S SCOTTISH MINSTREL.

<sup>6</sup> Manorial articles provide that a custodian of animals and lands was to be chosen on the day of St. Mary Magdalene (July 22nd; Wheatly on the B. of Common Prayer;) at 1 p.m. Among other duties, he was to keep a dog to drive away the geese from the pastures, "quarum excrementa et plume intoxi-

cant animalia ad magnum tenecium incommodum." The morticine animal (carrion) was to be duly reported, under a penalty of four pence.—Chich. Episc. Reg., (P.) 100.

*Hassock*, a reed or rush; a tuft of rushes or coarse grass.—Halliwell's Dict.

For the process of medicating the *juncus conglomeratus*, or common soft rush, see White's Selborne, Letter xxvi. He estimated that 5½ hours of comfortable light, for a poor family, might be got for a farthing.—Arch: Journal, Vol. xiii., p. 193.

Cranberries sold from a shilling to half-a-crown a quart.

<sup>7</sup> Knox's Ornith. Rambles.

<sup>8</sup> Vide Rev. J. Coxe's Suss.; Gough's Camden.

Churchyard. The Rice plant, so called, we have known searched for in the Brooks.

### THE CASTLE.

Without endorsing the position laid down in "Excursions through Sussex," that the Castle is the only remarkable object in the village, it well deserves attention. Let the reader, however, be prepared for something akin to building castles in the air, inasmuch as a distinguished architectural writer, Mr. Matthew H. Bloxam, has obligingly furnished us with the following remarks upon the ruins called Amberley Castle:—

"The structure is not a Castle, though called so, in the proper sense of the term. It is one of those defensive mansions, of which we have a list of nearly 400, crenellated, embattled, and, to a certain degree, fortified under the Crown. Most of them are still existing in a habitable state, or in ruins. . . . Many of these embattled mansions were, in after times, popularly denominated Castles, but they want many of the characteristics of the old castles."

The principal epochs in the history of the Castle are connected with its *Origin*, *Crenellation*, *Decoration*, and *Decadence*.

*The Origin*.—The history of Amberley dates from an early period, and is associated with the struggles and the fortunes of Ceadwalla, the son of a sub-king of the West Saxons. Ceadwalla, after the strong and active measure of conquering Æthelwealh or Edelwach, King of Sussex, was seized, to use the mild and passive language of the law,<sup>9</sup> of this manor. He appears to have slain his antagonist, about A.D. 670. A disposition of 8 cassates at [Amberley snd] Houghton was made to Wilfrith, Bishop of Selsey. Whether the king, influenced by the vow of a fourth part of the spoil to God's use, which was attributed to him, after devastating the Isle of Wight, compounded or not, for the retention of more fertile spots, by the surrender of the *terra inculta*, the Ley of Amberley, the charter does not recite. The panegyric upon Amberley, as the garden of West Sussex, had not then been pronounced by the auctioneer; and probably the hay of the North Mead (a locality which was early an object of manorial solicitude,<sup>10</sup>) was not culminating towards £6 a ton.

<sup>9</sup> See Lappenberg's Hist. of Eng. under Saxons; Burrell MSS., 5687; Hayley's Ad. MSS., 6343; Kemble's Charters.

<sup>10</sup> Reg. Chich., (P.) 100.

From an Anglo-Saxon Charter<sup>11</sup> of Bishop Brihthelm, in the second year of the reign of Eadwig, ruling the whole island of Albion, it is to be gathered that Ælfsinus had infringed upon Ceadwalla's dispositions, contrary to the Decrees of the Nicene Council, and that recourse was had to the king, in order that restoration might be made. The appeal appears to have found favour, to have met with pleasant looks, and pleasant, not to say, poetic words. *The to have and to hold* was to be enjoyed, as long as the breath of life nourished the body of the Bishop.

Taking an archæological leap into Domesday, we learn that the Bishop held Ambrelie, having being assessed, in the reign of King Edward, and then at 24 hides; that there were, in *demesne*, 2 carucates, 20 Villeins, 13 Borderers, 12 ploughs, 30 acres of pasture, wood for pasture of 7 hogs; *holding of the manor*, William the Clerk, 2 hides; Eldred the Priest, 3; Baldwin, 2½; Radulphus, 2 hides, a virgate and a half; Theodoric, 3 hides; Hincale, 2; between them all, 5 carucates in demesne, 17 Villeins and 25 Borderers, having 5 carucates; that the whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was valued at £20, afterwards at £15; that what the Bishop held, was assessed at £10, and what others held of him, at £7.

The Bishop was said to have assize of bread and provisions in the village of Amberley.

Coming down to Henry I,<sup>12</sup> we find that Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, obtained a grant of free-warren in Amberley. The grant or restoration, which appears to have been made to him, of the ferry of Hotton or Houghton, must have been a concession of importance to a prelate desiring immunity from episcopal cares at the mother church, on his Amberley domain, or seeking its circumambient waters and the South Down ridge, interposed between himself and any opponent.

The episcopate of Ralph Neville, who held the great seal in the reign of John, and in that of Henry III, was simultaneously Chancellor of England and Chancellor of Ireland,<sup>13</sup> has place in our local annals. It is recorded that he constructed, *de novo*, the chancel. The prior existence, not only

<sup>11</sup> Kemble's *Chartæ Anglosaxonicae*, ccccxliv., Brigthelm, 957.

<sup>12</sup> Burrell MSS., 5687.

<sup>13</sup> Foss' *Judges*, ii., p. 423. He died 1244.

of a chancel, or a *quasi* chancel, but also the body of a church, follows, as a legitimate deduction from this documentary proof. Structural evidence points to the same conclusion. From the correspondence<sup>14</sup> of Simon de Seiniz, the steward of Ralph Neville, we get a glimpse at local agriculture, and at some of the mundane affairs of that high ecclesiastical and legal personage. The manor of Aldingbourne, nearer to Chichester, seems to have had the preference as the home farm, over Amberley, in its ultramontane and trans-Arundine severance; the latter, however, probably contributing towards the episcopal commissariat and exchequer. Bearing upon Amberley, are the operation of *marling*,<sup>15</sup> (a favourite one with the steward,) at Wateresfield, the windmill there, in working order, and a claim set up against the Bishop, (*propriæ avenæ communem habere*,) on the part of William de Altâ Ripâ and Dominus Hugh. A writ of *disseisin* as to a dyke, and, in behalf of the Bishop, the king's letters, were legal artillery, sought to be brought into action. William was probably a neighbour at Heringham, otherwise Hardham, or one of "that family of Knights, owners of much land in those parts, and of faire possessions, in the very bosom of the High Stream, from which," according to the water bailiff's account, "they took their name and were called De Hault Rey, which name remains to posterity to this day, being now called Dawtrey, and in Latin, de Alta Ripa."

It would have been of interest, to have been able to substantiate the right of piscary, in the waters of Amberley, on behalf of certain favourites of Ralph Neville, when Dean of Lichfield, no less than a ménage of otters. Under pecuniary pressure, the sale of some of them appears to have been contemplated by R., Chaplain of the Old Temple, who informs the Dean, that, if all were sold, they would fetch six marks, while he could get only three marks and a half, for eight otters.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Royal and other Hist. Letters illustrative of reign of Hen. III., edited by Rev. Walter Shirley.

<sup>15</sup> Ad terminum marlæ, *i.e.* for 15 years; Ducange.

<sup>16</sup> Hist. Letters, *ut supra*.

*A-propos* of otters, are foxes, which, we do not notice to have been obnoxious

at Amberley, at so early a date as at Aldingbourne. There, the destruction of them, called for a man and six dogs, and assumed an importance in the eyes of Bishop Neville's Steward, above the investigation of a case of duality of wives, alleged against William Dens, of Mundham, capellanus (a dispensation, how-



Illustrative of the art of the 13th century is the seal of Thomas de Clympinge, Sacerdos, found in 1864, in a garden at Amberley, belonging to the compiler of this paper. It is of bronze, and has a loop at one end—an arrangement, which might have enabled the priest to append it to his doublet, but not the most convenient for taking impressions. The Rev. Samuel Blois Turner, Rector of All Saints, Southelmham, who has a large collection of seals, writes—

“Of its class I do not know that I ever saw a more beautiful little seal; the design and execution are both very superior to the usual run of the seals of Ecclesiastics. The head is beautifully cut, and the filling up with little bits of tracery is admirable. When next you come into Suffolk, I can show you several specimens of tonsured heads, and you will see that yours surpasses them all.”

Mr. M. A. Lower has a seal, so much resembling that of which an impress is depicted in the woodcut, that Mr. Robert Ready of the British Museum, the apt electrotypist and seal *impressionist*, writes, that he has no doubt they were made by the same artist, and that he thought they were the same, till he found that one was the seal of *Walter*.<sup>17</sup>

Historical notices point to Episcopal quarters at Amberley, more or less residential, at the close of the 13th century. Among these, is the record that Bishop Gilbert de Sancto Leofardo resorted from Amberley to Houghton Chapel, on Christmas eve, 1292, in order to receive the Earl of Arundel, who came from East Dean, that he might be absolved<sup>18</sup>. This was the consequence of some poaching or hunting transactions of the Earl, in Houghton Forest, and of

ever, from the Pope, being reported). In some heterogeneous accounts at Amberley, of the last century, we find a payment for five foxes, 12s. 6d. Other items are—5 dozen sparrows, 1s. 3d.; the melisha; the Clark's wagers; the proc[h]lemation concerning the Distemper among y<sup>e</sup> Beest, 1s. 6d.; bred and wine for the year for the Sakerement, 10s. 4d.; a Silver Communion Patten. £3 1s; a Coffin for y<sup>e</sup> traveler man, 8s. 8d.

<sup>17</sup> The following particulars from Mr. Lower, who has a remarkable regard for the seal above referred to, impart additional interest to our Paper. His youngest son was baptized on a certain Sunday in 1854, by the name of

WALTER. On the following Thursday, calling on the late Rev. James Carnegie, the respected Vicar of Seaford, that gentleman made him a present of a curious old seal, which he had possessed for many years, and which he had long intended to give him. On reaching home, Mr. Lower made an impression of it in wax, and to his great delight and astonishment read its legend, SIT BENEDICTIO DOMINI SUPER CAPUT WALTERI: —“The blessing of the Lord be upon the head of WALTER!”—*Adsit omen*.

<sup>18</sup> Vide Royal Journeys, by W. H. Blaauw, Esq.: Suss. Coll., vol. ii. See also ante, p. 121.

his conduct towards the Bishop, when remonstrated with. Some twelve years earlier, contentions had arisen between the Custos of Arundel and Bishop Stephen de Berkstead, in respect of the Chase of Houghton. It had been made the subject of litigation, and on a *Quo Warranto*, it was adjudged<sup>19</sup> at Chichester, (7th Edward I.) that the matter should stand over, the Earl of Arundel being a Minor. It seems probable that the young blood of this Earl brought about the conflict with Bishop Gilbert, to whom he succumbed, a penitence of three days and a pilgrimage to St. Richard being enjoined. The bold Bishop, thus manifesting the *fortiter in re*, was, if correctly portrayed, not wanting in the milder graces, which belonged to a father of the fatherless, a comforter of the widow, and a pious and humble visitor of the sick and bedridden in cottages.<sup>20</sup>

A roof-tree at Amberley would appear a probable accommodation for him. The presumption of house and home receives confirmation from a record of the institution at Amberley by him of Magister Thomas de Cobeham, to the church of *Rutherfordda*, xvi Calends of June, 1300, on the presentation of the Bishop of Rochester.<sup>21</sup>

Of interest, as to the question of residence and otherwise, is Walter de Gedding's return (*comptus*) of Stock of the Bishopric, vacant by the death of Bishop de St. Leofardo, 1305, (33rd Edward I.)<sup>22</sup>

Re-arranging the account, it stands;

In the manor of Aumbrele and Reckham, 2 horses, 24 oxen, 20 cows ; of Aumbrele, 2 bulls.

Our annals, by this time, indicate not only the manor but the manor-house, while architectural diagnosis suggests the agency of hands even of the Norman period.

A prelate coming to the see of Chichester in 1305, John de Langton (the Ex-Chancellor of Edward 2nd),<sup>23</sup> is said to have had great skill in architecture, and to have displayed it in building an episcopal seat called Amberley.<sup>24</sup> It may be observed that the connexion between the Castle (as a part

<sup>19</sup> Burrell MSS., 5687, 545.

<sup>20</sup> Westminster in Coxe's Sussex.

<sup>21</sup> Bishop Praty's Reg. Chich., A.D. 1433, or circa, quoting K. Henry's writ for inquiring how many inductions there had been into the Vicarage.

<sup>22</sup> Bishop's Temp: Roll 62.

<sup>23</sup> Ld. Campbell's Chanc., Vol. 1, chap. xii.

<sup>24</sup> Winkle's Arch. and Pictur. Illust. of Cathedrals, Vol. 2.

of the temporalities of the See), and the *Marble Chair* was renewed in the person of Bishop Stratford, Lord Chancellor of Edward the Third.

The trade of the district would be likely to receive an impetus, from the concession by the King (9th Edward II.), to the Bishop, of a Wednesday's market, and of a fair, on the Vigil, Day, and Morrow of St. Giles, Abbot, at Wateresfeld, which now forms a hamlet of Cold Waltham, one of the tithings of the manor, a reservation being made against injuring neighbouring markets and fairs. The act and deed of the king, when down at Lincoln, on behalf of his subjects, located in a kindred watery district of Sussex, is attested by the Bishops of Norwich, Wynton, and Sarum, Adomar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, Humfrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Edmond, Earl of Arundell, John de Grey, John de St. John, John de Crum, the Seneschal, and others.

In 1344, the Bishop complains of John Berry, Wm. Chapman and others, that they entered on his warren and chace at Amberley and other places, drove away the deer, and took and carried away his hares, rabbits, pheasants, and partridges. (Pat. 18th. Edward III.)

*The Crenellation.*—Given a manorial residence at Amberley, it is required to make my *house* my *castle*.

Such, it may be surmised, was the problem which William Rede, Fellow of Merton, reputed the best mathematician of his age, set himself, on coming to the bishopric.

The movent power may have been a dread of *ennui*, on being severed from the common room of his college, especially, if he had completed his short history, from the beginning of the world to his own time.<sup>25</sup> Add to this, the bishop may have desired to exercise that constructive faculty, which had developed itself in Merton Library, and to provide shelter from social aggression, as well as from the rain and the *Sou-wester*, driving across Bury and Priest Combes and the Amberley Water, to do battle against the manor house.

Common report assigns to the bishop an earlier step than crenellation. Thus Camden tells of him, in the reign of Edward III., building a castle for his successors. The

<sup>25</sup> Hayley, p. 94.

*Chronicle* of some of the bishops, from Stigand to Richard Mountague records:—

“William Rede, S. T. P. Hic dicitur castrum de Amburley à fundamentis erexisse; doctissimus erat iste pater in theologia and in liberalibus scientiis universis.”

Leland and Dugdale state that he built the Castle, which is described in Godwin, as “*operis egregii.*” Britton tells of his beginning in 1379, and being at work, ten years. Dalloway joins persons and places, whom, *a priori*, we should not expect to see associated; he speaks of bishop Rede and William of Wykeham, as having similar skill in architecture, and displaying it, a striking coincidence, in buildings of a military description at Windsor and Amberley. *Rebuilt* is the word made use of by the Water Bailiff, who gossips about the inhabitants of the stream and of its banks. A conclusion of the following kind appears not unreasonable, that, while other prelates were pioneers in the work, making their essays in domestic architecture, whether Norman, Transitional, or Early English, it was reserved for Bishop Rede, to throw around the fabric which he found, the ægis of his proven architectonic resources, and to apply them in a conservative or destructive direction, on works for purposes of defence or residence, in the way of extension or alteration, as necessity and taste might dictate, and circumstances allow. To his ability in the masonic craft, let the stones, which he piled up so stoutly and so skilfully, testify;

“Si monumentum quæris, circumspice.”<sup>4</sup>

A license to the Bishop, issues from the King at Westminster, by writ of Privy Seal, to strengthen and crenellate his manor (*manerium*) with a wall of stone and lime. (1 or 2 Richard II.)

If archæological canonization were an orthodox proceeding, it would be a graceful tribute from a grateful posterity, to elevate Bishop Rede to this honour, in consideration of his eminent services to the cause of *constructive*, as distinguished from *demonstrative* archæology, furnishing as he did, the *matériel*, the record, and the fabric, which the flux of time has rendered archaic.

His business-like habits, tending toward antiquarian re-



sults, are evinced in his scheme for recording the temporalities of his see; the record, taken from old copies and evidences, was to be handed down to his successors by executors or secretaries. Compliance with his injunctions was enforced by the prospect of happiness in this life and in the next, while a most unseemly imprecation escaped the Bishop, against those who should order differently, Ceadwalla's first charter of the foundation of the church of Selsey being quoted as a precedent for the hypothetic wrath.<sup>26</sup>

The Bishop's will dated 1382, about three years before his death, exhibits him under a milder aspect, and is of considerable interest, in its local, legal, and personal bearings.

Illustrative of Amberley proper or manorially, is the following extract:—

“Likewise, I leave, on behalf of works of stone and wood in the manors of Amberle and Aldyngborne, begun and arranged by me, fifty marks, on condition that my successor, the Bishop of Chichester, who for the time shall be doing this work, shall freely permit my executors to have my stones at Lyddesgate and Amberle, sand (*zabulum*) at Swalweclyfe, to dig chalk (*calcem*), and to burn it, with the Bishop's wood in the chace of Houghton and Scaffeld; also to have sufficient for the same work in the aforesaid chace, together with the bishop's barges of the Huche, (*bargijs Episcopi de la Huche*) for all the carriage of the foregoing, as often as there be need, and also sufficient timber (*meremium*) at Drugge Wyke, Pubhurst, and Pocokes wood, for every work of wood appointed in the aforesaid manors; and I wish that the aforesaid money should be expended about the works by my executors, or those whom they wish.

Although his will might be of sufficient diocesan interest for insertion *in extenso*, we content ourselves with reference to the provision for his interment before (*plane coram*) the high altar, in the chancel of the Blessed Trinity at Seleseye; to his kindly concern for collegiate bodies and college friends; for Nicholas Sandwich, the guide of his youth; for the fabric of the cathedral, evidenced by a bequest of 50 marks; for his patrons, Pope Urban and Archbishop Ister; for one hundred ministers in his diocese, of good character; for the Church of Amberle and the Chapel of Hoghton, giving one cup (*1 calic*) to each; for the tenants of Amberle, *cum membris suis*, x<sup>li</sup>; for the inmates of hospitals; for John Attewode his carectar', xx<sup>s</sup>; and for William “camerario meo,” c<sup>s</sup>.<sup>27</sup>

As we read of money bequeathed to colleges, in order that the books, also given, might be firmly chained in the

<sup>26</sup> Episc: Reg: (P.)

<sup>27</sup> Lambeth Lib. Courtenay, 213. This official, possibly, had been in charge of

the Camera, which, a late Librarian of Merton writes he erected in, he thinks, 1376.

libraries, a wish may come across us, that, by a less cumbersome clue, volumes, absent from our own shelves, might be tracked.

The will is curiously interspersed with testamentary dispositions, a profuse scattering of books, cups, money, and with narrative. It is begun on the first of August, the Bishop, it seems, dictating a number of bequests. Then, said the venerable father, "let us wait till to-morrow, and meet [om̄io] in this place, that we may go on with the will." The morrow comes, the will advances, and the Bishop halts again; "*tedet enim me istius laboris.*" The document attains completion on the 3rd of August.

The Register of Robert Read, translated from the See of Carlisle to that of Chichester, while illustrating our annals, throws light upon the office and work of a Bishop in those times, and upon matters of general historic interest. From 1396 to 1415, he appears, says Dallaway, to have been at least annually resident. His manor (*manerium*) of Aumberle or Amble, was a favourite dating point with the Bishop. In a letter "*pro obedientiâ præstanda,*" dated there, Feb. 10, 1396, in the first year of his translation, adopting the style "by divine permission," he directs his chosen sons "to summon those with and without cure of souls, on the Thursday immediately following the Sunday, when the office "*Misericordias Domini,*" &c., is used (*cantatur*), then to render him canonical obedience, to hear the apostolic letters read, &c. A disciplinary document, it may be, to meet the case of recalcitrant clerks, was a commission "*ad exigendam obedientiam.*"

On the 9th of April, 1398, in the chapel of the Lord of Aumb'le, Domina Alicia Seynte Johan d'na de Begeuct made a vow of chastity and profession, under this form of words:—

"Ego [A] promitto stabilitatem et conversationem morum atque castitatem servaturam Omnipotenti Deo, beatæ Mariæ, et omnibus Sanctis, ac tibi domino Ep̄o usque ad mortem."

This lady may have been domiciled at Hardham, with which the St. John family had been connected. One of the same name is enjoined by Bishop Story, on his Visitation of Rusper Priory in 1478, to make amends for breaking

the rule of silence, "by saying seven psalters of our Lady."<sup>28</sup>

A less exciting ceremonial than the vow of the novice, would probably be the admission of Thomas Squyer, chaplain to the parish church of Bignor (*Bygenenere*), which had become vacant by the resignation of William Combere, the last rector, owing to the weakness and old age of his body. The Bishop assigned him eight marks sterling, out of the fruits of the said church, that he might not be compelled to beg, on account of want of victuals and aliment, to the disgrace of the clergy, as he had nothing else to live upon.

In 1399, an alarm of invasion having reached the royal ear, its undulations were propagated in this neighbourhood. Henry IV being stirred at Westminster, by tidings of armed men congregating upon the sea, to invade the coast, to destroy himself, his realm and people, and to subvert the church of England, calls upon certain faithful men, to arm those who were defensible, according to their station and wealth. The bishop accordingly issues a commission from Amberley. William White, master of the college at Arundel, and William Allen, rector of Stoughton, are named, and the abbots and other ecclesiastical persons, within the deaneries of Arundel and Stoughton, are to be arrayed and armed. Time and place were to be appointed, and the force was to be counted off in thousands, hundreds, and twenties, so as to be ready to set out—to give a Sussex rendering—*any when*.

Other instruments dated at Amberley, are a commission for a metropolitan visitation, in obedience to Thomas, by divine grace, Archbishop of Canterbury and of all England, and legate of the apostolic see; a *commissio penitentiarum*, to friar Henry Halle, of the order of preachers at Chichester, to hear confessions of all "our subjects;" a mandate as to going to parliament; an admonition for making solemn processions, and a document concerning a visitation in the chapter house of Boxgrove Priory. In 1400, the Bishop addressed his beloved son, Master Robert Neale, his fellow brother in the church of Chichester. Confiding in his circumspect industry, he authorized him to proceed in certain

<sup>28</sup> Notices of the Benedictine Priory at Rusper, by Albert Way, Esq., M.A., Suss. Coll., Vol. v.

matters, also concerning the crimes and excesses of some of his subjects, lay as well as clerical, and to correct and punish them. Elsewhere, he alludes to the doctrine of the sacred canons, admonishing us to bring back "our" flock into the way of peace, and, by visitations, to look into their manners and acts, to apply remedies and to reform them, a visitation of the college of Arundel being referred to. The union of church and state is illustrated in the following:—

1410.

M<sup>d</sup> q d'ns vicesimo tercio die mensis Decembr' anno d'ni supra scripto in man'io de Aûmb'le scripsit dn'o Regi p 'capiõe corp'i [s] Joh'nis Petere de Nova Schorham exco'licati.

One Easter Eve, we find the Bishop, now designated by the grace of God, ordaining *in capellâ manerii sui*; *Subdeacon*, Thomas Wyttington, Acolyte, Lincoln dioc., with a title from the prior and convent of Calceto; *Deacons*, Walter Kade, Exeter dioc., Walter Lullam, with a title from P. and C. of Heryngham; *Priest*, Stephen Overton, Rector of Clayton, *ad tit. benef. sui*; *Brothers*, John Pedyth, Richard Smith, of the convent of Preachers of Arundel. Magister Stephen Overton gets a licence, "*De non residendo per annum.*"

By his will, dated Aug. 1414, proved July 1415, the Bishop leaves the Vicar, John Fowle, 40s., to pray for his soul, and bequeaths 20s. for the high altar at Amberley.<sup>29</sup>

In the 15th century, the Bishop had his prison "*infra manerium suum de Amberley*," a certain William Fretton, of Combe, clerk, convicted of felony, being committed there May 16, [1415], John Chyltyng being the *Custos*. By the escape of the prisoner, the Bishop incurred a penalty of 100 marks, which the King bestows upon John Upton, Walter Thorndon, and John Attibrigg.<sup>30</sup>

In 1447, (Chart. 25th-26th Henry VI.) additional defences for the Castle were authorised. Power was given to enclose 2000 acres of wood, &c., in Amberley and the neighbourhood, and to make a park of them; also to crenellate, turret, embattle, and machicolate Amberley and other manors of the Bishop.

<sup>29</sup> Lambeth Pal. Lib. Chicheley, fol. 267.

<sup>30</sup> Pat. 2, Hen. V., p. 1, m. 19.—Per Mr. Holdstock, transcriber.

The running up of the sea to Amberley is a matter of local interest. A return of John Woode, as to the temporalities, after the death of Bishop Arundel, in the reign of Edward IV., throws some light upon tidal phenomena. It appears that no part of the rent of £4 a year, for the farm of the Piscary of the water of Amberley, was forthcoming to the Receiver, from William Page, in consequence of the excessive overflowing of the sea, (*eo q<sup>a</sup> aqua maris excessiva nimis influens d'c'am sup' fluxit.*) This claim admitted, it is not matter of surprise that William and Thomas Pratte got off their rent for the fishery between *le Hoo* and the passage of Maleford. It is an ill wave that brings no one either flotzam or jetsam. So, perchance, thought John Pykford, the carpenter, with his two shillings, employed to repair the port of Houghton, shattered (*confract'*) by the heavy inundation. (Temporalities Ep. Cic ; extract from Carlton Ride.)

Amberley occurs in the will of Bishop Story, (dated 1502, proved 1503,) wherein he leaves to William Mylborne and Thomas Moyses, each described as his *famulus*, messuages there, bought of John Page and William Pays, respectively, the reversion, being left to his successors, on behalf of his grammar-school at Chichester, founded by him. An annuity of £1 6s. 8d., out of the rents and profits, is provided for the Bishops, "*ut sint faventes et benevoli schole mee.*" He bequeaths to the parish churches of Aldingborne, Amberley, and Houghton, three sacerdotal vestments, one to each, to be of the value of twenty shillings; to Roger Lewkenor, Esq., a standing cup of silver gilt, with a cover, and to Robert Wighting, 100s., when he shall marry one of the daughters of Roger Lewkenor. He leaves property at Amberley to John Story, "*servienti meo,*" the reversion, to the mayor and burgesses of Chichester for the repair of the new Cross.

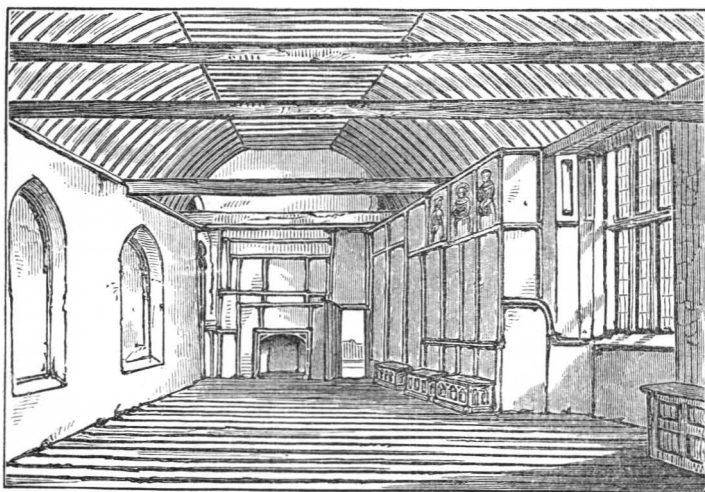
*The Decoration.*—It is not, we hope, disparaging to preceding Prelates, to connect the decorative period of the Castle with the name of Robert Sherburne, Foundation Boy at Winchester College, (*puer incorporatus ac grammatice doctus.*) Oxonian, Secretary to the University, and to Henry VII., Archdeacon of Huntingdon, Prebendary and Dean of St. Paul's, Master of St. Cross, Ambassador

to the Roman Court, Bishop of St. David's; Bishop of Chichester from 1508, to his retirement, (shortly before his death, which took place in 1536,) on a pension of £400 a-year. From Epistles<sup>31</sup> of this "humble and unworthy minister of the Church of England," to his successors and to the reader, and from other *reliquice*, we get an insight into his intentions, deeds, and aspirations, into his procedure in freeing the Cathedral from its ancient squalor and from customs, most reprehensible, (*damnosissimis*) into his expenditure on Amberley and other manors, into his scholastic and ecclesiastical endowments, into his care for barns, windmills and watermills. We find him quoting Cicero and Ovid, making a catalogue of jewels and ornaments, given to the Cathedral, with reference to £ s. d., *le unc* and the *yerde*. We read of the golden mitre, with perles, (some "lakynges,") and precious stones; the goodly monster, curiously wrought and gilt; the palle for the herse, of black velvet, with 4 scochions of "my lords armys," and "*Operibus credite*;" the masse boke; 2 towelles for to wipe the priestis handes with, valued at 10d.; 2 copes of red sarcenet, with the orfres of crymson velvet, £5; 2 vestments of satin of briggis, the one redde and the other blewe, with orfrais of redde and grene; the book of regulations, to be deposited under the episcopal seat, for reference in cases of necessity; and the condiment of milk, saffron, and eggs, for the delectation, or otherwise, of the choristers, one of whom was to sound the "requiescant in pace," in behalf of the Lord Robert, their benefactor, and of the faithful departed.

Among the objects which bear the impress of the Bishop's taste, is the Queen's Room, in Amberley Castle. An amateur sketch, taken about 20 years ago, will convey some idea of the general contour of this once stately apartment, now shorn of its original proportions, by the conversion of its eastern extremity into a bedroom, with its rude timbers, its bare tiling, its shreds of paper-hangings, its obliterated decorations, its gloomy *ensemble*, as becomes a "chamber of horrors." For may it not claim this distinction as the abode of some Ladies, whose release in November, 1864, from a confinement of many years, caused considerable sensation in archæological

<sup>31</sup> Ordinationes Domini Roberti IV. Reg. Chieh.

circles in London? The kind acquiescence of their Episcopal Lord, in a proposal that they should visit the metropolis, on a guarantee from the compiler, as to their return in or before the following March, and the courtesies of Mr. Albert Way, in whose knowledge and judgment the Bishop had entire confidence, are entitled to special acknowledgment. Under such auspices, the favoured party, three in number, were welcomed to the saloons of the Archæological Institution of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Their photographs were exhibited at a meeting of the British Archæological Association. Professional aid was accorded them, in their fragile and haggard condition; cosmetic appliances were suggested, and, in their behalf, destitute as they were of pecuniary resources, the Society of Antiquaries, considerately and handsomely came forward



THE QUEEN'S ROOM, AMBERLEY CASTLE

with a grant of £5. For his good offices, thanks are due to Mr. Scharf, F.S.A., Secretary of the National Portrait Commission; "the most skilful and perfectly trustworthy person, I know," writes a recognised authority. In short, the ladies might have been said to have fallen on their feet, if feet they had happened to have. If some disparaging and flippant remarks were heard, some allusion to the coroner's inquest and

the *experimentum in corpore vili*, what a sight for Bishop Sherborne, their patron of old, if he could have witnessed a distinguished Archæologist doing homage, upon the floor, in Burlington Gardens, that he might better unravel the mysteries which pertained to the heroine, who, by her trappings, brought to mind the lady, with rings on her fingers, and bells on her toes, to these Queens, Sibyls, Amazons, Worthies, what not! Could he have had prevision of the notices of the Press<sup>32</sup> and of the attention paid his protégées, would he not have been cheered with the hope, that they, in conjunction with one of his mottoes, previously quoted, "*Operibus credite*," were fulfilling a mission, to keep him and his deeds in remembrance!

It is time to disabuse the reader, as to these Ladies, and to introduce them, as the creation of the painter, in the shape of three female figures, painted on wooden panels, about 3 by 2½ feet. "The present tablets," writes Mr. Henry Merritt, of 24, Langham Street, November, 1864, to Mr. Scharf, "are comparatively modern. Beneath are inscriptions, in German text, (black letters on a white ground) which I could recover with sufficient distinctness, to enable them to be read. . . I believe that the pictures are painted in oil on a *tempera* ground. The ground is easily dissolved by water; the flesh colours not so easily." Mr. Merritt recommends "that the panels, which are parted at the joints, be merely braced together by plain frames of oak, without any attempt being made to glue the joints. Portions of the wood, which are most worm-eaten, might be hardened by being sized with thin glue. I would also recommend that the surfaces of the pictures be covered with clear thin parchment size. This would harden the colours and particularly harden the ground, which is now little better than a powder. With respect to other portions of the panels which are entirely denuded of colour, I would, if desired to do so, restore them without covering any portion of the original remains.'"

In addition to the London visitants, are five of a similar character, with the fragment of a sixth, not to say of a

<sup>32</sup> Vide Notes and Queries, Athenæum, Gentleman's Magazine, Builder, Journal of Brit. Arch. Assoc. for Dec. 1864, &c.

Photographs of 5 of the Heads, of Castle and Church, may be procured of Mr. E. Fox, Market Street, Brighton.



seventh. In the year 1840, there were, as far as we recollect, only three entire paintings of this series, the number indicated in the wood-cut, as upon the north wall of the Queen's Room. The British Traveller, 1819, mentions an apartment containing the portraits of ten kings and their queens, and the portraiture, in wood, of six warriors. *The Beauties of England* refers to the portraits of 10 ancient monarchs and their queens, with their coats properly blazoned, and gives the ceiling, as the site of the portraits of six warriors, carved in wood.

The discovery and restitution of some of the missing paintings, we associate with the archæological accidents of prandial things, pertaining to our Society's meeting at Arundel in 1849, with a *rencontre*, on that occasion, with the Rev. Leveson Vernon Harcourt and the Hon. Mrs. Vernon Harcourt, who found themselves the unconscious holders of some of the group. It required no service of *habeas corpus*, in order to rescue the panels from an ignominious resting place on the premises of West Dean House, near Chichester, and to procure their restoration to the Castle.

The archæological haze that has hung about these paintings has not prevented a halo of interest attaching to them. The following may assist in the determination of the pictorial and archæological Elements: the Subject, Painter, Date, Art.

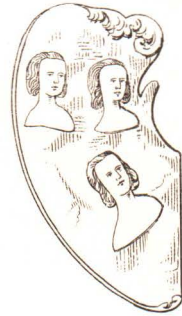
As regards the *Subject*, Mr. William Rhoades, of Chichester, some of whose family occupied the Castle, writes in January 1851, to Mrs. V. Harcourt, that he "recollects Mr. Dallaway, when on a visit for a few days at Amberley Castle, was much struck with these portraits, and in his county history he describes them as a series of female portraits, with escocheons, supposed to be descriptive of Flemish Provinces."

A learned correspondent, writing previously to the three paintings going to London, observes: "My impression is that the personages are in part Sibyls, who constantly figure among the decorations of the period, for instance, in the Sistine Chapel at Rome. . . It appeared probable, however, that some of the figures were impersonations of certain foreign cities, and this ought to be ascertained by the coats of arms."

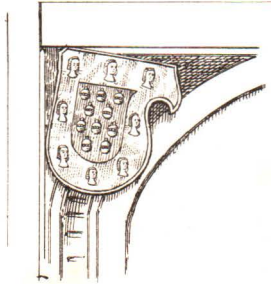
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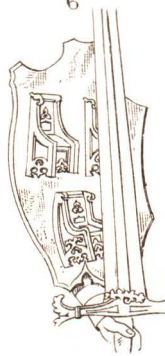
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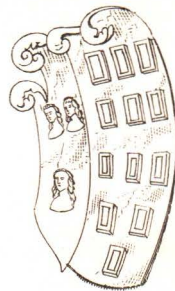
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Another theory has been ably elaborated by Mr. Planché.<sup>33</sup> His proposition is that the eight figures, with the fragmentary 9th, were intended by the artist to represent, not the Nine Worthies, as made up of *men*—three good Jews, three good Heathens, and three good Christians, but the nine worthy *women*.

Through the courtesy of the British Archæological Association, who allow our Society the use of the lithograph, the present paper is enriched by the heraldic illustrations accompanying Mr. Planché's essay.

We avail ourselves of extracts from that document, denoting each of the *heads* by the number assigned by Mr. Planché to the corresponding shield or heraldic device. (1), (3), and (4) are those which were sent to the Arch. Inst. in 1864.

1. *Cassandra* embellishes this paper, reproduced with the gorgeousness of chromo-lithography. "A lady in full armour, with a magnificent helmet, bears on her shield (fig. 1) *gules*, three female heads proper, within a bordure *Or, semée of human hearts*. Now Lampedo, queen of the Amazons, is said to have borne *Sable*, three queen's heads *Or* 'within a border of the same,' which would be bad heraldry, or at any rate incorrect blazon; and the painter might have improved on his authority."

The inscription,

CASSANDRA POST DATA VATICINIA  
APOLLINIS DERISIT ADULTERIA,

may explain the indignant, or derisive look of an *honest* woman. The letters *R. S.* on the panels, tell of Bishop Sherborne. Pertaining to the Queen's Room, the Rev. E. Stansfield describes, the head of a doorway in carved wood, with perpendicular foliage in the spandrils, and the initials *R. S.*, and a stone mantel-piece of the same period apparently, with carved foliage and a rose in each spandril. The *R. S.* are not *in situ*. On the panelling forming the side of the innovating bedchamber there are some large characters, perhaps a portion of the inscription:

SOLI HONOR DEO ET GL'IA

<sup>33</sup> The Nine Worthies of the World, in illustration of the Paintings in Amberley Castle. By J. R. Planché, Esq., Rouge Croix, Hon. Sec. Brit. Arch. Assoc.

upon the 2 fruntes of cloth of gold, which the Bishop described, with borders of purpul velvet with our arms, and "this writing, in golden letters," in the catalogue of ornaments, before referred to.

2. The *Babylon*.—"A lady crowned, and holding a sceptre, carries no shield; but in the spandrils in the upper angles of the frame are two escutcheons (fig. 2), displaying each ten hawks' bells (grelots) within a bordure of ladies' heads. Referring to Mr. Gordon Hills having made out the word *Babylon*, Mr. Planché observes: "It is, therefore, possible that this figure may be meant for the great Semiramis, queen of Babylon, whom the painter has included in his series, and to whom he has assigned, not the dove *Argent*, according to Ferne and Favine, but arms resembling those invented for Penthesilea." A conjectural reading of the last word in the 2nd line, is *Septentrion*.

3 The *Thomyris*, alias *Tomeris*.—"The third photographed figure has a shield (fig. 3), on which are the three queens' heads only; and we are told that Antiope bore those arms, that is, the full arms of the first part of *Lampedo*." These two ladies, as well as *Thomyris*, were included among a supplementary nine, whom the poets term women-warriors, by the name of Amazons.<sup>34</sup> The legend, if giving *Thomyris*, will override any antagonistic claim.

SIRUS THE NOBLE KYNGE [OF PERSY]  
SUBMITTE[D] HYMSEL[F] TO TH[AMORIS MERCY]

This supercilious lady, with downcast look, and two fingers extended on the border of the legend, appears portrayed in a phase of triumph, whether amatory or martial, over Cyrus, an aspect of sadness being commingled. The painting calls to mind the widowed queen of the *Massagetæ*, rejecting the traditional mercenary hand, which, offering not a heart, would grasp her kingdom; the mother, maddened by the slaughter of her son, wreaking, in intent or retrospect, a foul and sanguinary and let us hope a mythic vengeance on the lifeless body of Cyrus, her vanquished antagonist.

4. The *Sinope*, and 5 The *Helmet*.—The *Sinope* bears a sword and shield; she is said to have been beloved by Apollo.

<sup>34</sup> Vide Mr. Planché's Paper, and *Le Théâtre d'Honneur et de la Chevalerie*, par Andréé Favyn, Paris, 1620, p. 1688.

“The other two ladies (fig. 4 and 5), have on their shields lions rampant ; one bearing her lion in a field *Or*, between three human hearts.” The inscription of the *Sinope*, looking, at the first blush, especially defiant of Lindley Murray, heralds, probably, her praises ;

THE EXCELLENT QWENE SINOP IS TO MAGNIFY  
WHICH RULED THE HOLE COUNTRIE OF ENNAY.

Her shield is that without the hearts.

6. The *Three Arm Chairs*.—This figure is referred to as “bearing the remarkable coat of three arm chairs (fig. 6), which Favine gives as the arms of Minthia. . . . One is described in armour, but not crowned, holding three large quills or pens in her right hand, a sword erect in the left ; on her shield (fig 6) she bears, *Gules*, three arm chairs *Or*. . . . Here (reading *Azure* for *Gules*) is the coat given to a lady Minthia in Favine.” Mr. Planché suspects *Minthia* may come from *Mirina*, an Amazon. May not the *pens* be *arrows*?

7. The *Blue Lion*.—“The next figure is not in armour, but is richly attired, and holds a bow and arrow in her left hand. On her shield are the identical arms given in Favine’s list to Hippolita, the famous queen of the Amazons, and wife of Theseus, viz., *Or*, a lion *Azure*, armed and langued *Gules*, holding in his fore paws a small shield *Gules*, charged with the three female heads so often mentioned as the arms of Lampedo and Antiope (fig. 7).” She holds what appears to be a mace or sceptre in her right hand, in which the arrow is perhaps also held.

8. The *Billets*.—This “is a figure in armour, crowned, holding a spear in one hand, and a sword in the other, point downwards. Her shield (fig. 8) is divided per pale ; the dexter half *Gules*, the three ladies’ heads as before ; the sinister *Azure*, twelve billets *Or*.”

9. The *Ermine Cuff*.—“The fragment of the ninth panel presents us only with a hand holding a sword erect. . . . It is satisfactory to know that there were *nine* of these paintings at any rate, let the illustrious personages they were intended to represent be whom they may. . . . It is possible that enough may yet be deciphered of the inscriptions beneath

these curious paintings to enable us to make out a fresh list of nine female worthies." Mr. Planché had previously remarked; "that these pictures, therefore, were intended to represent the nine Worthy Ladies, principally queens of the Amazons, according to the lists we find in Favine; but with some variations suggested by the fancy of the artist, or in compliance with the directions of his employer, there cannot be the least doubt."

One hypothesis connected the paintings with the daughters of Priam; Cassandra, however, being the only one identified.

We are reminded of Ate's mischief-making by the introduction of a hero, with the unclassical sobriquet of *an old butler*, with a foaming tankard of ale in his hand, supposed to have been represented among the old portraits in the Queen's Room. A brother of Mr. W. Rhoades recollected to have heard, that one of them was taken away, and that the poor old Butler was afterwards degraded, by his effigy being converted into a sign board at some public house.—Was his beverage the juice of the apple of discord, or *Samson*, a compound of the juice of apple and of pear, quaffed to the discomfiture of the Nine Worthy Women, and of all worthy Archæologists? Was the old butler a veritable Bacchus? A village tradition, to the effect that some drinking figure had his quarters in a room upon the ground floor, designated the hall, may help us out of the difficulty of the old Butler's presence up stairs, in the Queen's Room.

"In good and in safe hands, and I know only one competent person to do it," writes Mr. Albert Way, Oct. 1864, "these very curious works of art might be so far set to rights as to tell their story, and be preserved from further damage." Three of the inscriptions (1.) (3.) and (4.) are now sufficiently developed to throw light upon the heroines and to give additional interest to them. The successful treatment of the inscriptions (though some portion was legible, before going into Mr. Merritt's studio), enables me to adopt the words of Mr. Way (*experto credas*,) who bears testimony to his excellence for restoring panel pictures and to his trustworthiness. Mr. Way has suggested careful refreshment and

transference to a place of permanent security in the Bishop's Palace.

Mr. Way writes, Feb. 1865 :

It were very much to be desired that a proper conservative restoration could be effected, not only of the three, but of the whole of this curious series. All that I could desire to see done, or should feel justified in asking the Bishop to permit, would involve an expense of £50 for the nine. . . . There ought to be no difficulty in obtaining the amount requisite for the proper preservation of so remarkable a series of early specimens of art, associated as they are with Sussex, not merely from being found in the county, but from their connexion with the Bernardi, whoever he was, who certainly exercised considerable influence in regard to the Arts in Sussex. . . . I cannot undertake to advocate the matter, much as I feel interested in it; all I could undertake, were to take care that, if done, I would make some arrangement with Mr. Merritt what should be done, that is, a proper restoration, as I understand the expression in its conservative sense—not to make bright bran new pictures, but in the best manner to preserve what has escaped the injuries of time and neglect.

The restoration of the Queen's Room, is a suggestion from another quarter.

(B.) As regards the *Painter*, we read in Dallaway: "a very curious room is still preserved, with a carved ceiling of wainscot oak, and entirely painted by Theodore Bernardi, who is stated as having been patronised by Bishop Sherburn, in the south transept of Chichester Cathedral, about 1519."

He speaks of Bernardi as a Flemish artist, who came to England, accompanied by his sons, and from some extracts from the Register of All Saints, Chichester (which do not appear altogether accurate,) he inclines to the tradition reported in Lord Orford's Anecdotes of Painting, that Theodore, who painted the pictures in the Cathedral, established himself in Chichester and left several descendants.

Mr. Rhoades, before quoted, writes, Jan. 1851, to the Rev. L. Vernon Harcourt: "they are at all events genuine specimens (and perhaps scarce ones,) of Bernardi's pencil, those in the South Transept of the Cathedral being no longer genuine, having been, as Dallaway states and as is self-evident, repainted." Vertue, in "A Tour from London, June 1, 1747, at the request of his Grace the Duke of Richmond," says, he went to the Cathedral to view the old paintings in the Church lately repaired, of the Bishops and Kings, and the 2 *tables* representing the founder and benefactors with King Henry VII. and Henry VIII., Bishop Sherborne, &c., at whose expense, the work of painting was done. "All these paintings newly repaired by Tremaine, who dy'd and left it part unfinished [1747]." Vertue proposed to have some pictures



taken down, and put in the Chapter-house behind,—a good place with a good light. Amberley is not named in a memorandum, in which it is said “he visited Chichester Cathedral, Tortington Priory, Carne’s Head on the coast, and Boxgrove Church, in company with the Duke in his carriage, drawn by six little Manks horses, not above a yard high, and other spots of interest.”<sup>35</sup>

An account, appended to an engraving by King, of the painting in the Cathedral, of an interview between Henry VIII. and Bishop Sherborne, attributes to Theodore Bernardi that picture, the portraits of the Bishops, the painted ceiling with armorial bearings in Chichester House, (the Episcopal Palace,) and a large room in the Castle.

Mr. Clerk writes that<sup>36</sup> the historical painting is said to be the work of one Bernardi, an Italian, who came into England with Bishop Sherborne.

I am indebted to Mr. Durrant Cooper, not only for the editorial supervision which he gave to my paper in an earlier and less extended form, but also for the following and other information.

“Chichester, in Com. Sussex, July 3, ’52 [1752].

“The fine historical painting on the wall of y<sup>e</sup> S. Cross Isle, w<sup>ch</sup> none of our writers make mention of, was y<sup>e</sup> work of one Bernardi, an Italian, brought into Eng<sup>d</sup> by Bp. Sherbourn, temp. Henry VIII. It represents y<sup>e</sup> first conversion of y<sup>e</sup> S. Saxons by Wilfrid and his founding y<sup>e</sup> See of Selsey, in one compartment, and in y<sup>e</sup> other y<sup>e</sup> refounding the See of Chichester by Henry VIII. The perspective is good, the architecture excellent, and the figures in general well disposed in y<sup>e</sup> picture.”<sup>37</sup>

The writer of MS. notes on Coxe’s History of Sussex (Burrell Coll., 5708) appears to have borrowed from the preceding, or *vice versâ*; or both writers may have been to a common fount of archæologic lore.

The position in favour of Theodore Bernardi, is, to say the least, questionable. It is probable that the *baptism* of an artist, who was at his easel in 1520, would not find a place in a register commencing 1563, when, according to Dallaway, the register of All Saints, Chichester, begins, but neither Mr. Clarence Hopper, Palæographer to the Archæological Association, nor myself have been able to detect the name of Theodore Bernardi, or Barnard, in that register.

<sup>35</sup> Vertue’s Coll<sup>ns</sup>. Brit. Mus., 23,089. Plut. cxcix.

<sup>36</sup> Rouse’s Sussex.

<sup>37</sup> Lyttelton’s MS. Notes of Churches, Soc. Ant.

A compilation from Mr. Hopper's memoranda is subjoined.

BARNARD alias BARNARDE.

*Baptisms.*

May, 1565, Elizabeth, '73, Alice '76, Brigett '78, Joan '82, Doritha '85, d. of Anthony B.

Elizabeth 1618, Tho. '20, Anne '23, John '24, Edward '27, Lambert '27, Jeremy '30, Lambert, 61, s. and d. of Lambert B.

*Marriages.*

1578, Anthony Barnard and Agnes Norris.

1617, Lambert Barnarde and Ellenor Butseley, servant to Mr. Yeneton.

1624, Lambart Barnard and Aves Garlett.

*Burial.*

1619, Anno Dom.

Anthony Barnard the olde painter was buried the xxix<sup>th</sup> of December, 1619, being an hundred and five years old.

Query.—Was ANTHONY, (about 21, when Bishop Sherborne retired from the See,) the painter of the Amberley figures?

THEODORE is *hors de combat*, if by him is intended Barentzen, auch Bernard, Dirk, Maler, born at Amsterdam, 1534, died 1592,<sup>38</sup> as he would have been about 2 years old at the death of the Bishop, in 1536.

The brief I elect to hold, is in behalf of Lambert Bernarde, or he failing, of one Bernarde, hoping that my learned and obliging friends, Mr. W. Durrant Cooper and Mr. Mark Antony Lower, will follow me, and set the Court of Archæology right, by such corrective or additional evidence, as the case may require, and their research and acumen supply.

We do not find that Bishop Sherburne kept, as was said of Archbishop Parker, in his house, a painter, graver, and a primer, but that he took an interest in *Lambert Bernarde*, a painter, is deducible from a rental of property, acquired by him and assigned to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester for the execution of his last will.

SELSEY . . .

*Amberley.* Item de terris vocat' pay [ ] . . . in tenura Sibill Rose.

. . . Summa totalis ——— Rentalis ultra omnia casualia sicut annis singulis contingent ciiij<sup>li</sup> iiiij<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>.

Et sic de predictis £103 4s. 6d. dict decanus, et capitulu' recipient clare ad eorū usum an'ue in perpetuū £5 pro vino, inter eos annuatim distribuendo assignat — ac post mortem Johane Irelande vidue, 46s. 8d.; post mortem Johanne Saintione (St. John) 20s.; post mortem Johan busshope £3 6s. 8d. necnon post mortem lamberti bernarde pictoris, £3 6s. 8d. ad sūmam £15, ultra multa alia beneficia . . . tam ad honorem dei quam ipiūs ecclie ornatu data atque collata videlicet . . . <sup>39</sup>

I beg here to acknowledge the courtesy of the Capitular

<sup>38</sup> Nayler. Künster Lexicon.

<sup>39</sup> Book of Bp. Sherborne, Reg. Chich., fo. xxxv.

body, and the very friendly condition with which the Very Rev. the Dean, coupled their permission to me, to search their books.

Another rental of Bishop Sherborne bears upon the painter.<sup>40</sup>

Rentale d'ni Roberti quarti de perqui . . . assign d. et c. ad perimp sue ult volunt In fest Michaelis arch, Anno d<sup>i</sup> 1529 et an<sup>o</sup> regni regis henrici octavi xxi.

\* \* \* \* \*

Lathorn.

Item pro tenementis nup in tenura lamberti pictoris 16s. et.

Johanni Butler 10s. . . . de Johanna seyntione (St. John) 26s.

Dnus de Johis alen.

Amberley Inprimis de terris ibidem comparet de . . . cicestrizæ 10<sup>s</sup>."

(c.) As to the *Date*; assuming Lambert to be the painter, and his tenancy at Lathorn in Mundham to have been determined by his decease, not later than 1529, we may perhaps be safe in supposing the Amberley paintings to have been executed about the year 1520.

(d.) As to the *Art*; amid conflicting expressions of opinions, the situation of an *inexpert* is somewhat perplexing, though he should endeavour to simplify the solution, by eliminating those of the "know-nothing" school, who may be caught by the *ad captandum* style of the paintings. Evidence so decided as that of Mr. Scharf, writing, 21st Dec., 1864, is valuable.

"In themselves, as works of art, I cannot but think otherwise than meanly of them; they are mere antiquarian curiosities, but if the name of the artist or their actual date had been discovered, they would at once have been invested with a peculiar interest."

Again, to quote Mr. Scharf;

"The connection of the style of these designs with the figures, or ornaments, on bookbinding of the 16th century, has been justly remarked upon by Mr. Albert Way, and their connection also with the glass-painting of the period can hardly fail to strike those who have seen and remembered the magnificent windows of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and some of the glass in the Eastern windows of Lichfield Cathedral."

To these examples, Mr. Durrant Cooper adds, the west window of St. George's, Windsor.

A departmental head at the British Museum acknowledges—

"The 5 photographs from the pictures at Amberley Castle, which are of a very interesting character. I am induced to think they are the work of a Fleming. They very much resemble what I have of the works of Van Orley. The pictures by Bernardi, at Chichester, I cannot call to mind, but he was of the same school and period with Van Orley."

<sup>40</sup> Bp. Sherborne's Liber donationum. Chich. Reg. Epis.

Mr. Merritt threw out a hint as to the pictures being, possibly, from designs by Lucas Cranachi. Besides the heads (1.) (3.) and (4.) he had charge of a panel, found in the Church, probably transferred thither from the Castle, having upon it the *fleur de lis* and the heraldic lion; the back has the appearance of faint graining, with a maroon or dark bordering. The following note, made in his studio, with the hypothetical and hyperbolical severance of his finger, if he could draw like it, are somewhat startling:—

“Consider that the drawing is strong and determined; the heraldry, in particular, drawn by a practised hand—back very fine—done, not by a mechanic, but an artist.”

I apprehend that the foregoing, *mutatis mutandis*, applies to the heads and to the heraldic panel, although Mr. Merritt looks upon them as very far removed from high art. If an unartistic résumé is admissible, it may have been, that the artist gave indication of the *pictor-nascitur-non-fit* element—of a capacity for better things—that he took a creditable position among the decorative painters of his day, and might compare favourably with similar artists of the present time, in spite of grotesque unnaturalism and flagrant anatomy, more happy in the vividness and durability of his pigments and in the freedom of his touch, than in truthful delineation of form. Thus limited, we perhaps need not scruple to sympathise with the encomium of a Wiltshire Baronet, who visiting the Queen’s Room, several years since, applied to the originals, or to picturesque reproductions; the remark, that they were “the work of no mean artist.”

Before dismissing these paintings, we have a bold theory to propound; viz. that the artist was one whose productions came under the admiring gaze of Robert Sherborne, when ambassador to the Roman Court from Henry VII., who, April 1, 1496,<sup>41</sup> writes to the Duke of Milan, to allow his secretary to travel through the Milanese territories without impediment. The re-contract of the Holy League ensued between Pope Alexander VII., Maximilian, king of the Romans, Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Spain, Henry, king of England, the Signor of Venice and Ludovic Maria Sforza, Duke of Milan, with a view to the peace of Italy and the

<sup>41</sup> Calendar of State Papers, Venetian, by Rawdon Brown, vol. i., page 237.

welfare of the Christian commonwealth, July, 1496. The Pope issues a brief, granting plenary indulgence, on the day of the solemn publication of the League in St. Mark's Church, at Venice, and the proclamation was written above the portraits of the Allies.

This is the Pope Alexander who corrects  
The errors of the world by laws divine.—POPE.

Long life to Cæsarean Emperor August,  
King of the Romans, Maximilian the just.—MAXIMILIAN.

This is the great King of Spain and his Queen,  
Who of the infidels made havoc extreme.—SPAIN.

This great King who will yet cause consternation,  
To every foe of the firm confederation.—ENGLAND.

Potent in war, and the friend of peace,  
Venice ever loves the common weal.—VENICE.

This is he in whose hand is the sceptre of justice,  
Who rules the happy state of Milan.—MILAN

The preceding, probably, are translations of the original legends. Assuming that they do justice to the poetaster, and that the *calibre* of the artist was on a par, it may be inferred that the Painter at Venice was one whose art did not rise above that of the Amberley pictures. The versification and the pictorial art in the Queen's Room would be akin to what was developed at Venice, on that gala day in July, 1496. Giving reins to the imagination, we may suppose the painter returning to England with Master *Fulburn*,—a continental transmutation which the Ambassador's name appears, on one occasion, to have taken.

Taking up the mythic record, it was a dark day before Christmas, when the Bishop found himself at the Castle, discoursing with his limner Bernarde, in the state room, which, looking northward into the East Court, and southward against the outer wall and the contiguous buildings, was, even on bright days, none of the most cheerful of apartments. The commission to deck the walls with his pictorial works, was soon given; they should be painted in the sun, resplendent with gold and vermilion, akin to those that glittered in *le Piazze* on that sunniest of days, in that sunny clime. Phœbus Apollo, must be inveigled into that chamber, from which, he had been in part excluded. It was a joint labour of love between

the Patron-Prelate and the Painter, to develop the scheme for the ornamentation of the chamber. School-boy recollections and diplomatic associations, Winchester and Venice, Ovid and Herodotus, the Bishop's taste for embellishment, the Painter's professional ardour, the auburn-haired damsels, with broad facial development whom he had left behind, history and fable, Worthy and Unworthy, King and Queen, the Lempriere and Favine of the day, artistic conception and pirated heraldy were the class of elements which, it may be conjectured, were called into play for the embodiment of what may be designated—till other members of the group have been individualized by the research of the learned and the inductions of the ingenious—*Bishop Sherborne's Amberley Worthies*.

Bishop Sherborne, we are told by Dallaway, was certainly the last who lived here in splendour, his successor preferring Aldingbourne. From a bequest of £5, made Oct., 1556, by Bishop Christopherson to Houghton Bridge in Sussex, it may be conjectured, that he had personally become acquainted with it, and had thus become aware of its importance to the neighbourhood and to the Bishops, for the passing of themselves, and for the conveyance of live and dead stock, between the Palace and the Castle, and therefore *wrote* well of the Bridge, which had carried him and his predecessors safely across. It appears to have been rather essential for the Bishop to do something for Houghton Bridge.<sup>42</sup>

Bishop Christopherson appears in a kindly light, in his

<sup>42</sup> Our friend the Water Bailiff writes—“Lower to Arundel ward was there Passagiū, de Houghton, where, by the good help of Richard Praty, Bishop of Chichester, about the Middle of the Reign of Hen. 6<sup>th</sup>, King of England, was there a stone Bridge with divers arches made, wch are now decay'd, and a Bridg of Wood built there with Clappers, wch, when in Decay, ought to be repaired by Arundel Rape aforesd.”

On the reparation of the bridge in 1478, an indulgence of 40 days is said to have been granted to all who would contribute to it.

Bishop Story leaves by his Will, (1503), “xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup> ad usum reparacionis pontis vulgariter nuncupati 'Hughton brygge' annuatim expendendus.”

A not improbable mishap in this locality, is said to have been pourtrayed on the sign of the “Old Houghton Bridge,” Public House, representing the structure, the *Clappers*, and a female, with her hat blown off.

Bishop Day, 1556, gives “to Houghton bridge beside Amberley, and the repayrin thereof, tenne pounds.” We must chronicle, also: “Item to my lord Archbishop of York, a ring with a sapphire which King Henery the 8<sup>th</sup> gave me. Item to my lord of El [ie] two payre of spectacles in one case of silver.” He also gives to the poore people of Aldingborne and Amberley, and of the parishes where the parsonages be annexed to the Bishoprick of Chichester, 13<sup>li</sup> 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>.—(Court of Probate, London.)

care of an old bridge and of bad highways. "Item,<sup>43</sup> I give to y<sup>e</sup> mending of y<sup>e</sup> Highways in Sussex £13 6s. 8d." The ways of Sussex were, of old, notorious. Had the Bishop lived in his Castle of Amberley, in the 19th century, our *quasi* Squire, he might have become experimentally sensible, that we were wanting in that indispensable branch of civilization, clean and tidy streets, and that, while we could provide a picturesque old porch for Collins, the painter, to admire, and for his son, to depict, with children *ad libitum*, there was room also for the operations of a Highway Board.

The translation of my Lords of Amberley, about the year 1600, resulting in the translation of certain fees into the pocket of the Water-Bailiff or his official, must have been matter of considerable gratification to the recipient. Among the duties of the Bailiff was one, which reads something like murder or abduction. "He is likewise to take off the Successor of the Bishop for the continuance of his predecessor's swan mark." It appears that there had been quietly paid him, from Lancelot Andrews, Lord Bishop of Chichester, 6s. 8d., for the continuance of the swan mark, after the removal of his predecessor; that the same sum had been paid, on account of Bishop Harsnett, after the translation of Doctor Andrews. Similar payments appear to have been made after the translations of Bishops Harsnett and George Carleton—the latter predecessor to Richard Montague—"who likewise paid the said 6s. 8d. at his first coming to the Bishoprick, is well known to their Lordships' servants."

The curious in Swan Marks may be gratified to learn that the Bishop's birds were "buted on the left winge, and three notches on the right side of the beake. The Earles of Arundel are butted on the right wing, and their heels both cut off." Sir William Goring had a variety of marks. One of the marks of Walter Barttelot, Esq., was, "buted on the left winge, a notch on the right side of the beake, near the eye, and slitt on the outer blade of the right foot, and a tongue on the inner blade of the same foot." Sir John Shelley of Michelgrove, and Sir Edward Bishop had their notches and slits. The Autocrat of the High Stream receives the stereotyped *six*

<sup>43</sup> Court of Probate, London, Chayne 8.

and eight pence of the latter, for a new swan-mark, and seizes swans to the Earl of Arundel's use, for non-payment of the fee for the continuance of the marks. (Antiq: of Arundel, 1766.) The rods of weare-wheels and fish-pots were to be of the old assize and distance, so as the bailiff might easily thrust his hand flatwise. The mode of procedure for viewing the assize, or scantling of the netts and fishing potts of any fisher, in the district of the Bailiff, or his Deputy is given. "He ought to go to the gate of the fisher, and blow his horn thrice, and if he then come not forth, and his netts and potts be not according to y<sup>e</sup> antient assize, they are to be cut and defaced."

*The Decadence.*—The word may be tame to credulous or imaginative spirits, who would revel in an archæological mirage, in which stand out Cromwell's forces, with their artillery planted on Amberley Mount, crippling the Castle battlements, and rushing down to the slaughter of the brave defenders and the demolition of the fabric. It is related, that, in the reign of Charles the First, the Castle was plundered and dismantled by Waller's soldiers, Frey Lewkenor then holding a lease of it; that no authentic account is extant of the exact time and manner, in which the destruction took place, but that it is more than probable that it was immediately after the surrender of Arundel Castle in 1643. The defect may very properly be accounted for, if no such destruction took place. We are inclined to surmise with the late Mr. J. B. Freeland, of Chichester, that our Castle was not of sufficient importance to win its scars in war's rough usage. Its desolation may possibly be due to gradual decay, to neglect, to still more cruel interferences, to works of a civil and domestic nature, to pullings-down and settings-up, to the utilitarian views of one, to the improving tendencies and pseudo-restorations of another. As the Castle attained its *maximum* by successive increments, so it is not improbable that it declined by successive decrements. The tenure, if not the fabric, was undoubtedly affected by the troublous times of the Commonwealth.

Old dynasties were passing away from Amberley: new ones arose. "Elizabeth, the Ladie Goreing, widdow, was buryed the 28th of december 1647."<sup>44</sup> James Butler, of London,

<sup>44</sup> Par : Reg.



merchant, in September 1648, purchased the castle,<sup>45</sup> manor, and appurtenances (a reservation being made as to advowsons, &c.) for £3341 14s. 2½d. By deed of indenture, containing, according to our estimate, about 80 folios, "Sir John Wollaston Knight, and certain Aldermen and Cittizens of London, (being all of them trusted by severall ordinances of the Lordes and Comons with the landes and possessions of Archbishops and Bishops, and with the sale thereof, for the use of the Comonwealth,) did grant, alien, bargaine and sell unto James Butler, all that the mannor of Amberley with all and singuler the rightes, members, and appurtenances thereof." The unlegal mind might think that this clause need not have expanded itself into some sixty other specialties. Let laymen beware of rushing in, where lawyers delight to tread, when they find particularised, as part of the bargain, not only "goodes and chatteles of fellons and fugitives," but "felons, themselves, outlawed persons, and of persons putt in exigend."

Some of the items are worth noting:—

All that capitall messuage or mancion house, &c., called the *Castle of Amberley*, 1½ acres, more or less; the *copefeildes*, divided into eight severalls, abutting upon the cowebrooke and the *parsonage* or *sheepe meade*; the *inclosed downes*, arrable and bushie grounds, &c., abutting upon *Houghton Brydges* and *Stocke feildes*, 110A.; *Denny land*; the *Crossgate* farme; the *crosheld*; the *Bradly field*; *Mannor or farme house of Rockham*, 2½A.; the *chappell croft* abutting upon *Hobses croft*, 4A.; the *lower lowsy bush*, abutting on Parham lands on East, 8A.; the *upper lowsy bush*, the *myddle lane*, 36A.; the *west lane*, abutting upon *Wicker's yard* land; the *Bottom trench*; the *ould field*, abutting upon a parcell of ground of one houldinges, 20A.; the *upper lid croft*, abutting upon the *light*; the *lower lid croft*; the *Risham meadow*, abutting upon *Hales meadow*; *Blackborough Warren*; the waters, piscary and fishing in the waters, within the manor aforesaid; all those swanns and Game of swanns; messuages now or late in the possession of the Lady Elizabeth Goringe, of Amberley (having been leased, 14 Chas. I., to Henry Goreing, Esq., and Henry Bartlett, gent., for 21 yeres), the farm erected for a fullinge mill, in Fittleworth; the parcel of ground, &c., conteyning in square compasse, every way, by estimation 4 perches, lying in Amberley Downe, above the lodge gate, and all that windmill upon it, with all profitts, suite, service, soaken, &c., due to it, having been leased (15 Charles I.) on lives to John Strood; *Pallingham Pleckes*; the acre and a half in the north field of Amberley, leased (1 James I.) to Thomas Hopkins of Boxgrave, Taylor; *Traverne*, the *middle Ball*; *Tippettes acre*.

Reverting to the surmised attack upon the castle, and to the name of Lewkenor, one of its archæological heirlooms, the silence of a member of the family, in the following document, as to any assault upon the Castle, or damage sustained by him, is not without significance.<sup>46</sup>

<sup>45</sup> Rot. Claus. 24 Car. I.; p. 20, M. 7.

<sup>46</sup> Roy<sup>t</sup>. Composition Papers,—<sup>2</sup>/<sub>30</sub>  
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["To the right honble the Com<sup>rs</sup> for Compositiions, sitting at Goldsmiths Hall.

"The humble petition of Thomas Lewkenor, of Amberley, in the countie of Sussex, gent.

"Shewing

"That your petitioner having for many years before the warr bene a meniall servant to Sir Edward Forde went with his master out of the Parliaments quarters into Arundell Castle, and waited upon him in divers other garrisons of the late kings.

"That he hath annexed a true particular of his estate.

"Your petitioner therefore humbly prayeth that hee may be admitted to his composition for his said delinquency.

"And yor petitioner shall pray, &c.,

"THO LEWKENOR."

Read 18th May, 1649, and  
referred to the sub-  
committee.

JO. LEECH.

An official *précis* is given:—

"Thomas Lewkenor of Amberley in the County of Sussex, gent.

"His delinquency that he adhered to y<sup>e</sup> forces raised ag<sup>t</sup> the parliam<sup>t</sup>.

"He petitioned here the 10th of May, 1649.

"He compounds upon a particular delivered in under his hand by which he submits to such fine, &c., and by which it appears—

"That he is seised of a revercion in fee after the death of Fray Lewkenor his father, of and in certaine lands and tenem<sup>ts</sup> called Barnet in Leigh, in the countie of Kent, of the yearly value of 56<sup>li</sup> before the warrs.

"But the said revercion is charged with an annuity of 30<sup>li</sup> per annum to Mary his wife, for her life after the death of his father.<sup>47</sup>

"fine at a fixt 84<sup>li</sup>."

"25 May 1649."

A gentleman so sagacious, or so well-advised, as to depose that his father and mother were alive and in very good health (a fact of some importance in estimating the value of the reversion), would, we imagine, not neglect to urge in mitigation of his fine, any material damage, if such had been done to his, or his father's property at Amberley, by the Parliamentary forces.

The presumption against the demolition of the Castle, prior to July 1651, is strengthened by the following, being some deposite<sup>'ons</sup> taken by Stephen Humfrey and Henry Stalman, on the behalfe of the Commonwealth. A letter addressed to their "honored friends the Com<sup>rs</sup> for advance of money sitting at Haberdasher's Hall," dated Arundell, 31st July, 1651, states that the prosecutor for the Commonwealth informs them that some of the witnesses, by reason of their absence from home and the inability of others, could not appear.<sup>48</sup>

<sup>47</sup> This document omits, 25<sup>li</sup>, due upon bond, in principall money, besides interest.

<sup>48</sup> p. 533 }  
555 } Sussex.  
563 }

"The examinaçon of William Short, of Amberley, victuler, taken at Arundell before the Commissioners for sequestrations within the said county, the one and thirtieth day of July, 1651.

"William Short of Amberley aforesaid examined upon oath the day aforesaid saith, that as the Insurreçion was in Sussex and Kent in the yeare one thousand sixe hundred forty and eight, Mr. John Goreing of Amberley aforesaid desired this examinant to ride a horse with armes to the Lord Goreing, then in armes and open rebellion against the Parliament of England, and the said John Goreing did then promise this Examinant great rewards if the kinges forces should then prevaile against the Parliaments, tellinge this Deponent that he should then bee made a Colonell in the Kinges armie. And further deposeth that about half a year since the said John Goreing tooke a glasse of Beere and kneeling downe drunke a health to Prince Charles, and to the confusion of this present parliament, tellinge then this deponent that there were none in the parliament house but Rogues, knaves, and upstart gentlemen, and that he the said John Goreing was a better man than any man there now sittinge And further deposeth that the said John Goreing told this Examinant that if ever Prince Charles should come into England, he the said John Goreing would sell his whole estate to maintain warres against the parliament, and deposeth that the said John Goreing hath been a great obstructor of the payment of all Parliament taxes, saying that he would not pay any till he was distrayned for the same, and that if the tymes should turne he would sue all the rogues that collected itt and make them pay itt him againe (or words to that effect) and further deposeth that when as the late kinges forces kept Arundell Castle the said John Goreing furnished one Captain Lashford with a brace of pistols and one carbine, the said Captaine being then in the said late kinges service

WILLIAM SHORT.

"Thomas Sletter of Amberley . . . . . saith . . . . .  
And further deposeth that att the beginnings of the late troubles the said John Goreing would have had the inhabitants of the parish of Amberley aforesaid to bring their goods into Amberley Castle and that he would have secured itt, and that if the parish would but joyne with him there was never a round headed rogue should have his Castle.

"THOMAS SLETTER +  
"his marke."

The soldiers, aiding the civil power in the collection of taxes, as appears from another deposition, might have been a nine day's wonder for the villagers, which lost nothing in the narration, and settled down into the tradition of the storming of the castle.

"The examination of John Holland of Amberley, yeoman, taken as aforesaid.  
"John Holland of Amberley aforesaid examined upon oath the day aforesaid saith that Mr. John Goreinge of Amberley aforesaid hath been alwayes very backward in the payment of all parliament Taxes, and that he could never gett any assessment of him untill he had gotten the souldiers from Arundell castle to distrayne for the same.

"JOHN HOLLAND."

### Analyzing an abstract :

"In Hillary Term, 1651,<sup>49</sup> a cause was depending in the Exchequer, by English bill, between Henry Manners, clerke, plf. and John Goreing, gent, def<sup>t</sup>, the scope being that the former might be releaved for small tithes, as viccar of Amberley, and by reason of gardens, orchards, sheep, coves and poultry, &c., used or kept by the defendant, for 2 years to Sept. 29th A.D. 1649. Mr. Walker of Counsell with plaintiff, noe counsell appearing for the defendant. An affidavit of Walter Payne of Petworth, gent., read. Decree in favour of Vicar, £10 for 2 years small tithes, 40s.

<sup>49</sup> Decrees in the Exchequer, vol. v. p. 268.

damages, sustained by him, with costes by the defendant, unless cause shewn to the contrary.

“ By the Lord chefe Baron Wylde.

“ By Baron Thorpe

“ Smythe for the pl<sup>t</sup>”

The sum of the Lewkenors sets: that of the Butlers rises. Frey Lewknor, the elder, was buried Sept. 26, 1654.

“ Mrs. Butler was brought on bed with a Girle on Monday the 7th of Januarie 1654.”

“ Elizabeth the daughter of James Butler of Amberleie in the Countie of Sussex Esq. and Prudence his wife was baptized on Sunday the foureteenth of Januarie 1655 att Amberley afores<sup>d</sup>”<sup>50</sup>

In justice to the Squire's churchmanship, (questionable, if he had deferred the baptism of his child<sup>51</sup> for more than a year,) it should be remarked that 1654, in the first of these consecutive entries, should probably be 1655, and appears as if originally it might have been so written. Mr. Butler became a justice of the peace, swearing in and approving one John Coveney of North Stoke, who had been chosen by the parishioners of Amberley to be Registrar for the Parish, attesting the proceedings, in the parish book. His Worship also sets his sole and goodly signature to entries of marriages at Amberley, in 1653.<sup>52</sup>

A tourist<sup>53</sup> records a visit at the Castle, “ then leased out to the worthy family of the Butlers, who were the inhabitants at that time. We staid here for the space of a week, where we were generously entertained with great courtesy and civility, and there we had a full account given us of the nature of the country, which by a most particular survey we found afterward very true; for the soil is for the most part rich, and the ways deep; the Downs by the sea-side standing upon a fat chalk or marle, are abundantly fertile in corn; the middle tract garnished with meadows, pastures, corn-fields, groves, and iron mines; the north side shaded with wood, and here ran along part of that great wood which was called by the ancients *Andredsleage*.....But though the company was most obliging, and the place no less divertive, yet having

<sup>50</sup> Parish Reg.

<sup>51</sup> Vide B. of Com: Prayer, The Ministration of Private Baptism.

<sup>52</sup> In the case of Priest or Deacon, it had, in Queen Elizabeth's time, been thought very necessary, that he should not take to his wife any manner of woman, without the advice and allowance first had, upon good examination by the Bishop, and two Justices of the

Peace, nor without the good will of her parents, or some other. The bride was to make, before she contracted, a good proof to the minister or the congregation, assembled for that purpose, on some holyday. (Bishop Sparrow's Collections.)

<sup>53</sup> Mr. Brome's “ Three Years' Travel over England, Scotland, and Wales.”

not completed our designed journey, we took a solemn leave of our courteous friends, and returned towards the sea-coast to Arundel.”

The connexion of the Butler family with the Castle is traceable in the following entry, prefaced with an *Imprimis*, though followed in the Register book by three others of earlier date:—

1683.—“Eliz: the daughter of James Butler, Esq., and of Grace, his wife, was baptized the 1 [3] day of October.”

This James Butler,<sup>54</sup> the preceding year, (35th Chas. II.,) had a lease for 21 years granted to him, by Bishop Guy Carleton, a leasehold interest taking the place of the fee-simple, which appears to have been wrested from the Church, and to have been purchased by his father. Following our archæological game, we find it perched on the elevation of Worminghurst Park, about seven miles distant. A Latin record on the west wall of the neat and interesting church, informs us of its reparation (*sustentation*) and decoration at the cost of J. B. Arm., his mother and sisters, A.D. 171[3]. The conjunction of a favourite text of Bishop Sherburne, *Dilexi decorem domus Tuæ, Domine*, with the motto *Credite operibus*, imply a study of the Prelate, in the record of his life, or in some of his textual developments. The round-headed wood-work within the church suggests the idea that it is a modified reproduction of the Norman stone-work at Amberley. We learn from monuments at Worminghurst and Thakeham, from Berry and Burke, that James Butler the 2nd. was M.P. for Arundel, was buried at Thakeham, that James his son, residing at Michelgrove, and John his grandson, represented Sussex for some years; that Ann Jemima the elder, and Patty, co-heiresses, in the fourth generation after him, married the Rev. Roger Clough and Hugh Clough, Esq., sons of Hugh Clough, of Plâs-Clough, Co. Denbigh, Esq., Mrs. Roger Clough dying in 1812. One of the crests of the Clough family is given as a bent arm *Az*, holding a covered cup, *Or*, for Butler. The Castle soon changes hands, the interest in the lease passing to Sir John Briscoe, of Great Harrowden, Co. Northampton, K<sup>t</sup>., in 1683, for £4,800. In 1719 (5th George I.), he had a devise for 21

<sup>54</sup> Purrell MSS., 5687.

years from Bishop Manningham. In 1706, Diana, the daughter of himself and of Lady Anne, (only daughter of Nicholas Earl of Banbury, by the daughter of Mountjoy, Earl of Newport,) married Dr. Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Kildare, and Dean of Christ Church, who was translated to the Bishopric of Meath, and was a Privy-Councillor. Dying in 1739, a monument was erected to her memory by her only surviving son, the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, Amberley Castle thus becoming commemorated in Dublin Cathedral. It does not appear to have been there noticed by *Jeames de la Plushe*, Esq., in attendance at the Vice-Regal Court, on the occasion of a visit from a noble Lord, deriving his title from another Amberley.<sup>55</sup> The story runs, that, enquiry being made respecting the visitor, the reply was—"They call him *Wicount* Amberley, but I never heard of such a place." Charles II. is supposed to have visited Sir John Briscoe. In the Queen's Room, at the upper part of the east end, is a landscape, with arms, probably intended for the King's, on the left, and those of Katherine of Braganza, on the right. A bed-chamber, not usually shewn to visitors, at the east side of the Castle, looking into the church-yard, is designated King Charles's Room. It contains an elaborate chimney-piece, (1721, it is said, scratched upon it,) decked out with imitative marble, and there is a fanciful fir panneling. A confirmation or otherwise of the royal visit would be of interest. We venture to sound an archæological hue and cry for the missing particulars. The Viscount Clifden, Baron of Gowran, Baron Mendip, Baron Dover, is descended from Sir John Briscoe.

The Register records :—

1723.—"Sir John Briscoe, Kt, was buried Feb. y<sup>e</sup> 16th. Rec<sup>d</sup>. a certificate y<sup>e</sup> 17."

In 1864, a vault was found within the chancel, which contained a coffin, covered, studded with nails, and having a corroded plate. The remains were deemed innocuous; the fresh appearance of the brick-work was remarkable. This may have been the vault of Sir John. He left a son and heir, the, Rev. Charles Briscoe, Rector of Boughton, Northamptonshire, who, 1728 (1st George 2nd), assigned the lease to

<sup>55</sup> P. of Marden, Amberley or Amburlege, Broxshe H., C. of Hereford, (Duncomb's Hereford, 1812; Carlisle's Top. Dict.)

George Parker, of Chichester, Esq. His representatives assigned the lease in 1750 (24th George II.), to James Peachey, of Fittleworth, Esq., in consideration of £5,250.<sup>56</sup> From this period, the Castle has continued to be connected with the family of Peachey. Sir James Peachey, Bart., had a lease granted to him by Sir William Ashburnham, Bishop of Chichester, in 1783.<sup>57</sup> One lease provided that the lessee was to deliver to the Bishop, at his palace, free of carriage and without anything being paid therefor, 4 quarters of fair wheat and 4 of fair malt, in respect of the maintenance of the farm house of Rackham.

The Barony of Selsey was conferred, in 1794, upon Sir James Peachey, the fourth Baronet, who had been M.P. for Seaford, and Master of the Robes to the King. More than one of the branches of the family from which he descended, had enjoyed the honour of the peerage. The title became extinct on the death, in 1838, of Henry John Peachey, 3rd Baron Selsey. His sister, the Hon. Caroline Mary, relict of the Rev. Leveson Venables Vernon Harcourt, (son of the late Edward, Archbishop of York,) has for many years had an interest in the Castle, beneficial, in the legal acceptation of the word,—beneficial in its results, to the poor, to her tenantry, and to the Church of England, from her practical recognition of the duties as well as of the rights of property.

Having reached the period of the lesseeship of the Castle, in this year of grace, 1865, let us mentally take an *Ichnographic Stroll* about the building. The stroller and reader are requested not to look for mathematical accuracy in the

<sup>56</sup> Burrell MSS.

<sup>57</sup> To hold the s<sup>d</sup> parsonage, &c., for 21 years from the Feast of the Annunciation, Sir James Peachey paying yearly to the Bishop - - £59 1 10½

Viz.: For the Parsonage of Amberley	£8	0	0
Rent acres of Meadow, - - - -	0	14	0
Piscary, - - - - -	3	0	0
Overplus of Common in ye Wild			
Brooks - - - - -	2	13	4
Amberley Farms [Four] - - - -	17	17	10½
Rackham House and Farm, - - -	13	6	8
Blackborough Warren, - - - -	0	10	0
Waltham Park and Warren, - - -	3	0	0
Also, paying to the Bishop the further sum of - - - - -	10	0	0

Sir J. P. to pay the Vicar of Amberley £20 per ann. free of taxes, to deliver

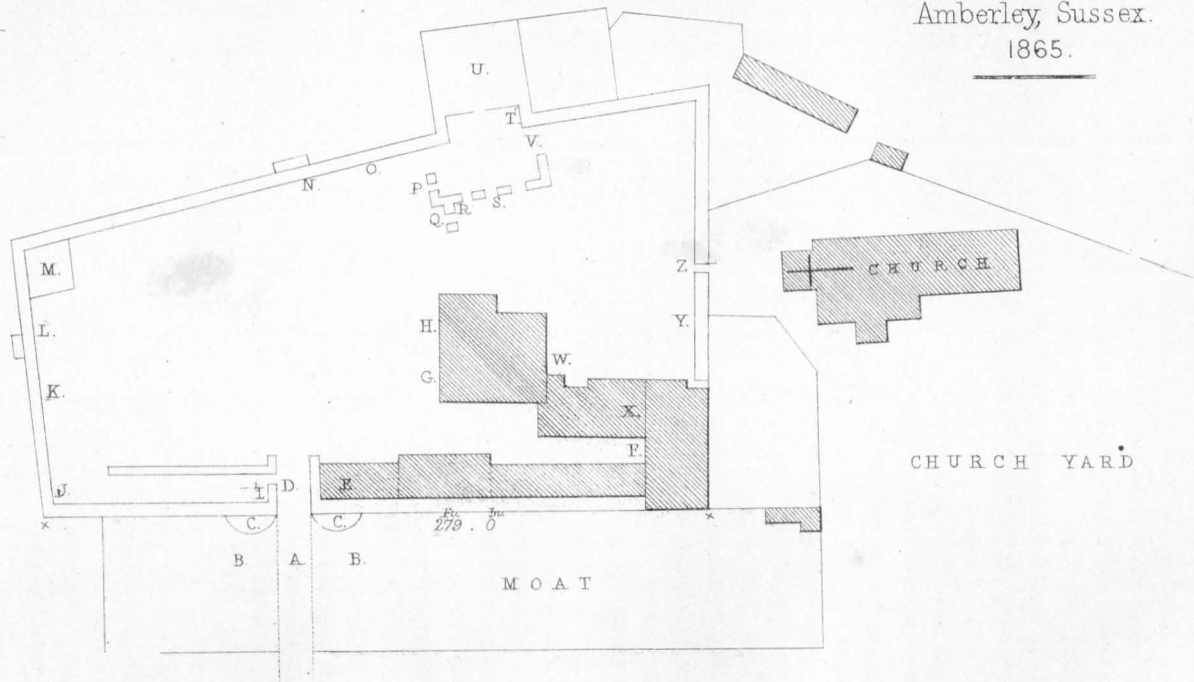
a terrier to the Bishop. (Burrell MSS., 5687.)

We may compare :—

1683	James Butler, Esq., to R <sup>d</sup> Badcock, Lease of Rackham Farm for 13 years, - - - - -	£136	0	0
	Thomas Carter, Crossate Farm, - - - - -	39	0	0
1675	Diana Slater, Groun[d] and Brick-kiln, - - - - -	2	5	0
1680	J <sup>n</sup> Scotcher, the fishery of the rivers, [12 yrs.] - - - - -	6	0	0
1681	Ths. Longley, the Downish Farm, - - - - -	48	0	0
		£231	5	0

—26 Hen. VIII., 1st fruits and tenths records; Ep. Cicest. Farm of 2 Fisheries in Amberley Water, demised to Sir W. Shelley and Sir W. Goring £3.

Ground Plan  
OF  
AMBERLEY CASTLE & CHURCH,  
Amberley, Sussex.  
1865.





plan, or architectural definitiveness in the letterpress.<sup>58</sup> The two may be of use in indicating what to observe; and in eliciting more precise information as to what shall be observed. The pitching of our Society's tent within the Castle ruins, on the occasion of the annual meeting, 17th August next, has been determined on (D.V.,) being consented to in a very friendly manner by Mr. Harwood, the sub-tenant of Mrs. Vernon Harcourt. To the Lord of Amberley, the Bishop of Chichester, we naturally looked for one to preside over us, and to give that mark of countenance to the cultivation of the *ingenuas artes*. The prestige of his Lordship's name and office contribute, by his acquiescence, a prospective interest to the gathering. *Saturnina*, our tutelary genius, of hyper-mythic origin, complacently makes answer to the inquiry: Where do you meet this year? At Amberley, where should I?

We meet our friends on the roadway (A), outside the principal entrance to the South, which is depicted at the head of our paper. It requires no very vivid imagination to picture to ourselves a draw-bridge over the fosse (B).

Exchanging sighs over the trim stable and its adjuncts, it is soothing if we are greeted by a rock pigeon, perched on the battlement of one of the segmental towers (C), or at the partially closed window over the arch (D). Welcome the dove (instead of the grim porter, or the weary prisoner), emblem of a Church more pure than that in which some of the Castle lords bare rule; of times more pacific than those in which the lot of some of its occupants was cast. The entrance bears some resemblance to that of Carisbrooke, though wanting the machicolations, and being less ornate. A doorway, on the east of the arch, indicates the thickness of the wall, in which are seen windows, few and far between. The portcullis groove, the iron hinges, and a socket, which may have received a bolt, are noticeable at (D). Here, a cutting on a stone,—*E. Rhoades*, 1816—reminds us of one who has a name among the "Worthies of Sussex," whose recent death evoked such a far-spread feeling of regret—Mr. Cobden. We have looked for a similar record of him-

<sup>58</sup> We fall back upon a great name, in extenuation of this deficiency. Dr. Whewell, in his "Architectural Notes on German Churches," refers to some plans as drawn by the eye, without any measure-

ment, and as having no pretensions to exactness of proportion in details. We erased from our *Proof*, scale, 80 feet to an inch.

self, near to that of his first cousin, or of a connexion, in a spot of which, and its pleasurable associations, we have heard him speak. Round the right-hand corner of the gateway is a labourer's cottage (E), where a glass of water may be procured; you may perhaps be allowed to grope your way to the pigeon's domicile over the arch. You may elect between this and the cellarage (E) for the old prison or dungeon. Outside the arch, looking to the far east, a double lancet window reminds one of Bishop William Rede, in 1369. (G) indicates the window of the Court Room, a locality suggestive of the swearing of, and presentments by, the Homage, of suit and service to the Lord, of fines, heriots, stewed eels, feasts, and other manorial mysteries. (H) indicates an arch, with an entrance to what was called the hall. Still standing at the entrance arch, on the west side, is a doorway, at which you may enter, observing the *backing* of tiles for a fireplace; do not be deluded into a belief that you are looking upon Roman work at this spot, or in the western wall. The interior (I) of a tower, flanking the arch is to be seen, sometimes a depôt for peat,<sup>59</sup> from the Wild-Brooks; high up in this locality may be seen a doorway, whence egress might be had to take a stroll along the wall, within the battlements. (J) indicates the S.W. angle of the court. In the west wall, at K, observe the conjectural water-gate, blocked up, of which and its accessories a graphic sketch is appended by Rickman:—

“Habitable apartments surround the courtyard (Ballium), out of shot of catapults, &c., and all other [curved lined] missiles. Imagine Bishop in his Castle; attack impends; cattle and all best goods of tenants and other dependents sheltered in court-yard. The owners form the garrison, their wives and children were protected from the violence of the enemy. The possessor of Arundel Castle (if the Bishop's friend) stops the watercourse at the bridge with paddles, and floods the Amberley wild-brooks, to the navigable depth of the [flat] boats. A water communication of garrison. Stores pour in, and hay, for the crowd of cattle in the courtyard, is landed at the water-gate, inaccessible to the besiegers.” An external projection occurs at L.

<sup>59</sup> A report on some peat sent from Amberley to Rotherhithe, states that the darker portion is the best, and yields about 5 per cent. of oil.

Note the north-west tower (M), with the comment:—

“In Dallaway’s Western Sussex, it is remarked, as peculiar, that the towers at the angles of this fortress are built in the base-court, and do not project from the interior face of the building.”<sup>60</sup>

Outside the north wall at (N), outlets for the sewerage, into the Brooks below, may be seen. (O) is an aperture for the discharge of missiles. (P) is an entrance, on the south of which is a pointed arch (Q), with crowned and mitred heads, as corbels: they may be those of Edward III. and Bishop William Rede. In the angle (R), a head appears to form a bracket or corbel. The last of the party from Oxford or Cambridge, may, before possible *pic-nic*, croquet, or shepherd’s chess, find a resource in interpreting Bishop W. Rede’s Latinity and measurements, and in assigning the position of the Chapel.

“The circuit (*Ambitus*) of the Castle of Amberlee from the eastern tower of the same, looking south to (*usque ad*) the vestibule of the chapel of the same, contains in length  $246\frac{1}{2}$  virgates. Thence (*unde*) the chapel of the same contains  $26\frac{1}{2}$  virgates. Likewise the *deambulatorium*, 32. The sum of the virgates of each  $58\frac{1}{2}$ ; and so, the residue of the said *ambitus* contains 104 score and 16 virgates.”

Passing through the central arch of the three (S) facing the South, whether buttery-hatch or not, on the right, is observable in the wall (T), what is suggestive of the under part of a staircase. With permission you may enter (U) a platform, denuded of pollard elms, commanding the Wild and other Brooks, Bury Church,<sup>61</sup> Bignor Park, Pulborough Mount, and Church, Parham Park, &c.

This is called the *kitchen*; the visitor may like to ask leave to unpack his basket and *improvise* a refectory. Tradition runs, that Sir Francis Burdett was reminded by his companion that it would be a good place to address a mob from; to a general officer, it suggested a bastion. We do not recollect any comment from a noble and learned Lord, who, ere he reached the woosack, sometimes unbent at Amberley from “law’s grave studies.” Hard by is the *pound* for stray animals. Below the summer-house, is some shattered masonry, which has the appearance, from the pound, of a well. Emerging by the sycamore tree (V) into the more open area,

<sup>60</sup> Britton’s Dict: of Architecture and Archæology.

<sup>61</sup> Bolt in the west corner of Bury Parish Church is 5·00 feet above surface: 54·065

feet above mean level of sea at Liverpool.—Abst. of Levelling from Arundel to Staines. Ordnance Survey, p. 212, by Col. Sir Henry James, R.E., 1861.

designated by Grimm the Upper or East Court, application may be made, at (w) the *pointed* doorway, to see the Queen's Room. Within the entrance is a Norman arch, barbarously bisected *in situ*, or built in, for preservation. The Queen's room (x) is upon the first floor, with a window of *bayish* type looking to the north. On this *façade*, there are traces of an early-English-looking window, with badges or devices, one of a dolphin, suggestive of Bishop Montague. Along the east wall are three recesses with arched brickwork (y). On the external East wall, look for Norman work, referred to by Dallaway. It is time to quit these walls, traditionally blended with the supernatural, and the subterranean, with deeds of darkness, with somersaulting bell in a state of cataleptic inversion, with unaccountable ringings, with lady in rustling silk, with mysterious dog, and bevy of clerics, to lay the spirit. If not spell-bound, you may make your exit by the postern (z), opening upon, among the last, but not the least,

### THE CHURCH.

Among the finest remains of the Norman period, from A.D. 1066 to A.D. 1145, Mr. Sharpe, in elucidating church architecture in Sussex, in our 7th volume, includes this church. It consists of nave, chancel, south aisle, tower, and south porch,

The *Nave*.—Dallaway states that "Norman mouldings of an age as early as that of Henry II., and very few and narrow windows are seen in the nave." "The church," writes Mr. Sharpe, "has a few good Norman windows." There are two on the north side, and one at the west end, the latter recently used as a doorway from the belfry to a gallery, removed in 1864. Conceptional architecture enables us, in a manner, to re-vivify the primary gloom which may be supposed to have hung about the nave, even though the two north windows, at an elevation of ten feet from the floor, had their complementary pair on the south side, allowing likewise for the free ingress of light by the west window, without transmission through a tower. The dim light, it may be, co-existed with additional protection from the weather, and with increased security to women and children finding a refuge in the house of prayer. An unstopped

portion of a north door forms an unsightly window, the most judicious treatment of which, and of the circumjacent wall, is a problem commended to ecclesiologists for solution.

The *Chancel*, Dallaway tells us, is divided from the nave "by a circular arch of a particular moulding, which is continued on the soffit under the curve. This ornament occurs rarely, and that now remaining in the old conventual church at Ely, has been considered by learned antiquaries as of Saxon workmanship." In Grimm's collection, a drawing is given of what is designated "a Saxon arch in Amberley Church." Mr. Sharpe says the church has a good Norman arch, of late date.

We have alluded to the part assigned to Bishop Neville, in connection with the chancel. Its date is probably about 1230. It was described, prior to the reparation in 1864, as a perfect and unaltered specimen of the architecture of the age. Constructional as well as documentary *data* indicate a chancel, or *quasi* chancel, (possibly it may have been an apse), previous to the Bishop's operations. Among those *data* may be mentioned the *quoins*, externally on the north and south sides of the chancel, with horizontal rough masonry, and some internal wall-work, beneath the level of the chancel floor. The question arises, whether or not from these quoins, an apsidal arc might have sprung, or a terminal eastern wall have run, in a right line. Again, the quoins might have been displaced, and worked up *de novo*, in their present site.

Mr. Sharpe refers to the church, in illustration of the Lancet Period, from A.D. 1190 to A.D. 1245, remarking upon unaltered chancels of this period, especially in the western division of the county, as rather the rule than the exception. Amberley, Bosham, North Stoke, &c. "are a few of the many churches, which have the usual Sussex chancel. It has commonly three tall rising lancet windows in the east gable, which generally retains its original pitch; these are separate on the outside, but, owing to the deep inner splay, contiguous."

More curious than symmetrical was the development of the three eastern windows, prior to the alterations of 1864. The central window had, as now, the wider splay, the curtain arch being pointed and still more unsymmetrical than it now is.

In each of the curtains at the side, the curve was considerably more depressed, and the crown was lower than in the central window. If we do not find sermons and history in these stones, they stimulate to conjecture and theory as to their date, and the influences at work in the disposition of them. Did the side curtains assume curves thus depressed and marked, in order that the central window, by its elevation, might be paramount above its fellows? or was the mason, projecting stones from one or more windows of the original chancel into eastern space, constrained by a limited supply to economise his material, and to depress the arches in the plane of the inner surface of the wall? The arrangement of the nine windows of the chancel has somewhat of an *arcadic* character.

Parts of a screen door, Perpendicular, remain to be worked up in the church.

The South Aisle and Tower appear, says Dallaway, to have been added about the 13th century. The apex of the present roof seems to be about three feet higher than the original, as indicated by the weather-moulding of which a portion may be seen from the interior of the nave, below the wooden ceiling.

“There are few churches,” says the writer of “A Few Words to Churchwardens,” “which have not lost much of their beauty, from their roofs being of a lower pitch than they used to be.” Parochial economics at Amberley appear to have favoured an opposite procedure, and the substitution of a continuous expanse of roof for nave and aisle, instead of the two disconnected roofs, whose existence we deduce as a corollary. The bells are five in number, cast and hung in 1742 by Robert Catlin, as appears from Mr. Daniel-Tyssen’s paper in our 16th volume. The diameter of the tenor bell is given, 31 inches.

The Porch, at the south entrance, was built of flint and other stone, covered with Horsham stone, the like material, within the last twenty-five years, lying on the lower part of the south roof. It bore the date 1637. Its demolition took place on Whit-Monday, 1865, to make way for another since erected, more worthy of the pointed arch, and of the carved foliage, at the inner doorway. Some masonic discrepancies about the jambs of the arch are noticeable.

A *brass*-less slab, in two pieces, removed from the chancel, and some fragments of stone with lettering of, it may be, the 12th or 13th century, have been worked into the pavement of the porch.

A record of 4s. 9d., collected for Amberley Church, at Maresfield, in 1721, appears in *Suss. Coll.*, vol. xiv.

The Font, of Norman character, with rude arcade ornament, was removed in 1864, from the west side of the west pillar. It was found to be in more than a dozen pieces, but is now an encouraging example of ecclesiological re-integration and conservatism. Stone slabs were introduced under the bowl, and at the base, and four cylindrical shafts of Purbeck, Petworth, or Forest marble, were substituted for wooden pillars.

Mural Paintings.—Our Saviour, with the *nimbus*, sitting on the lap of the Virgin Mary, crowned, with an ecclesiastic below, is delineated on the eastern wall of the aisle. Purer and sounder teaching from the Word of God is developed on the right and left of the foregoing, almost the whole of the 3rd verse of Revelations ix., being visible, and some portion of Hebrews, x. 23. There appears to be some sub-work of a Pre-Reformation date. On the south wall, a pleasing effect is realised by a few simple lines, depicting, it may be, the *Salutation*. A continuous curve serves for the eyebrows of two faces. Enough of textual writing, heads, and other accessories of art is indicated, and enough is obscured to stimulate the visitor's research and ingenuity.

Of *Consecration Crosses*, as they are supposed to be, two remain. Two, on the west side of the south door, one higher than the other, were obliterated in 1864. Another was to be traced on the pier at the S. W. of the nave.

The dedication of the church is assigned by Mr. C. Gibbon to St. Michael or St. Paul. "By these extracts it appears either that the church had two saints, or that its dedication was altered between 1530 and 1556."<sup>62</sup> Philip Cooper, of Amberley, in his will, dated 6th April, 1540, desires to be buried in the church of St. Michael, in Amberley, by the

<sup>62</sup> Dedications, &c., by Charles Gibbon, Esq., *Richmond Herald*, *Suss. Col.*, vol. xii.

burial of Geo. Rose, there lately buried, bequeathing to the high altar, for his tithes and oblations forgotten, xiid.<sup>63</sup>

*The Brass records—*

Hic jacet Johannes Wantele qui obiit xvii. die Januarii, Anno Domini m.cccc.xxvii.,  
cujus anima propitiatur Deus.

The figure reclined near the east window of the aisle, with the feet toward the west, but in 1864 the slab was fastened vertically, in a near locality. We are told that the deceased was of an ancient family settled here, and that two farms in the parish were called Wantley's "at this day," 1817, or circa.<sup>64</sup> This connexion with Amberley wants local corroboration. In Storrington, Sullington, and in or near Fittleworth, there are localities of the same, or of very similar orthography. "In his dress we have an example of the surcoat, assuming the form of the habiliment commonly known as a tabard. The surcoat and tabard are, however, synonymous terms. Wantley's tabard bears, Vert, three lions' heads, langued Argent, represented in enamel on the brass. The upper part of a shirt of mail appears about the neck, where uncovered by the tabard."<sup>65</sup> The arms are noticed by the Rev. Charles Boutell, as not repeated upon the sleeves. The armour, he says, is very good. There is authority for supposing that the brass was not enamelled, but that some resinous or other soft substance was introduced for embellishment. A piscina is near, in the south wall.

The *Hour-Glass Stand* is fixed in the north wall, near the site of the old and present pulpits. If such was the use, once, an accessory to the meteing of time, it is now a memorial of many lives run out, as with the priest, so

<sup>63</sup> He disposes further of 2 oxen, 2 kyne, 2 bullocks of 2 year old, 1 feather bed, 1 bolster, 2 pillows, 1 pair blankets, 1 coverlet, 2 pair of sheets, 20 sheep, 6 hoggs, a gown lined with cotton, 'ventyd' before with serge, a doublet and a pair of hose. His wife, Sibil, was to hold his lease in the south part of the farm of Amberley, while sole and unmarried; on her death or marrying, the residue of years to W. and John Rose.—(Will Office, Chichester.)

<sup>64</sup> A *fore-friend*, it may be, was John de Wantelye, whose name occurs in an Inquisition at Chichester on the Thursday after the Feast of St. Gregory, 29 Edward I., before the Sheriff and Coroners of Sussex, by 12 jurors. Upon

their oath, the latter say that John Muner of Stretham, imprisoned at Chichester, on account of the death of John de Wantelye, is not guilty of the said death. It appears, however, that Reginald de Bakewyse was bound to John le Muner, in a certain sum of money, wherefore he impleaded him in the hundred of Tirpenok, and caused it to be known by William de Holedenne and others upon the country, upon which he was adjudged (*judicatus, indicatus?*) concerning the death of John.—(Attached to the King's writ to the Sheriff for the Inquisition.)

<sup>65</sup> Monumental Effigies of G. Britain, by C. A. Stothard, 1817.



with the people; concomitant with many homilies, now, a dumb preacher, it tells of wreck and changes, wrought ere time itself shall be no more. There is a stand at Houghton Church, and there used to be one at Bury. Were these homiletical checks necessitated by somnolent habits, due to Sussex "air, though clouded with mists and vapours which arise from the sea, yet is good and healthful."—*Speede's Norden*.

The inside Measurements, from plan, appear to be approximately as follows:—

	Feet.
Belfry . . . . .	11 × 11
Nave . . . . .	40 × 25
Chancel . . . . .	41 × 17
Aisle . . . . .	42 × 11
By measure, the Porch is about . . . . .	9 × 7.6

Among the *Reparations, &c.*, of the twenty-five years prior to 1864, were boarded ceilings, in lieu of lath, reed, and plaster, to the nave and aisle; the E. and W. windows of the aisle, in part or entirely opened; new pavement in chancel; white-washing and un-white-washing; restoration and, shall we term it, *de-restoration*.

Among the works of 1864-65, are, with respect to the chancel, the cutting into it and the erection of buttresses at its N.E. and S.E. angles, the removal of plaster and rough-cast externally, the reparation and pointing of the N. and S. walls, the reparation of the roof and the exhibition of a plaster ceiling between the rafters; the removal of a gallery at the W. end of the church, and of square pews throughout; the blocking up of a north window; the erection of plain open sittings of fir, unstained and varnished; of pulpit and rails; the substitution of stonework instead of weather-boarding, at the east end of the nave; with the almost entire removal of the internal plastering. Such are some of the works which were carried out under Mr. Gordon M. Hills, of John Street, Adelphi, architect, and Mr. Robt. Bushby, of Little-Hampton, builder. A pavement in the nave, the aisle, and part of chancel, of Minton's red, black, and buff tiles, of square, circular, and other more unique shapes, has been laid by Mr. England, of Bury Place, Bloomsbury, mosaic artist, the Rev. the Lord Alwyne Compton having furnished some effective designs.<sup>66</sup> It has been permitted us to see the church attain a condition of marked improvement—a state more worthy of its high and holy purposes, partially developing the ideal

<sup>66</sup> In 1864-65, works at the church to the amount of upwards of £800 have been carried out.

of the House of God, as having all things decent and in order—as open, free, common to rich and poor, partakers of common flesh-hood and common blood-hood ; as set apart for a common service, from those who are blessed with the Book of Common Prayer, and upon whom lie the common duties of worshipping God, “in the beauty of holiness,” and “in honour, preferring one another.” (1 Chron. xvi. 2 ; Rom. xii. 10.)

A list of incumbents is an ecclesiastico-archæological item, for the transmission of which, from the collections of the late Mr. J. B. Freeland, I am indebted to Mr. Parsons, in the absence, abroad, of Mr. Freeland's son, late M.P. for the City of Chichester. I take the opportunity of expressing my sense of the confiding friendliness of Mr. Freeland's successor in the office of Deputy Registrar, Mr. E. W. Johnson, when I have been allowed to prosecute researches connected with his department.

## AMBERLEY V.

DATE OF ADMISSION.	INCUMBENTS.	HOW VACANT.	PATRON.
... .. 1402. Oct. 18	Robert Meere, cap. John Fozell	... .. res. Robt. Meere	... .. The Bishop.
... .. 1443. Feb. 20 (Story's Visitn. } 1478)	Almorici Puttuk Henry Wellys, LL.B. Dominus Johannes	... .. death A. Puttuk ... ..	... .. The same. ... ..
... .. 1490. Mar. 8	Robert Harryson John Atkynson	... .. res. Robt. Harryson	... .. The same.
... .. 1508. Nov. 5	James Alexander William Bramley	... .. death Jas. Alexander	... .. The same.
1511. June 20	Richard Burg	res. Wm. Bramley	The same.
1514. Feb. 24	Richard Leg, cap. Richard Smyth	... .. ... ..	The same. ... ..
1519. June 26	Henry Symonds, cap.	res. Rd. Smyth	The same.
1525. May 22	Arnold Goldwith, cap.	res. Hy. Symonds	The same.
1558. Oct. 3	William Cockinge, Presb.	res. Arnold Goldsworth	The same.
1560. July 13	Jonn Whiteacres	res. Wm. Cockinge	The same.
1568. July 21	Richard Whitakers	res. John Whitakers	The same.
1593. Aug. 18	John Scarborough	res. Richd. Whitakers	The same.
1609. Oct. 8	James Hutchinson, s T.B.	res. John Scarborough	The same.
... .. 1627. July 24	Samuel Eborne Henry Mannes	... .. res. Samuel Eborne	... .. ... ..
... .. 1696. July 2	George Hutchinson John Wright, A.M.	... .. death Geo. Hutchinson	... .. The same.
AMBERLEY AND HOUGHTON.			
1701. Mar. 28	Edward Littleton, A.M.	res. John Wright	The Bishop.
1721. Oct. 20	Bell Carleton, A.M.	death Edw. Littleton	The same.
1746. July 2	Henry Peckham, B.A.	death B. Carlton	The same.
1795. May 6	John Hanley, M.A.	death H. Peckham	The same.
1840. June 25	{ John Charles Fowell } { Tufnell, A.M. }	death John Hanley	The same.
1840. July 17	{ George Arthur Clark- } { son, A.M. }	cess. J. C. F. Tufnell	The same.

We are enabled to add the following as elucidatory :—

Bishop Praty's Register, 1443, records: "Pleno jure spectantem tibi conferimus in tuitu caritatis, teque vicarium perpetuum de continue ac personaliter residendo in eadem, juxta formam et tenorem constitutionum dominorum Othonis et Ottoboni, quondam in Anglia apostolicae sedis legatorum primitus juratum, institutum," &c.

Monday, 2d October, 1609.—Johannes Scarborough, vicar of Amberley, petitions to resign his vicarage, which is granted, and the living is declared vacant. (Letters H. and G., fol. 50.)

D<sup>nus</sup> H. Symonds V. de Amberley non apparuit, D<sup>nus</sup> Episcopus pronunciavit eum contumaciæ and in poenâ contumaciæ, multavit in 12 denariis. (B<sup>p</sup> Sherborne's Regist. Visit., 1521. Vide Dallaway.)

The *Church Land* is reported to be "a piece of land called the Bell-Acre, the rent of which, it is supposed, was formerly applied to the purchase of bell-ropes and the repair of the framework of the bells of the parish church. By the addition of waste lands, under an inclosure act, it has been increased to 6A. OR. 8P., and is now let out on lease for seven years, at a rent of £12 12s. per annum. There are no documents to show by what means this land came into the possession of the parish authorities. It is let by public tender, and the highest bidder takes it upon a lease for the above term. The proceeds are applied to the general expenses of the church." The land is now let for £13 a-year. The last of several trustees died in 1861. The property is administered by the churchwardens, subject to an audit at the parish meeting, the Charity Commissioners claiming a supervision. Some entries from a book, before quoted, bought by a churchwarden, to keep the churchwardens' accounts in, and to enter the briefs collected, 1725, are of interest.

"For Beer at the Coronation £1. 5; for killing one fox S.2. 6; for a new Church bear, £1. 6; for Vication fees; collected by a Church book, £15. 18. 1742; Paid for the Cannons of ye Church, 1s.; gave 3 men in extremety, D6; a bill for iron worke about the Storks S.1. 10. Mr. boucher, for cloath for a cotten to the pue, S.2."

There was formerly a chapel at Rackham, a field being called the Chapel Croft, on the east of Rackham farm house. In farming operations stones have been found, which probably were remains of the chapel or its appurtenances.

*Parochialia*.<sup>67</sup>—The Vicar appoints one churchwarden, the parishioners one.

<sup>67</sup> Village Annals may, by a judicious disinterment of facts worth knowing, kept above ground in a department of this kind, be made to subserve archaeological purposes, and other ends of a practical and useful nature. Statistical, topographical, and archaic facts would often be found to

accumulate. The introduction of local matters, as to acreage, boundaries, church and parochial measurements, soil, produce, inscriptions, genealogies, names, derivations, &c., into the village school, might tend to interest and develop rural wits, in a healthy and profitable manner.

By a declaration, sent in 1864, to the Incorporated Church Building Society, 7, Whitehall, the minister and churchwardens certified that they found twenty-six sittings, in the Chancel, appropriated to the Vicarage and two farm houses, held under lease from the lessee or lessees of the Lord Bishop of Chichester, and the whole of the remaining portion of the said Church free and subject to allotment by the Wardens, according to Law, according to the best of their judgment.

The Parochial Library of bye gone years, does not seem inappropriate for notice here. Thirty-one volumes, two imperfect, are extant, with dates ranging from 1691 to 1728. A catalogue of the books of the Parochial Library of Amberley and Houghton, in the County of Sussex, for the use of the Incumbent thereof, for the time being, and his successors for ever, includes thirty-eight. On one book plate, St. John is depicted, with the Apocalyptic angel handing him an open volume, on which is inscribed, *Apoc. c. x. v. 9*. In the other hand of the angel is a scroll, with ACCIPE LIBRUM ET DEVORA ILLUM. Other accessories are an eagle and an open cabinet of books, with the letters S. G. in the corner of the plate. Another book plate represents Augustine, upon his knees, with an open volume at hand, and others, goodly looking, upon his book-case. The tradition is indicated, and the lesson to mark and read the proffered boon is conveyed in the legend, TOLLE LEGE, enshrined among rays. Beneath, *Vid. St. Aug. Confess. Lib. 8, Cap. 12*. The title-page of one of the works, Dr. Bray's *Bibliotheca Parochialis*, Vol. 1. 1707, indicates that he desired to perfect a design for "the forming and erecting Libraries of three degrees, viz., *General, Decanal or Lending, and Parochial*, throughout Her Majesty's dominions, both at home and abroad." It is not improbable that in the early part of the last century, about the period of the formation of Amberley and Houghton into one benefice, this Parochial Library was started. In this collection we have "An Appendix to a small Parochial Library, consisting of some Tracts against Popery, proper to be provided for, and put into the Possession of Ministers of Country Parishes, to be lent to [by] them as they shall see occasion, among the People," the promoter of the work, it appears, desiring to circulate among the Clergy,

Magistrates, and other persons of influence, such tracts, "to peruse themselves, and to lend among the people, as a means to awaken them out of their Lethargy." The following list includes some sound and valuable reading:—Oluffe, Hole, and W. Archbishop of Canterbury, 1720, on the Church Catechism, Kettlewell's Help to Worthily Communicating, Taylor's Two Covenants of God, Worthington's Charitas Evangelica, and Great Duty of Self-Resignation to the Divine Will, Sherlock on Divine Providence, Bishop Wilkins' Gift of Prayer, Euchiridion Precum and Ethicum, Comber upon Ordination, Blair's and Hopkins' Sermons, Disney upon Execution of Laws against Immorality and Prophaneness, J. Ardnii de Vero Christianismo, Apparatum Biblicum, A Folio, with Allen on the Two Covenants and Faith, Bray on the Baptismal Covenant, and Kettlewell's Practical Believer; W. Allen's Select Discourses (imperfect); Collection of Tracts against Popery, Dr. Henry More's Works, 1708, (with an additional book plate of Harry Peckham, shield, crest, and motto, *Tentanda via est*), Divine Dialogues, Franciscus Palæopolitanus, 1713, Bibliotheca Parochialis and Spincke's Sick Man Visited. 1722.

The *Registers*.—The first date given is 1560. Some of the entries are extra-official.

1564. The same day [Dec. 7] were buried iij men y<sup>t</sup> were drowned by tempest.

1577? The 27th day of Feb. was drowned Richard Campion buried in the oxe brooks, the 17th of March.

1620. Marie, y<sup>e</sup> d. of ffraye Lucknor, was baptized, 25<sup>th</sup> Marche.<sup>68</sup>

1630. Nicholas, sonne of Mr. ffray Luknor, was buried, 25<sup>th</sup> Jan.

1632. The d. of Mr. ffray Lewknor, who died unbaptized, was buried, 14<sup>th</sup> Aprill.

1636. Edward Greene was buried the 1<sup>o</sup> ffebur, in the year of our Lord God 1626. He was 94 years of age.

1718. Martha Grumbridge, an infant belonging to a

<sup>68</sup> Vide Pedigree of the Lewknor Family. By W. D. Cooper, Esq. Suss. Coll. vol. III. This family, "now passed away," "from the time of Edward I. to the days of Philip and Mary, occupied a very high position among the families

of Sussex." The fortunes of a fallen house are, happily, not incompatible with things of more serious import and of greater worth.

His coat of arms, a *spotless life*;  
An *honest heart*, his crest.

travelling woman, was buried Oct<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>st</sup>. Mem<sup>dum</sup>. I received no certificate in 8 days concerning her being buried in woollen, of which I gave notice to the Parish Officers Oct<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>. Received a cert. [Dec. 3.]

1725 Ann Morgan, a travelling woman found dead was buried March 22.

1732. Widow Gearing aged 92 was buried.

1737, July 29<sup>th</sup> Cath<sup>ne</sup> Betsworth. (A mural tablet on the east end of the chancel, external, erected by her niece Mary Groom, states that she was the wife of Richard Bettesworth, of Woollavington, Esq., and daughter of the Rev. Bell Carlton.)

1728, May 27. George Parker, of Chichester, Esq., then took possession of Amberley Castle, &c. (He left two daughters, Ann, married to James Clayton, of Chichester, Esq.; and Jane, married to Wm. Smith, of Droxford, Esq. Vide Burrell MSS., and Buck's View of the Castle.)

Among the fees of this Church, to the Vicar, is, for churching, besides a cake, 6d.

Edward Cruley gent. sonne of Richard and Elizabeth Cruley of [Cackham] was borne in Amberley castell, and there baptized in the chappell within y<sup>r</sup> said castell, by Thomas Sadlyf, the . . . of December anno dni 1577. Edward Fenner and Richard [Tye] and Margaret Stevens witnesses, 1577.

In the year 1724 was planted a small Yew-Tree directly opposite to the Porch of this Parish Church, taken out of the Vicar's Garden.

On Sunday Evening, the 7th July, 1839, a very heavy tempest of thunder, lightning, and hail passed over this district. The lightning was extremely vivid, and presented an almost continuous blaze of fire. The hailstones were of unusually large size, most of them weighing half an ounce, and measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference, many of them 9 inches, all of various forms; but no injury was experienced further than the damage which conservatories could not fail to sustain from hailstones of such extraordinary size.

Some of the preserves in the Archæological Manor have now been beaten; our game-bag, not exhausted, has contributed to the *cuisine archaique*. As the material way of Amberley was described, by the Master of the Revels in

Ireland, to Charles II., as “a reasonable thoroughfare,” so we hope that pen and ink have not outstepped their bounds. Capable of emendation as is the record, in spite of its shortcomings, it may illustrate how well wrote one who bare office in the *Court of Time*:

“The particular history of the fortunes and changes of any one noble family individualizes the events of general history; and the rise or fall of any one lineage, even if humble, is perhaps the clearest exponent of the progress and mutation of human affairs. So also, in like manner, the history of a county, a hundred, or a township, if properly investigated, disinters the most important facts with regard to the general state and condition of society, giving facts instead of theories, figures instead of surmises.”<sup>69</sup>

Appropriating the words of Bishop Sherborne:

Vale, Bone Lector—

commingling grave and gay, our thoughts recur to the words of the song, in connection with the decadence of the Lucknor family,—“There is nae luck about the house.” The euphony of the name is preserved as a Christian one in a family, a member or friend of which was wont to speak of “Cousin Lewknor.” In addition to this *nominal* memorial to the Lewknors, we understand that a metal dish extant in the family, bears their crest or shield.

<sup>69</sup> Sir F. Palgrave's (Deputy Keeper of the Rolls) Report to the Queen, 1859. Ordinations.

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#### ADDENDA.

Page 186, Note.—For *Ambe*, read *Amber*. “Amberley. Ambury. Mr. Gough says that the first term denoted any earth-works, and a Danish camp on Minchinhampton Common is so called; but Ambury is applied to an old Druid temple near Huddersfield, co. York. The etymon of the first syllable is uncertain.—Fosbroke's Encyc. of Antiq. *Leah* (f.) a *lea*.—The root of this word, which is still common in English poetry, is liegan *to lie*, and in all probability it originally denoted meadows lying fallow after a crop.”—Kemble's Codex Dip., Vol. III.

Page 188.—Gough's Camden gives, *sic*, the “Empetium Nigrum, Black berried Heath Crow or Crake berries; on the brinks of the peat pits near the *Weald* brooks.” (*Sic*, as regards absence of commas and hyphens.)

Page 203.—*Dele*, not to say of a seventh.

## INSCRIPTIONS IN ALFRISTON CHURCHYARD—1865.

TRANSCRIBED BY MR. JAMES RICHARDSON.

### SOUTH.

#### *Headstones.*

- "Sacred to the memory of JAMES REEDS, late of this parish, who died 25 July, 1848, aged 65 years."
- "In memory of JOHN WEBB, of this parish, who departed this life the 30th day of November, — aged 34 years."
- "In memory of ELIZABETH, wife of ROBERT ADAMS, of this parish, who departed this life the 14th day of January, 1820, in the 83 year of her age."
- "Sacred to the memory of BARBARA, wife of W. ADAMS, who died March 14, 1822, aged 42 years. Also of STORRER, their son, who died April 9th, 1817, aged 9 days. And of SARAH, their daughter, who died June 9th, 1822, aged 9 years."
- "In memory of CATHERINE, the daughter of ELIZABETH and WILL. VINALL, who departed this life April 14th, 1799, aged 3 years and 4 months."
- "To the memory of WILLIAM ROTHWELL, who departed this life May 25th, 1786, aged 95 years. Also of ANN, his wife, who departed this life October the first, 1770, aged 79 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of THOMAS RELF MARCHANT, who departed this life September 17, 1835 aged 37 years."
- "In memory of JOHN MARCHANT, who died December 10th, 1809, aged 76 years. Also to the memory of SARAH, his wife, who departed this life 16th December, 1770, aged 36 years."
- An iron plate sunk into the above headstone (to John Marchant) designed by the late Mr. Charles Ade, of Milton Court Farm.*
- "In memory of HENRY REED, of this parish, wheelwright, a talented musician. He died 21 February, 1828, aged 71 years. And of SARAH his widow, daughter of James Marchant. She died 31st of March, 1839, aged 77 years. Also of ELIZABETH, widow of FRANCIS HOWLETT, of Hailsham, and the youngest daughter of the said James Marchant. She died 10 February, 1855, aged 90 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of CHARLES BODLE, late of Milton Cottage, in the Parish of Arlington, who died September 14, 1860, aged 63 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of THOMAS GIBSON, late of this parish, Gent., who died 2 Sept., 1838, aged 77 years. Also of JANE, his wife, who died 6th Janry., 1837, aged 73 years."
- "In memory of JOHN MAYNARD, who died July 29, 1747, aged 32 years."
- "To the memory of ROBERT BURGESS, who died March ye 20th, 1754, aged 51 yrs."
- "To the memory of ELIZABETH BURGESS, wife of Robert Burgess, who died April 17, 1785, aged 72 years."
- "To the memory of EDWARD BODLE, who died December 9th, 1799, aged 62 years. Also of Four Infant Children of Edward and Elizabeth Bodle."
- "To the memory of ELIZABETH BODLE, wife of Edward Bodle, who died February 2nd, 1792, aged 44 years."
- "To the memory of JANE, the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Bodle, who died August 1, 1799, aged 19 yrs."
- "In memory of SARAH BODLE, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Bodle, who departed this life July 16, 1804, aged 23 years"
- "In memory of HENRY, son of Edward and Elizabeth Bodle, who departed this life September 2nd, 1823, aged 40 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of ROBERT BODLE. Born Sept. 9th, 1768, died July 21, 1834. Also of CHARLOTTE, relict of the above, born May 2nd, 1775, died June 23rd, 1853."
- "Sacred to the memory of SARAH, youngest daughter of the late Mr. RICHARD ADE, who died 2nd December, 1860, aged 69 years."
- "To the memory of MARY BAKER, widow of John Baker, who departed this life July 14th, 1793, aged 44 years. Also three of their Infants, near this stone."
- "To the memory of MARY, wife of RICHD. REED, who died 10 April, 1804, aged 47 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of ANNE BROWNE, late of the Star Inn, in this place, who departed this life 30 August, A.D. 1836, aged 57 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of ELEANOR, the daughter of THOMAS PURTON BROOK, late of Clinton, in the Parish of Seaford, and Sarah, his wife. She departed this life on the 1st day of July, 1836, in the 15th year of her age. This stone was erected by her widowed mother, as a mournful token of maternal affection for a beloved and only child. In memory of MRS. SARAH BROOK, who died 19th Feby., 1853, aged 67 years."



"In memory of JOHN, son of JOHN and SARAH ADE, who departed this life December 19th, 1816, aged 38 years. Also in memory of CATHERINE, wife of RICHD. KING SAMPSON, of Hallsham, Esqr. (and widow of the above named John Ade), who died January the 11th, 1847, in the 72nd year of her age."

"In memory of JOHN ADE, Yeoman, who departed this life 21 October, 1833, aged 89 years.

"In memory of SARAH, the wife of John Ade, who departed this life 2 November, 1813, aged 62 years."

"In memory of GEORGE, son of John and Sarah Ade, who departed this life 22 Feby., 1810, aged 16 years."

"Sacred to the memory of ANDREW TAYLOR CHILD, son of William and Mary Ann Child, who died December 7th, 1860, aged 26 years."

*Rails.*

"Erected by his sorrowing friends, to the memory of WILLIAM HENRY (the eldest son of George and Mary Ann) AUKETT, who met his death by falling from a cart, at Ovingdean, on the 1st of August, 1854. Aged 26 years. 'He brought down my strength in my journey, and shortened my days.' Psalm 102, verse 23rd."

"Sacred to the memory of HETTY, the wife of JOHN BODLE, JUNR., who died 29 December, 1822, aged 27 years. Also to the memory of WILLIAM, the son of John and Hetty Bodle, who died 13 November, 1822, aged 5 months."

*Altar Tombs.*

"In memory of WILLIAM WOODHAMS, son of Walter and Ann Woodhams, late of Lullington, who departed this life April 18th, 1825, in the 78th year of his age, much regretted by his friends and acquaintances."

"In memory of Mrs. Charity Woodhams, relict of William Woodhams, late of Lullington, who departed this life 14th of July, 1844, aged 78 years. She lived respected by her relations and friends, and died resigned to the will of God, under a great affliction."

"In memory of CATHERINE, wife of ROBERT FULLER, of Tarring-Neville, who died Feby. 27th, 1832, aged 41 years."

"In memory of ROBERT FULLER, late of Tarring Neville, who died Janry. 2nd, 1849, aged 63 years."

"In memory of ANN, the daughter of WILLM. and CHARITY WOODHAMS, who died August 2nd, 1790, aged 3 weeks. Also of WILLIAM their son, who died June 22, 1790, aged 2 years and 25 days."

"Also of FRANCES, their daughter, who died September 11th, 1801, aged 7 weeks and 4 days. Likewise of FRANCES, their daughter, who died December 10th, 1806, aged 5 months and 15 days."

"Here lieth interred the body of WILLIAM WOODHAMS, late of Lullington, who departed this life Decer. the 10th day, 1734, aged 35 years."

"Here lieth interred the body of WALTER WOOD-

HAMS, late of Westham, who departed this life the — day of — 1739."

"Here are deposited the remains of WALTER WOODHAMS and ANN, his wife late of Lullington, He } died { July 20th, 1799, } aged { 66 years.  
She } died { July 15th, 1789, } aged { 64 years.  
Also near this place lieth WALTER, son of Walter and Ann Woodhams, who died 1752, aged 2 years."

"Sacred to the memory of HENRY, sixth son of WALTER and SUSAN WOODHAMS, of Lullington, who died May 17th, 1863, aged 26 years."

"In memory of JOHN WOODHAMS, late of Arlington, son of Walter and Ann Woodhams, of Lullington. He for several years laboured under a very painful affliction, which he bore with great fortitude, and departed this life 1st May, 1799, in the 45th year of his age, much regretted by all his acquaintance."

"In memory of CATHERINE WOODHAMS, spinster, late of this parish, who departed this life June 7th, 1825, aged 64 years.

"In memory of FANNY WOODHAMS, spinster, late of this parish, who departed this life the 31st of March, 1813, aged 50 years."

"To the memory of ELIZABETH, daughter of SPRINGATE and MARY BROOKER, who died the 20 July, 1791, aged 25 years."

"To the memory of SPRINGATE BROOKER, who departed this life Jan. 9, 1810, aged 83 years. Also of MARY, the wife of Springate Brooker, who departed this life July 6th, 1780, aged 48 years."

"In memory of SARAH, the wife of Springate Brooker, who departed this life the 13 July, 1748, aged 20 years."

"Here are deposited the remains of THOMAS LUCAS, and DOROTHY, his wife.  
He } died { Jany. 9th, 1752, } aged { 66,  
She } died { April 21, 1763, } aged { 78."

"To the memory of ROBERT LUCAS, late of this parish, Gent., who departed this life July 10th, 1769, aged 48 years. Also of Mrs. MARTHA WASHER, wife of Thos. Washer, late of Seaford, Esq. (and sister to the above Mr. Lucas), who departed this life Feby. 25th. 1771, aged 55 years. Likewise of THOS. LUCAS WASHER, son of Willm. Washer, of Seaford, Esq., and Jane his wife, who departed this life 4th June, 1775, aged 6 months and 21 days."

"Sacred to the memory of Mr. RICHARD NEWMAN, who died Augt. 26th, 1798, aged 42 years. Also of Mrs. SARAH NEWMAN, who died July 5th, 1817, aged 59 years."

"Sacred to the memory of Mr. JOHN KIDD, who departed this life 27 November, 1808, aged 64 years. Also of Mrs. ANN KIDD, his wife, who died 5 October, 1808, aged 66 years. Also of three Sons and one Daughter, children of the late John and Ann Kidd, who died in their infancy."

"Sacred to the memory of Mr. ROBERT NEWMAN, yeoman, of Alfriston, who died February 1st, 1796, aged 37 years. Sacred to the memory of Mary, wife of Mr. Robert Newman, who died April 30, 1826, aged 70 years."

*Flat Stones.*

- "In memory of SARAH, relict of the late EDWARD SCRASE, of Ringmer, in this county, who died in this parish December 20th, 1859, aged 76 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of STEPHEN, third son of PETER and HARRIET PAGDEN, of Dean's Place, who died 11th Jan'y., 1845, aged 4 years and 6 months. Also of PETER, sixth son of the above, who died 10 of Novr., 1846, aged 9 months."

*Flat Tombs.*

- "Sacred to the memory of HENRIETTA LOUISA FANNY GODDEN, only daughter of Alfred and Frances Godden, of this place, who died 8 of August, 1849, aged five years. Also of ALBERT HENRY GODDEN, their only son, who died 4 Jan'y., 1850, aged 2 years and 8 months."
- "Sacred to the memory of ISABELLA HARRIET, second daughter of GEORGE and BARBARA PETTET, of this parish, who died 27 Decr., 1849, aged 3 years and 8 months."

*Tablet, on the West Wall of the South Transept.*

- "In memory of ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of WILLIAM and JANE BANKS. Born 3rd July, 1826. Died 9th September, 1854."

*Tablets on the South Wall of the South Transept.*

- "Sacred to the memory of Mr. WILLIAM BROOKER, and of MARY, his wife, late of this parish, whose remains are deposited in a vault under this tablet.  
He died June 21, 1827, aged 63.  
She died April 20, 1830, aged 64."

- "To the memory of CHARLES SPRINGATE BROOKER, Esq., late of Burnt House Farm, who departed this life on the 12th of May, 1851, aged 49 years. His remains are deposited in a vault beneath this tablet. Also of ELLEN BROOKER, daughter of the above, who departed this life on the 11th of December, 1839, aged 11 months. Of HENRY BROOKER, his son, who departed this life on the 9th of September, 1840, aged 4 months. And of ELIZABETH NAYLOR BROOKER, his daughter, who departed this life on the 9th of July, 1842, aged 6 years and 6 months."

*Tablets on the East Wall of the South Transept.*

- "In memory of JOHN SNELLING, late surgeon of this parish, who departed this life 6th Novr., 1791, aged 65 years. Also to the memory of FRANCIS SNELLING, his widow, who died 2nd Feb., 1814, aged 81 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of SARAH ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of WILLIAM and MARY ANN CHILD, who departed this life May 16th, 1853, aged 32 years. Also of EDWARD, son of the above William and Mary Ann Child, who died June 30, 1859, aged 34 years."
- "In memory of FRANK OSCAR, the beloved child of JAMES and CHARITY RICHARDSON, who died 7th April, 1853, aged 3 years and 10 months."
- "In memory of Wm. FRENCH, of this parish, surgeon, who died 5th June, 1778, aged 32 years. Also of NAOMI, his wife, who died 10 March, 1817, aged 75 years. And of NAOMI, their daughter, who died 2nd Novr., 1810, aged 33 years."

*Tablets on the South Wall of the Chancel.*

- "Sacred to the memory of HENRY PAGDEN, late of Frogfrie, in this parish, yeoman, who departed this life Augt. 3rd, 1847, aged 67 years. ERNEST TRAYTON, who died Sept. 5th, 1858, aged 1 year, only child of James William and the late Charlotte Pagden, of Frogfrie."
- "In memory of GEORGE PAGDEN, late of Derby, 2nd son of Thomas and Elizabeth Pagden, of Alfriston, who departed this life Nov. 10th, 1854, aged 45."

## EAST.

*Headstones.*

- "Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM DRAY, late of this parish, yeoman, who died January 16, 1831, aged 51 years."
- "In memory of JOHN PENNINGTON, of Dean's Place Farm, in this parish, who died on the 25th of July, 1858, from injuries received by a fall from his chaise, on the 23rd day of the same month, aged 65 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of SUSAN, the wife of CHARLES ELLIS, who departed this life 2nd April, 1857, aged 70 years."

*Flat Stone.*

- "Here lieth the body of RICHARD WOOD, who departed this life the 28 of May, 1739, aged — years. In memory of ANN, the wife of JOHN PRYOR, *Foarmer*, wife of the above-said Richard Wood, She died August the 11th, 1757, in the 57th year of her age."

*Tablets on the East Wall of Chancel.*

- "To the memory of Mr. STEPHEN WOOD, late of this parish, who departed this life 3rd of September, 1793, aged 71 years."
- "To the memory of Mrs. JANE WOOD, the wife of Mr. Stephen Wood, of this parish, who departed this life August 8, 1792, aged 70 years."
- "In memory of JOHN BROOK, who died Febry. the 29th, 1777, aged 77 years."
- "In memory of SARAH, wife of John Brook, who died June 11th, 1765, aged 59 years."
- "In memory of WALTER BROOK, son of John and Sarah Brook, who died Oct. 14th, 1785, in the 40th year of his age."
- "W. S. ob. 1776, aet. 61. M. S. ob. 1780, aet. 77."
- "In memory of Mr. JOHN BROOK, who died 10 April, 1766, aged 61 years."

## NORTH.

*Headstones.*

- "Here lieth the body of SAMUEL FYRNER, who died November ye 13, 1706, aged 43 years."
- "To the memory of HANNAH, the wife of JOHN SMITH, of this parish, who after sustaining a painful illness with Christian fortitude, resigned her soul into the hands of her Creator, on the 18th of May, 1795, in the 34th year of her age,

leaving a disconsolate husband and four infants to lament her loss."

"In memory of CEPHAS VIRRELL, who departed this life 11 Novr., 1827, aged 76 years. In memory of MARY, the wife of Cephas Virrell, who departed this life May 19th, 1820, aged 70 years."

"Sacred to the memory of JOSEPH TICEHURST, who departed this life August 21st, 1794, aged 51 years."

"In memory of MARY, daughter of THOS. and CHARLOTTE HILTON, of this parish, who died Nov. 7th, 1796, aged 5 years. Also of HERBERT, their son, who died July 15th, 1797, aged 4 years."

"Here lieth ye body of SAMUEL FYRNER, who died Novr. ye 12, MDCCVI., aged 54 years."

"In affectionate remembrance of EMILY MARY PHEBE, infant and only daughter of SAMUEL and KETURAH DEADMAN, of Eastbourne, who died July 21, 1862.

'Oh! not in cruelty, not in wrath,  
The Reaper came that day;  
It was an angel visited the earth,  
And took this flower away.'

R. Francis,  
Eastbourne."

"To the memory of HENRY LOWER, who was Clerk of this Parish 42 years. He died July 15, 1776, in the 72nd year of his age."

"Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM LOWER (third son of Henry Lower, of this parish, and father of William Lower, of Lewes) who died at Winton Street, 1st November, 1784, aged 44 years. This stone is erected by the only surviving grandson, as a tribute of respect to the moral worth of his ancestor, 1835."

"Here rest the mortal remains of JOHN LOWER (second son of Henry Lower), Parish Clerk of this place 18 years, and the first person who navigated the Cuckmere River to Alfriston. He died 21st August, 1801, aged 66 years. Also of MARY, his first wife, who died 12th April, 1768, aged 36 years. Left issue four children. Likewise of SARAH, his second wife, who died 12th January, 1835, aged 87 years. Had issue eleven children.

#### FIRST FAMILY.

HENRY, drowned at Newhaven, 10 April, 1793, aged 33 years.

HANNAH, ob. cœlebs, Seaford, 18 March, 1791, æt. 29 yrs.

JESSE, obiit Brighton, 11 Decr., 1816, æt. 52 years.

SAMUEL, obiit cœlebs, of smallpox, St. Ives, Cornwall, 16 May, 1789, aged 21 years.

#### SECOND FAMILY.

MARY, ob. 19 September, 1814, æt. 43 years, bur. here.

CHARLES, ob. Tiverton, Devon, 6 Jan., 1824, æt. 52.

THOMAS, ob. Brighton, 23 June, 1827, æt. 53.

LYDIA JEMIMA and REUBEN, ob. infants, bu. here.

SARAH,

DINAH, ob. Pr. ston, 8 March, 1840, æt. 61 yrs.

RICHARD,

JOSEPH,

BENJAMIN,

LYDIA, wife of Joseph Lower, died 23 August, 1834, aged 55 years. Buried here."

#### Rail.

"To the memory of THOMAS BUSSEY, who died October 15th, 1793, aged 81 years."

#### Tablets on the East Wall of the North Transept.

"To the memory of RICHARD OLIVE, son of Richd. and Mary Olive, who died 10 June, 1794, aged 24 years."

"To the memory of MARY, wife of RICHARD OLIVE, who died 29 June, 1806, aged 62 yrs."

#### Tablet on the West Wall of the North Transept.

"SARAH SOPER, daughter of James and Mary Soper, died April 12th, 1791, aged 20 years."

#### No Inscriptions on the west.

*The whole of the Inscriptions to this point are outside the Church.*

#### IN THE CHANCEL.

##### Flat Stones.

"Here lyeth interred ye body of Mr. ROBERT NORTH, minister of this place 45 years, who died A.D. 1709, aged —

"Here lyeth ye body of Mrs. JOAN NORTH, widow, buried 20 of Jy., 1671."

"To the memory of SUSAN CROSBY, who died July 20th, 1800, aged 8 years."

#### IN THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

##### Flat Stones.

"Here lyeth WILLIAM HENRY CHOWN, snatch'd away in his infancy, ye 25 of March, 1747."

#### "S. M.

THOMÆ CHOWNE, Armigeri et dilectissimæ suæ conjugis Elizabethæ. Obiit hic 19 Julii, ætatis suæ 46. . . eodem eheu infausto Octobris die. Æt. 38. Eodemq' Fe (do)ali Anno MDCLXXXVIII."

"Tho. CHOWNE, filius unicus superstes optime utriq' parenti mœrens posuit A. D. MDCXCVII."

"Here lieth the body of PHEBE CHOWNE, the wife of Thomas Chowne, Esq., of this parish, youngest daughter and co-heir of William Westbrook, Esq., of Ferring, in ye County of Sussex, who departed this life ye 17 day of Decemr., aged 31, Anno Domini 1713."

"Here lieth inter'd the body of THOMAS CHOWNE, Esq., who departed this life the 16th day of Septembr., 1724, aged 45 years."

#### Tablet on the East Wall of the South Transept.

"In memoriam HENRY, only son of THOMAS FREDERICK SANGER, of this parish, surgeon, who died at Moorabool, Australia, November 22nd, MDCCCLIX., aged 19 years. 'Thy will be done,'"

#### SOUTH TRANSEPT.

##### Flat Stones.

"Here lies inter'd the body of WM. GYLES, Gent., who departed this life Jan. the 4th, 1719, aged 76 years."

"Here lieth intered the body of WILLIAM GYLES, Jvnior, eldest son of Wm. Gyles, Senior, he departed this life ye 3rd day of Sept. 1724, aged 39 years."

"In memory of WILLIAM BATCHELOR, Jvnior, who died May 3rd, 1754, aged 26 years. Also THOMAS, son of Wm. Batchelor and of Ann his wife. He died May 13th, 1753, in the 2nd year of his age."

"In memory of MARTHA, the wife of William Batchelor, she died Noum. the 5, 1752, aged 51. Here also lieth the body of WM. BATCHELOR, Senior, who departed this life Decr. 21, 1752, aged 52."

"To the memory of WILLIAM BATCHELOR, late of this parish, Gent., who departed this life April the 16th, 1783, aged 30 years."

#### IN THE NAVE.

##### *Tablet on the South Wall of the Nave.*

"To the memory of Lient.-Col. HARRY SMYTH, of the 68th Lt. Infantry, who died at Scutari, Nov. 23, 1851, from a wound received at the Battle of Inkerman, aged 53 years. Erected by his brother, the vicar of this parish."

##### *Tablet on the North Wall of the Nave.*

"To the memory of Lient. HARRY SMYTH, of the 68th Regt., who died in the Crimea from fever, March 14th, 1855, in his 20th year. He was the son of the late Lient. Col. Harry Smyth, of the same Regiment, and grandson of the Honble. and Rev. Edmond Knox, late Lord Bishop of Limerick."

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

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### 1. *Antiquities at Iford.*



Mrs. Rosseter, of Iford Manor House, has favoured me with the loan of a very interesting bronze-gilt fragment of a crucifix, found in digging foundations for the house known as Oatlands, upwards of forty years since. It is of excellent art, apparently of the 14th or 15th century. The legs have been broken off, and the hands are also missing. From what appears, the latter may have been of a more precious material than the remainder of the statuette, and attached by means of some kind of cement.

At the same time four massive gold posy rings were discovered, and they are also in Mrs. Rosseter's

possession. The inscriptions are :

1. "God doth foresee what's best for me."
2. "Remember J. W."
3. "Wilst life is myn, my heart is thyn."
4. "What God hath sent mak mee content."

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

2. *Edmund Langdon, of Battel.*

Can any reader of our Collections give me information respecting this gentleman? He is mentioned in a volume of Manuscripts among the records of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, as the writer of an astronomical work, of which the following is given as the title :

“ *Speculum Planetarum,*  
or plaine Tables, whereby the Planet governing  
the Signes ascending at one instant is  
easily knowne in any hour of the  
day or night, with the pleasant  
and profitable use thereof;  
Compiled and collected by  
Edmund Langdon,  
General Practitioner in Astronomy,  
and Phisicke,  
1610.”

That the Author was a resident of Battel appears from his address “to the Reader,” which thus concludes—

“And so wishing all good and happiness to you, and to all them that feare God, I end this short Epistle from Battel in Sussex, this tenth day of December, 1610.

Your's in the Lorde,  
EDMUND LANGDON."  
E. T.

3. *The Evershed Family.*

I am desirous of obtaining information as to the history of the above ancient West-Sussex and Surrey family.

The present generation of Sussex Eversheds are supposed to be descended from a family of this name long settled at Evershed's, a manorial residence, at Ockley in Surrey. Aubrey, in his history of that County, mentions five generations of Eversheds residing upon the estate in succession during the 16th, 17th, and the earlier part of the 18th centuries; one of whom was actively instrumental in promoting a petition in Surrey against the execution of Charles I.; and another, probably the last male owner of the family estate in Surrey, was Sheriff of that County in the year 1710. On the doorway of the eastern wing of the manor house the date 1600 is carved, indicating that this part of it was added to the much older mansion by John Evershed, who was born in 1587, and died in 1666.

A member of the Sussex branch of the family now residing at Uckfield, possesses, in its original quaint old case, the richly illuminated grant of arms “to John Evershed, of Evershed's in the parish of Ockley, near Darking, in Surrey;” dated March 11th, 1696 (9th of William III.), together with the certificate of Sir Arthur Onslow, setting forth to the Earl Marshall the hereditary claims of the Evershed family “without

break of continuity" to such arms, and his Grace's orders thereon; also a small parchment scroll, on which the arms themselves are duly emblazoned. Beneath is written: "The armes and crest of John Evershed, of Evershed's, in the County of Surrey, gent<sup>l</sup>; son and heir of John Evershed of the same place, gent<sup>l</sup>." The grant is signed by Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarenceux. The same gentleman has also a small portion of a quarto book, entitled, "On Roman Antiquities," which is stated to have been compiled "for the use of Abingdon School;" on the fly-leaf of which is written "John Evershed his Booke, Anno Dom: 1669;" making it probable that he was educated at that school. The date of the book is 1661.

That the Sussex Eversheds were descended from the Surrey family is inferred partly from tradition, and partly from the circumstance of the earlier members of this family being found to have been resident in the parishes of Sussex which immediately border on that portion of Surrey in which Evershed's is situated. Richard, the first of the Sussex Eversheds of whom we have any knowledge, and who is supposed to have been born in or about the year 1690, making him contemporary with the last male heir of the Surrey Eversheds, lived at Slinfold. Of his sons Richard, the eldest, did the same, but subsequently removed, first to Nutbourne, and afterwards to Pallingham, both in Pulborough, and the greater number of their descendants to the present time have continued to live in different parts of West Sussex.

The point I particularly wish to ascertain is, in what way Richard, the earliest member of the Sussex, was connected by relationship with John Evershed, the last heir male of the Surrey, Eversheds; for that they were so connected does not seem to admit of much doubt.

Tradition states that, in default of heirs male, the Surrey estate fell to a female, named Ann Evershed, and that she carried it by marriage to a gentleman of the name of either Witt or Steere; and that from this Ann, the family of Bushby, formerly bankers at Arundel, were descended. This seems to be confirmed by the fact that after the death of Miss Bushby of Goring, the last surviving sister of the banker, which took place not many years ago, and who inherited the family property, among the things in the house directed to be sold, were many Relics of the Surrey Eversheds, and among the Books a Bible, with the name of Ann Evershed written in it. This Bible *might*, and, in accordance with ancient family custom, *probably did*, contain some authentic information, if not a direct Pedigree of the family. Who the purchaser of this Bible was, I have been unable to ascertain. But should this query meet his eye, any information he may be pleased to furnish me with from it, touching the history of the Evershed family will be most thankfully received and acknowledged.

EDWARD TURNER.

#### 4. *Sussex Coroners.*

The following extracts from the Close Rolls are interesting, as showing how, when inefficient officers of this kind were elected, they were dealt with, during the fourteenth century.

John de Ernele (Ernley), one of the Coroners for Sussex in 1343, being found inefficient, another was ordered to be elected by the County in his place. (Rot. Cl. 17th Edward III.)

Six years after this, viz., in 1349, Thomas de Pelham, one of the Coroners for the same County, having been reported inefficient, it was ordered that, should he upon enquiry be found to be so, he be removed, and another elected to the office. (Ibid. 23 Edward III.)

In its selection of another of these officers, the County appears to have been equally unfortunate; for in the year 1378, John Apsle, (Apsley) one of the County Coroners, proving himself to be inefficient, he too was ordered to be removed, and another Coroner appointed in his stead. (Ibid. 2 Richard II.)

E. RISDON.

#### 5. *The Scrase Family.*

In my account of this ancient and highly respectable Sussex family given in Vol. VIII. of our Collections, I declared my inability to discover whom Richard, the son of Tuppin Scrase of Blatchington, married, (See p. 10, and genealogical table No. 1.) In a genealogical table of the same family, No. III., p. 16., I have stated Cordelia to be the Christian name of the wife of William Scrase, who was first of Ditchling, and afterwards of Pyecombe, not then knowing her maiden surname. I have since been informed by the Rev. Edward Turner, that they both married Turners of Oldland. It appears from a pedigree of this family in his possession, that William Scrase married Cordelia—or Cordiall, as she is there called—the tenth, and Richard Scrase, Elizabeth, the nineteenth, of the twenty-two children of Thomas Turner, of Oldland, gentleman. The will of William Turner, the fifteenth member of this patriarchal family, who married Anne Boniface of Blatchington, and is described as of Newtimber, names Cordiall Scrase as his sister; and Richard Turner, the eldest, who succeeded his father in the Oldland estate in 1681, mentions in his will, John Bysshe and William Scrase as his brothers-in-law.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

#### 6. *Drungewick.*

This Manor, which is in the parish of Wisborough Green, originally belonged to the Cell of the Norman Abbey of Seez, in Arundel; but came into the possession of John de Clymping, fourteenth Bishop of Chichester, in 1256. Here he built a house, in which he, and his successors in the same See, occasionally resided; and also a chapel for their particular use, in which an Ordination was held by Bishop Praty in 1404. Here too he established a Staurum, or store for cattle, from which meat of different kinds was supplied for the use of the Episcopal household. The following is a list of the cattle kept in store here in the last year of Henry III. (1272). 252 Oxen; 100 Cows; 10 Bulls; 3150 Sheep; 120 She-Goats; 10 He-Goats; and 10 Horses. This staurum was kept up until the year 1560 (2. Elizabeth), when it was discontinued by Bishop Barlowe as a store, and the whole property demised by him on lease for lives.



7. *Horsted Parva.*

The following singular record occurs in the Reg. Episc. Reade, folio 22.

In the year 1406, a licence was granted by Bishop Robert Reade to the then rector of Horsted, authorizing him to celebrate Mass, and to perform the other services of the Church, *notwithstanding his having lost one of his fingers.*

8. *Oratories.*

The following are also taken from the same Episcopal Registers.

In the year 1398 Bishop Robert Reade granted a license to Gilbert Hamme, and Margaret his wife, to have Mass, and other divine services, performed in the Oratory of their House at Withyham.

And in the year 1409, the said Diocesan granted a licence to John Pelham and his wife, to choose for themselves a fit and proper person, as their Priest and Confessor, to administer the Holy Eucharist, and to perform Mass in the Oratory or Chapel of Pevensey Castle, and in their Manor of Laughton.

E. T.

9. *Mural Paintings, Keymer Church.*

In my article on the mural paintings in Westmeston Church, I ventured to urge upon Archæologists the necessity of carefully watching the restorations of our Parish Churches, lest valuable historical evidence should perish unnoticed.

It certainly requires much patience and labour to free mural paintings from the coats of plaster and whitewash, with which it was the custom of our ancestors to cover them; but when restorers take the necessary pains, they will generally find the paintings beneath in such a state of preservation that faithful copies of them can be taken, even if it is not possible to preserve the pictures themselves.

In this instance, we have to thank the architect and restorers of Keymer Church, for the care which they have shown in bringing to light some portions of the paintings on these walls.

In the nave, on the western face of the chancel arch, are three figures in trefoils, one crowned, the other two female figures, with ringlets; these are rather coarsely executed in red and buff colours. The chancel arch, so far as the plaster has been removed, has the soffit covered with a buff coloured pattern of lozenges inscribed in squares.

The singular apse of Keymer Church is familiar to Sussex archæologists; it is round the walls of this apse that the more remarkable paintings have been discovered.

They are on two surfaces, the upper series of course being the latest. Of these there remain two triangular fragments; the one on the north side

of the altar has a yellow ground, diapered with purple spots in threes at regular intervals; the figures are four Saints, each marked by a nimbus, approaching a female figure, who has also a nimbus—the hands of one figure are joined in the attitude of prayer.

On the south side of the altar are several figures bearing a bier; one of them has a book in his hand, and another in front wears a red cope. A zig-zag pattern, between two lines, runs above the picture, and some ornamental brickwork reaches up to the plate.

It is the opinion of the architect that the apse was formerly groined with chalk, and that the arches which can be traced in the walls were rudely filled in when the groining fell out of repair, and that a timber roof was then substituted for the groining.

If this be the correct architectural history of the chancel, the lower, and therefore the earliest, series of paintings was probably executed when the arches were filled in.

In their present state, we can only say that they are on a red ground, and that a horse or mule, with a long leading rein, is to be seen on the south wall. As the works proceed more will probably be laid bare; in the meanwhile the Committee have thought it right to communicate this discovery to the members of the Society, who may desire to see the paintings before they are covered over, and to inform them that copies have been taken, and that they will be published in the eighteenth volume of our collections.

C. H. CAMPION.

#### 10. *The Shiffner Family, of Coombe Place.*

I gladly avail myself of this early opportunity of rectifying a mistake into which I regret having inadvertently fallen, when giving in my account of Hamsey, in the preceding part of this Volume, an account of the above family, as the principal residents in the parish. In speaking of the issue of Sir George Shiffner, the first Baronet, I have there stated that he had three sons, and four daughters; and I did not discover until it was too late to amend my error, that Sir George had *four* sons; and that the son I have omitted to notice is Thomas Shiffner, Esq., of the Rocks, Uckfield, the seventh of the family, and the youngest of the four sons, who was born August 8th, 1796, and was for some years a Groom of the Privy Chamber in the Households of William IV. and our present Queen. He married Frances, one of the daughters of the late James Brown, Esq., of Harehills Grove and Rossington, both in the County of York; by whom he has two daughters. He received his academical education at Christ Church, Oxford, and is a Justice of the Peace for the County of Sussex.

R. CHAPMAN.

#### 11. *Seals of the Church of Chichester.*

The following accounts of two of these Seals is taken from the same book of pen and ink drawings in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, to which

I have already alluded in referring to the Seals of Battel Abbey, in the paper with which this Volume commences :

“ Sigill: Simonis de Welles

Epi Cicestr’

DEI . GRACIA . . . . .

The Bishop is in his habit and crozier, holding up the two fingers of his right hand.

Reverse .

IA . GRA . PLENA . DNS . . . . .

The Virgin Mary is represented as sitting with Christ in her lap. In the margin is “ S. Cicestr’.”

To this is added the following note,

“ This is one of the 8 seals, which were fixed to a writing—with William II., Bishop of London (besides G. Roffen: E. Elyen: M. Wygorn: with two others, whose seals are effaced) and H. Sarum.”

“ Now whereas 'tis manifest the instrument was made immediately upon the death of Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, who dyed 1205, and in the lyfe of Hen. Marshall, Bishop of Exeter, who dyed in 1206, (for he was one of the Bishops that sealed this instrument) yet I find not in Godwin [De Præsul.] that there was any H., Bishop of Salisbury neere that time. For Hubert, Bishop of Salisbury was translated to Canterbury 1193; (and is the Hubert, after whose death this instrument was made). To him succeeded Robert, (but Godwin says not when he dyed) and next Richard Stoane, who was removed from Chichester hither, Ao. 1217. So that this Henry is entirely omitted by Godwin.”

The name of Richard Stoane is not to be found in the list of the Bishops of this Diocese. Ralph Warham, the eleventh Bishop, was elected in 1217, upon his predecessor, Richard Poore, who was elected in 1215, being translated to Salisbury. Stoane then is doubtless a mistake for Poore.

The description of the second seal is as follows,

“ . . . . CICESTRENSIS . ECCLE . . . . .

A figure of a plain building, turreted, having a star on the right side, at the top; and under this the inscription:

TEMPLVM . IVSTICIE.

The Reverse,

EGO . SVM . VIA . VERITAS . ET . VITA.

Christ sitting extending both his hands upwards.”

In the margin opposite to this seal is written, Ricardus Steward,

Decanus Ecclie Cathedralis Sci. Trinitatis Cicestren, et ejusdem ecclie Capitulum. 28 May, 1634.

E. T.

### 12. *Ancient Coins.*

Two coins of a somewhat unusual character have lately been found in Maresfield and its neighbourhood; one of gold, and the other of silver; one English, and the other Scotch; and both in an excellent state of preservation.

The gold coin was found by a labourer engaged in removing a hedge-bank in the part of Maresfield which is near to Piltown. It is about the size of a modern sixpence, and very thin. On one side of it is a shield containing the arms of France and England, quarterly, within a Rose; from which circumstance the class of coins to which it belongs is usually called "Rose-nobles;" the arms being what is designated in Heraldry *Semé-de-lis*, and not stunted to three as in the Rose-noble of Edward IV. On one side of this shield is a rose, and on the other a radiated star, or perhaps a representation of the sun. Above it, where the crest is usually placed, is an E, the initial of Edward, the coin belonging to the third King of this name; and at the lower point of the shield is a cross. Around this is the legend—

× EDWARD : DEI : GRA : REX : ANGL :

Over the shield is a Crown occupying a place at the commencement of this legend. On the reverse is a Cross fleury-leoneux, the four lions, one in each corner, being passant; and around the Cross are inscribed the words—

“ EXALTABITUR : IN : GLORIA.”

Rapin, speaking of these coins, says that they are indisputably the first gold coins, and are so beautiful and rare, that they merit the esteem of Medals.

The Scotch coin, which is about the same size as the preceding, was found in Buxted, somewhere near the Tanyard. On one side of it is a bordured shield with a lion rampant upon it, the bordure being ornamented with fleurs-de-lis; around which is inscribed,

“ \* IACOBVS : 6 : D : G : SCOTORVM : 1601 : ”

which is two years before he ascended the throne of England. And on the reverse is a thistle crowned, with the legend—

\* . . . IOVA : PROTEGIT :

where the dotted line is, a small part of the coin is broken away, rendering the inscription imperfect.

13. *Nuremburg Tokens.*

While on the subject of coins, I will here mention that several Tokens of this kind were found a few years ago lying together in a field at Waldron. They differed in one or two important respects from any I had ever before seen; and many have at different times passed through my hands, their discovery being of frequent occurrence in this County. Those to which I am now alluding, instead of having the three Crowns alternately with three fleurs-de-lis around a kind of Mullet on one side of them, as has been the case with these tokens in every other instance that has fallen under my observation, have, occupying this space, the bust of a man with his head cased in a helmet, and his shoulders clad in armour. The inscription too upon them is rather more full than is usually the case. Tokens of this kind will be found to differ in the material of which they are made. Of three now lying before me, one is of brass, and two of copper. The brass token is about as large again as either of the other two. The inscription on one side of this, which is equal in size to one of our florins, but much thinner, is—

HANS \* SHVLTES \* NOR."

and on the other—

\* GLICK \* KVMPT \* VON \* GO.

in letters of unusually large size. This token was found concealed in a hole in the beam of an old house in Fletching; and consequently is as bright and perfect as if fresh from the die. Of the other two, one is altogether without inscription; and the other, which is one of those found at Waldron, has on one side—

" \* GLIC : KVMPT : VON : GOI : ISTWA : "

and on the other—

" \* HANS : SHVLTES : ZV : NVREN."

The reason why so many of these tokens are found in this County, has, to me, never been satisfactorily accounted for. The most plausible conjecture which has been advanced on the subject is, that they were brought to this country from Germany, for use as current coin in our monastic establishments. But are they of sufficiently ancient date for this? Their chief place of manufacture was Nuremburg; and hence the name by which they are known to Antiquaries of "Nuremburg Tokens." The number that have been found in all parts of Sussex is quite marvellous.

14. *Sussex Tokens.*

In the month of August last year, a Tradesman's Token was found in the garden of the White Horse inn, Rogate, by Mr. Chapman, the landlord.

It was of copper, and of about the usual size. Around one side of it was THOMAS AYLWIN, with the initial letters A. J. R., in a circle in the centre; and on the other side, OF MIDHURST IN SUSSEX, with the date 1657. Considering the time it probably had been under ground, it was in an excellent state of preservation. Aylwin is a name of considerable antiquity in Western Sussex, and still occasionally to be met with, particularly about Midhurst and Chichester. In 1341 Reginaldus Alewyne was one of the Jurors in the Nonæ Return for the parish of Nuthurst. The name is of Saxon origin. From the Domesday survey we learn, that in the time of Edward the Confessor, Alwin held lands in Storrington, and again at Offham near Arundel.

Another token has been sent to me by Mr. Walter C. Renshaw, which he informs me was recently found in the garden of a cottage on his father's estate, called the Rookery, in Keymer. It is of the colour of brass, and doubtless made of mixed metal; having in its composition a small quantity of copper; the two metals being so badly mixed, that one or two unamalgamated portions of copper are very conspicuous on one side. The inscription upon it is very imperfect, from its worn state. With the help however of a powerful microscope I make out the name on the obverse side to be GEORGE FLETCHER, and the date in the field 1669. On the reverse, which is the side most effaced, is IN LINDFIELD; with the initials G. F. in the field.

E. T.

#### 15. *Celts and Roman Urns.*

For the following account of the discovery of some bronze Celts and two Roman Urns, one perfect and the other imperfect, in West Sussex, (an engraved representation of one of each of which is here given), the Society is indebted to the kind consideration of Mr. A. H. Perry, of the Railway Terminus, Brighton, without whose intervention in their behalf they might not have been brought under the notice of its Members. In speaking of the places where these interesting relics of antiquity were found, and the circumstances which led to their discovery, Mr. Perry, in a letter to me, dated December 5th, 1864, says—"The Celt" [He alludes to the one which he sent me] "and the Urn, which I believe to be a specimen of Roman Pottery, came into my possession in such a manner as to enable me to speak with confidence of their genuineness. When I exhibited them to you about a month ago, I promised to send you all particulars of the way in which they were brought to light, with a sketch of one of the Celts, and of the perfect Urn. I am now happy to inform you that I have succeeded in procuring from the quarter whence the first came another specimen of these Celts, which enables me to forward one of them to you instead of the promised sketch, for your inspection and acceptance. The enclosed, and the one still in my possession, are two of eight found by a workman in the employment of Messrs. Jackson and Bissett, the Contractors, whilst engaged in making a necessary cutting on the Barnham and Bognor Railway. The spot where they were discovered is situated

about half a mile from the junction of this with the Brighton and Portsmouth Railway. When found, they were lying in a cluster about thirty inches below the surface of the soil, in a layer of sand and clay. The Celt I have, and the one I now send you, were presented to me by Mr. Jackson of the before-mentioned firm.



“The Urn, or Roman fictile vessel, of which I send you a sketch, is one of two which were discovered by a workman employed by the Railway Company, under my superintendence, whilst engaged with others in excavating ballast in the parish of Rumboldswyke, near Chichester. The Urn from which the drawing is taken is in my possession, and in a very sound condition. The other was so completely smashed by the fall of earth which exposed them to view, that my endeavours to restore it were fruitless. The two were probably alike.”

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

#### 16. *Lower Beeding Celts.*

On the 14th of October last year some workmen engaged in draining a field near the bottom of the hill on Willis's farm, about a mile from Lower

Beeding church, between Handcross and Horsham, threw out with the earth six fragments of bronze Celts. These fragments weighed collectively 2lbs. 4½oz. They consisted of three handle ends, imperfect, and irregularly broken. In form they are very similar to the Celt found by the Ven. W. B. Otter, Archdeacon of Lewes, on the glebe of Cowfold, and described in the second volume of the Sussex Archæological Collections, p. 268. The Lower Beeding Celts when found were lying at the depth of about 30 inches below the surface, in a drifted soil. The edges were rough and sharp. When scraped the metal was of the colour of copper at one part, and of brass at another. The soil where they were found shewed signs of a fire having been made there; but no other remains were discovered. They are in the possession of Mr. W. Egerton Hubbard, of St. Leonard's Lodge.

The appearance of a fire having been made on the spot where these fragments were found, seems to indicate that Celts were manufactured there, and that these fragments were imperfect ones, and broken up as useless.

T. R. T.

17. *Honoris Comitis de Augo Tenentes.*

WILLIELMUS DE KAYNES.

For an account of the ancient Family to which this William belonged, see Vol. 1, p. 128.

ROBERTUS PEVERELL.

GALFRIDUS DE SANCTO LEODEGARIO.

The ancient seat of the St. Legers was at Ulcombe in Kent, in the Church of which parish several members of the family are buried. Sir Robert de Sancto Leodegario came into England with the Conqueror, and there is a tradition in the family that he supported Duke William with his hand, when he disembarked on the Sussex coast in 1066. Their lands are mentioned in Domesday Book. Fuller tells us in his Church History, that Guy de St. Leger was appointed by William I. Assistant Knight to Adelmere, one of the Monks of Ely.

WILLIAM DE BAYLOL.

The lands of this Tenant were held by him, subject to his finding one Robe for the Earl yearly.

PETRUS DE SCOTNEY.

This tenant held nine Knight's fees and a half, upon condition that he performed the office of Standard-Bearer to the Earl, whenever he might call upon him to do so; and found one Knight out of the Rape to attend upon him.



ROBERT DE HASTINGS,  
SIMON DE ETCHYINHAM.

This Simon had seven Knight's fees and a half. He was the Earl's Steward, for the Rape of Hastings.

HUGH DE PEPLESHAM.

This tenant held Crockham, subject to the service of finding a ship for the use of the Earl and his Countess, whenever they might wish to cross the sea.

D. R.

18. *Sussex Tradesmen's Tokens, 17th Century.*

GILLES WATTS of—in the field, within a shield a crowned figure.  
Rev. BATTELL IN SUSSEX—in the field G\*W.

The author of the Sketch of the services of Sir Henry Hart, K.C.H., London, 1854, speaking of Sir Henry's having been born at Uckfield, has the following note on p. 5. :—

"A short time since, two coins were found; one in the Church while excavating for a vault; the other in digging a river—both bearing the name round the rim, "John Hart, of Uckfield, Sussex, 1668."'

WILLIAM FIGG.

19. *Tokens found at Hastings.*

A fisherman a short time back brought me two tokens, which he had found on the beach after a storm; one about the size of sixpence is of copper, with the arms of Great Yarmouth, on a shield, surrounded with the words "For the use of the poor;" on the reverse, the arms again repeated, and the inscription "Great Yarmouth." Previously to the reign of Edward III., the arms of Yarmouth were three herrings, but *dimidiated* with the royal coat, as a mark of special favour for services rendered to the King in his wars with France. Thus Yarmouth became possessed of that extraordinary dimidiation of half lions and half fish, similar to the arms of the Cinque Ports, half lions and half ships. The small coin is not uncommon in Hastings, arising, no doubt, from the great trade formerly carried on between this town and Yarmouth.

The other is a half-penny token—"John Wilkinson, iron-master." In the field, John Wilkinson's portrait.

Rev. : Interior of a foundry with a man at work with the large hammer, under (1787), edge of the token the words "Bradley Willet, Snedshill—r. e. sham"—the last word I cannot fully make out—otherwise both coins are very perfect. John Wilkinson must have been one of the latest of our Sussex iron-masters.

THOMAS ROSS.

20. *Cinque Ports' Summons to Hastings.*

In Vol. XII. I gave some extracts from the Journal of Thos. Lake, of Hastings, one of the Bailiffs of the Barons of the Cinque Ports to Great Yarmouth, during the time of the Free Fair of 40 days, date 1588,—the Cinque Port Bailiffs having joint jurisdiction over the affairs of the town, with the Bailiffs of Yarmouth. At the first court held after their arrival, a jury was sworn, composed of men of Yarmouth, and men elected and sent from the Ports. I have lately come into possession of an original document of 1653, which clearly shows the mode by which they were summoned together, and it is as follows:—

	To Tho: Little	} Sergeants at White Rodde.
	Nich: Rennard	
Yarmouth.	These are to will and require you and either of you : that one of you doe forthw <sup>th</sup> warne the sev'all p'sons whose names are hereunder writen, enquest men for the Cinque ports two ancient towns and their members, to be & appeare at the Court of the keepers of the libtie of England by authoritie of Parliament to be holden, before us, & the Baylifves of great Yarmouth, in the Toll house there to-morrowe morneing, being the first day of October, at eight of the clocke, then and there to enquire of all such matters, & things as shall be given them in charge whereof you may not faile at yo <sup>r</sup> p'ill. Dated at Yarmouth aforesaid not onlie under our hands but also under our seele of Office of Ballivage this last of Sept. 1658.	
Ferdinando Bassett.		
Tho: Greenfeild.		
Willm. Dighton of Hasting sworne	Tho: Hall of Dovor sworne	
Gilbert Waters of Yarmouth sworne	Rob: Eaton of Yarm sworne	
Robte Phillip of Hasting sworne	Willm. Gates of Rye sworne	
Tho: Murrell of Yarmouth sworne	Tho: Herring of Yarm sworne	
Cockerell Harwood of Dovor sworne	Tho: Weller of Rye sworne	
Willam Bell of Yarmouth sworne	Willm. Trotter of Yarm sworne	

The Ivory Seal of Office of the Bailiffs is lost, and every impression of the same. The Yarmouth chest has been searched in hopes of finding one, but unsuccessfully. A last resource is the waste-paper chest at Romney; if found it would complete the Seals of the Ports.

THOMAS ROSS.

21. *Newton Tombstones at Southover.*

In Vol. ix. of the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, pp. 312 to 342, is a paper on the family of Newton, of Southover, by T. H. Noyes, Esq., junr. In that article the descent of the family is deduced from the Newtons of Newton in Cheshire, from a younger branch of whom the great philosopher, Sir Isaac, is supposed to have been descended. At page 338 William Newton, the founder of the Sussex line, is stated to have been born in Cheshire, and to have settled at the Priory of St. Pancras, Southover, Lewes. In that parish he was living in 1544, and there he was buried April 20th, 1590. According to Mr. Noyes's genealogical tables this gentleman, who held the office of Steward to the celebrated statesmen, Tho nas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, and Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer to

Queen Elizabeth, and a well-known poet, was twice married: first to the daughter and co-heiress of . . . Ernley, of the Manor of Ernley's, in Brighthelmston; and secondly to Alice, daughter of Pelham or Pelland. From the first of these matches sprang the Newtons of East Mascalls in Lindfield; and from the second, the Newtons of Southover, who from the year 1572, when William Newton built the mansion called Southover House, down to 1860, when Mrs. Mabbott, *née* Newton, the last of the family, died, were continuously resident there. Lord Buckhurst had built, upon a part of the site of Lewes Priory, a mansion called Dorset House. That house having been casually burnt down, his Lordship did not rebuild it, but gave his steward, Mr. Newton, materials from the ruins, wherewith to build himself a house, which until within the last few years has been known as Southover House; subsequently as Southover Priory; and now as Southover Grange. This house, which remains pretty much as it stood nearly three centuries ago, cannot fail from its venerable appearance to strike every visitor to Lewes, and it is, in fact, nearly the only really ancient *mansion* in this picturesque old town. A back view of it is to be found in Mr. Noyes's paper in the volume above-mentioned.

Subsequently to the death of Mrs. Mabbott, the house has passed into the hands of Captain Charles Wyndham, who, with the natural and laudable curiosity which actuates the purchaser of a new home, inspected the nooks and corners of the property. Among the several curious things which his investigations brought to light were two mortuary memorials, which turned out to be the tombstones of two of the Newton family. The first of these is a slab broken in half, with an inscription almost obliterated, but upon which the following fragmentary sentence can be read:—

HERE L'ETH WILLIAM NEWTON  
ESQVIR, WHO MARRIED JANE  
ERNLEY DAUGHTER OF WILL  
IAM . . . . . JAMES  
. . . . . OF MAY.

The remainder cannot be deciphered; but what exists is quite sufficient to prove that the stone once covered the mortal remains of the builder of the house. It now covers a well in the garden. Capt. Wyndham is of opinion that the other half of this stone may still be seen near the west end of the nave of Southover Church.

The second stone is under a pump nearer the house, and is thus inscribed:—

HERE LIETH ELIZ  
ABETH ELFICK W  
IFE OF THOMAS  
ELFICK GENT, DE  
CEASED AND DAV  
GHTER OF WILLIAM  
NEWTON GENT DE  
CEASED AGED 81  
3 MARCH 1636.

From a pedigree in my possession, drawn up by my friend William Courthope, Esq., Somerset Herald, it appears that Thomas Elficke, jurat of Seaford, who was buried at that place 28th Sept., 1613, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Newton of Southover next Lewes, Gent.

She made her will 14th October 1622, and it was proved 8th March 1636. This fixes the identity of the lady beyond all question.

The query naturally arises—How came these stones to be found in unconsecrated ground?—a question upon which it is difficult to speculate. An old inhabitant of Southover remembers having seen them on the premises fifty years since, but has no tradition respecting their removal from the Church, where they must originally have been placed. What renders the existence of these memorials here the more remarkable is, that several inscriptions to more recent members of the family are still to be seen in the Church. It is also very singular that the late Mrs. Mabbott, with whom I had many conversations respecting the house, family, &c., notwithstanding her great love for relics of the past, should never have mentioned the tombstones. I cannot but think she was unaware of their existence.

I shall be much obliged to any Member of the Society who will suggest a probable reason for their being found in their present position.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

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## ERRATA AND CORRIGENDA.

- Page 11, note 14—For 1084 read 1094.
- ” 19, lines 35. 39 } For Almondry read Almonry.  
 ” 20, line 10 }
- ” 53, lines 6, 13—*Dele* “Sir”—Ashmole was never knighted.
- ” 65, line 4—For FLET read FLAT.
- ” 66, ” 31—For Jenington read Jesington
- ” 88, ” 28—For Short read Shore.
- ” 89, ” 20—For Catherine read Charity.
- ” 101, ” 25—For Whitfield read Whitfeld.
- ” 104, ” 6—For Precentor read Præcentor and Prebendary.
- ” ” ” 19—For “changed with Prebendary of Chichester, etc.” read  
 “ Prebendary of Chichester, etc., changed with.”
- ” 105, ” 12—For Fisby read Frisby.
- ” ” ” 38—For Breden read Bredon
- ” ” ” 54—For Chegnal read Chignal.
- ” 106, ” 13—For Hanas read Harrow.
- ” ” ” 20—For Oberius read Iberius.
- ” ” ” 27—For Tertington read Tortington.
- ” 107, ” 15—For Dicientia read Licentia.
- ” ” ” 17—For *taxa Electum* read *taxa Centum*.
- ” 110, ” 38—For Puborough read Pulborough.
- ” 123, last line but one—For year read early.
- ” note 24, col. 1, last line—*Dele* the full point and the marks of quotation,  
 and insert a *comma* only.
- ” 160, line 26—For W. H. read H. W.
- ” 171, ” 31—After “Chronicles of” insert a comma.
- ” 175, ” 33—For Fusseli read Fussel.
- ” 177, ” 44—For *Farriano*, read *Torriano*.
- ” 187, ” 7 of note 5—*Dele* the semi-colon at the end of the line.
- ” 201, ” —For “Church of England” read “Church of Chichester.”
- ” 222, last line—For *devise* read *demise*.
- ” 223, note —Earl Russell takes his title of Viscount Amberley from a  
 place in Gloucestershire, not Herefordshire.