

RUINS OF NORTHEVE CHAPEL, SUSSEX.

From a Drawing by Mr. T. Ross.

B

SUSSEX
Archaeological Collections,

RELATING TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY,

PUBLISHED BY
The Sussex Archaeological Society.



VOL. XIX.

[VOL. VII. OF SECOND SERIES.]

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

M.DCCC.LXVII.

Sussex
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The Etching of "The Knucker-Hole" belongs to Vol. XVIII.. and should face

This Plate is now in its proper place.

An accident has unfortunately happened, at the last moment, to MR. EVERSLED'S etching of the "Knucker Hole" at Lyminster. In order not to retard the issue of the present volume, that plate will be given with Vol. xix.

REPORT.

THE prosperity of the Sussex Archæological Society during the past year has suffered no diminution. The zeal and energy necessary for the maintenance of its well-being have experienced, it is hoped, no decline, either in the executive or in the literary department; and although the number of members who have passed away during the period is considerable, there has been a more than equal number of admissions to fill up the vacancies.

The general annual meeting for 1866 took place under the presidency of J. A. HANKEY, Esq., High Sheriff of the County, at Eastbourne, on August 16th. The objects visited were the fine old parish-church (kindly explained by G. F. CHAMBERS, Esq.); the Early-English crypt under the Lamb Hotel, the property of W. HARVEY, Esq., F.S.A.; and Compton Place, which, with its beautiful grounds, well-designed ceilings, and richly-coloured tapestry, was thrown open to view, by the courtesy of F. J. HOWARD, Esq. Several inhabitants of Eastbourne exhibited objects of antiquity found in the locality. In consequence of unfavourable weather, the attendance was much less numerous than usual.

The annual meeting for the present year is appointed to take place at Midhurst, on Thursday, August 8th, when, by the kind permission of the Earl of EGDMONT, the ruins of the once stately mansion of Cowdray will be open to the members. The churches of Easebourne and Midhurst will also be visited.

It is the wish of the Editorial Committee that more members of the Society, both clerical and lay, should send contributions to the "Archæological Collections." There is no lack of materials for the illustration of the history and antiquities of the County: but at present the work falls rather heavily on the hands of a few, and an infusion of new blood in the literary department, from time to time, is most desirable.

Several interesting archæological discoveries have been made since the publication of the last volume. Some of these are mentioned in the present volume, and others will be more fully detailed in the Collections for 1868, especially the remarkable find of 3,000 pennies of EDWARD the CONFESSOR and HAROLD at Washington, and the recently disclosed mural paintings in Plumpton Church.

The discovery of Anglo-Saxon masonry in the church of Lurgashall, which is now undergoing preservation by its worthy Rector, will probably be fully explained and described in a future volume; as will also a very noteworthy collection of thirteenth-century pottery, lately brought to light at Horsham, by that indefatigable antiquary, Mr. HONYWOOD.

In consequence of the uniform courtesy of Lord ROMILLY, Master of the Rolls in giving the greatest facility of access to the documents under his care numerous

excerpts of which have enriched the successive, and especially the recent, volumes of the Collections, it was moved in committee by W. DURRANT COOPER, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. W. DE ST. CROIX "That as complete a set of this Society's volumes as could be procured should be offered to his Lordship, for the use of the reference library at the Record Office."

Accordingly, the Earl of CHICHESTER, as President of the Society, wrote the following letter, expressive of the wish of the Committee :—

" STANMER,

" April 22nd, 1867.

" MY LORD,

" As President of the Sussex Archæological Society, I am desired by the Committee to request your Lordship's acceptance of such volumes of our publications as are not already distributed for the use of literary enquirers at the Public Record Office.

" The contributors to these volumes and the editors have derived so much advantage from the facilities afforded them by your Lordship's regulations for access to the Public Records, that the Society desire to express in this form their grateful sense of these obligations, and, at the same time, to render available for reference to other literary students and writers the many valuable extracts from the Records in your custody which are printed in our Collections.

" I have, &c.,

(Signed), " CHICHESTER.

" The Right Hon. Lord Romilly,

" Master of the Rolls."

To which the Master of the Rolls replied as follows :—

" PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

" May 2nd, 1867.

" MY LORD,

" I have to acknowledge, with much pleasure, the receipt of fifteen volumes of the publications of the "Sussex Archæological Society," which that Society has, through your Lordship, presented to the Public Record Office for the use of literary inquirers.

" I am very much gratified to think that the facilities I have afforded to literary men for consulting the muniments under my charge have met with the approval of the members of the learned and important Society over which your Lordship presides.

" I have directed a letter of thanks to be forwarded to the Secretary of the

Society; and I have to request your Lordship to allow me to express my sense of your kindness in making the communication to me.

“I have the honour to remain,

“Your Lordship’s obedient Servant,

“ROMILLY.

“The Right Honourable the Earl of Chichester.”

It is with very sincere regret that the Committee have received the resignation of the honorary secretaryship of R. W. BLENCOWE, Esq. The Committee alone can feel to its full extent the loss which the Society has thus experienced; but every member has witnessed his diligence, his energy, his unwearied zeal, at the meetings, in the volumes, and in the management of the Society. From its first formation Mr. BLENCOWE has lent his most valuable aid, and the Committee hope that he may be long spared by Divine Providence to lend them his counsel and support.

In conclusion, the Society are bound to acknowledge the artistic services of several members and others in the illustration of this volume; especially those of Messrs. THOS. ROSS, T. G. JACKSON, EVELYN H. LOWER, and DR. SMART. To Mr. SAMUEL EVERSLED, great thanks are due for his etchings, illustrative of Mr. ROGER TURNER’s paper on “Old Petworth.”

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RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
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Balance at Treasurer's, Jan. 1, 1866	- 222 2 5	Mr. Bacon's Printing—	
Dividend on Consols	- 1 19 10	Vol. XVII	- 165 3 1
Sale of Books	- 3 11 0	Ditto, Vol. XVIII	- 124 13 10
Life Compositions	- 16 10 0	Engravings	- 25 14 6
Annual Subscriptions	- 275 10 0	Stamps, Stationery, & Sundry	
Hire of Tent	- 2 5 10	Printing	- 24 4 4
		Clerk's Salary, 1½ years	- 36 10 0
		Editor's Salary, 1¼ years	- 62 10 0
		Annual Meeting	- 16 15 11
		H. Campkin, Index and Sundries (1865 and 1866)	- 26 15 11
		Balance	- 39 12 4
	£521 19 1		£521 19 1

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RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance Jan. 1, 1866	- 46 8 9	Pettet, Wages and Commission	31 0 9
Visitors to Castle	- 87 15 0	Taxes, Rates, &c.	- 10 6 11
" Priory	- 2 10 6	Coals	- 5 5 3
Rent, Priory	- 18 0 0	Repairs	- 9 5 1
Due to Treasurer	- 10 19 9	Rent, Priory, ½ year	- 16 0 0
		Rent, Castle, 3 years	- 93 16 0
	£165 14 0		£165 14 0

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JANUARY 1, 1867.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
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Balance in hand	- 39 12 4	Rents due, Priory, 3 Quarters	24 0 0
Arrears of Subscriptions, £124		Castle, 1 Quarter	- 7 17 4
Estimated to realise	- 50 0 0	Sundry Accounts	- 30 0 0
Invested in Consols	- 132 15 11	Repair of Tent	- 12 12 6
Dividend due	- 1 19 10	Due to Treasurer on Castle	
Stock of Books	- 100 0 0	Account	- 10 19 9
Marquee	- 50 0 0	Balance	- 294 13 6
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Rules of the Society.

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 25th day of December.

10. That at Meetings of the Society, or of the Committee, the resolutions of the majority present shall be binding, though all persons entitled to vote be not present.

11. That a General Meeting of the Society be held annually, in July or August, as may be appointed by the Committee, at some place rendered interesting by its Antiquities or Historical Associations, in the Eastern and Western Divisions of the County alternately; such General Meeting to have power to make such alterations in the Rules as a majority may determine, on notice thereof being one month previously given to the 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 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 Honorary Secretary shall keep a record of the Proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the General Meeting.

*** All communications respecting Papers for the next Volume should be addressed to Mark Antony Lower, Esq., F.S.A., Seaford, as early as possible. To ensure the completion of the volume before the Annual Meeting of 1868, it is desirable that all MSS and Drawings should be in the hands of the Editor by December next.

Sussex Archaeological Collections.

THE LOST TOWNS OF NORTHEYE & HYDNEYE.

BY THE REV. EDWARD TURNER, M.A.

THE Episcopal Registers of the Diocese of Chichester contain many curious and valuable documents connected with the early ecclesiastical history of Sussex. But, of their contents, no part is perhaps more interesting or more important to the county Historian, than the copies which are to be found in them of the original deeds of endowment of many of the Churches and Chapels of the several parishes of which the county consisted in the two or three centuries immediately succeeding the Norman Conquest ; shewing, as they will be found to do, that such endowments were the spontaneous acts of pious and charitable individuals, who were anxious for the extension of religion in the districts in which they resided and possessed property, towards effecting this beneficent purpose. These Registers are also deserving the notice of the Archæologist ; inasmuch as it is to them that we must look for almost all the knowledge which is now to be obtained of the foundation and endowment of the many Churches and Chapels, but principally the latter, which existed in former times, auxiliary to, or independent of, the Parish Churches in many parts of the county, but which are now for the most part extinct ; and although portions of the outside walls of a very few of them remain to this day, as memorials of the

liberality and piety of our forefathers, no traces of the remainder are to be discovered, except as their sites may still happen to be indicated by the name of "The Chapel-field," "The Chapel-croft," "The Chapel-wood," or perhaps by that of "The Burial-croft," or "The Burial-plot;" which, notwithstanding the structures may have been entirely removed, having been, some of them, sacrilegiously and wantonly destroyed for the sake of the building or road-reparation materials, which were to be obtained without any great trouble or expense from them, their sites still retain. They shew too, that previous to the Reformation, these Churches and Chapels were much more numerous in the Diocese of Chichester than such as have not an intimate acquaintance with the county are at all aware of. Situated, the greater part of them, in the most secluded, and, from the bad state of the roads, almost inaccessible parts of the county, they appear to have been founded by some of the larger and more opulent Sussex landowners, as places of Divine worship for themselves, their households, and retainers. They were intended to be, for the most part, at the time they were erected, their own private Chapels; and were at first kept up and used by them as such; and after a time endowed, to secure to them, as far as it was possible to do so, permanence and independence. But as the families of their patrons became extinct, and the property on which they resided passed into other hands; and the state of the roads improved, so that the parish churches became more accessible, these Churches and Chapels were no longer required, and in consequence were suffered to fall into a state of decay. Some of the parishes in the diocese had two Churches, where there is now only one. In others there are now no Churches; and few of the larger parishes were without a private Chapel of the kind I have just described.

Although I hope in a future volume to be able to give a detailed account of these Churches and Chapels, as far as their history is known, I shall confine myself in my present paper to the Chapels of Northeye and Hydneye, which differed from the rest in this material respect—that they had towns attached to them, and were of sufficient importance to be considered limbs or members of the Cinque-port of Hast-

ings. My object is to place on record all that I have been able to discover, bearing on the history of these two once distinguished, but now totally extinct, maritime Sussex towns.

Speaking of the Cinque Ports and their limbs, Mr. M. A. Lower tells¹ us that three only are mentioned in the Domesday Survey ; namely—Dover, Sandwich, and Romney, but that the League existed at a period as early as the time of Edward the Confessor, from whom they first derived the privileges and immunities they now enjoy. Of the five ports, Hastings has always been considered the chief. In the course of time several intermediate towns and places were added to them as members or limbs, and particularly Winchelsea and Rye, which were honoured with the superior designation of “*Nobiliora Membra Quinque Portuum*,” and which are still often termed, *par excellence*, “The Ancient Towns.” Of Hastings, the following *are* or rather *were*, for some of them no longer exist—among which are Northeye and Hydneye—the dependent members or limbs, Seaford, Pevensey, Bulverhithe, Hydoneye, Iham, Beakesbourne, Grenehithe, and Northeye. Of these eight limbs six are in Sussex, and the remaining two in Kent. It is somewhat remarkable that in the general Charter of Hastings as a Cinque-port, granted by Charles II., all the Ports are mentioned, with their several respective limbs, corporate and incorporate, with the exception of Northeye, Reculver, and Storey. These three are altogether omitted. They could then have scarcely existed as limbs at that time.

With regard to Northeye and Hydoneye, they were both situated in the marshes of East Sussex, which lie between Beachy Head and Willingdon on the one side, and Hastings on the other ; and their names were evidently derived from their position with respect to these marshes, both of them standing on *eyes*, or islands ; *Ig* being the Saxon word for land so circumstanced—land, that is, so elevated as to be high and dry, when the surrounding low lands are flooded. Other compounds of *eye* are to be found amongst the names still to be met with in the same marshes, as Horseye, which formerly possessed manorial rights ; and, according to

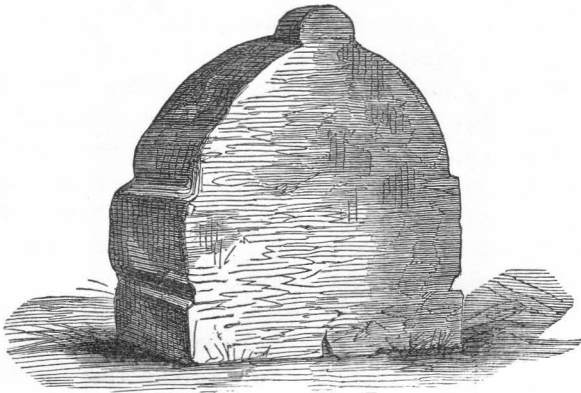
S. A. C., Vol. 1, p. 9.

the Nona Return, had a Chapel in 1341, and was subject to the Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Chichester; and Mankeseye, or, as it is now commonly called, Mankseye; which in 1471 is described in the Battel Abbey Charters as a parish, and is stated to have belonged to the same Cathedral dignitary; doubtless, in both cases, as patron of the mother Church of Pevensey, in which parish they were both situated. The circumstance of a small portion of this eye being called to this day "The Church-acre," has led to the supposition that it had its own Church. As the meaning of Mankseye is the Monks' Island, and that of Horse-eye the Island for Horses; so Hornseye, in the same marsh means the Island for Horned cattle; Langeneye, or Langney, the Long Island; Rickeneye, now called Rickney; Mountaineye, Mountney; &c. At the time the greater part of what is now called marsh was covered with water, these eyes or islands were shoals. Even Pevensey itself, the Anderrida of the Notitia, is supposed to have taken its name, Pevens-eye, from its having been, at the time it was a Roman Fort, and subsequently in Saxon times, partially, if not wholly, insulated. Its port, which was at that time capable of harbouring vessels of a large size, is now so completely choked up by an accumulation of silt and shingle, that but little trace of it is to be discovered. At the present time its Haven discharges itself into the sea near to the Sluice Liberty.

Although Hydoneye, or as it is usually called Hydneye, takes precedence of Northeye, in the position in which the Hastings limbs are placed with reference to each other, in the most ancient notices of them—Hydneye standing fourth, and Northeye the last—I shall begin with Northeye, as the larger place of the two, and as that of which my history will, I think, be found fuller and more complete than that of Hydneye, of which but little is left on record.

Northeye, then, or as it was sometimes written, in accordance with its common pronunciation, Northey, Northie, and Northeye—I have adopted the one most consistent with its derivation—was situated in Bexhill Marsh, about two miles and a half, according to Hussey, but, in my opinion, more than this, north-east of Pevensey Castle, from which

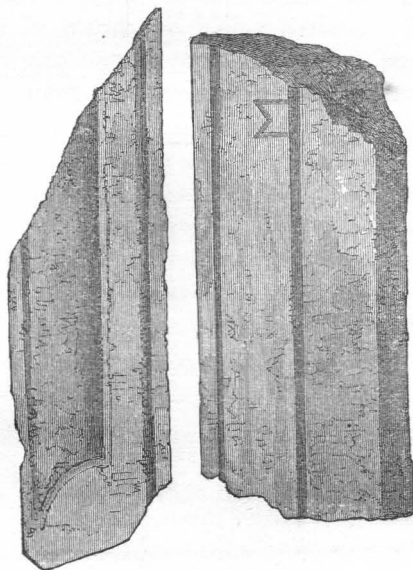
circumstance he considers it to have derived its name. Its Chapel, for a chapel it is always called, was dedicated to St. James. Small portions of its outside walls were standing, according to the tradition of the neighbourhood, a few years ago ; and I am indebted to Mr. Ross, of Hastings, for the drawing of them, from which the annexed engraving was taken, as well as of some carved stones which he found at one end of what is supposed to have been the site of a street in the field called the Old Town Field, in a heap of stones lying there, and in which field the ancient town of Northeye stood ; for both Northeye and Hydneye had towns belonging to them ; being situated, not on the piece of land immediately connected with the Chapel-field by means of a bridge, still called the Chapel-bridge, as some have imagined, but on an eminence just out of the marsh, on the road to Barnhorne ;



CARVED STONE FROM NORTHEYE CHAPEL

and forming part of what is called Barnhorn Hill. These carved stones are, two of them, evidently portions of window mullions, and the third probably a corbel, of which illustrations are also given. Of the Chapel, nothing now remains but the name. Its structure appears to have been plain and simple ; consisting, as far as its foundation walls have been able to be traced, of a nave and chancel only, with a small square tower at the west end, which was the customary arrangement of these Chapels. During the very dry summer of 1859, Mr. Ross visited the site ; and was able,

from the parched state of the turf over its underground remains, clearly to define its shape and size. He was also enabled to discover, by a similar indication, that there must have been a considerable village or town at Northeye. The site of this Chapel is marked on Speed's map of the county, the date of which is 1610. The "Ruins of Northeye Chapel" are found so described in Budgen's county map, which is dated 1724. It is also laid down on Walker's more modern map of Sussex. In Cary's County Maps, which were published in 1787, the Sluice House is mentioned, but not the Chapel. It appears to have been situated on the



CARVED MULLIONS FROM NORTHEYE CHAPEL.

road from Wartling, through Hooe, to Barnhorne and Battle. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* it is called the Chapel of Northhyde. In the *Domesday Survey*, two Churches in Bexlie, or, as it is now called, Bexhill, are mentioned, of which doubtless the present Church is one; and the other, Mr. Hussey, in his *Churches of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey*, imagines to have been the Chapel of Bulverhithe. I, however, am far more disposed to consider it as that of Northeye; which, with its town and its manor, would be of much more

importance, at the time of the Norman survey, than Bulverhithe ; which, whatever may have been the date of its erection, which appears to have been subsequent to that of Northeye, had a district of about one hundred acres, with a few houses only, attached to it. Though called a small parish, it could not well have been so; though it might have been a reputed parish.

It is singular that Hussey, who is generally very accurate in his information, has evidently been, in some way or other, led into a mistake with reference to the parish in which the Chapel and Town of Northeye were situated. At the time his work was published he evidently considered them to be in Pevensey, and his reference to, and description of them are given under this head. And this led him to overlook the claims which the Chapel of Northeye had to be considered the second of the two Domesday Churches in Bexhill; and to give it to Bulverhithe, as the only other Church he could discover in the parish. Hussey's authority for placing Northeye in Pevensey is the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, temp. Henry VIII., where (at Vol. i., p. 341,) this ecclesiastical establishment is reckoned a Chantry. Immediately after Pevensey and Westham follows :

"Cantaria de Northyde.

Ricus Bord, doctor, capellanus ibidem, valet clare per annu' cum omibz proficuis et comoditatibz, in tenuta Johannis Eles, et rec' inde per annu' liijs. iiij^d."

This Richard Borde, who held Pevensey, Westham, and Northeye, was a well-beneficed man, and, as Mr. Lower has shewn, in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* (vol. vi., p. 213), was brother of the celebrated "Merry" Andrew Borde.

The Manor of Northeye may possibly, and, I believe, does extend over some part of the parish of Pevensey; and this might have misled Mr. Hussey; so as to have induced him to place the whole in that parish. Mr. Ross informs me that the land included in the Liberty of the Sluice, within the limits of which the Chapel of Northeye is described as being situated, is all rated to Bexhill Parish; and that the rate, when made, is held not to be good, until it has received the sanction of the Justices of the Borough of Hastings.

A perambulation of the boundary of this Liberty was made by the Members of the Corporation of Hastings in September last, when no part of it was trodden into the Parish of Pevensey.

But before I proceed with the history of the various objects of archæological interest connected with Northeye, it will be necessary for me to clear up, as well as the means accessible to me will enable me to do so, one or two difficulties which have arisen out of the attempts which have at different times been made to shew their dependence one upon another. Hitherto these difficulties have proved insurmountable, and have led to the adoption of opinions in the matter quite irreconcilable with reasonable probability; and which therefore have left the points they were intended to reconcile, under as impenetrable a cloud of misconception and doubt as previously existed regarding them. And this applies more particularly to the endeavours which have, from time to time, been exerted for the purpose of ascertaining whether any, and, if any, *what* connexion Northeye Chapel had with the ancient town of that name. And we are indebted to the archæological discrimination of Mr. Ross, of Hastings, for having, by many visits made to the locality, and the exercise of much judicious and careful examination of the sites of this chapel and town when there, been the means of enabling us to rectify much of this misconception and doubt, and satisfactorily to determine some material questions connected with their early history.

With regard to the first difficulty, the position of this chapel and town, with regard to each other, seems to make it highly improbable that the one should, as some have supposed to have been the case, have been the chapel of the other.

It must be borne in mind that they were not in this way similarly circumstanced; the chapel being invariably described as situated *within* the Liberty of the Sluice, whereas the town of Northeye was *without* that liberty. The chapel is supposed to have stood—for nothing now remains of the building above ground—near the Sluice House, on an elevated piece of land still called “the Chapel Field,” and so marked on the map; while the town was situated at the edge

of the Marsh, in an enclosure near to the foot of Barnhorne hill, which is still called "the Old Town Field;" and where, as I shall presently show, traces of a considerable extent of foundations are still to be discovered. This, then, makes it very unlikely that the one should have been the chapel of the other; and when the distance between the two, a pretty accurate notion of which may be obtained from their relative positions, as they are laid down in the map, is added to the consideration, it renders what otherwise was not very likely, highly improbable. This difficult point, however, Mr. Ross was able satisfactorily to set at rest, by discovering, as we shall presently see, on one of his visits to the Old Town field, the site and a small portion of the remaining walls of the veritable chapel of the ancient town.

But the clearing up of this point involves us in the solution of another very difficult problem, namely—if this was not the chapel of the old town, what object had its founder in view in erecting it? And why was it called Northeye Chapel—the chapel, that is, of the town of Northeye? In solving this point we must go back to the probable position of the two, at the time they were first founded; and subsequently when we have reason for thinking the town was totally destroyed.

I have already stated that until Mr. Ross proved, almost beyond a doubt, that the town had its chapel close at hand, this chapel, notwithstanding the many obstacles which opposed themselves to such a consideration, was generally deemed to be the chapel of the old town, and this town not being within the Liberty of the Sluice was accounted for by the supposition that this liberty is not so extensive northwards as the original Liberty of Northeye, as a limb of the Hastings Cinque Port. And this appears to me to be correct, as far as the Old Town being situated out of the present liberty is concerned. The situation of this town was, as I have just stated, out of the Marsh, but close to it; and the chapel Mr. Ross discovered was to the west of it, and separated from it by the road over Barnhorne hill. And the town must doubtless have been situated within the limits of its own liberty; while the Liberty of the Sluice takes the marshy district only. It is, too, to be considered, that at the

time the town of Northeye was built, the marsh lands were flooded at every tide, if they were not a deep sea-estuary, enabling vessels to pass up its waters, and to ride safely at anchor near to it. This then was an additional proof that there could have been no connexion between the Sluice Liberty chapel and the town. But when this ceased to be the case, and when, to facilitate the drainage of these levels, it became necessary to erect the Sluice House, which probably was at an early period; for Dugdale, in his History of Imbanking and Draining, tells us, upon the authority of the Patent Rolls, that the attention of the public had been turned to this subject as early as, if not earlier than, the commencement of the fourteenth century, the case was altered. In short, a new district of very considerable extent would thus be created, which would naturally be called by the name of "the Liberty of the Sluice," the liberty, that is, which extends over the lands laid dry by the sluice works, and over the waters of which those works were intended to have, and had, a beneficial control. It will be seen by the map that the road to the Old Town, after the drainage of the land had been fully accomplished, was through the chapel field and over the chapel bridge. This, without consideration of the many impediments lying in the way, tended to strengthen the notion of such a connexion. But though the part of this road nearest to the Old Town field does not now exist, it may, Mr. Ross, who is well acquainted with the locality, tells me, very easily be traced. Previous to the general drainage of the land it was probably approached by the road over Barnhorne hill; which, as I have just said, passed between the chapel and the town. On the original extent of the Liberty of Northeye I am unable to throw any light; the loss of the early records of the Hastings Corporation, which might have enabled us to do so, having deprived us of the benefit of this source of information, has possibly placed beyond our reach all legitimate evidence on the subject. It was probably small, when compared with the acreage of the land now comprehended under the somewhat more modern name of the Liberty of the Sluice.

But to return to the chapel, usually identified by its description as situated *within* the liberty of the Sluice, doubtless

in order to distinguish it from the chapel of the Old Town, which was situated *without* this liberty. Why, it may fairly be asked, was it called Northeye Chapel, when every thing connected with its history and position in the marsh seems to preclude even the possibility of its ever having been the Chapel of the Old Town of Northeye? How to answer this question I was wholly at a loss, for I could find no allusion to its origin and foundation in any of the records which have lately passed through my hands, until, in accidentally turning over some extracts from Jeake's Cinque-Port Charters, which had been sent to me by Mr. Ross, I found in one of them an unmistakable allusion to two Northeyes. In speaking of the ports attached to Hastings, he says, that they had in 1229 more members than are mentioned in the exemplification of which he is speaking. For instance, he adds, Hastings had Seaford and Northeye, which latter port is not mentioned in the later Charters. This, he thinks, stood in the field yet called Northeye, lying to the west of Bulverhithe, towards Bexhill. Here then he manifestly alludes to the Old Town field. For though this field does not quite answer to the description Jeake gives of its position, Mr. Ross, upon inquiry, could find no field bearing that name between Bulverhithe and Bexhill that does; which town he seems to insinuate was destroyed by a sudden influx of the sea; for, he continues, "Being all that the devouring sea hath now left thereof;" alluding, possibly, to the ruined walls which might have been standing above-ground in his time. Or else, he goes on to say, *it is that Northeye, which lieth near to Cowding, to the westward of Bexhill*; which answers to the description of the Chapel-field. This field I have already represented as an eye, or island; paying, from this circumstance, half-scot only. The surface of this *eye* is very uneven; and on it are to be traced the foundations of a Chapel and other buildings. About it, too, are considerable indentations and appearances of artificial excavations, deep enough, at high water, to admit vessels of no great burden, and which are evidently—the work, that is, in very remote times, of men's hands. This Mr. Ross conjectures to be the older Northeye of the two. To me, however, this appears not to have been

the case. And for this reason: that no town could have stood here until after the levels had ceased to be covered with water. For while they were so covered, or liable to be flooded every tide, there could have been no means of access to it. For this reason I am rather disposed to consider any town that might have stood here to have been erected subsequently to the destruction of the old town, which stood at the edge of the marsh, under the shelter of Barnhorne Hill; and which, if Jeake's description of its downfall is to be taken literally, was destroyed by a sea inundation; the same, it might have been, that overwhelmed Old Winchelsea, for its destruction must have taken place about that time. To me it seems a reasonable supposition that when the flow of water over the extensive tract of land now constituting the Liberty of the Sluice was so restrained as no longer to be of sufficient depth to enable vessels to reach the Old Town, a second Town would naturally have been built nearer the sea, and a harbour constructed, so as to facilitate the loading and unloading of vessels; or both might perhaps have existed for a short time together—the one as the seaport of the other, beyond which vessels of large burden would not risk the passing. And it is worthy of notice, as strengthening my hypothesis, that the river from the point called "Two waters" in the map, and which, in its course to the sea, passes, and probably formed a part of the boundary of the Chapel-field, and which afterwards passed the Sluice House, is still called "The Haven;" the other branch of, it forming the second of the "Two Waters," ran in the direction of, and not very far from, "The Old Town." The designation, too, of "The Old Town" seems to imply the existence of another town not very far off, of more modern date than that from which it was thus purposely distinguished.

In this way, then, I am disposed to account for the existence of the two Chapels, and for the necessity which arose for erecting a second town of Northeeye; and if I am right in my conjecture as to the cause and date of the annihilation of the Old Town—and I feel that I am not far out in my calculation—it may be adopted as a safe rule in the documentary information which I am now about to give, that all deeds

referring to Northeye Chapel or the town, of a date anterior to the commencement of the fourteenth century, may be taken as referring to them; and all deeds of a subsequent date, including the deed of endowment of Northeye Chapel, which I shall presently give from the Bishop's Registers, to the Chapel of the more modern town.

The name Northeye frequently occurs in the Battel Abbey Records; and in these, perhaps, we have some of the earliest notices to be found of it. These, I shall now proceed to give; and, as many of the Charters are without dates, I shall, in quoting them, take them in the order in which I find them placed in Thorpe's Catalogue—

Walter de Breggesele is there stated to have given to the Sacristary of the Abbey of Battel, rents arising from lands lying between Brooke and Northeye, in the way from Battel to Winchelsea.

Lucas atte Gate gave to the same Sacristary four dey-werks of land, by which is meant as much land as a team would plough in four days, in the fields called Wulneveland, in Northeye, in the way coming from Lodelegh to the house of the same Luke.

William de Hastings, Knight, Lord of Northeye, granted to the Abbot and Convent of the Abbey of Battel permission to drain all their lands, as well upland as marsh, through the demesnes of the Manor of Northeye; viz., from Trade-bridge, between the trade and the demesne lands of the same Abbot and Convent, as far as Swaneflete, and from thence between the lands of the Prior and Convent of Hastings, close by the old sewer of Codinge. He also gave freely to the same Abbot and Convent, for the salvation of his soul, land called Forland. In the original endorsement on this deed this land is called Holybredeland.

In other deeds, Stephen de Northeye and William de Northeye are mentioned as benefactors to Battel Abbey; and the latter is one of the witnesses to a deed of benefaction executed to the Abbey of Robertsbridge by Stephen de Ocham, of the free use of a course of water leading from his mill at Ocham; and Reignerus de Northeye is a witness to a deed of gift made by Clement Sericlege to his daughter, of lands in the Marsh of Codinge, called Shortehelte and Drauege-lande.

Ralph, Abbot of Battel, enters by another deed into an agreement with James, the son of William, Lord of the Manor of Northeye, by which this James will be enabled to drain Scuttmarsh by means of Babbinglete and Swaneflete, and to make drains to carry off the surplus water occurring between Bereham and La Trade; and between Bradeleghe and Northeye. This Ralph might have been the Abbot, who had previously been a Monk of Caen; and who presided over the Abbey from 1107 to 1124, or, which is far more likely to have been the case—Ralph de Coventry, who was consecrated in 1235; and the date of whose vacating the abbacy Willis was unable to discover, but who is mentioned in the Chartulary as Abbot in 1251. Nor is it known in what way he vacated, whether by death or resignation.

An indenture of fine was levied at Lewes in 1248, before the Judges Itinerant, between William de Northeye, plaintiff, and Ralph, Abbot of Battel, deforciant, of two virgates of marsh land, called Stuttesmersshe in Byxle (Bexhill).

A deed of William de Hastings, Lord of Northeye, has reference to the drainage of marsh lands in the Manor of Bernehorne, belonging to the Abbot and Convent of Battle; enabling them to drain such lands through the middle of his land called Grade. This deed is dated Northeye, August, 1304; from the year 1240, the deeds being for the most part dated.

In a roll of accounts, referred to as among the same Abbey Charters, shewing the moneys received and expended in cultivating the lands called Holybredelands, and rendered to the Abbey Steward by William Trigoles and William Mot, servants of the Manor of Barnehorne, tenements called Coupers, Colliers, and Northeyes, are mentioned. And in two assessments of Waterlode, copies of which are among the same deeds, and which are stated to have been made at a Sessions, held for that purpose in Hooe Marsh, one in April, 1512, and the other in June, 1515, the Chaplain of Northeye is represented as having seven acres of land in this marsh, as part of the endowment of his Chapel. It would seem, therefore, that the Chapel of Northeye was standing, and had a duly appointed officiating minister, so late as the commencement of the sixteenth century.

Among the landowners mentioned by Dugdale in his History of Imbanking and Draining, in and about Pevensey Marsh, and the other marshes eastward of it, in the time of Edward I. is William de Northeye. He seems indeed to have been one of the principal. The drainage of the land on the eastern coast of Sussex appears to have been very badly managed towards the close of the thirteenth century; so badly, indeed, that it is recorded of Luke de la Gare, who had been appointed by this King, in or about the year 1289 (the 17th of his reign), one of the Conservators of the Marsh of Pevensey, that he, instead of discharging the duties of his office in an efficient and proper manner, most injudiciously raised up a bank across the haven, and erected a sluice, the effect of which was to obstruct the course of the water in its passage to the sea, to the detriment of the levels generally by submerging, rather than draining them. This led to much dissatisfaction, and induced some of the principal proprietors of land in this marsh, among whom were the Abbot of Battel and the Prior of Lewes, to complain to the King; and, in consequence, to his issuing a commission of inquiry into the facts of the case, of which commission William de Northeye was one of the members. Their duty, as it was stated in the commission, was to look generally to the safeguard and defence of the lands of all persons, as well rich as poor, in the Marsh of Pevensey, and to remove all obstructions to the flow of the water; but more particularly to take away, if after careful inspection it should be deemed advisable to do so, the impediment which had been placed by this conservator overthwart the haven, so that, by means of this outlet, the fresh water might again be discharged without interruption, into the sea, and no longer be impeded in its course, to the peril of all persons dwelling in and about the same marsh, and the apparent drowning of the lands. This led to the removal of the impediment, and to better management for the future. And this same William de Northeye was again appointed a commissioner of the said levels, by letters patent, in the 23rd year of the reign of this King (1305); and again by his successor, King Edward II., in the 7th, 11th, and 16th years of his reign, namely, in 1314, 1318, and 1323.

The next mention of the Manor of Northeye in point of time is to be found in the Nona Return, the date of which is 1341. It is there called Norzie, which possibly might have been the way of pronouncing the name at that early period. It will be found under the head Bexle, as follows:—"Et dicunt Jurati, quod non potest Dominus Rex ad extentam dictæ ecclesiæ respondere, quia nona pars garbarum Manerii de Norzie, quod est de Libertate Quinque Portuum in eadem parochia valet C^s. Item: vellera ejusdem Manerii valet hoc anno xx^s iiiij^d. Item: agni ejusdem valent xiiij^s. Et sic est summa ejusdem Manerii vj^{li} xiiij^s iiiij^d." It will be observed that neither the chapel nor the chapelry district of Norzie is here mentioned; nor is the Manor of Northeye, as we shall presently see, particularly alluded to by name in the deed of endowment. But the manor is mentioned, and the Chapel and chapelry implied in the above extract, which states that the amount of the value of the ninth of the sheaves, fleeces, and lambs of the whole parish will not correspond with their estimated value, because those accruing in this manor, then in the possession of the Crown, must be deducted, as belonging, by right, to the Chapel of Northeye. Possibly the lands so constituting the endowment of this chapel, might all have been in this manor. I am also further indebted to Mr. Ross for much of the local information I am able to give on the subject of the situation in the extensive marshes of Bexhill and its neighbourhood of this extinct chapel and town, which was, as I have already said, of sufficient importance, before its decay, to be one of the five limbs of the Cinque Port Town of Hastings. Well knowing the deep interest he takes in the history of these Ports, as well as in the archæology of Hastings and its neighbourhood generally, of which we cannot have a better proof than the XII., XIV., and XV., Volumes of our Collections contain, and that he had more than once visited the Liberty of the Sluice, in which Northeye was situated, for the purpose of acquiring such information and evidences of the site of this lost chapel and town as the tradition of the neighbourhood, and the appearance of the locality on which they were supposed to have stood; might afford, I naturally applied to him for the result of his different investigations into these most interesting and

important matters, as well as for any references to Northeye and Hydneye the records of the Corporation of Hastings, of which he is an active member, might contain; and I feel that I cannot do better than give his kind communication to me on the subject in reply, in his own words, though it will be at the risk of some repetition, making only such an occasional addition to, or alteration in, his narrative, as, without materially interrupting it, I thought might be useful—a liberty which I feel confident he will excuse. His letter, then, which is dated Claremont, Hastings, November, 1865, is as follows:—

“In accordance with your request, I forward to you the little information I have been able to obtain of the Liberty of the Sluice, and of the lost town of Northeye, which was situated just out of it. The accompanying map, which is on a reduced scale from a survey made many years ago by Samuel Cant, a schoolmaster at Hastings, by order of the Corporation, as will be seen by the extracts from the Corporation Records which I shall presently give, will show the extent of this Liberty, and the position of the chapel and town with regard to the Sluice House. The chapel was situated on the piece of land enclosed by dykes to the north of this house, still called the Chapel field, and the town in another enclosure to the north of this, on the road to Barnhorne, as shown on the map. Mr. Hussey describes ‘the Chapel field’ as two enclosures, which, he says, are called ‘the great’ and ‘the little’ Chapel fields, and Mr. Lower does the same; and judging from a map of the marsh district, in the possession of Mr. Vidler, of Pevensey, the expeditor of the levels, this appears to be now the case. The bridge connecting this field with the piece of land immediately to the north of it, is called the Chapel bridge. As limbs of Hastings, Northeye and Hydneye enjoyed all the privileges of the Cinque Ports, excepting those of Wreckage, Flotson and Jetson; which has lately been exemplified by the mother port claiming the whale, which was cast on shore in 1864, very near to the mouth of the sluice haven², as Jetson. This is a very ancient privilege of the Cinque Ports, as is shown by a Charter of Henry II. dated 1156, in which he confirms all

² See Map, letter A.

the privileges enjoyed by these Ports in the time of Edward the Confessor, William I., commonly called the Conqueror, and William II., his son, King Henry his grandfather, and in the time of Stephen; and it was afterwards further confirmed by Richard I., John, and Henry III.

“At what time Northeye became a limb of Hastings I have been unable to discover, but it was certainly at a very early period. For the Domesday book of the Cinque-Ports, now lost, mentioned it as such, as appears by an extract from it, given at folio 55 of the old Customal of Rye, in which an ordinance of King Henry III. is recited touching the service of Shipping, and dated 1229, and in which, among the members belonging to, and therefore liable to contribute towards the provision of 21 ships, each to be furnished with 21 men and one boy, which were required to be found by the Port of Hastings, Hydoneye, or, as it is commonly called Hydneye, another limb of Hastings presently to be described, and Northeye are mentioned. What proportion of this service each of these limbs was required to contribute, is not now known. Indeed their history generally is involved in much obscurity, owing to the loss of all the early Hastings Records; nothing now remaining in the Corporation chest of an earlier date than Elizabeth, except the charters, and occasional entries referring to other charters, which are to be found in a folio volume of the date of Edward I. No information therefore, tending to throw light on the history of Northeye, is to be obtained from this source; both it and Hydneye having, doubtless, ceased to exist as towns previous to the commencement of the present town archives. We have the evidence of the Episcopal Registers that the Chapel of Northeye existed to a later period.

“But although the name Northeye does not occur in the Hastings Corporation Records, the Liberty of the Sluice, within the limits of which the Chapel is supposed to have been situated, is frequently alluded to; and I send you copies of such entries relating to it, as appear to me to be of any public interest; by which you will see that the export of iron, the produce of the East Sussex Iron-works, was the only remaining part of its commerce in later times. The

date of Cant's Survey and Map, to which previous allusion has been made, and a copy of as much of which as relates to the Sluice Liberty I also send, feeling that, without its assistance, no description of the site of Northeye would be intelligible, is 1758. It was accompanied by a report, of which, as far as it has reference to this Liberty, I also send you a copy. It states that, from the previous survey of 1739, to that of Cant, in 1748, several alterations had been made in the outward face and appearance of this Liberty. The mouth of the Hooe Haven, at that time open, and discharging its waters into the sea, was then choked up with beach, &c.; and the Haven water, being interrupted, flowed back, and was unable to escape. A new cut, therefore, was made in lieu of this, at an expense of eleven hundred pounds, as I am informed; which cut now discharges itself at the Sluice Haven, going along the sea coast a distance of 440 rods. These several courses and distances comprehend the extent of the Liberty, as it is laid down in Cant's Map, and show it to contain, upon the whole, 1,734 rods, or 5 miles, 1 quarter, and 56 rods."

With regard to the site of this lost Town and Chapel, and any remains that might be discovered of them, Mr. Ross adds that, in the summer of 1857, he went in search of them; and having arrived at the spot at, or somewhere near which he had expected to find them, a labourer, with whom he accidentally met, replied to his enquiries after any evidences of its existence and position, that he had heard of such a place as Northeye, and that *that* was all he knew about it. Mr. Ross then enquired if he could tell him of any ruins or old stones which might be lying about, either in a heap or separately, in the neighbourhood. To which he replied that there used to be a *power*—a well-known Sussex expression for a considerable quantity or number—of stones in "The Old Town Field," down by the edge of the Marsh; but that his master had taken them up whenever he wanted stone for any particular purpose, as others had done before him; and that he had carried a great many away to put into the drains which he had made in his lands, and that they were now pretty near all gone. On going to the spot which this man pointed out, Mr. Ross found the surface of the field much

broken up, and lying in hillocks, and the summer having been remarkably dry, he observed that the grass had, to a considerable extent, perished in lines, as if over the foundations of buildings which had once stood there. A street was to be very satisfactorily traced, running east and west, the length of the field; and from this might be observed, though not so distinctly, other shorter and more detached streets, running north and south. And an elderly lady, resident previously to her marriage in the neighbourhood of Barnhorne, at no great distance from "The Old Town Field," confirms Mr. Ross's description in every particular. She has lately informed me, that traces of foundation walls were to be discovered, in a dry autumn succeeding a dry summer, in every part of this field; and that she had often heard her father speak of going to the Town Field for stone, when it was wanted for parochial or domestic purposes. The period of which she spoke would be about a century and a quarter ago. She had also heard him speak of foundations visible above the surface of the soil in his day. There were also evidences of extensive buildings in the Chapel Field to be then observed.

The road leading to and from the town was, Mr. Ross says, on the western side of it, winding towards the river southwards. This river flows from Barnehorne, and meets another, but more inconsiderable, stream coming from Hooe. The point of junction of these rivers is called "Two Waters;" and is shown on the western side of the map.

"Crossing the road to the north of 'The Old Town Field,' I came," Mr. Ross continues, "to the remains of some walling, which, I was told, was called the ruins of Northeye Chapel; and certainly it had in its general appearance very much the character of having once been an ecclesiastical building of some kind. The walls were composed of flint boulders and very thin bricks. They were eighteen inches in thickness, eight feet high, and about twenty feet in length. The accompanying sketch (see Frontispiece) I took at the time; and it is well I did so, for when I again visited the spot, in 1859, I found it gone. Rather more than half the ruin had fallen during the intervening two years; and still more the winter following. I must, however, add,

that this ruin had, in my opinion, a very strong rival in the same marsh, about half way between the Sluice House, and 'The Old Town Field,' in an enclosure which goes by the name of 'The Chapel Field,'³ and where strong evidence of foundations is indicated by the unevenness of the surface of the field; some of the numerous hillocks which here and there show themselves, indicating that foundations, or something else which existed beneath, had been removed. This spot I had not time particularly to examine; or else the application of the pick-axe and the spade would probably have decided the point." Such an examination, Mr. Ross has since informed me, he purposes making in the spring of next year; the result of which I hope to be able to give at the end of this volume, should it lead to anything worth communicating.

The fragments of wroughtstone given at pp. 5 and 6 are also taken from sketches by Mr. Ross. He found them at the west end of what appeared to him to be the main street of the town of Northeye. They are of Caen stone. The letter M cut on one of them is possibly a mason's mark. The road marked on the map by a dotted line leads from the Chapel Field, over the Chapel Bridge to the Town Field.

Mr. Ross concludes by saying, "I send you some extracts from the Corporation Records, referring to the Liberty of the Sluice and its commerce, and regret that I have nothing more valuable to furnish you with."

But wherever the Chapel of Northeye might have been situated, whether in the Chapel or the Old Town Field, we have clear evidence to show that it was founded by William de Hastings, Lord of the Manor of Northeye; or, as he was commonly called, William de Northeye, of whom we know little more than this simple fact, and that he was a considerable landowner in Bexhill and Pevensey; and probably in other parishes in the immediate vicinity of Hastings, as well. His territorial name of "de Northeye" would seem to imply that he was once a resident of Northeye. Be this, however, as it may, the subsequent residence of the family was Bockholt, Boxholt, or Buckholt—for I find the name written in these three different ways—which was a subinfeud-

³ See Map, letter B.

dation of the Manors of Selsey and Bexhill; the Lords of which were the Bishops of Chichester for the time being, from a very early period; and a grant of which was made to William de Northeye, grand, or great-grandson of the founder, late in the fourteenth century; as the following extract from the Episcopal Registers of the Diocese of Chichester clearly shews:—"1390, Richard (de Metford) Bishop of Chichester, granted to Sir William de Northeye, Knight, and his heirs, the Park of Boxholt, or Buckholt, in the Hundred of Bexhill; to be held by him so long as he shall continue to pay to the same Bishop, or his successors annually, as an acknowledgment of the fealty and services due from him to such Bishop, or Bishops, as their tenant, one deer of his herd (unam damam de gressia), and a foxnet (unam vulpinam cassiam)," which some commentator, in a note made in the margin of the Register folio, from which this deed is taken, thus interprets—"Rete ad capuind: vulp." The Manor of Bexlie, or Bexhill, is mentioned in the Domesday Survey, and is stated to have been, at the time the Survey was made, in the hands of Osbern, Earl of Eu. In Saxon times it was attached to the Bishopric of Selsey; and was in the possession of Agilric at the time of the Norman Invasion and Conquest, and four years after. At a subsequent period it appears to have been, in some way or other, unjustly wrested out of the Bishop's hands, by John, Earl of Eu, who retained possession of it until some time during the reign of Stephen, when it was again restored by this king to the Bishops of Chichester; Hilary presiding over the See at the time. And it so remained until the 26th of Henry VIII. (1535), when it again became vested in the Crown; and was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in the 12th year of her reign (1570), to Lord Buckhurst, in whose descendants, it still, I believe, remains. Northeye is still to be met with as a family name in Bexhill and its neighbourhood. In the 32nd of Henry III. (1248), the Abbot and Convent of Battel recovered of William de Northeye, by force of law, 20 acres of land, in Bexle (Bexhill), with its appurtenances; and so late as the 24th of Henry VI. (1448), Adam Moleynes, the then Bishop of Chichester, applied for, and obtained, a license to enclose two thousand acres of land in Bexhill as a park; and to

embattle, and to enclose with a stone wall, his episcopal residence.

The deed of endowment of the Chapel of Northeye still exists among the records of the Episcopal Registry at Chichester. It is in Latin, and will be found in *Episc: Reg: Reade*, folio 177a. I met with and made a copy of it, at the time I was engaged in searching the registers for my friend Cartwright, at the time he was preparing for publication his *History of the Rape of Bramber*. The deed, a free translation of which I shall now proceed to give, is without date, but from the circumstance mentioned at the end of it, of the death of John [de Clymping], Bishop of Chichester, which is there stated to have happened before the document was confirmed by the impression of his official seal, and which therefore took place in the year 1262, and of its subsequent completion and confirmation by his successor, Stephen de Berghestede, we are able satisfactorily to determine that this endowment was completed about that time.

The deed in the vernacular tongue, is as follows:—
 “Know all men by these presents that I, William de Northeye, Knight, have given and granted, and by this my present deed confirmed, for the salvation of my own soul, and of the souls of my predecessors and successors, to God and the Chapel of St. James of Northeye, in pure and perpetual alms, for the support of a chaplain continually to reside, and to perform divine service in the said Chapel, 20 acres of marsh land in the parish of Hooe, in the place which is called Tunge, and which is situated between the Hooe ditch [inter fletum⁴ de Hooe] to the north, and the land of the Abbot of Battel to the south, and heads up to the lands of Richard le Gardener to the east, and to my own demesne to the west.

“Also $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in my new marsh, in the parish of Bexle (Bexhill), with everything appertaining to them, ponds and ditches included, which land is situated between

⁴ Fletus means something more than an open ditch. Fleet implies a place of running water—a ditch through which the tide or float flows. It is derived from the Saxon word *fleet*. Fleet-street

and Fleet-market in London are so called from their being situated on the Fleet ditch, originally an open water course.

the fence [inter vallum⁵] of Hugh de Choclinges to the north, and my own demesne to the south.

“Also 3 acres of land belonging to myself, and situated in the same parish of Bexley; which land Robert de Bertarius formerly held of me in Charlecote, with the messuage and appurtenances standing upon it.

“Also 6 acres of my land in Sortewode in the same parish, with a wood, and the rough ground belonging to it, together with the brushwood growing upon such land, and every other thing belonging and appertaining to them, such as hedges, ditches, &c., the whole of which adjoins the land of Godfrey de Godecumbe.

“Also one acre of meadow land in my meadow lands at Bockholte, called Longwysse; which one acre is situated between the land of Thomas de Bockholte to the south, and my own demesne to the north, and heads up to the pond of my Vintner [stagnum vinarii mei] to the west, and to my own demesne to the east; reserving to myself the wood of the same, and an annual rent of 22^s. for the term of five years from the date of this deed; namely, 6^s. on the feast of St. Michael, from the land of Walter de Stronceys, and from the land of William atte Water [de Aquâ] 2^s.; and from the land of Simon de Bokelonde 12^d.; and from the land of Peter de Large 12^d.; and on the birth of our Lord, from the land of the same William atte Water 2^s.; and from the land of the same Simon de Bocklonde 12^d.; and from the land of the same Peter de Large 12^d.; and on the day of the Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary, from the land of Willam atte Water 12^d.; and from the land of Simon de Bockelonde 6^d.; and from the land of Peter de Large 6^d.; and on the day of Pentecost, from the land of William atte Water 2^s.; and from the land of Simon de Bokelonde 12^d.; and from the land of Peter de Large 12^d.; and on the day of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, from the land of William atte Water 12^d.;

⁵ It is difficult to say what kind of fence is here meant by the word vallum. For it may mean either a trench, or an embankment, or a wooden paling, or a wall. The three celebrated Roman fortifications, built respectively by the three Emperors whose names they bear, as a protection against irruptions of the

early northern powers, are generally called *Vallum Hadriani*, *Vallum Antonini*, and *Vallum Severi*. Here, then, they are intended to express a stone wall, and it may be the same in the case before us. I, however, have translated it by the generic term *fence*. For a fence of some kind it doubtless was.

from the land of Simon de Bokelonde 6^d.; and from the land of Peter de Large 6^d. And for the satisfaction of any of the quarterly payments so reserved the said Chaplain shall have power to destrain on the effects of any of the said tenants in default, whenever I, or my heirs, shall require him to do so; and to detain any part of their goods so seized during the continuance of his own will and pleasure, if they shall not have paid the same annual rent at any of the times above specified, so that he shall not be satisfied; and the tenants shall be required to pay all reasonable expenses incurred in enforcing the payment of the above-named annual rents, when they shall have been suffered to fall into arrears.

“Also in addition to these payments, I give and grant to God, and to the Chaplain of the Chapel above-mentioned, pasture for two cows and their calves, with my own cows in Northeye, for two years.

“Also pasture for ten animals of any kind, and their progeny, with any of my animals of the same kind, turned out to graze in my pasture lands at Northeye, for one year.

“Also pannage for six hogs annually, with my own hogs, from the day of the Nativity of the blessed Virgin Mary to the Feast of St. Martin, wheresoever they may be taken to feed; subject, however, to this stipulation, that these animals shall all of them be under the superintendence and controul of my herdsmen.

“And I, the said William de Northeye, for myself and my heirs, do make the aforesaid grants to God, and to the Chapel above-mentioned, and to His servants, the Chaplains of the same, from time to time, in pure and perpetual alms.

“And it is our will, and we further order, that the said chapel be illuminated with three pounds of wax tapers annually on the Feast of St. James, and that the said Chapel be provided for ever with books, robes, altar, and other cloths, coverings, and all such other things as shall be needful for the due performance of Divine Worship.

“It is also my will, and I hereby further declare that, if I, or any of my heirs and assigns shall, after the death or resignation of the Chaplain for the time being, or any future Chaplain, omit, through negligence or perverseness, to appoint, within a reasonable time, another as his successor,

the Bishop of the Diocese shall have power to appoint a fit and proper person as Chaplain of the said Chapel; and that the Chaplain so appointed shall be entitled to have, hold, and possess all the above-mentioned grants and privileges as freely, peaceably, and entirely as if he had been appointed by myself or them.

“For the confirmation of these my present gifts and grants, and that they may be in force for ever, I have caused the impression of my seal to be affixed to this deed, in the presence of the following dignitaries of the Cathedral Church of Chichester and substantial laymen of the county as witnesses:—

“John [de Clymping] Bishop of Chichester, Master Walter de Bolnerina, Dean of Chichester, Master Godfrey de Feringes, Cantator de Chichester, Dominus William de Bracklesham, Chancellor of the same Church; Master William de Vernle, Treasurer of the same Church; Master Godfrey de Gates, Archdeacon of Chichester; Dominus Simon de Clymping, Archdeacon of Lewes; Dominus Valerandus de Monceaux, Knight; Dominus Ralph de Heringaut, Knight; Dominus Willielmus de St. Leger, Knight; Dominus Mattheus de Hastings, Knight; Dominus Ricardus de Ore, Knight; and many others.”

Following this, is a note providing for the future safe custody of this deed; by which it is agreed between the same John, Bishop of Chichester, and the above-mentioned William de Northeye, with the full consent of both, that as soon as it had been authenticated by the seals of each of them, it was to be delivered over into the hands of the Prior and Convent of St. Trinity, Hastings, to be kept by them among the archives of their Priory. The Bishop, however, dying, as I have already stated, before his official seal had been fixed to it, it was subsequently confirmed by his successor Stephen de Berghestede.

The following Incumbents of this Chapel are taken from the Episcopal Registers before referred to, and marked E:—

1401. Thomas Thorpe, admitted to the Free Chapel of Northeye upon the presentation of Reginald de Cobham, Knight, the true and lawful patron thereof.

14 . . Robertus Messelyn, admitted to the incumbency of the same Chapel upon the same presentation.

1440. Richard Howlett, admitted to the Chapel of Northeye, a vacancy having occurred by the death of Robert Messelyn, upon the same presentation.

There are no records of the admission of Incumbents to livings in the registers of the Bishops of this Diocese of an earlier date than 1390.

The Reginald Cobham here mentioned as the patron of the Chapel of Northeye was doubtless a member of the "ancient, prosperous, and opulent" Kentish family of Cobham, of Cobham Hall, now Lord Darnley's; who were summoned to Parliament at a very early period. John de Cobham enjoyed this honour from the 19th of Richard II. (1396) to the 8th of Henry IV. (1407). His brother Reginald from the 16th to the 35th of Edward III. (1343 to 1362), and his son Reginald—the Reginald exercising the right of presentation to Northeye Chapel as Patron—from the 44th to the 46th of the same reign (1379 to 1381). In the subsidy roll for the 13th of Henry IV. (1412) he is called Lord of the Manor of Northeye, worth, as there described, £36 per annum. It states his place of residence to be Saint Hill (in Eastgrinstead?) in which case he would probably be of the Starborough Castle branch of the family. How he became possessed of the Manor of Northeye, to the Lord of which the patronage of the free chapel belonged, I have been unable to discover. Four of this ennobled and powerful family were wardens of the Cinque Ports; namely, Henry Cobham, in the reign of Edward II.; Reginald Cobham, in the reign of Edward III.; Henry de Cobham, in the reign of Richard II.; and Henry Brooke (Lord Cobham), in the reign of Elizabeth.

Before I give the extracts from the corporation records relating to the Liberty of the Sluice, which Mr. Ross has kindly sent to me, I shall say a few words on Hydneye, another lost town of Sussex, and which, like Northeye, was also, as I have already said, a limb or member of the same Cinque Port town of Hastings. The great antiquity of Hydneye is clearly shewn by its being mentioned in one of the deeds referring to Hastings, of the date of 1229, and which is given in Jeake's Book of Charters of the Cinque Ports. Hydneye is obviously an abbreviation of Hydnoneye as it is called

in this charter. So completely has this limb been destroyed that scarcely a tradition of its site remains. It is usually described as having stood between Pevensey and Eastbourne; but even this would be no guide to its locality; for the present connecting link between these two places is not the ancient road from one of these places to the other, but one of comparatively late construction. It is only of late years that some circumstances have come to light, enabling us to form a tolerably well-grounded opinion of the actual spot on which it stood. Its being represented as situated between Pevensey and Eastbourne was so far a useful guide to its situation, as clearly shewing that it must have been situated somewhere in or about Pevensey Marsh, and the following deed among the Battel Abbey Charters seems to imply that it was in the parish of Willingdon:—Hugh de Ores, son of Richard de Wyllendun, gave in pure and perpetual alms to the Sacristy of the Church of St. Martin, at Battel, and to the Monks thereof, land in Wyllendun, in the field called Ores, lying lengthways from the way leading to the house of the said Hugh to the Foss called Ordyk (Ore's-dyke). Among the names of the witnesses to this deed of gift is that of Simeon de Hydoneye; and doubtless this is the Simon de Hydoneye, whose name stands first in the list of persons given under the head Pevensey, in the "Quinque-Portuum Libertas" of the Nona Return. And in the *Inquisitiones post mortem* I find, "6. Hydoneye William, Probation: *Ætat*;" and Hydoneye Johannes, whose property at the time of his death is thus described—"Denton, 1 Messuag'. xlvijj acr' terr'; v acr' prat'; iv acr' pastur'; medietat' advocat' Eccles'; et xvj^s vj^d reddit' assiz'." "Bysshopstone Maner' memb'." And in 1419 Thomas atte Beech, by his last will and testament, bequeathed lands in Hailsham to Thomas Hydoneye; and in default of heirs male, to his sisters.

Upon enquiry of the Rev. Thomas Lowe, Vicar of Willingdon, I found that there are five pieces of land in that parish, which are distinguished by the name of Hydneye. The piece nearest the village is called "Great Hydneye," the second "Plough Hydneye," the third "Green Hydneye," the fourth "Court Hydneye," and the fifth "Little Hydneye."

The piece called "Great Hydneye" is about half a mile, and the farthest piece, called "Little Hydneye," about a mile and a half from the church. They are all adjoining lands, and are nearly in a line from Willingdon Church to Pevensey Marsh. "Court" and "Little" Hydneye may fairly be said to be in the Marsh. A separation of a portion of "Green Hydneye" has been occasioned by the railway from Polegate to Eastbourne being carried through it. Two of the names of these Hydneye pieces are now inappropriate, as "Plough Hydneye" is a meadow, and "Green Hydneye" a ploughed field! Of the whole there are, I should think, nearly one hundred acres. Upon "Court Hydneye," therefore, I have but little doubt the lost Town of Hydneye stood. Upon a close examination which, in company with Mr. Lowe and Mr. Lower—mark the singular incidence of the names of my friends and associates upon this occasion—I made of the spot,⁶ I found the surface of the highest part of the field very uneven, and giving the appearance of extensive excavations having, at different times, been made upon it. Hillocks and trenches frequently occur, particularly on the north-eastern side of it. And, upon enquiry, I found that within the memory of persons now living, stones which had evidently been used in buildings were to be seen lying about it. The present parish clerk of Willingdon, who is about 60 years old, has often heard his father, who died some years ago at the advanced age of 80, speak of buildings which he could remember standing on this most remarkable *eye*, the last of which was a malthouse. And the son of the clerk,

⁶ On the occasion of the visit to the site of Hydneye by Mr. Turner, in company with Messrs. Lowe and Lower, a member of the Sussex Arch: Soc. uttered the following—

Impromptu.

Taking two friends of antiquarian kidney,
 TURNER marched forth, one morn, in search of Hidney;
 (A Turner he of sods and parchments brown)
 To bring to light that long-forgotten Town.
 Love digged right deep, and deeper still delved Lower,
 The wealth of ancient mother earth t' explore;
 But *certés* though they digged and delved amain,
 The *Lowest* stratum they could not attain,
 Till potent Turner* brought *his* spade to play,
 And opened Hidney to the light of day!

* *Turnus*, avis, atavisque *potens*.—Virg.

in draining some part of the field a few years ago, met with foundations of walls, which impeded his progress; close to one of which he carried a drain for a considerable distance. That a town once stood upon this Eye seems to be confirmed by the tradition of the neighbourhood. It is right, too, in point of position; for a line drawn from Pevensy to Eastbourne would pass through, or very nearly so, Court Hydney. And buildings standing upon it would seem to imply a public road somewhere near it, which might possibly have been the main highway from Pevensy to Eastbourne, previously to the existence of the present road. There is a mound upon the top of this elevated piece of land, which has greatly the appearance of being of Roman construction, but which is supposed to have been the site of a windmill. To its elevation above the surrounding marsh land it doubtless owes its name. At the time Pevensy Marsh was flooded every tide, or, which is far more likely to have been the case, the present marsh district was, like the Liberty of the Sluice, one vast estuary, Court Hydneye would have been far above the high water level. Highden is not an unusual designation in Sussex for a house standing in a high position. The residence, for instance, of the Gorings, Baronets, in Washington, on the road from Horsham to Worthing, is so called from this circumstance. The summer and autumn of this year (1866) had been too wet to enable me, upon my visit to the spot in September, to trace underground foundations, which I am told may be done in very dry weather. Probably, like Northeye, these may many of them have been taken up, and removed from time to time, as stone or bricks might be required for draining, road reparation, or some other utilitarian purposes. The names Ores and Ordyke, I was unable to identify with any now-existing lands or dykes. A rather broad dyke of running water, on the Court Hydneye side of the marsh, is called Willingdon Sewer; and a bridge over it, Hydneye Bridge. There is, however, a dyke running through Court Hydneye, which may have been the dyke alluded to in the Battel Abbey deed. The parish of Willingdon extends through Pevensy Marsh, as far as the Langney Point. And here, too, the name of Hydneye again occurs, two miles at least from the other Hydneyes; as is shewn by an old

lease of Langney Farm, granted in 1624, by Sir Thomas Dyke, the then proprietor, to Thomas Thungar; which lease gives, in the emuneration of the lands demised, the following names—"The Cliffe," "The Horse Land," the piece called "St. Anthonie's Hill," "The Hydneye Hoth," "The Piece by the Pidgeon-house," "The Great Rhyes," and all other lands lying from Pevensey to Eastbourne. This Hydneye Hoth is now a piece of marsh land of about thirty acres; but at the time this lease was granted, a rough, heathy piece. Haywards Heath, in my younger days, was always called "Heward's Hoth," and even now elderly people call the going there—going to the Hoth. I accidentally found a portion of this lease forming the cover of an old manuscript Poll Book for the county, for many years in the library of Buxted Park, but now in the possession of Mr. Prince, of Uckfield.

The Town of Hydneye, if a Town it was, could not have been so extensive as Northeye. Still it must have consisted of many residences; and a better site for a town could not well be found in that marshy district. These limbs, or outlying members of Hastings, could not, however, have been of any very great aristocratical or commercial importance. Court Hidneye, with the other four Hydneyes, might have constituted a liberty.

The Corporation Records of Hastings make no mention of Hydneye. Jeake, speaking of the situation of this lost town, says—"Unless it was situated somewhere in the lands now called 'The Hydneyes,' lying in Pevensea Level, between Pevensea and Eastbourne, I know not where it could have been; nor can I say whether those lands be in Pevensea Liberty, or are a liberty of themselves; or whether they are yet owned by Hastings as a member." They are not now owned by Hastings, for Hydneye Hoth is, with the rest of

⁷ This Cliff (falesia) of Langney is mentioned in the Charters of the Priory of Lewes, in 1241, as one of the southern boundaries of a tract of land of 169 acres which was given to that Priory by Peter de Savoy, at the time he held Pevensey Castle; and which tract is described as being near Willingdon Thorn; and as extending as far as the

meadow called Castlecrysse. This Peter de Savoy was uncle to Eleanor of Provence, Queen of Henry III., who bestowed the Castle upon him that year, being much attached to her relatives. The Savoy Palace in London was built by him; and he obtained from the King a charter for a market at Hailsham.

the Langney Farm, a part of the estate of the late Earl of Liverpool. And Court Hydneye, with the other Hydneyes on the Willingdon side of the marsh, are, I believe, all of them a part of the Ratton Estate.

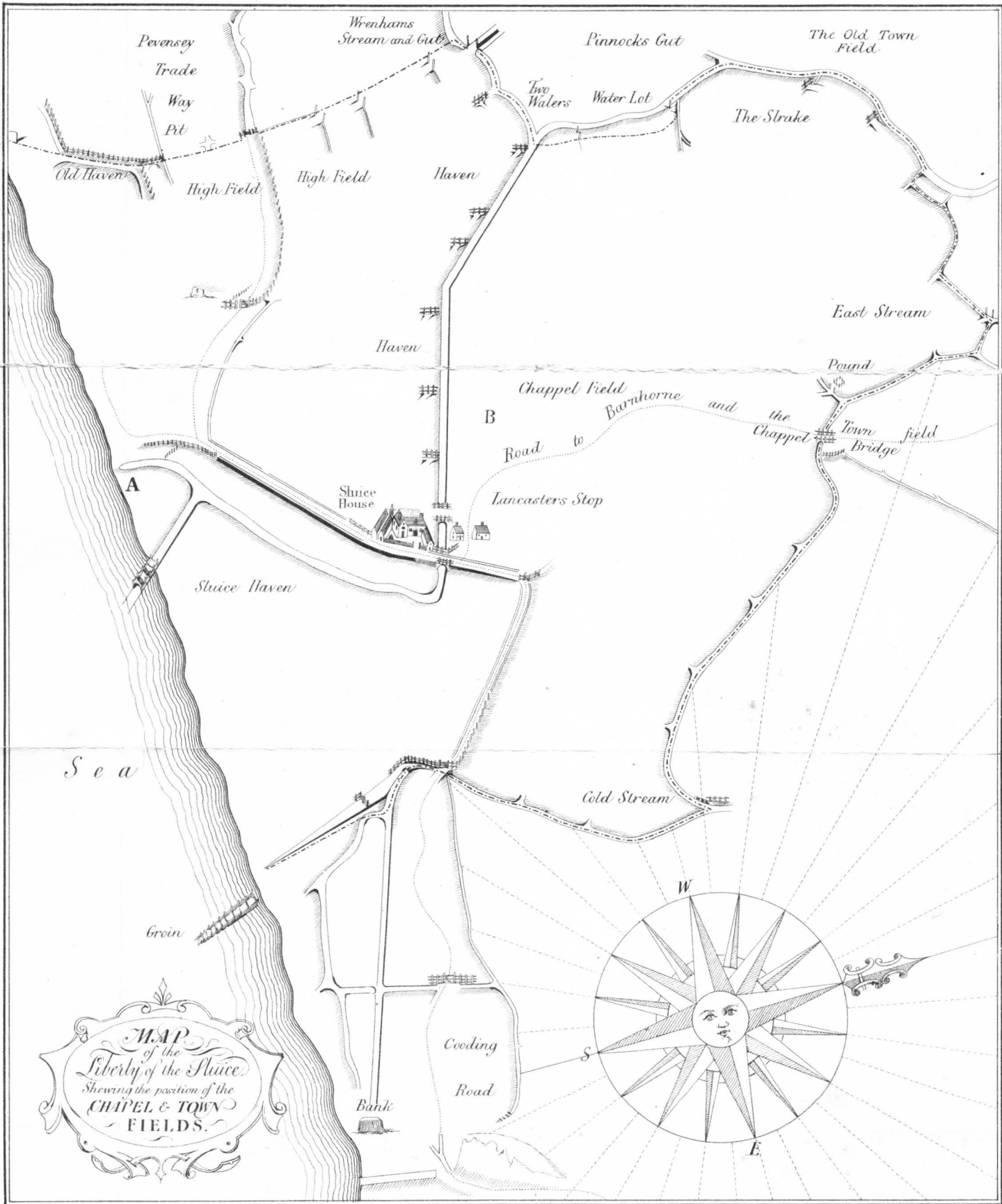
A question, however, here arises—namely; As to qualify Hydneye to be a limb of Hastings, as a Cinque Port, it must have been a seaport town, where, then, are we to look for its port? Doubtless at Eastbourne; which Dr. Tabor considers to have been a port in early times; the mouth of which was the lowland close to the Wish.

The following are the extracts from the Hastings Corporation Records,⁸ to which Mr. Ross alludes; and though they do not throw any light upon the situation of its two lost limbs or members as sea-port towns, or advance our knowledge of their history; still they are interesting, as shewing the nature of the rights and privileges which the parent town exercised over them; and particularly over the Liberty of the Sluice, in which Northeye was situated, and to which only they refer. They seem, most of them, to have reference to disputes existing at the date of them, as to the legitimacy of such rights and privileges; in short, they were attempts to shake off the control which the Mayor and Corporation claimed to have over this Liberty.

“1596.—It is also decreed, and agreed upon, that Mr. Maior, Mr. Edward Pelham, and Mr. William Fermor, shall have commission under the Common Seale to surveye the waste lands about the sluice, within this Liberty, the Liberty of Hastings, and to deal with all such as shall clayme any title thereunto; and to conclude and determyne all suites and controversies with them therein, as to them in equity and their discretions shall seem requisite and convenyent to be done, &c.”

“June 26th, 1597.—It is also agreed, that Mr. Lake and Mr. Fermor shall, by authority and virtue of this decree, have power as arbitrators thereunto, chosen in behalf of this Corporation (Hastings), to agree, end, and determyne all controversies, suites, questions, and ambiguities, now moved, or to be moved; and depending, against any other person or persons, for the house at the Sluice, &c.”

⁸ Pp., 1 to 11, inclusive.



MAP
of the
Liberty of the Sluice
Shewing the position of the
CHAPEL & TOWN
FIELDS.

“August 28th, 1597.—This Assembly have also referred the title of the Sluice House, now in question between this towne (Hastings) and one John Cowper, to arbitrament, and have chosen on behalf of this Towne Mr. Thomas Lake and Mr. William Fermor, Jurattes, to joyne in arbitrament of the saide title, with two such others, as the saide John Cowper shall nominate.”

The following is a copy of an original letter, now among the Corporation Records, which appears to have been read to the Assembly, April 29th, 1599; and which, though it is without date, must have been written about that time; for it is addressed “To the Right Honourable, and my very good Lorde Cobham, Lorde Warden of the Cinque Ports, give these;” and he only took the official oaths as Lord Warden, according to the Hastings corporation records, at Beakesbourne, in Kent, August 24th, in the preceding year. The writer was Nicholas Barham, an eminent Counsellor of his day; who was made a Sergeant-at-Law, in 1567; and Queen’s Sergeant, in 1573. He was a native of Wadhurst in this county, and Mr. Ross thinks was Recorder of Hastings. At all events he was much advised and consulted by the Mayor and Jurates of Hastings, in Corporation matters. The letter seems to have reference to a dispute between Hastings and Pevensey, as to the possession of a wreck, which had been cast on shore within the Liberty of Pevensey. The letter is interesting as a specimen of the epistolary style of the sixteenth century. It is as follows:—

“Ryght Honourable, and my very good Lorde,—Myne humble duety to your good Lordshippe rememberyd: yt may please your Lordshippe to understand, that I was requyred to advertyse your Lordshippe of myne opinion in a cause havng in varyance between your Lordshippe’s Servants, and the Towne of Pevensey, towchinge certayne vyles (Vessels?) and other thinges wrecked there; wherein by cause the grauntes made of wracke are only made to the Barons and Men of the Cinque Ports; and the Barons and Men of the Cinque Ports are those which are incorporated, and have capacity by that name to take wrecke; happenynge not only within their own Liberties, but also within their own Members; the wrecke, by the graunt, only belongyth to the whole

Corporation of the Cinque Portes, and not to any that be members thereof ; which benefyte of wrecke and other comodities happenynge in anye of the Ports and their Members by constitucion amonges themselves, are appoynted to everye such one of the severall portes, wherein, or in the Members there of, hyt happenythe ; so that Hastyngs ought to have by the same Charter and Constitution this wrecke as happenynge within their Member of Pevensey, unless Pevensey can shew some graunte, or other good matter from them for the same. Nevertheless, bycause your Lordshippe, by th' assent of both parties, referred the consideration of the cause to Mr. Sergeant Lovelace and Mr. Alcocke, which hath not taken place, by reason that Mr. Sergeant fayled in his attendance at the day and place fixed on, and not by any default of your Lordshippe's Servants ; I suppose yf it may stande with your Lordshippe's pleasure agayne to referre the consideracion thereof to them, and that by virtue of your Lordshippe's letters, they may accept th' order thereof ; and to appoint another day and place for the parties to meete byfore them ; the matter beyng nowe at rypenesse to be hearde, by reason yt may the better appere by the depositions taken bytween them, but is not to be doubted, but that yt will take ende. Thus leavinge to trouble your Lordshippe any further, I humbly take my leave of your good Lordshippe, this last day of October. Your Lordshippe's to command,

NICHOLAS BARHAM."

"May 14th, 1604. The proffit of the shipping of Yron at the Sluice is lett to Thomas Mannington for this year to be collected, and for his paines he shall have th' one half of the said proffitts to his own use, upon his true and just accompt, &c."

The above appointment, Mr. Ross observes upon this entry, was made at the Hundred Court, at the same time that all the officers of the Borough received their yearly appointments.

"February 28th, 1607. At the court holden this day according to custom, by oath of Jasper Rogers, Henry Norris, Thomas Rolf, and Dennis Dufford, freemen and inhabitants

of this Towne (Hastings), one spratt-net, value 6^s., of the goods of Thomas Gawen, Taylor; and wynded stools, valued at 2^s. 4^d.; and a myckett, of the value of 8^d., of the goods of Robert Wright, Taylor, both of this Towne, being destreynd by the Chamberlens for the dutie of 4^d. upon a tonne of Yron to the Towne by auneyent decree, viz., 27 tonnes laden by the said Gawen; and 16 tonnes by the said Wright; at the Sluice, within the Libertyes of this Towne; were priced, as appeareth on the same parcells; which goods were afterwards sold in open market the same day, being openly roped and sold."

"March 29th, 1607. It is ordered, that our Councill's opinion and advise shalbe required touchinge the validitie in Law of those former decrees ordeyned for 4^d for every tonne of yron laden within the Libertyes; to be levyed upon the Masters of the Barks carryng the same. And upon such advise, Mr. Maior, with the advise of the Brethren, for the tyme being, shall proceed further for the execution of these decrees accordingly."

ON SOME OLD PAROCHIAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO LINDFIELD.

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

THE parish of Lindfield was, at a very early date, one of the 'peculiar' of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and as such was granted by Theobald, Archbishop of that see, in the year 1150, to the College of Malling. Hence the manor was, and is still known as South-Malling-Lindfield. On the dissolution of the College, in 1546, its revenues were granted to Sir Thos. Palmer, of New Place in Angmering, Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to King Henry VIII. (an enormous acquirer of church property in many parts of Sussex), who, in 1 Edward VI., made a lease of the rectorial tythes of Lindfield, the advowson of the vicarage, the manor, &c., to Richard Caryll, who undertook to keep in repair the chancel of Lyndfeld, and to provide an honest priest to serve the cure. A few years later Palmer made an exchange with the Crown. So, after various re-grantings, the property, both secular and spiritual, remained in lay hands through many changes of proprietorship, the "honest priest" receiving at the hands of the impropiator such paltry sums as £30, or even £20 per annum, for the cure of souls, while the latter was deriving a large revenue in the shape of tythes, &c. This, at length, led to a very lax state of things. The Archbishops declined to interfere, and practically the parish was left to its own resources. Sometimes parochial duty was performed *ex caritate* by some well-disposed clergyman, but frequently it was grossly neglected, and even the

last rites of the church could hardly be performed. It is said that, within the present century, bodies of departed parishioners have remained in the church, unburied, for several days, for want of an officiating priest! In the meantime the fabric was neglected; beautiful carved work, and elegant painted glass were surreptitiously obtained by curiosity-dealers; a brass plate, commemorative of a Challenor, was removed from a gravestone, and a book from which the following extracts are taken, got into private hands.¹ The late lamented 'licensed curate,' Francis Hill Sewell, of Twyford Lodge, in Maresfield,—a name long to be remembered by the inhabitants of Lindfield—devoted his energies and his fortune to the amelioration of this wretched state of things, by the re-purchase of tythes for the endowment of the benefice; but unhappily he was cut off in the midst of his benevolent career, with an unfulfilled object. I am not aware of the actual ecclesiastical position of the parish, but I believe efficient steps have been taken for its future spiritual supervision.

It is creditable to the Christian zeal of the inhabitants of Lindfield, and to the occasional liberality of the improprators, that until within the last hundred years parochial ministrations were fairly attended to. Sir William Burrell gives a list of vicars, or rather perpetual curates, from 1595 to 1749.²

The manuscript to which I have now to call attention is a foolscap book of 118 leaves, bound in parchment. Its contents, as will be seen, are rather multifarious, consisting of churchwardens' accounts, nominations of parochial officers, a register of baptisms, marriages, and burials, lists of pew-rights, 'church marks,' &c. It commences thus—

“*An^o Dni.*, 1580.

“*THE BOKE of Accompts, by John Payne and Richard Awcocke, Churchwardens for the parrishe of Lyndfield, in*

¹ Two or three years since I rescued from a dust-heap in the parish an iron Helmet, which had been taken out of the church by the parish clerk. It had be-

longed to a member of the family of Challenor, and I well remember it in its proper original position over his grave.

² Add. MSS., Brit. Mus., 5698.

the Countye of Sussex, made and yielded up the xxvij daye of December, in the xxij yeare of the raigne of our Souiraigne Ladie Elizabeth, by the grace of, &c."

It appears that at the date of the commencement of these documents considerable repairs were being carried out in the church. The very first entry is this—

Imp'imis, payd unto John Coks of the p'ishe of allhallowes (All Saints), in Lewes, the xvij daye of february, 1579, for vij foote and a q'ter, and for xl quarryes of newe glasse	-	vij ^s iij ^d .
" Itm. paid for newe Leadyng vj foote of ould glasse	-	ij ^s .
" Itm. paid for xlvj th . holes mendyng w th . ould glasse	-	xxij ^d .
" Itm. paid for byndyng of iij pannes, and new mortringe the ould glasse aforesaid	-	xij ^d .
" Itm. paid for a bushell and a peck of coles	-	ij ^d ob'."

There are the usual entries for sacramental bread and wine. The latter is commonly "Malmesie." The bells, bell-ropes, and baudrickes, and the church clock, are also constant matters of expenditure.

" Itm. to drue gere and Ric. potter, for carryng the stone out of the klok housse and making it cleane	-	-	x ^d .
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There are also annual disbursements for the churchwardens' dinners at the visitation, for their "horse meate," also for the "summer" or apparitor, for the registrar, and for presentments.

" It'. paid for vj elles of Hollan, to make our Vicker a surples	-	-	x ^s vj ^d .
" It'. paid to Walter West, for makyng the surples, and for iij q ^{trs} of an elle of hollan, w ^{ch} . did lacke for the surples	-	ij ^s iij ^d .	
" It'. paid for a quart of malmesey the 25 th . of Dec'ber	-	vij ^d .	
" It'. payd to Mr. Kellyngbeck for registringe of chrisnyngs, buriyngs, and weddyngs, w ^{ch} . were in papers, & vnregistred in Mr. Chaloner's tyme	-	-	xij ^d .
" It'. more laid out to Raffé Bullyn, for the makyng of the klok	-	-	li ^s .
" It'. more paid to ford of Dichelyng, for ij roppes for y ^e klok	-	-	ij ^s iij ^d .
" It'. more paid for the hammer for the klok	-	-	vij ^d ."

Among the receipts for the year 1580 are—

" Imprimis. Receyved of Mr. Chaloner for a seyte roome for hymselfe	-	-	xij ^d .
" It' receyved of will ^m . Comber for ould carved worke	-	vij ^d .	
" It' rec' of Mr. ffrancis Chaloner for a seate roome for his men	-	ij ^s .	
" It' rec' of Mr. Killingbecke for an ould chest	-	xx ^d ."	

What would not a modern antiquary give W. Comber and Mr. Killingbecke for their purchases! The old surplice fetched six shillings. Mr. (Francis) Killingbeck was at this date incumbent of Ardingly, and probably took the duty here upon the impropiator's stipend.

" 1581. It'. for a quart of malmesye and bread	-	viiij ^{ob.}
" It' payd for xij Cathakismes ³	-	xij ^{d.}
" It' rec' of Mr. Challon' for a seate at the chaunsell dore	-	xij ^{d.}

Similar entries for seats occur for several years. It is not clear whether the charge, which is usually a shilling, is for the making of a new bench, or for what we call a 'pew-rent.' Frequent receipts of 'Lanscote,' (A.S. *lan-sæct*), or assessments of lands for the maintenance of the church, occur. They are evidently in the nature of quit-rents, and vary from ij^{s.} j^{d.} to a halfpenny (*ob.*). The churchwardens then, as now, did not forget "our dinner," which sometimes amounts to the large sum of iij^{s.} vi^{d.}, while iiij^{d.} usually suffices for "our horsse-meate." A groat for a couple of steeds from Lindfield to Lewes and back was not exorbitant.

The Lindfieldites were not deficient in loyalty, and there are several entries like the following:—

" It'. laid out on the queenes ringgyngc daye	-	-	ij ^{s.}
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This was the anniversary of her Highness's 'crowning.' For "two burialls in the churche" the wardens receive xiiij^{s.} iv^{d.}

There are several entries respecting the Roodloft. This appendage to churches was unnecessary after the Reformation; but either through negligence on the part of the church functionaries, or more probably from a lingering respect for things as they had been, the Rood and its Loft remained intact for many years. We learn from Stowe's Chronicle that on "17th of Nov. (2 Edw. VI., 1547) was begun to be pulled down the Roode in Paules Church, with Mary and John, and all other images in the church, and then the like was done in all the churches in London, and so throughout England, and texts of Scripture were written upon the walls

³ The Catechism here alluded to is doubtless that of Edward VI., which by an injunction of the King, dated 20th

May, in the second year of his reign was directed to be taught by all schoolmasters, &c.

of those churches against images." Brand, in his Popular Antiquities, remarks upon this passage, "Many of our Rood-lofts, however, were not taken down till late in the reign of Queen Elizabeth;"⁴ and this was the case here at Lindfield.

"1583. It' Laid out for puttyng in a p'sentment for y ^o rood lofte	-	-	-	-	xij ^d .
"It' paid more for a daye takynge tyll myghelmas	-	-	-	-	iiij ^d .
"It' paid for charges laid out in takynge downe the roodelofte	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s .
"It. paid for puttyng in another p'sentment at Myghelmas	-	-	-	-	iiij ^d .
"It' receyved for the bords that came from the rood lofte	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s . iiij ^d .
"M ^d . (1586) sould unto Richard Dumbrell the Tymber that came from the Roode Lofte	-	-	-	-	xxij ^s .
"Outset for his daye worke in takynge lofte the same downe	-	-	-	-	ij ^s .
"Paid for pullynge downe y ^o roode lofte and setting yt together	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s ."

This last entry is not very intelligible; perhaps the setting together refers to necessary repairs of breaches in the walls, caused by pulling down the timbers of the loft. The wardens were slow in their operations, as this rood-loft business extends over three years.

Not only was the rood-loft removed, but we have a record of the disposal of a much more valuable appendage to the church, namely, the Organ, which the parish clerk bought of the churchwardens at a very low figure. Perhaps it could not have fallen into better hands, as Mr. Morton was not only parish clerk, but the public accountant, and probably a lover of music:

"Receyved of Richard morton for the orgayns - xxvj^s. vi^d.

"1583, 25th Dec'ber. The whole p'ishe hathe co'sented, and the chefest in the name of the rest, whose names are vnder written to make a Lanscott for the rep'acions of the Churche."

The names of the 'chefest men' of Lindfield are appended. Imprimis, Mr. ffrac^s Chaloner (Chaloner), Mr. Thomas Chaloner, Mr. Thomas Boorde, Mr. Newton, John Neale, Ric' Tyler, Thomas Gasson, Thomas Button, Denis, Thom's Tayler, Richard Peckden, Nicholas Pankost, Henry Pankost, Thom's Pankost, and John Garret, alias Johnson, churchwardens, Richard fferoll, Sunt,⁵ Richard fferoll, finches, Richard Scrivine, John Paine, John Nutfelde, Richard Uden, Walter

⁴ Pop. Antiquities, edit. 1841, vol. I, p. 195. ⁵ See Post.

West, John Trigsone, Thom's Peline, John Peline, John Peline, Henry Peckden, John Scrase,⁶ John Newman, John Bearde, Will'm Jynner, Stephane Martine, Ric' Scribine (Scriven) of Gravelighe.—Ric' fferoll of Sunt,⁷ and Walter West, are appointed and named Collectors of the said Land-scotte."

"1584. It' laid out at my Lord of Canterburyes visitacion the xvjth day of December consernyne our bible - - xvj"

The Archbishops held a periodical visitation at Cliffe Church, Lewes, until within the last few years. The allusion to the Bible is not clear. A later entry is "Payd to the Register when my lorde of Canterburyes visitores sate in the Clife."

In 1586, among other receipts for 'seat roomes' is one of iij^d from Mr. Killingbecke "for the vicares wife for ever." This was 'benefit of clergy,' for all laymen continue to pay xij^d. This year the decayed leaden roof is giving way to 'Healing Stone,' and we find the following entries:—

"Receyved for iij naile of Leade iij ^s —for vj nayle of leade v ^s .		
and for iij nayle and halfe of Leade ⁸	- - -	ij ^s xj ^d .
"Paid vnto a mason for mendyng the pillar at defaulte	-	xx ^s .
"Paid to Walter Weste for helynge stone for the church ⁹	-	iiij ^d ."

The hamlet in Lindfield now called Skaymes Hill, is spelt in these documents Skerns Hill. Bedles Hill is also frequently mentioned.

Under the date of 1591 is "A note of those w^{ch} have Geven theire monye to the makyng a new out doore for the Church porche," on Christmas day. The sums contributed vary from ij^s to ij^d, the three squires, Chaloner, Newton, and Boorde, heading the list.

In 1594 we have a trace of the Sussex iron-works:—

"Imprimis paid to George Alfreye for newe trymyng of five bell clyppers	- - - - -	xx ^s .
"Paid to Turn(er) for carrying y ^e clippers to y ^e forge	-	xv ^d ."

⁶ A place in Lindfield is still called Scrase Bridge.

⁷ Sunt is the name of a residence in Lindfield, now the seat of Geo. Catt, Esq.

⁸ A nail was eight pounds. The lead market at Lindfield would appear, to

use a slang commercial phrase, to have "ruled heavy."

⁹ *Healing stone* means the Horsham sandstone, once much used for roofs in the Weald of Sussex. (A.-Sax. *hælan*, to cover.) See *Suss: Arch: Coll*, vol. xiii, p. 212.

Shingles, cleft from the heart of oak, for the covering of spires, are the most appropriate material in forest districts, and the beautiful grey tone which these oaken tiles soon assume suits well with the old weatherworn character of a Sussex church. In the 17th and 18th centuries (as well as much earlier) the occupation of a shingler was distinct from that of a mason or carpenter. On a few of our older churches shingles existed upon roofs as well as on spires; e.g., within my recollection at Rotherfield and Rodmell. In the backwoods of America, shingles are now the ordinary covering of houses.

“1594. Paid to the shinglers for hewynge of shingle 1^s. (50^s.”

Under this year we have also—

“Paid to the belfound(er) for casting the third bell, and for mettell that went to him - - - - £vii. 10^s”

Not one of the present bells (five in number) bears this date, and the *third* is dated 1631, with the motto “Gloria Deo in excelsis.”

“Laid out for expenes at Horsam, for our selves, and the weneman (waggoner), his s'vant, and his cattel- - - xij. iv^d”

“Pd^a to one to carrye the monye to horsham to the bell founder - - - - xij^d.”

This shows that bell-founding was then carried on at Horsham.

“It. p^d to the shinglers for their work about the steple - vi^{ll}. x^s”

“Rec^d of Roger filerye, for stones soulede out of the churche - - - - ix^s”

1596. “Paid for vittals for those that did helpe to take up the bells, and to place them agayne - - - - iij^s. ij^d”

1597. “Paid for a newe booke of p'chment for a register, to have the ould regester ingrosted in - - - - xj^s. iv^d”

“Payd for charge beyng warned to Lewes to know whether our Newe Register were ingrost or not - - - - ij. iiij^d”

“Payde to Moorton for writynge our Newe Register - xvij^s.”

Mr. Tyssen, in his paper on the Church bells of Sussex, in our XVI. vol., informs us that the fourth bell of Lindfield

was cast in 1599. These accounts contain the following entries regarding it:—

1598-9. "Payde for takynge downe the Bell	-	-	ij ^s . ij ^d .
"Payde for wayinge the bell at Lewes	-	-	ij ^s . vi ^d .
"Payde to the Bell founder	-	-	vj. viij.
"Payde to the Bell founder (Edmund Giles, of Lewes)	-	-	iiij ^{li} . ij ^s .
"Payde to John Comber, when the bell was hangde up	-	-	iiij ^s . vj ^d .
"Payd for vittels for those w ^{ch} . did help downe with the bell & up agayne	-	-	vij ^s ."

There are many other entries respecting the bells, which must have been quite a heavy tax upon the parishioners.

1600. "Payd for the Gayle on Midsomer day	-	-	ij ^s . vi ^d .
"Payd for my discharg for an excommunication	-	-	ii ^s . viij ^d .
1601. "Payd to Willm. Sayer for the yron that the hower glas standes in ¹⁰	-	-	ij ^s .
"Receved of Mr. Boorde for his father's Buryall	-	-	vi ^s . viij ^d ."

The following year the body and roof of the church underwent considerable repairs, and there are payments to "Goodman Feste of Horsham, for 5 loads of [roofing] stone, xlvij^s. vj^d.; and to others, "for fetchinge the stones from Horsham, xxij^s." There are also many disbursements for nails, and for new dressing the stones of the south wall. John Tregles was employed for 24 days in splashing the interior with whitewash, which, from the time he took about it, he must have "laid on pretty thick."

The bells, as we have seen, were a constant occasion of expense, which is not remarkable considering the wear and tear they had. Mr. Tyssen gives us 1603 as the date of the second, and we find in these accounts for that year the following memoranda relating to 'her.'

"Paid to Richard Vereull of finches for carringe our bell to Lewes, and for brynginge her home	-	-	ix ^s .
"Paid to the bellfounder for castynge the bell and for more mettell that went to her	-	-	iiij ^{li} . xiiij ^s . 8 ^d .
<hr/>			
"Payd to George Bryan for a newe comunyon table	-	-	iiij ^s . vi ^d .
"Payd for a carpett clothe for the comunyon table	-	-	xxvj ^s .
"Payd for a comunyon pott (flagon)	-	-	vij. vj ^d .
The carriage of the last from London cost	-	-	ij ^d .

1606. "Paid for carryinge in of the monye for the churches in Comberland	-	-	ij ^s . iiij ^d ."
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¹⁰ See Rev. G. A. Clarkson's paper on Amberley, vol. xvii, p. 232.

On coming to this entry I was somewhat puzzled. I was of course aware that 'briefs' for particular churches, fires, Moorish captives, &c., were common at this period; but "*the Churches of Comberland*" struck me as unusual. I therefore wrote to *Notes and Queries* for information, and the result has been some very courteous replies. That which was most pertinent and explanatory was from A. C. Veley, Esq., of Braintree, who, in his official capacity as Registrar to the Archdeaconry of Essex, had happened to find among the leaves of an old visitation-book a copy of the original black-letter brief, which he most kindly lent me for my present purpose. As this document possesses a more than county interest—as it illustrates the social and political condition of "the Borders" in the olden time—as it is *pro tanto* a contribution to English history—I feel justified in re-printing this rare, though probably not unique, copy of a very curious document.



A Copie of the Kings Maiesties Letters

sent to the Lord Arch-bishop of *Canterburie*, for a Collection towards the reedifying of the Parish Church and Chappels of *Arthuret in the Countie of Cumberland*.

Most Reuerend **Father in God**, our right trustie and right welbeloued Counsellor, we greet you well. Whereas we at our first comming into this our Kingdome, being giuen to vnderstand, that our Subiects dwelling vpon Eske in the Parish of Arthuret in our Countie of Cumberland, had many yeers liued after a disordred and carelesse manner without any publique exercise of Religion: and being (out of our Princely zeale for the good of all our subiects) desirous to redresse so great an enormitie, did then appoint a Preacher of good sufficiencie for that charge, by whome as also by other persons of good note and credite, we haue been since informed, that

whereas the sayd Parish (being of verie large extent) had in ancient times one principall Church, and foure Chappels belonging vnto it: all of them are at this day (thorough the former troubles in the late borders) so wholly decayed, as that there is not any part of them left standing, wherein the people may assemble themselues for the seruice of God, and the hearing of his word: And for that also (the Countrey being verie poore, and as yet so farre out of order, as that no meanes can be there expected for the reedifying of the sayd Church and Chappels) humble petition hath been made vnto us, to graunt our license for a generall Collection through-out this Realme, whereby releefe may be yeilded towards this so good and charitable a worke, by the beneuolence of such, whose hearts God shall please (vpon information of the premisses) to mooue therevnto. We therefore (not doubting but that our well affected subiects euerie where, being made acquainted with this their godly and religious endeauour towards so good a worke, and likewise with our desire to haue the same effected, will readily incline to contribute vnto the same) haue thought good to signifie thus much vnto you, and to require you to direct your Letters in our name to the seuerall Bishops of your Prouince, giuing them to vnderstand that our pleasure is, they shall giue order to all Parsons, Vicars, Curates, and other Incumbents of the Churches in their Diocesses, to commend this cause vnto the charitable deuotion of their Parishioners, openly in the pulpit vpon some one Sunday in euerie Quarter (during the time by vs herein limited) when there shall be present some good assembly of the people: and to declare vnto them that it shall be much to our liking, and a good testimonie of their religious zeale and pietie, that they shew themselues readie to set forward so good an action, vsing there-withall such exhortations as they shall thinke fittest to stirre and excite the peoples charitie in that behalfe. And for the receipts of such money as shall be contributed, we leaue the ordering thereof vnto your discretion, so as the money collected be quarterly sent vnto you to be safely conueyed (by your direction) vnto our louing Subiects the Bishop of Carlille, Sir Christopher Parkins, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Sir Iohn Dalston, and Sir Edward Musgraue, Knights, inhabiting neere vnto the sayd Parish, or

to some one of them, the same to be by them employed (according to their discretion) towards the reedifying of the said Church and Chappels: the care and trust whereof, we doe hereby require you to commend verie hartely vnto them in our name. And further, we will that the sayd Collection shall begin within one moneth after the date of these Letters and continue for the space of One whole yeere. And these our Letters shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalfe. Giuen vnder our Signet at our Manor of Greenwich the xiiij day of June, in the Fourth yeere of our Raigne of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the Nine and Thirtieth.

Directions sent from the sayd Lord Arch-bishop, and the Lord Bishop of London in their Letters for the better performance of this service.

1 **T**Hat euerie Parson, Vicar, Preacher, and Curate residing in euerie Parish, doe presently upon the next Sunday after receipt of the sayd Copie, publish the same at morning prayer, making such publike exhortations to the Parishioners for their charitable deuotion towards this good worke, as by his Maiesties sayd Letters is required: And further to vse the like exhortation once euerie Quarter within the time limited by his Maiesties sayd Letters, viz, Before the xiii day of July, 1607.

2 That the Church-wardens, and Side-men within euerie seuerall Parish, doe carefully and diligently attend the Collection upon euery such Sunday at publike prayer as the same exhortation shall be given, (which is to be done when greatest assemblies shall be in the Church.) And

3 That they do after their Collection quarterly made as aboue, bring vnto the Register, a Note in writing vnder the hands of the Minister, Church-wardens, and Side-men, of the Collection made within the Parish, together with the money gathered before the end of euery Quarter, so as the said money so collected (without any deduction out of the same) and the particular Bills of euerie Parish subsigned as aforesaid, may be sent vnto the sayd Lord Bishop, and Lord Arch-bishop within one moneth after the receipt thereof.

The 4 quarterly Collections and Notes thereof as aforesayd, are to be returned, &c."

The accounts are much less regular from 1610¹¹ to 1657. After the latter date the entries are less numerous and generally less interesting. Under 1659 we have an inventory of the articles belonging to the church, including "the Two Books of Martyrs, two flaggons, one Cup and Cover, and a table cloth of Diaper." The two books of Martyrs were the celebrated tomes of John Foxe, which were at this period commonly chained to a lectern in churches for the perusal of the parishioners. In 1660 "three bookes of Martyrs" are accounted for. In 1661 there occur no less than eleven collections, probably by briefs, for the following objects:—

" For the distressed inhabitants of Ilminster in Sumersett"	15 ^s . 1½ ^d
" For the distressed inhabitants of Soulbery in Suffolke"	17 ^s . 6 ^d
" For the distressed inhabitants of Bartholomew exchange"	
(London) - - - - -	10 ^s . 3 ^d
" For the promoting of the trade of ffishing"	11 ^s . 9 ^d
" For the reliefe of the distressed Catheren Dawkes of Dover, widdow"	5 ^s . 5 ^d
" For the reliefe of the inhabitants of ffaukinham in Norffolk"	9 ^s . 6½ ^d
" For the inhabitants of West Dunstan, London,"	8 ^s . 8 ^d
" For the reliefe of Henry Dawkins in little Molton in Norfolke"	2 ^s . 9 ^d
" For the inhabitants of Bridgenorth in the county of Sollop"	5 ^s . 9 ^d
" For the inhabitants of East Chagborn, Barks"	4 ^s . 5 ^d
" For the repayreng of the church of Ponfract in Yorke."	4 ^s . 1 ^d

In the same year are the following receipts:—

" Of Mis(tress) Board for the breache of the ground of two graves, one for her husband, and one for her daughter Margaret	0 13 ^s . 4 ^d
" Of John ffayrehall for being druncke	0 5 ^s . 0

Among several briefs in 1662 is one which realized 5s. 5d. "for the parish of Taring in Sussex."

CHURCH MARKS.—When, in Saxon and subsequent times, timber was the most available material for building, our an-

¹¹ Sometimes, however, there are entries made at random in the book between earlier and later dates. In 1611, the overseers' accounts were passed

"at Uckfeild, before Sr John Sherly Knight, and Thomas Pelham, and Nicholas Jorden, Esquires."

cestors constructed their churches and houses with wood; and their parks and churchyards were surrounded with *pales*. The last-named enclosures are now commonly fenced with walls of masonry; but a practice has long been retained in the Weald of Sussex of enclosing the cemetery with wooden rails, each landed parishioner supplying a certain length of rail, according to the proportionate value of his property. These rails are marked with the initials of the owner, or with the name of the farm for which he is liable; and hence the fence itself is known as the "church-marks."¹² Here at Lindfield we have a particular account of the liability of each property in 1636, and as the list furnishes us with the names of the lands and landowners at that date, at the risk of being thought tedious, I will copy at length the entry as it appears in this MS.

"June, Anno Dni., 1636. A Register of Church Markes.

"The heires of John Marten for the stompes next to the		
Church gate, and Mrs. Lucas marke	.	3 foote $\frac{1}{2}$
Will'. Newton, Gent., for Gravelygh	.	6 "
Will'. Newton, for Wards land and Rowland	.	10 "
Thomas Newnam, for Baldings als. Wickham	.	12 "
Richard ffayrehall, for Suntt	.	13 "
Richard ffayrehall, of Suntt, for Cobs ten't.	.	11 "
John ffayrehall, for Coks	.	8 "
The same John, for finches	.	7 "
Alexander Bridges for Oate Hale	.	8 "
William Newton gent., for Huds, <i>Mr. Isaac Allen</i> ¹³	.	7 "
Richard Moore, for the upper huckland	.	6 "
frances Hamlen, ¹⁴ for the lower hookland	.	9 "
William Boord & Jo. Vynall, for Plumerden	.	12 "
Harbert Boord, gent., for Backshells ¹⁵	.	19 "

¹² See Parochial Hist. of Chiddingly, S.A.C., vol. xiv., p. 238. The practice is still in force in many parishes. The best instance with which I am acquainted is at Cowfold, where the "marks" are so deeply incised that there is little danger of mistake as to the liability and performance. One feels almost sorry that this mode of enclosing the Sanctuary is gradually giving way to more permanent fences from the general church funds. For the antiquity of the principle of fencing sacred places, by individuals and families, see Nehemiah, chap. iii., "The names and order of them that builded the Wall."

¹³ The names printed in italics are in a later hand, and denote subsequent proprietors.

¹⁴ The Hamlens were afterwards of Sunt, an old mansion, frequently referred to in these documents. Another Francis Hamlyn (of Sunt), was high-sheriff, 12th Queen Anne. The co-heiresses of John Hamlyn, who died in 1774, married John Borrer, of Henfield, and John Dennett, of Woodmancote.

¹⁵ Backshell's, supposed to be a corruption of Boxhulle's, from a branch of the ancient family of that name at Salehurst, is now the estate and residence of W. D. Jollands, Esq.

The heires of Richard Pankhurst, for Awbrook, <i>Mr. Woodgate</i> , Henry ———	. . . . .	11	foote.
Mr. Chaloner, Will Sayers, Ric' Parke, and Will. Jenner for Sayers	. . . . .	6	"
Ric' ffayrehall and John Strevin, for taylors	. . . . .	4	"
Will. Barlane for Warrens, ffancis West, jun ^r.	. . . . .	4	" $\frac{1}{2}$
Thomas Coomber	. . . . .	6	"
Edward Balcomb, for the beadle land	. . . . .	4	"
George Brett, gent., for Hendfeild	. . . . .	12	"
Thomas Chaloner, Esq., for kings	. . . . .	4	"
Tho. Chaloner, Esq., for king's, Cleavers' and Grovers	. . . . .	8	"
Tho. Fayerhall, for santhill, <i>ffancis Hamlyn</i>	. . . . .	9	"
Thomas Chaloner, Esq., for buxells	. . . . .	7	"
The same Tho. Chaloner, for buxells, late Snellings	. . . . .	8	"
Richard Vynall, for Racklifs	. . . . .	6	"
Tho. Chaloner, for Snellings	. . . . .	5	"
The same Thomas Chaloner, for Jenners	. . . . .	6	"
The same Thomas Chaloner, for the myll, late Wilebores	. . . . .	5	"
Richard Colman, for Pelling-bridge, where the oake was	. . . . .	5	"
Richard Uden, for lands late Paynes, above the oake	. . . . .	5	"
Nicholas Newton, gent., for E. Pmascall's (East Mascalls), and Munts	. . . . .	22	"
Tho. Coomber, for Sackhams	. . . . .	4	"
John Neale, for Cripses	. . . . .	6	"
Will. Sayers, Jo. or Thomas	. . . . .	3	"
Richard Screevin, for Gravelygh	. . . . .	3	"
Stephen Marten, of the bridge	. . . . .	5	"
Tho. Chaloner, Esq., and Nycholas Newton, gent., for Mayes land, late Snellings	. . . . .	9	"
Nycholas Newton, gent., for Palmer's ten'	. . . . .	9	"
Richard Cripps, for Plumerden	. . . . .	11	"
Tho. Chaloner, Esq., for Cokehayes, late Henleys	. . . . .	12	"
The same Tho. Chaloner, for Kenwards, y ^e mark y ^t is down	. . . . .	7	" $\frac{1}{2}$
John ffayerhall, for beades, ¹⁶ <i>George Lucas</i> , y ^e second mark against y ^e woodhouse, down	. . . . .	4	" $\frac{1}{2}$
Hen. Panckhurst, for badshurst	. . . . .	3	" $\frac{1}{2}$
The same Hen., for Denny's Bartleys	. . . . .	12	" $\frac{1}{2}$
The same, for land, late John Atrees	. . . . .	4	" $\frac{1}{2}$
The same Hen., for land late Colman's butter box	. . . . .	4	"
The heires of John Marten, for Chappell land	. . . . .	6	" $\frac{1}{2}$
Tho. Baidger for Cares, w: n: (<i>sic.</i>)	. . . . .	4	" $\frac{1}{2}$
The heires of Tho. Pelling, of Pellingbridg ¹⁷ (2 marks)	. . . . .	23	" $\frac{1}{2}$
Henry Panckhurst for Chappell land	. . . . .	7	" $\frac{1}{2}$
The same Hen., for Nash land	. . . . .	7	" $\frac{1}{2}$

¹⁶ Bedles, or Bedales, late Stephen Lowdell, Esq.

¹⁷ Here we have the origin of the name of the bridge over the Ouse, still called Pelling-bridge.

John Orgle, for the Vale land	.	.	.	8	foote.
Richard Pegden, for Noven	.	.	.	8	"
Will Harding, for land late Martens, a lye (<i>sic</i>)	.	.	.	8	"
Stephen Pegden, for Graylings	.	.	.	8	"
Hen. Panckhurst, for Pegden, late Hen. Pellings	.	.	.	9	"
The heirs of Tho. Pelling, of bridge, for Sanders	.	.	.	14	"
Tho. Pickham, for Hammings	.	.	.	11	"
Hen. Panckhurst, for Hainings	.	.	.	8	"
John (<i>Richard</i>) Awcok, now <i>Widow Wade</i>	.	.	.	7	"
Hen. Panckhurst, for Staple land	.	.	.	7	"
The mark next that was made, Anno Dni. 1590, by Richard Pegden, of Noven, Tho. Newnam, of Kipping Crofte, and Will Harding, for Gorrings	.	.	.	6	"
Thomas Huggat, for Hen. Pellings land	.	.	.	3	"
Next to that the P'ish, where the Oake was	.	.	.	4	" $\frac{1}{2}$
Richard Barham, for Beadles Hill land	.	.	.	10	"
The same Richard, for Gibbs	.	.	.	5	"
George Brett, gent., for Costards	.	.	.	5	"
Tho. Chaloner, Esq., for Lewgers, and is the lands on the <i>Left hand of the Highway leading from Lindfield town to Midland bridge</i>	.	.	.	9	"
The P'ish, for where the Ash stood	.	.	.	2	"
Tho. Chaloner, Esq., for Colyers	.	.	.	30	"

In these documents the changes in the orthography of surnames are very observable, particularly in the case of Panckhurst, which in the lifetime of a single parishioner settles down into Pentecost. Fairehalle also became, through the intermediate Ferroll, our present well-known Verrall. In proof of this, "John Fayrehall of Bedles," 1622, is written, ten years later, 'John Verall, of Beadles.' In the compilation of the "Patronymica Britannica," after much guesswork, I deduced this almost exclusively Sussex name from another source, and I am glad of this opportunity of self-correction. The fine old Saxon name Garston (*gaerstun*, an enclosure of grass, a meadow), has become in neighbouring parishes, as well as in this, Gasson.

Paper in old times was dear, and, as in numerous other instances that I have met with, the same book was used for records of different kinds. In our folio, wading through many consecutive years, we come upon entries much earlier or later than the preceding ones. Hence the anachronistic sequence of these extracts.

“ May the third, One thousand six hundred and sixty and seaven, then the three books of marters, and another of Jewell and Hardinge,¹⁸ two flaggons of pewter, one silver cupp with a cover, one table cloath of diaper, one surplasse, one greene table cloath, one herse cloath (pall) were delivered to Dionesse Bartlott and Stephen Alcock, churchwardens for the yeare 1667.

RO. NEVE, MINISTER.

At fol. 52 we suddenly meet with “ The Register of Christninges, Weddings, and burialls, and first the christnings the yere of o^r Lorde, 1583.” The entries extend over that and the following year. The dorso of fol. 53 contains the marriages in the years 1583-4-5—in all fourteen. In 1590 we have the following marriage:—

“ Thomas a frenchman and Parsons widdowe married the xxvth of October.”¹⁹

This Register comes to an abrupt termination in 1598, and is followed at fol. 68 by a document of 1603, entitled, “ A rehersall or memoriall to whome the Seatts in the Southe yle in the Church of Lyndfelde belonge unto, accordinge as they are there placed, and of right to them belonge,” and so on, throughout the building, shewing how pertinaciously the Lindfieldites adhered to the system of pews. Similar entries of pew-rights occur in later folios.

At fol. 76 the churchwardens render account for “ two books, the one for Ability and the other for Landscott.” This is curious, as showing that so lately as 1671 the ancient Landscot existed side by side with an assessment or ‘ Ability’ rate. We have no means of knowing whether both were payable from the same lands. In 1675 the churchwardens credit the parish with £138 9s. 10d. “ upon three bookes and for Lynen Cloath sold.” The latter portion of this item may be thus explained. At the date mentioned, and very much later, flax was cultivated in every parish, as we see it in Normandy at the present day, in small plots. Every housewife, gentle and simple, had her spinning-wheel, and nearly every village had a weaver, so that each rustic’s habiliments were as homespun as his manners. If, then, a poor woman capable of work became chargeable to the parish

¹⁸ Probably the works of the Protestant Bishop Jewell, and those of the once staunch Protestant, Thomas Hard-
yng, who afterwards became Jewell’s

opponent in defence of the Roman Church. See Chalmers, vol. xvii., and vol. xix.

¹⁹ See Suss. Arch. Coll., iv., p. 247.

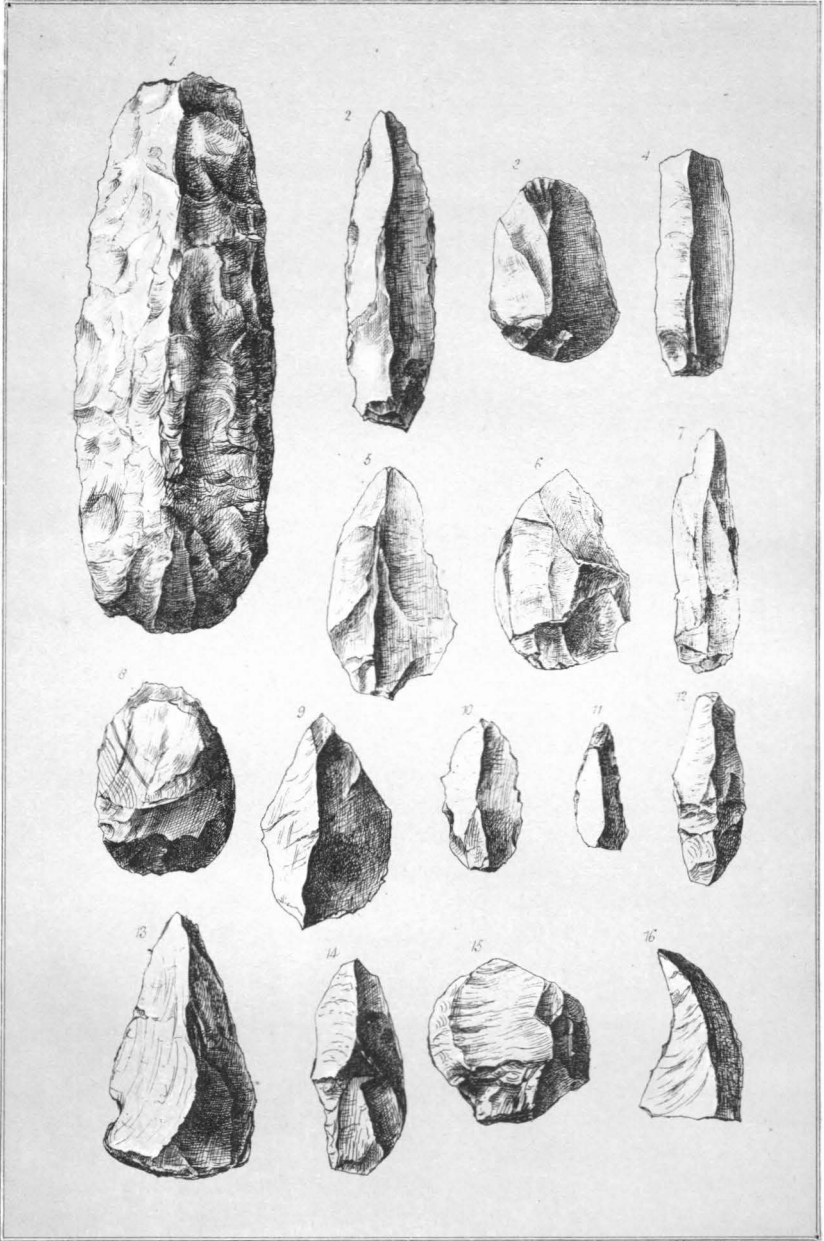
the overseers or churchwardens delivered to her a quantity of 'tow' and 'tire' to be spun as an equivalent for her relief or weekly dole. The thread thus produced was sent to the local weaver and to the neighbouring fulling-mill, and the cloth was sold by the overseers, who placed the proceeds to the account of the parish.

This is shewn by the following extracts from a very curious, and possibly unique MS., in which are entered all the parochial accounts of Cowden, from the year 1598 (39 Eliz.) to 1714 (12 Anne), a period of one hundred and sixteen years, communicated by the Rev. Edw. Turner.

Bought in London at ij sev'ral tymes iij ^{xx} pounds of flaxe at vj ^d . the pound	-	-	-	-	xxx ^s .
Item laid out for spyneyng thereof	-	-	-	-	xxx ^s .
Item laid out for weaveing, whytenyng, and washing thereof	-	-	-	-	xxvj ^s . ix ^d .
Item there was made thereof lxxiiij ells of ell broad canvas; which was sould out by us (the Churchwardens and Overseers of the parish) for xiiij ^d . the ell, which did amount to	-	-	-	-	iiij [£] vj iii ^j a.

And this mode of employing the poor requiring parochial relief was continued at Cowden until about the year 1615. It is proposed to give some further extracts from this interesting account-book in a future volume.

These records contain numerous entries of the names of the principal inhabitants, the ministers, churchwardens, overseers, and 'surveighours.' The most prominent are those of Chaloner, Board, Newton, Edsaw, Brett, Blount, Michell, Fayrehall (Verrall), Holman, Vynall, Comber, Scrase, Peckden (Pagden), Scriven, Pelling, Attree, Balcombe, Lucas, Hamlyn, and Cripps. To these may be added that of Sayers: more than one of this name was christened Thomas, and as the late redoubtable Tom Sayers was a native of an adjacent parish, he was probably of Lindfield extraction. One of the branches of the family is described as "of the mill."



M.S.V. Hanbury lith.

WORKED FLINTS FOUND NEAR HASTINGS.

NOTES ON WORKED FLINTS FOUND IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF HASTINGS.

By DR. T. WILLIAM WAKE SMART, M.R.C.P., &c.

FOR some years past, in rambling over the high land in the neighbourhood of Hastings, and more particularly at Ore, my observation has often been attracted by the occurrence of flakes, and pieces of flint, of such form and character, as to impress me confidently with the idea that they were the product of human design, and although of extremely rude manipulation, and in some measure of doubtful purpose, that they were, nevertheless, the indubitable evidence of a very primitive race having existed here in a state of savage nature. My suspicions became more and more confirmed, until at length, the accidental discovery of a fine genuine flint celt, dispelled all reasonable remains of doubt from my mind. This occurred not long after it had been Mr. Ross's good fortune to find a flint instrument of similar character, at a spot near "The Old Roar." At some time previous to this, however (in October, 1864), my attention had been directed to a letter in the "Times," from Mr. Hewitt Davis, respecting his discovery of "flint flakes or celts," on Possingworth Manor, six miles from Uckfield; and from a private communication from that gentleman, which was accompanied by several sketches of his specimens, I was enabled still further to verify the conclusions I had formed; for the type of his flints appeared to be identical with that of some of my own. It is important to bear in mind, that

flint is not a component of the strata of this district; here is no drift gravel superficially dispersed, as in some other parts of the county where the chalk abounds; but here, as in the Weald generally, the soil consists of an argillaceous loam, with an admixture of small indurated masses of ferruginous clay and ironstone, nodules and pebbles of flint being comparatively rare, and adventitious to the soil. I have certainly walked over several acres of land without seeing a bit of flint; and, on the other hand, I have picked up many of my specimens in places where I should have least expected to find them, namely, where the surface was strewn with fragments of ironstone. The occurrence of worked pieces of flint in such situations, strongly corroborated the opinion I had formed of the origin to which they may be attributed. I have found them all on the surface, seemingly turned up by the ploughshare or spade; the celt I found lying on a piece of ground that had been recently denuded of its covering of turf, preparatory to quarrying operations, where doubtless it had lain for ages in undisturbed repose, at the depth of a few inches only beneath the greensward. An additional proof of the correctness of my views was afforded me by finding, in a particular spot from which I had collected several specimens of the flints, a few fragments of a very coarse kind of pottery, which, judging from experience, I consider to be of the rudest kind of Ancient British fictile ware. It is thick, coarse in texture, being interspersed with small granules of calcined flint, or very fine gravel, and to all appearance, sun-baked. These fragments were probably the *débris* of a culinary vessel, that could not have been deeply deposited, and had been demolished by the spade.

The flint implements are of various types; some are oval and pointed, as fig. 5, 6, 9; oval and obtusely edged, as fig. 3; oval or roundish, and chipped round the sides, but not worked to an edge, as fig. 8, 15; elongated and pointed, as fig. 2, 7, 14; fig. 4, 12, have lost their points; with a thin semi-lunar edge, as fig. 16; small, elliptical, and pointed, as fig. 10, 11; conical, as fig. 13. These various forms may have been designed for the purposes of striking, piercing, cutting, scraping, and so forth.

As javelin or arrow-heads, fig. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12; axes, fig. 1, 13; knives, fig. 14, 16; scraper, fig. 3. The use to be assigned to fig. 8, 15, is not so obvious, and I am inclined to think they may have served a superstitious use as amulets; fig. 8 is a very pretty specimen, having several linear markings on part of the surface. The generality of them are smooth on the underside, by which they were attached to the core, and more or less angularly chipped on the upper side. It is not usual to find perfect specimens of any of the types; indeed, the most of them seem to have been thrown aside from some failure in their fabrication, rendering them unfitted for the use intended. Such was not the case, however, with fig. 1 and 2; the former being a fine and perfect example of the chipped celt, which presents, as my friend Dr. Hunt has remarked, a connecting link, as it were, between the typical instruments of the Drift, and the polished flint celts of the Bronze period. The latter is an equally good example of the rudely chipped javelin-head.

It need not be a matter of surprise that these ancient relics should be found dispersed in such profusion over parts of the ancient forest of Andred; the wonder is, that they had not attracted an earlier and more general notice. In that low stage of social developement, when the use of metals was unknown, the ever-present necessities of existence would instinctively impel the barbarian to the use of the commonest materials that might lie in his path, and the qualities which flint possesses, would commend it at once to his intelligence. Fortunate, in the acquisition of such a material, we may imagine his daily and constant occupation to have consisted in fashioning his fragile implements, whose very fragility, indeed, would impose on him a further necessity for this continual employment. Unquestionably, the primitive races arrived at a very high degree of skill in the manufacture of their flint weapons; but specimens of a finished kind are not often picked up from the surface of the land; they are found deposited with the dead, in the cairn or tumulus, as the most highly prized objects of the chieftain's worldly goods. The weapons in common use were probably of a ruder description than such as distinguished the arms of the Chief. There was, however, a notable advance in the art of this manu-

facture, as of every other, and the flint implements and weapons of the bronze age, have a polish, a finish, and a type that do not appertain to the pre-historic ages of earlier date. This comparative superiority may be perhaps ascribed to the introduction of metallic tools; a knowledge as yet unattained at the period with which my observations are more immediately concerned. I have in my collection, one or two pieces of hard flint which bear the appearance of having been used as tools in flaking and chipping into the required form those pieces of flint which were selected for use.

Now, what of the primitive race which, at some remote and undefined distance in the vista of past ages, roamed over these Sussex hills, fashioning the flints, and leaving these scanty vestiges of an existence anterior to the dawn of modern civilization? The answer is not so easy as at first sight it might seem to be. They were ancient Britons; true,—but that gives only a vague and indefinite idea of the ethnic relationship of the race to the great continental stock. They were Kelts; probably so,—but we have no data whereby to identify them with the people thus denominated who inhabited Britain at the time of Cæsar's invasion, and who have left a class of imperishable monuments (so far as time is concerned) in the circular tumuli which are seen far and wide beading the outline of our hills, and studding the face of our uncultivated land. In the chalk districts of Sussex, as elsewhere, these memorials are frequent enough; but here in the Weald they are not, at all events, obvious features in the landscape. Either they have been obliterated by the progress of agriculture, or the custom of tumular interment, so generally prevalent, was not practised to the same extent here as elsewhere by the aboriginal tribes. The latter I do not hold to be the more tenable opinion; and I could point out three or four mounds in the Hastings district which an experienced eye would probably recognize as barrows; and it would be extremely desirable to set the question at rest by a searching investigation of their structure and contents. This is the only means we have of throwing any light, faint as that light may be, on the natural affinities of the primitive race to which the workmanship of these flint implements may be fairly assigned. Some years since Mr. Ross made the discovery of

a large number of ancient skeletons, deposited in a very remarkable manner on the edge of the East Cliff, at Hastings. Each skeleton lay on a bed of charcoal, with the skull resting on a hollow flint boulder, or oyster shell. No weapon or implement was found deposited with them. A rudely-chipped barbed arrowhead of flint was picked up near the spot. There were some iron rivets found with the skeletons. These interments are doubtless of a very peculiar character, and of ancient date; but I should not connect them with the primitive tribes, whose sepulchral customs, so far as we know, had nothing in common with this mode of sepulture. Moreover, the occurrence of iron indicates a period of advanced social progress, incompatible with the use of such barbarous inventions.

REFERENCES TO PLATE.

- No. 1 Grey Flint, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches broad, narrowing to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
- 2 Grey ditto
- 3 Black ditto
- 4 Black ditto
- 5 Grey ditto, thin flake.
- 6 Grey ditto, shows the "bulb of percussion."
- 7 Grey ditto
- 8 Black ditto, shows the "bulb of percussion" on the smaller end. $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick, shows a fossil mark on one side. Amulet?
- 9, 10, 11, 12, Grey ditto, (No. 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick.)
- 13 Grey Mottled Flint, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick in middle; struck from a pebble.
- 14 Grey Mottled Flint
- 15 Grey Mottled ditto, $\frac{9}{16}$ inch thick in thickest part, chipped round three fourths of circumference. Intended for disc amulet?
- 16 Dark Grey ditto, probably intended for a knife; flake from a pebble.

Reduced to half dimensions.

A few notes suggested by the above paper by my friend, Dr. Smart, in the excellent account and equally excellent sketches of the fractured flints found by him, may be admissible here. Let me observe *in limine* that although I possess a very rudimentary knowledge only of the grand science of geology, I have for many years been an observer of the fractured or "chipped" flints, which now form so great a

quæstio vexata among archæologists. On the appearance of the elaborate work of M. Boucher de Perthes on this subject, I felt that in spite of that learned gentleman's statements and opinions, the flakes and so-called "implements" were, *for the most part*, the results of natural causes, and not of human agency.

It is the opinion—arrived at, as I think, on just grounds—of several of my ablest colleagues in this society, that it is not desirable to make our "Collections" the arena of a discussion on the subject, which is of far more than local interest and importance. In fact, a whole volume might be occupied with useless controversy, to the exclusion of valuable and pertinent matter. Without, therefore, entering into any lengthened argument, I shall content myself with the statement of a few facts,—the result of my own observations,—which have relation to Sussex alone.

In 1845—a year remarkable for antiquities of another nature, which gave birth to the Sussex Archæological Society, namely, the finding of the bones of Gundrada and De Warenne, at Southover—my attention was drawn to a "ballast-hole," or bed of *drift*, near the site of the present railway station, at Lewes. There was brought to light a tusk of an animal of the elephant species, more than eleven feet in length, which was surrounded and overlaid by *tons* of fractured flints, more or less like those figured by Dr. Smart. Of course Dr. Smart's fig. 1 is the work of some man's hands; of the rest I should be either sceptical or an utter unbeliever; and here are my reasons:—

For more than thirty-five years I have lived in a chalk district; and, in thousands of walks upon our beautiful South Downs, I have been a tolerably close observer of observable matters. I have constantly noticed the fantastic forms in which entire and "patinated" flints occur on the bare soil. About *them* there is no sort of doubt, for if they resemble the horn or the tusk of an animal, it is perfectly clear that they are merely freaks or accidents of nature—*lusus nature*. And in crossing any piece of arable ground, the fractured flints to be met with are in forms innumerable. At first sight some of these look like handiwork; but by comparison with thousands of others, graduating from

the obvious design and work of man, to the naturally-fractured flint, every unprejudiced observer must see, not only in the graduation of form, but in the immense number—millions upon millions—that they are the result of natural causes.

For many years past, flint-diggers and other day labourers, around Lewes, have been in the habit of bringing me anything curious that they may have dug up, from a Celtic or Roman urn, down to a chipped or worked flint. Some of the latter have been genuine “Celts,” shewing not merely human design, but a vast amount of ingenuity and elaboration; but more frequently the “curoosity” as they call it, has been a flint broken into some apparently artificial form by mere accident, and having no more relationship to human agency than have the piled-up clouds over the finders’ heads to the animals which they resemble.

“Sometimes we see a cloud that’s dragonish;
A vapour sometimes like a bear or lion.”

We have all seen rocks and ‘castles in the air;’ and I am convinced that the very great majority of these fantastically-shaped flints have received their forms from accident, and not from design.

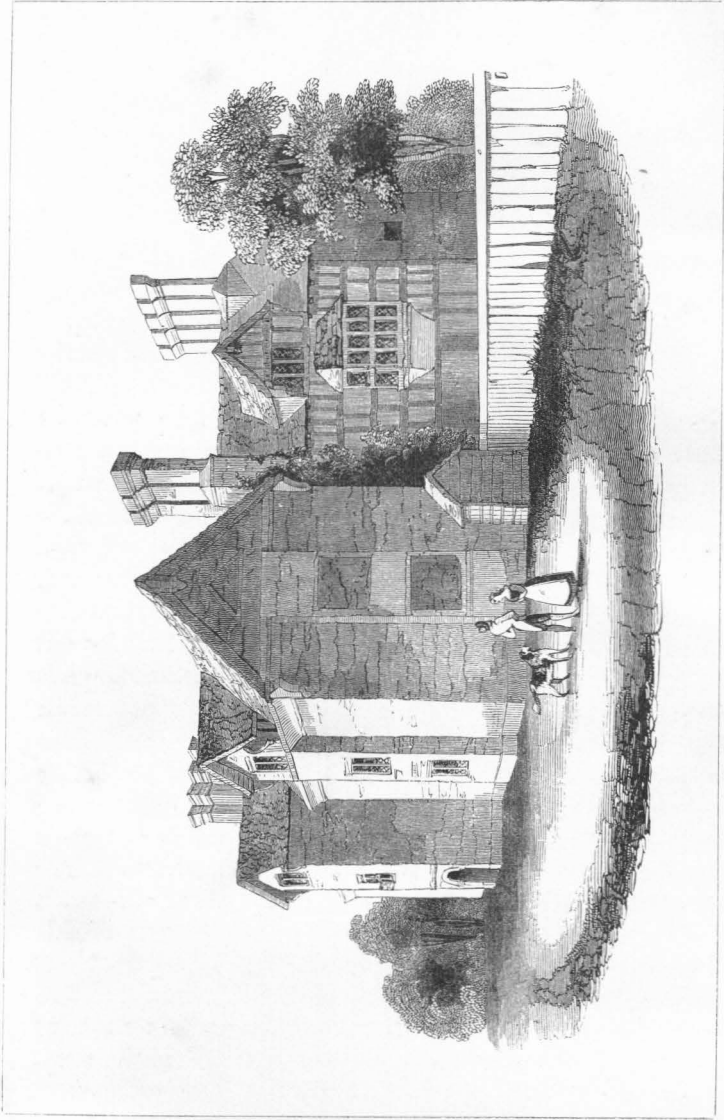
In proof of this, a few years since, a little boy (one of my own sons) who had seen me give a shilling to a worthy labourer for some curiously ‘chipped’ flints, said, “Why papa, I could get you ‘a lot’ as good as those, from the flint-heaps on the Brighton road;” and on my offering him a penny each for as many as he could bring me, he went out the next morning, and brought home *fourteen* specimens, most of which were quite as good as those which usually pass current as “flint implements.”

As to the “flint flakes, or celts,” found at Possingworth (see *ante*. p. 53) I am convinced that they were simply the splinters of chalk flints, which had been cracked in their passage through a lime-kiln,—as the land where they were found was well known to have been extensively manured with lime from the South Downs.

To all readers interested in “fractured flints” I would

recommend the perusal of a most able pamphlet on the subject, by Nicholas Whitley, Esq., one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, entitled "Flint Implements" (Longman, 1865), in which, by the employment of the *reductio ad absurdum*, on the geological and "antiquity of man" subject, he shews the fallacy of previous theories.

M. A. L.



OTE HALL, SUSSEX.

From a Drawing by Evelyn F. Shirley, Esq., M.A., M.P., F.S.A. 1841.

OTEHALL.

BY the REV. EDWARD TURNER, M.A.

IN continuation of my history of Sussex Manorial Residences now converted into farm houses, I have selected Ote, or, as it is now commonly written, Oathall, as the subject of the present paper; not only because it is a house of considerable interest in itself, but because it will enable me to bring under the notice of the Society another distinguished branch of the Shirley family, who were, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, largely connected with the county. Of Isfield Place, one of their residences, I gave an account in the preceding Volume. Otehall, which was another, was situated on the south side of the parish of Wivelsfield, near to that open tract of ground, which is generally known as Ditchling Common, over which it is approached. It is a massive building, resembling in its form the letter T; the front, which is to the north, being constructed of brick, and the part going off at right angles from it, of timber frame-work and plaster. It is of considerable size, and appears to be but little altered from what it was when it was first erected. The rooms of which it consists are large and well proportioned. Externally, its gable ends and lines of chimneys, united so as to form sets of four or five, as they are seen from the road, running north and south across this common, towering above the fine old trees by which it is still surrounded, have a strikingly picturesque effect. It is a fair specimen of the domestic style of architecture which prevailed in this country at the close of the reign of Elizabeth, and during the

reigns of James I. and the two Charleses, of which Sussex can boast of some good examples. Over the projecting entrance is the date 1600, with the initials T.G. Connecting these letters and this date with documents referring to the possessors of the property thereabouts at that period, we find that they are the initials of Thomas Godman, who owned the estate at that time, and by whom the house was doubtless built; or, at least, the front of it, the back, or timber-framed part, being of a more ancient date. He appears to have been connected with the family of Godman, resident at Hempstead, in Framfield; but in what way I have been unable to ascertain. The house is devoid of external and internal ornamentation; except that Horsfield, in his history of Sussex, mentions that in one of the windows of this house are the following arms in stained glass:—Sa: a Lion rampant, Ar. crowned Or. Gu: three Lions rampant, guardant, Or; beneath which is HENRICUS II. (?) Paly of six, Or and Az.; a canton Ermine; beneath which is Shirley of Sussex. Ermine three long bows, Gu. stringed Ar. But this heraldry is obviously erroneous.

That there was a residence here previous to the erection of the present house, indeed at a very early period, is shown by the possessors of the Manor at that time, taking the territorial designation of "de Otehall" from it. A family so called were living here as early as the 14th of Edward III. (1341); John de Otehall being mentioned in the Nona Return of that year, as one of the four Jurors examined at Lewes upon the value of the articles of agricultural produce in the parish of Ditchling, of which Wivelsfield was then a Chapel of Ease only, included in that return. Different members of this family appear to have been the Lords of this Manor, until the reign of Richard II.; in the second year of which (1379) Richard Kentish is stated to have been the proprietor; and in this family it seems to have continued until some time during the reign of Henry VI., when John Atteze is stated to have been the Lord. From this family it passed into the hands of John Michelbourne, of Westmeston; whose son Edward resided at Hammond's Place, St. John's Common, in Clayton. Of John Michelbourne it was purchased by Edward Godman, at whose death it went

to his only son John; and at his decease, to William Shirley, who had married his daughter and heiress Elizabeth.

This William Shirley was of the Preston Place branch of this illustrious family. Of the Shirleys of Wiston, Mr. M. A. Lower has given us a history in Volume V., p. 10, of our Archæological Collections. From this we learn that William Shirley, Esq., succeeded to Wiston at the death of his father, Sir Richard, in 1540; and that by his wife Mary, who was the daughter of Thomas Isley, Esq., of Sundridge, in Kent, he had two sons and one daughter. Of the two sons, Anthony, the younger, settled at Preston, near Brighton; an estate which he obtained through the interest of his mother, who, though she had married again, her second husband being Richard Elrington, Esq., by whom she had children, is said "to have remitted no care to her first progeny." He married Barbara, the daughter of Sir Thomas Walsingham, of Scanbury, co. Kent; and by her, had a large family. He died in 1624, and was buried in Preston Church.

The Rev. Charles Townsend, speaking in an article in the British Magazine, of Preston Church, and the tomb there erected to the memory of this Anthony Shirley, says:—"On the northern side of the chancel, within the altar rails, stands the tomb of one of the Shirley family, the possessor of this"—the Preston Place—"property, in the age of Elizabeth; and the more ancient possessors of other and more ample domains in another part of this county"—Wiston. "The tomb is that of the uncle of the Three Travellers, where, in the centre of six quarterfoils, are the shields of the family, and its alliances. The monument is simple and elegant in its construction; and it is impossible to see it, as it is placed in the church, without feeling it to be a symbol of gentility and noble bearing. The inscription on this tomb is as follows:—'Here lieth the body of Anthony Shirley, second sonne to William Shirley, Esq., of Wiston, who died the Seventh day of December, 1624.' And on a slab:—'Here lieth buried the body of Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Richard Shirley, Baronett, who departed this life the 23rd day of April, Anno Domini, 1684.' She died in her infancy, having been baptised the 22nd, and buried the 26th of April. On another tomb is as

follows:—‘Barbara, the wife of Anthony Shirley, daughter of Sir Thomas Walsingham, Knight, of Scanbury, in Kent, who died the 2nd January, 1623.’ On the wall, over the tomb of Anthony Shirley, were, until within a few years back, when they were defaced by whitewash, the effigies of a gentleman and lady, kneeling at a desk. Beneath them were seven boys and five girls, having their Christian names over them. These names show that the two figures at the desk were intended to represent Anthony Shirley and his wife, and their family of twelve children.” In this, however, Mr. Evelyn Philip Shirley, the learned historian of the Shirley family, considers Mr. Townsend to be mistaken. For speaking, in his *Stemmata Shirleiana*, of Preston and this ancient tomb, he says:—“Preston Church is a small, unpretending building, containing the curious altar-tomb of Edward Elrington, Esq., the youngest son of Sir John Elrington, of Hoggaston, Middlesex, Knight; whose son Richard, by Beatrix, the third daughter of Sir Rauff Shirley, of Wiston, bequeathed his freehold in Preston, to Marie his wife, whose first husband was William Shirley, Esq. It is to her that Sir Richard Shirley alludes, when he says that the Manor of Preston “came to Anthony Shirley”—her second son by her first husband, by the gift and procurement of his mother,—she being “unwilling to alienate it from the ancient and renowned family of Shirly.” She is mentioned in the will of Sir Rauff Shirley, of Wiston, as one of his daughters. “Item: I bequeathe to my daughters, Johanne, the wife of Sir William Dautrey, of Moor, in Petworth; Elizabeth, the wife of John Lee, Esq., of Lee, in Fittleworth; Beatrix Elrington; and Isabel, the wife of John Dawtrey, of Southampton, Esqre.; everye of them XXs., or the value thereof.” Mrs. Mary Elrington, the wife of Richard Elrington, Esq., was buried in the south chancel of Wiston Church, July 2nd 1596, (see Wiston Registers), where her two husbands had been previously interred. They all were deposited under the same altar-tomb, which is now destroyed. On it were their Arms, and an inscription to the memory of each. That to the second husband was—“Here lyeth Richard Elrington; who deceased the 9th of February, 1569.” Sir Richard

Shirley, the first husband, died "the 19th day of May, 1551, and in the 5th year of King Edw. VI."

The Altar Tomb, then, standing within the communion rails on the north side of the chancel of Preston Church, which Mr. Townsend attributes to Anthony Shirley, is that of Edward Elrington; and the old tomb, defaced by whitewash, in the wall above it, is that of Anthony Shirley; his children exactly corresponding with the number of boys and girls represented upon it. Anthony's elder brother William was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, at Rye, upon the occasion of her visit to that ancient Cinque-Port; and he is supposed to have built the present Wiston House.

For the purpose of rectifying Mr. Townsend's mistake, I have entered more fully into the history of the Preston branch of the Shirleys than was needful, to shew that the Otehall Shirleys were descended from them. In what way the two branches were connected, I shall now proceed to point out:—

Thomas Shirley, of Preston, the grandson of Anthony, the first possessor of that family, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Drew Stapley, of London; and by her had six sons and six daughters. Of the sons, Anthony, the eldest, also of Preston, was created a Baronet in 1654. He appears to have taken an active part in public affairs during the usurpation, and to have been by no means a loyal subject. His father's connection, by marriage with the Stapley family might have been the cause of this. In the Thurloe State papers, Volume iv., pp. 161 to 190, there are frequent allusions to him; and a letter is given from Major-General Goffe to Secretary Thurloe, and dated Lewes, November 7th, 1655; in which he says:—"I have putt in among the Commissioners for the execution of the Orders of his Highness, and the Councill, for the preservation of the Peace of the Commonwealth, Mr. Anthony Shirley, who I heer is a very honest man. If his relationship to Sir Richard Onslow"—he married his daughter Anne—"doe not hinder his acting, he may be useful. I intend to waight upon him to-morrow." And in another letter to the same Secretary, the general says:—"If the Commission of the Peace be yet unfinished, I desire that there may be added Mr. Anthony Shirley." His grand-

father's second wife was Grace, daughter of Anthony Stapley, of Framfield. The Baronetcy became extinct in 1705, by the death of Sir Anthony's grandson, Richard Shirley, unmarried.

William, the fourth son of Thomas Shirley, married the daughter of Oglander; and from him are descended the Shirleys of Otehall. William, their only son, was a merchant of the City of London, and became possessed of the Otehall estate, by marriage with the only daughter and heiress of John Godman, as I have already stated. This William Shirley died at Clapham in 1701. In his will, which is dated March 15th, 1699, and was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, July 16th, 1701, he mentions his wife Elizabeth; his father-in-law, John Godman; his sister Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Needman, Esq., who is elsewhere described as of the island of Jamaica; and his uncle Drew Shirley, who was the ancestor of the Shirleys, of Shirley's, in Chiddingly. His son William, who was born in 1694, succeeded to his mother's estate, in Sussex, and resided at Otehall. He received his academic education at Cambridge, and was designed for the bar; but his superior talents and address bringing him under the notice of Sir Robert Walpole during his administration, the Duke of Newcastle appointed him, in 1741, Captain and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Massachusetts's Bay, in New England; and it was under his direction and immediate inspection that the expedition to Cape Breton in 1745 was fitted out. In 1750 (January 19th) he was appointed one of His Majesty's Commissioners, at Paris, for settling the limits of Nova Scotia, and other controverted rights in America. In 1755, he obtained the rank of General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in North America; and in 1759 he was made a Lieutenant-General in His Majesty's army. It was during the time that Lieutenant-General Shirley had the principal command of the Land Forces there in that same year, and in the early part of the following year, that some of the misfortunes which afterwards ensued to His Majesty's service, but more particularly the loss of Fort Oswego, which he had built at the mouth of the Onondaga River, on Lake Ontario, were, at the

time, unjustly attributed to him and his mismanagement; and from which his conduct, on this occasion, was most triumphantly vindicated in a pamphlet, published in 1758, entitled "The conduct of Major-General Shirley, late General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, briefly stated." On the 16th of November, 1758, he received the appointment of Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands. While at Boston, General Shirley built a house for himself, with bricks imported from England, at a vast expense, which he afterwards covered, both within and without, with boards. The house, which still remains, is called Shirley House.

The General died at Boston, March 24th, his age at the time being 77 years;—and he was interred in the King's Chapel, adjoining that city. This Chapel was the first Protestant Episcopal place of worship built in America; and when it became necessary to build it, which was the case in 1749, he laid the foundation stone. At his death the following testimony of the respect in which he was held by the proprietors appears among its records, of the date of 1771:—"Whereas, the Honourable Lieutenant-General Shirley, formerly Governor of this province, lately deceased, did for several years attend public worship at King's Chapel, to which he was a warm friend, and a very generous benefactor; for his more honourable interment, and to testify their gratitude for his many services, the proprietors of the said chapel have this day voted, that John Erving Esq. have liberty to deposit the corpse of the said Lieutenant-General Shirley, or any other of his family or descendants dying in America, in the tomb numbered 18, under the chapel." The remains of his wife, who was Frances, the daughter of Francis Barker, Esq., of London, had been previously deposited in a vault under this chapel. She died in September 1746. A handsome tablet, surmounted by her bust, was placed by the General to her memory in this chapel. The inscription on this tablet commemorates also the death of their second daughter, Frances, who married William Bollan, Esq; and who died in 1741, upon the birth of their only daughter and heiress, Frances Shirley Bollan, who married Charles Western, Esq., of Rivenhall; in Essex; and was the mother of the first Lord Western.

Of their four sons, Thomas was the only one that survived his parents. He inherited Otehall. He was born in the Bahama Islands; and, after the completion of his education, entering the army, rose rapidly in the profession. In the year 1781 he was appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands, and Colonel of the 91st Foot; and in 1798 he was advanced to the rank of General of the Army,—having been created a Baronet on the 27th of June, 1786. He married June 4th, 1768, Anna Maria, the eldest daughter of Thomas Western, Esquire, also of Rivenhall. He was the son of the Thomas Western—by Mary, his wife—who was the sister and co-heiress of Sir Richard Shirley, the last of the Preston Baronets under the former patent. Sir Thomas died at Bath, February 11th, 1800, aged 74 years; and was interred in the Abbey-Church there. Of his two sons, both of whom were in the Navy, one only survived him, namely, Sir William Warden Shirley, Baronet, of Otehall, who died unmarried at Rivenhall, and was buried in the parish church. By his decease, without issue, the ancient Sussex family of the Shirleys, who had flourished at Wiston, Preston, Westgrinstead,¹ Chiddingly, and Wivelsfield, all in this county for twelve generations, became extinct in the male line; the female being still represented by the Right Hon Charles Callis Western, Baron Western, of Rivenhall, who is descended from both the elder and younger line of the Shirleys of Preston.

For the account which I have been able to give of the public services of the Shirleys of Otehall, I am very greatly indebted to “*Stemmata Shirleiana*”—an unpublished work of much interest and value, compiled and printed for private circulation only, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq.

Upon the Otehall estate coming into the possession of Thomas Shirley, the first Baronet of this branch of the family, and his acceptance of American appointments, he made over the whole estate to Mr. William Warden, of Butler’s Green, near Cuckfield, in trust, for the benefit of any family he might leave; from whom it passed to his

¹ The founder of the Westgrinstead branch of the Shirley family, was Thomas, the second son of Ralph Shirley, Esqre., of Wiston; who died in 1545. Their place of residence was called

“Marle.” His father bequeathed to him How Court (in Lancing), and all the lands and tenements, which he himself had purchased, in Wiston, Beding, Broadwater, and Worthing.

(Sir Thomas's) second son, who became the second Baronet ; and in this way I account for his possessing, in addition to Thomas, the christian name of Warden. For I could not discover from Mr. E. P. Shirley's elaborate account of the family that any relationship, or connexion by marriage, existed between the Wardens and Shirleys. By his executors, after his death, or perhaps by Sir Thomas himself, previously to his decease, the Otehall estate was sold to Mr. William Tanner, of Moorhouse in Wivelsfield, whose daughter, Miss Tanner, is the present possessor.

Many traditionary anecdotes of Governor Shirley, during his occupancy of Otehall, are still current in its neighbourhood. One of these is worthy of record; namely, that during the time the son of the first Shirley possessor of the estate resided there, he scarcely ever went from home without six horses to his carriage, which was rendered in some measure necessary by the bad state of the roads at that time, so that it was not without some difficulty that even these six, each as powerful as a brewer's dray-horse—for speed was then out of the question—were able to drag the cumbrous vehicle, in which he travelled through the mud, with the additional inconvenience of deep holes here and there, subjecting the traveller to the painful misery and danger of being jerked, first this way, and then that, as the carriage might happen to be swayed by a sudden plunge into them, to say nothing of the constant dread and apprehension of an overturn from this cause. Mr. Shirley was a man charitably disposed, and of great hospitality, on which account he was much respected by his neighbours, with whom he lived on the most friendly terms. And great was their regret when it became generally known that he was about to leave Otehall, to enter on the duties of the office to which he had been appointed, in America. And when the time arrived for his doing so, although he set off at midnight, they testified their regard for him, as well as their regret at his departure, by accompanying him in a body to the boundary of the parish, and there taking leave of him.

It is worthy of a passing remark, that Otehall was, for some years, the country residence of the celebrated Selina, Countess of Huntingdon. She fitted up the hall of the

mansion as a chapel, and her chaplain, the Rev. Wm. Romaine, of theological celebrity, sometimes preached there.

I may here remark that, though the Sussex Shirleys wrote their name differently—some of the family spelling the first syllable with an *i*, others with an *e*, and others again with *u*—I have disregarded this distinction, and written it invariably with an *i*. Mr. Lower thinks the *e* spelling to be the more ancient and proper method for the Sussex branch,—while to me it appears that the use of the *i* is the more legitimate and customary way.²

Some years ago, two labourers, engaged in grubbing up the stump of an old tree, in a hedge-row, on the Otehall estate, at no great distance from the house, discovered a gold coin of James I.; and, upon further search, two or three silver spoons, of antique shape, which had evidently been designedly concealed under it. The spoons were marked with the initial letters of John and Jane Godman, from whom the estate passed, by marriage, to the Shirleys. As this curious archæological discovery has been noticed by the Rev. Thomas Hutchinson, in his historical memoir of Ditchling, (see Vol. XVIII., p. 247), I need say no more upon it.

² "The name was generally thus spelt (with the *e*) by this branch of the family." *Stemmata Shirl.*, p. 179. [ED.]

FACT AND LEGEND CONCERNING HAROLD.

BY THE REV. F. H. ARNOLD, LL.B.

IN the long line of our sovereigns, Harold II. is the most intimately connected with Sussex. In the Bayeux Tapestry, the son of the patriotic Earl Godwine appears at its commencement on his paternal property in this county; and at its close he is represented as falling in defence of his crown and country on Sussex soil. Of Godwine's family, Sussex is truly said to have been both "the cradle and the grave." The octocentenary of one of the decisive battles of the world, celebrated at Hastings in 1066, and marked by the visit of the British Archæological Association to our county, directed attention anew, both to the scene of the great struggle, and to the career of one of the bravest and the last of the Saxon kings. The subject of the battle of Hastings, and its attendant circumstances, has been exhausted by Mr. Lower in the earlier volumes of these Collections. Of Harold himself, our desire for information is increased by the recollection that most of the statements which remain concerning him, are those of Norman writers,—whose obvious policy it was to malign his memory. Chroniclers of the succeeding century amplified or invented, to his discredit; and it is curious to note how their assertions were exaggerated by annalists of a later time.

The most trustworthy authorities for the period, as is well known, are the Saxon Chronicle and Florence of Worcester.

The "Vita Æduuardi Regis," a Harleian MS., published by the Record Commission in the Lives of the Confessor, ed. Mr. Luard, contains some interesting particulars. From internal evidence, it is plain that its author was not only a contemporary of Harold, but that he was well acquainted with him and his relatives. From William of Poitiers, William of Malmesbury, Wace, Eadmer, and Ordericus Vitalis, each with more or less of Norman bias, many details are to be gleaned.

A poet in the reign of Henry III. wrote thus, in words which he deemed suited to the royal ear:—

"Harold increased in pride and glory, nor kept he charter or oath, with his neighbours or with his people; to his governors he did villany and to his barons violence, law or justice of the land he valued not a cherry: against God he often sinned, man he believed no more than the wind, nor feared he sin or blame."

Such representations written two centuries after Harold's death are of course historically valueless; but they shew nevertheless the tone respecting the Saxon king, which long found favour with the descendants of the Conqueror.

The testimony of Florence of Worcester, a contemporary, or nearly so, is as follows:—

"Harold, the vice-king, son of Earl Godwine, whom the king before his death had chosen for his successor, was elected king by the leading men of all England and the same day was crowned with great ceremony by Aldred, Archbishop of York. As soon as he had taken the reins of Government he made it his business to revoke unjust laws, and establish good ones; to become protector of the churches and monasteries; to cherish and reverence the bishops, abbots, monks and clerks, and to shew himself kind, humble, and courteous to all good men, while to malefactors he used the utmost rigour. For he gave orders to his earls, ealdormen, vice-reeves, and all his officers, to arrest all thieves, robbers, and disturbers of the peace, and he laboured himself for the defence of the country by land and by sea."

Harold's reign lasted but nine months and nine days; and this may be the reason why his biography has been so little investigated. Brief and troubled,¹ however, as was the period, it can scarcely be doubted that he ruled wisely and well.

¹ The entry in the chronicle *ad ann.* is short but expressive:—"This year was Harold hallowed king; and he with little

quiet abode therein the while that he wielded the realm. Chron. Sax., ed. Petrie, Monum. Hist. Brit,

This often appears indirectly in the statements of his adversaries, as a foreign and dispassionate historian remarks: "Of Harold's capacity as a ruler, of the vigour with which he developed his talents, there is, even among his enemies, who have striven to impute to him much that is disparaging, only one, and that a favourable, opinion."² That he was beloved by the Saxons, as a leader and a king, is evident from the chronicles of his time; and to his skill as a general, although acknowledged by recent critics, it would seem that justice has scarcely yet been done.

The ensuing fragmentary observations are from notes, made at various times, on incidental circumstances connected with Harold.

1. *Parentage of Harold, and order of Godwine's sons.*

While the birthplace and natal year of some of our earlier sovereigns are determinable, with respect to Harold these points are in obscurity. As the son of Earl Godwine, it is noted that he resembled his father in eloquence and bravery. That his mother was Gytha, daughter of Thorgils Sprakalegg, and sister of Earl Ulf, scarcely admits of doubt.³ The author of the "Vita Æduardi" compares the children of Godwine with the four rivers of Paradise;⁴ but as he had at least six sons and two daughters, it is not easy to perceive the resemblance. Swegen, Harold, Tostig, Gyrth, Leofwine, Wulfnoth,—this was most probably the order of the brothers. Swegen, unpopular from his crimes, died abroad, in his father's lifetime⁵; Tostig, who had been expelled from his earldom for tyranny, fell at Stamford Bridge; Harold represented the Saxon interest, as his father had done⁶; Gyrth and Leofwine were slain fighting in his cause at the battle of Hastings, as

² Lappenberg. Hist. of England under the Anglo-Saxon kings, II. 374.

³ Domesday mentions "Gida mater Heraldii." The tangled evidence on this subject has been fully investigated by E. A. Freeman, Esq., in "Life and Death of Earl Godwine."—Arch. Journal, xi, 256.

⁴ Lives of the Confessor, p. 397.

⁵ In 1049 we find Swegen in Sussex, planning the atrocious murder of his cousin Beorn. Swegen's ships lay at Bosham. He went thence to Pevensey, and perfidiously allured him to Bosham, where he was placed on shipboard, bound

with thongs, and soon after put to death.—*Sax. Chron.* Flor. Wigorn.

⁶ When the Norman faction was expelled from England by Godwine and his sons in 1052, the enthusiasm and devotion of the mariners of the south coast must have been great. "There came all the boatmen from Hastings and everywhere there by the sea-coast and all the east-end, and Sussex and Surrey, and much else in addition thereto. Then all declared that they with him would live and die."—*Flor. Wigorn.*

they are represented on the Tapestry: "*Hic ceciderunt Lewine et Gyrth, fratres Haroldi.*" Wulfnoth long survived him. Detained as a hostage in Normandy, Harold's youngest brother appears, on good authority, to have remained there in duration until the end of the Conqueror's reign.⁷

2. *On the Personal Appearance of Harold.*—When Harald Hardrada, before the battle of Stamford Bridge, for the first time beheld Harold, he is said to have exclaimed, "He is a little man, but he sits firmly in his stirrups;" as, however, according to the Saga, the King of Norway was himself five ells, or more than seven feet in height, Harold may have appeared short by comparison. On the Bayeux Tapestry, Duke William is also represented as taller than Harold; but it is well known that the Conqueror was a person, not only of unusual strength, but of unusual stature. Harold may therefore have been, as he is described by an early writer, "tall." The same author also informs us that he was "handsome." It has been conjectured that in the Tapestry, the delineations of Harold and of William, "bear some resemblance to the originals, and that they were drawn by an artist who knew them both;" but from this little can be inferred as to the form and countenance of the last Saxon King. He there has a moustache in common with most of his countrymen. Ordericus Vitalis, who was certainly not inclined to speak too flatteringly of Harold, thus describes him:—"Erat enim magnitudine et elegantia viribusque corporis animique audacia et linguæ facundia, multisque facetiis et probitatibus admirabilis."⁸

3. *Harold's visit to Normandy.*—The opening scenes in the Bayeux Tapestry, full of interest as they are to the Sussex Archæologist, relate to a fact, which "whatever may have been written concerning it in later times, may be pronounced one of the most contested in English history."⁹ We here consider only the views taken of it by chroniclers who lived within a century of the circumstances. 1. That

⁷ Flor. Wig. ad. ann., 1087. Higden says "Wilnotus in custodia Willelmi etiam postmodum cum regnaret semper mansit.—*Polychron.*"

⁸ Order. Vit., p. 492, b. In the "*Vita Æduuardi Regis,*" Harold and Tostig are compared by one who knew them,

"*Uterque satis pulchro et venusto pollebat corpore et ut conicimus non inæquali robore, non disparis audaciæ. Sed major natu Haroldus procerior statura.*" p. 409.

⁹ Lappenberg.

Harold was at his country seat at Bosham, and for recreation went on board a fishing-boat; to prolong his sport he put out to sea, when a sudden tempest arising, he was driven with his companions to the coast of Ponthieu. 2. That he was commissioned by the Confessor to go to Duke William, and inform him that the King had nominated him successor to the throne. 3. That contrary to the Confessor's wishes, Harold went to Normandy to obtain the release of his brother Wulfnoth and his nephew Hakon, detained there as hostages. Hence arise two questions. 1. Did Harold go to Normandy by accident or intentionally? 2. Supposing the latter, did he go to execute a commission from the Confessor, or to liberate his friends? The opinion that Harold went designedly is supported by the greater weight of evidence. That the object of his voyage was to rescue Wulfnoth and Hakon—which Wace is inclined to believe—appears most probable. As the purpose of the Bayeux Tapestry is to put forth strongly William's right to the Crown, it would inculcate the idea that Harold came to William with a commission, and it does not introduce the hostages; yet we know that Wulfnoth was then detained as such by William.—The inference, therefore, is, that this omission of all reference to him is intentional.

All authorities agree as to the place of Harold's embarkation. He appears in the Tapestry riding with his soldiers to Bosham, which Malmesbury speaks of as his country seat. Accounted for the chase, he has hawk on hand, and hounds running before him. The church at Bosham is probably drawn conventionally, as we see nothing of its fine Saxon tower, which must then have existed, and which still remains.¹⁰ Dr. Bruce observes that its chief feature is the doorway, that the windows are small and insignificant. It is roofed with shingles or tiles rounded at the lower end, and fastened to the framework by nails. Harold prepares for a hazardous enterprise by seeking the Divine blessing on his undertaking. He approaches the church with bended knees. The Saxons afterwards repair to the Manor House, to fortify themselves against the perils of the Channel. Bowls and

¹⁰ It may be remarked, however, that there were then probably two churches at Bosham.

horns are in requisition. Harold and his companions seem loath to leave their Sussex friends; but are summoned by a messenger to the ships in Bosham harbour. In primitive manner, stripped of their lower garments, they wade into the water, and more careful of their dogs than of themselves, carry them under their arms to the vessels, which, under full sail, stretch away for the opposite shore.¹¹

4. *Harold at the passage of the Coësnon*.—Among the incidents described in the Bayeux Tapestry is one which is worthy of notice, as bearing testimony to Harold's presence of mind and courage. During his detention by Duke William, Harold accompanied him on his expedition against Conan, Count of Brittany. At a ford of the Coësnon, the river which separates Brittany from Normandy, the Normans experienced great difficulties. Their mishaps are hinted at by the delineator of this historical piece of needlework in a chapter of accidents on the border. A man, knife in hand, has fallen while trying to catch eels in the river; a wolf seizes him by the toe; the tail of the wolf is pounced on by a bird of prey, which in turn does not escape scatheless. In the Tapestry itself Harold appears as the extricator of some unfortunate Normans from the quicksands of the Coësnon. He has plunged into the stream, and seized, simultaneously, two of the drowning soldiers; one clings to his neck, while another grasps his hand as he is striving to recover firm ground. "The sand along the bed of the river" has been observed to be "an exceedingly fine, white, marly dust, which, when covered with water, affords most treacherous footing."¹² That the circumstances of this rescue long remained strongly impressed on Duke William's followers seems implied from its occurrence in the Tapestry, of which each scene has evidently been carefully considered. Harold left Sussex with a considerable number of armed companions, whom the Norman writers mention as sharing in the dangers of the campaign.

5. *Of Harold's Oath*.—Sir F. Palgrave remarks that "the dramatic circumstances of Harold's oath on concealed relics are totally unknown to the earlier and only trust-

¹¹ Bayeux Tapestry elucidated, p. 34.

¹² Bayeux Tapestry, elucidated by Dr. Collingwood Bruce; p. 62.

HAROLD DVX ANGLORVM ET SVI MILITES EQVITANT AD BOS HAM

ECCLESIA



ET HIC TRANSIERVNT FLVMEN COSNONIS ET VENERVNT AD DOL
HIC HAROLD DVX TRAHCBAT COS
DE ARGNA



E.H. Lower del.

Hanshart lith.

SCENES FROM THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY.

worthy annalists." It is true, that the Saxon authorities are silent, yet the testimony of early Norman writers on this point is too strong to be disputed. In the eleventh century: false, perjured, *ad sacramentum nimis prodigus*, were the epithets usually heaped on him by the supporters of Duke William. This was the ground of the bull of excommunication issued against Harold by Alexander II., to which was added "a consecrated banner and a ring containing one of the hairs of St. Peter, set under a diamond." As the breach of this engagement is the chief charge against him, it should not be passed over. Wace says that William having previously induced Harold, who was in his power, to promise him his aid in obtaining England, caused a parliament to be called at Bayeux; "he sent for all the holy bodies thither, and put as many of them together as to fill a whole chest; but Harold neither saw them, nor knew of their being there, for nought was shewn or told him about it, and over all was a phylactery." On these, he states, Harold swore to assist him in his object, and the Duke then led him to the chest and displayed its contents, appealing to the terrors which were superstitiously supposed to environ them.¹³ According to the Norman account, therefore, he was entrapped into making the promise under false pretences; yet, in breaking it, he cannot be exonerated from blame. After Harold's accession to the throne, as Malmesbury informs us, he did not deny the transaction. It has been said, and probably such was the case, that he deemed it no dishonour to break an oath forced upon him by his host, and thought it foul scorn to submit to an Italian priest. His reply to William was calm and temperate; he contended that an obligation contracted under duress was not binding, and, alluding to the fact that he had been chosen king by the Witan, averred that he could not alienate the royal succession without the consent of the Saxon people.

6. *Events of Harold's Reign.*—The *annus mirabilis*, 1066, is one of the most memorable in our history; by the following summary, it will be seen that its chronology has been carefully marked by the chroniclers:—

¹³ Yet that such an engagement was lightly thought of by some of the Normans themselves is shewn by Dr.

Bruce, by a curious illustration from the "Roman de Rou."

January 6.—“Harold, the Earl, succeeded to the Kingdom of England, even as the King had granted it to him, and men also had chosen him thereto; and he was crowned King on Twelfth Day.”¹⁴

. . .—Northumbria disaffected. Harold visits the North with Wulfstan, Bishop of Worcester; restores tranquillity,¹⁵ and returns to Westminster at Easter.

April 24.—A Comet appears, “with three long rays streaming towards the earth,” which shone for seven days with excessive brilliancy, causing great consternation.¹⁶

. . .—End of April.—Tostig lands in the Isle of Wight and plunders the South Coast as far as Sandwich. Harold marches from London against him.¹⁷

Sept. 8 (the feast of the Nativity of St. Mary).—The fleet and army which had been stationed to watch the movements of the Normans, disbanded for want of provisions.¹⁸

Harald Hardrada, Tostig, and the Earls of the Orkneys, with a fleet of 300 sail burn Scarborough, and land at Selby.

Sept. 20.—They defeat Eadwine and Morcere, with great loss, at the Battle of Fulford, on the Ouse.¹⁹

Sept. 24.—Harold, with his army, reaches Tadcaster.

Sept. 25.—Battle of Stamford Bridge. Harold surprises and conquers the Norwegians; Harald Hardrada and Tostig slain.²⁰

Sept. 29.—Duke William lands.²¹

Oct. 6.—Harold in London.²²

Oct. 13.—Harold views the Norman position.

Oct. 14.—Saturday (St. Calixtus' Day), Battle of Hastings.²³

7. *His Attack of the Gout.*—A mediæval writer, who expatiates on Harold, adverts to a circumstance not alluded to by his contemporaries; but which may have had some foundation in fact. A part of the narrative, however, must, with certainty, be relegated to the domain of fiction. According to this statement Harold was attacked by the aristocratic disease at a very critical period. On hearing of the

¹⁴ Chron. Sax. On the Epiphany. Fl. Wigorn; Ord. Vit.

¹⁵ Anglia Sacra, II, 253; where it is stated that they gained access “ad abditissimas gentes.”

¹⁶ On the eighth of the Kalends of May, the eve of Litanía Major. Chron. Sax. and Fl. Wigorn; mentioned by most chroniclers, and supposed by Hinde to be Halley's comet.

¹⁷ Fl. Wigorn.

¹⁸ Chron. Sax. “Harold had gathered as great a ship force, and also a land force, as no King in the land had before done: because it was made known to him that William the Bastard would come hither.”

¹⁹ On the Vigil of St. Matthew, being Wednesday. Fl. Wigorn; Chron. Sax.

²⁰ On the 7th of the Kalends of Oct. Fl. Wigorn.

²¹ On St. Michael's day. Chron. Sax.; another MS. of the Chron. gives “the Eve of St. Michael's Mass.” So large a force could hardly be disembarked in a single day.

²² Ord. Vit.; Fl. Wig.

²³ The fight was done on the day of Calixtus the Pope; all authorities agree on the date of this battle. Sir H. Nicholas' Chron. of History.

landing of Harold Hardrada and Tostig, he wished immediately to march against them with his army, but

“The gout in his thigh seizes him
Fiercely, so that he cannot go a step,
For all the treasures of Damascus.”

* * * * *

“King Harold is in anguish,
Nor knows what he can do,
For his thigh is much swollen,
And his leg is now festering.”

The Saxon Leech-Book prescribes “White hellebore, henbane, wallwort, old groats and vinegar, hart’s, or she goat’s, or goose grease; mingle together, lay them on, and,” it is added, “if the *podagra*²⁴ go inwards, take mugwort roots, mingle with oil, give to eat;” but instead of using such material remedies, Harold is represented as applying to his dead brother-in-law, the Confessor, who kindly afforded him relief.

“At length Saint Edward appeared to him,
Who had regard to his desire;
Who now fails not at his need,
And makes King Harold entirely cured.”²⁵

Only nineteen days before the Battle of Hastings Harold encountered and conquered the King of Norway at Stamford Bridge. The next day a Sussex thane beheld the Norman armada covering the Channel, and approaching Pevensey. He saw the great army of invaders land on the undefended²⁶ shore, and, turning his horse’s head, rode northwards day and night with the intelligence.

8. *Eadgyth with the Swan’s neck.*—(*Swan hals*).—Among the calumnies circulated by the Normans concerning Harold, one of the most scandalous is their account of the recognition of his dead body. Thierry, who unhesitatingly accepts their *ex parte* statements, relates the circumstances thus:—The monks

²⁴Saxon Leechdoms, lib 1., xxvii.

²⁵La Estoire de Saint Ædward le Rei, 4152 *et seq.*; edited with translation, by Mr. Luard.

²⁶The Saxon Chronicle informs us that Harold had kept guard all the summer and part of the autumn along the South Coast, but that the fleet had returned to London for want of provisions. The double invasions, which England almost simultaneously expe-

rienced, has scarcely been sufficiently considered; the Norsemen were ravaging the North, whilst the Norman fleet was ready to attack the South. Had the Saxon King brought into action on the 14th of October the men whom he led on to victory at Stamford Bridge, the Normans might, if possible, have met with a yet more stubborn resistance on that fiercely contested day.

of Waltham sought among the mass of corpses despoiled of arms and clothes, examining them carefully one after the other, but could not recognise the body of him they sought, so much had his wounds disfigured him. Despairing ever to succeed in their research unaided, they addressed themselves to a woman whom Harold, before he became king, had kept as a mistress, and entreated her to assist them. She was called Edith, and sur-named the Beauty with the Swan's neck. She consented to accompany them, and was more successful than they in discovering the corpse of him whom she had loved²⁷; but, says Dr. Bruce, "great dishonour has been done to this lady by stating that she was the mistress of Harold. Sir Henry Ellis, in his introduction to Domesday²⁸ has proved that she was his Queen."²⁹ Eadgyth is mentioned in that survey as Eddeva pulchra; Edeva faira. Eddeva being a mere Norman corruption of the name. "Edith, Algiva or Eddeva," remarks Sir H. Ellis, "are all names synonymous. She was no other than the daughter of Ælfgar, and widow of Griffith, Prince of Wales, after whose death she became the wife of Harold."

9. *Harold's gossip*.—According to Domesday, one of the Norman tenants, under the Confessor, was a William Malet, and to a William Malet, William of Poicters and others mention that Duke William delivered the body of Harold for interment. In the *De Bello Hastingsensi Carmen*,³⁰ attributed to Guy of Amiens, the person is not named; but spoken of as "quidam partim Normannus et Anglus *compater* Heraldus." It has hence been conjectured that William Malet, thus described as the *compater, socius*, or gossip³¹ of Harold, may have been his sworn brother in arms, a military relationship not uncommon at the period.³²

²⁷ Thierry's Hist. of the Norman Conquest, I., 178, he refers to Chron. Anglo-Normandes.

²⁸ The subject is discussed at length in Introd. to Domesday, II., 79.

²⁹ Thorpe, in his notes to Lappenberg, II., 302, says, "For the appellation of mistress, usually bestowed on Eadgyth or Ealdyth, I have not hesitated to substitute that of Queen. It is probable that she was his second wife, as Florence mentions, ad. ann. 1068, three sons of Harold—Godwin, Edmund, and Magnus, who had then arrived at man's estate. He also alludes to another child, 'Ulf,

son of Harold, King of England,' who was imprisoned by the Conqueror, ad. ann. 1087."

³⁰ Mon. Hist Brit, p. 867.

³¹ Morgan,—England under the Norman occupation, p. 221. In Sir Bulwer Lytton's excellent romance of Harold, it will be remembered that Malet appears as a leading character, fighting by Harold's side against the Welch, and asking leave of William to bury his dead body.

³² Instances are given by Thierry, I., 234.

10. *Of Harold's burial place.*--The accounts of Harold's interment are various and contradictory. William of Poitiers asserts that Gytha offered to the Conqueror the weight of her son's body in gold, *auri par pondus*, for the privilege of burying it, and that this offer was refused. Malmesbury says that Duke William sent the body of Harold to his mother *unransomed*. After the corpse had been recognised by Eadgyth, and delivered to Malet, it was interred under a cairn of stones on the coast³³ of Sussex. The Norman Duke is said to have declared that it befitted him to be buried on the coast which he had so long guarded; and on the Sussex shore, William of Poitiers, the Conqueror's chaplain and a competent witness, Orderic and Guy,³⁴ all early authorities, leave the remains of our last Saxon king. "Harold could have chosen no burial spot," says his admirer in romance, "so worthy of his English spirit and his Roman end." He had, however, founded and endowed at Waltham the Abbey Church of the Holy Cross, and had there offered his devotions before marching to his last battle, and, according to the later chroniclers, his dead body was conveyed back thither by certain monks who had followed the king. A modern poet³⁵ would thus call up the scene in the Abbey to the imagination:—

"A stately corpse lay stretched upon a bier,—
The arms were crossed above the breast; the face,
Uncovered by the taper's trembling light,
Showed dimly the pale majesty severe
Of him whom death, and not the Norman Duke,
Had conquered."

William of Malmesbury is the first writer who speaks of the burial at Waltham. Later annalists narrate details of his sepulture there, with regal honours, in the presence of many Norman nobles and gentlemen. The supposition that a disinterment took place after Harold had been buried in this county is one which there appears no reason for discrediting, although some are of opinion that the story is merely traditionary, and

³³ "In littoreo tumulo," *Guil. Piet.*

³⁴ In the De. B. H. Carmen, the words as of an epitaph are given: "Rex hic Harolde quiescis, ut custos maneat litoris

et pelagi." See Mr. Lower's "Contributions to Literature," page 68.

³⁵ Taylor, —Eve of the Conquest.

that it originated in the desire of the monks of Waltham to attract visitors to their shrine.³⁶

That Harold was first interred in Sussex, immediately after the battle, is attested by contemporary authority.

³⁶ Sir F. Palgrave asks the question, "Was not the tomb at Waltham an empty one?" On the Tapestry we see Harold falling to the ground, and read the words, "*Hic Harold interfectus est.*"—In history his burial succeeds, and then there is usually an account of his living long afterwards. Aelred of Rievaulx hints at Harold's surviving Senlac, or Hastings; and Giraldus Cambrensis, in his Itinerary, mentions that the Saxons long cherished a belief that their king was alive. According to him, a hermit, deeply scarred, and blinded in his left eye, long dwelt in a cell near the Abbey of St. John, at Chester. He was visited by Henry I., who had a protracted private discourse with him. On his death-bed the king declared that the recluse was Harold. This tradition, that he was dragged from among the slain and carried off alive, is repeated by Bromton and Knyghton. Sir F. Palgrave observes:—"If we compare the different narratives concern-

ing the inhumation of Harold, we shall find the most remarkable discrepancies. The escape of Harold would solve the difficulty; the tale, though romantic, is not incredible, and the circumstances may easily be reconciled with probability." But of this story, it may be asked, in the words of Fuller, where is the "grain of probability to season it?" It is well known how fondly a vanquished people will embrace any supposition of escape for a popular and native king.

"View not that corpse mistrustfully,
Defaced and mangled though it be,
Nor cherish hope in vain."

After Flodden, the idea was long entertained that James IV. survived. So was it with respect to Don Sebastian, of Portugal; Frederick, Emperor of Germany; and the Greek Emperor, Baldwin of Flanders; and with such delusions may be classed the supposed escape of King Harold.

NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF WHITFELD, OR WHITFIELD,

OF THE COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND
AND SUSSEX.

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

SOME years since, while traversing the line of the Roman Wall, from end to end, under the guidance of my friend, Dr. Bruce, its eminent historian and exponent, I was particularly struck with the distant view of the wild and lofty height, rising, it is said, a thousand feet above the level of the sea, and called Aldston Moor. It lies on the confines of the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, and is rich in lead and other mineral productions. "Aldston Moor" seemed to me a familiar name; and, after a little effort of memory, I recollected that I had heard of it as the ancient abode of a family well-known in the south of England, and associated with the once celebrated ironworks of Sussex. Facts which have lately come to my knowledge have induced me to investigate the history of this ancient race; and I have now the pleasure of laying before the members of the Sussex Archæological Society some details of their genealogy, and some particulars respecting their settlement in our county.

In the last volume of the Sussex Archæological Collections (xviii. pp. 10-16), I pointed out the migration in the sixteenth century, from Sussex to Glamorganshire, of certain families, who, in the latter county, resuscitated the long extinct iron-trade of South Wales. I am not in a position to prove that, in a manner somewhat analagous, a proprietor of lead mines on Aldston Moor was induced to come from the northern

borders to settle in Sussex, to work our iron; but there is a strong presumption that such was the case. Certain it is that ROBERT WHITEFIELD, the patriarch of the Sussex Whitefields, came from Aldston Moor about the end of the fifteenth century, and fixed his abode at Wadhurst.

The circumstances attending this gentleman's settlement in the South present some peculiarities, which will be best explained by the subjoined document. The jealous policy of Henry VIII. with regard to the immigration of aliens, particularly Frenchmen and Scotchmen, is a matter of history. Imprisonment was one of the lightest penalties which the foreigner had to submit to; and even a man of English birth was frequently subjected to great indignities unless he could make good his claim to be a genuine John Bull.

Holinshed, under 14 Hen. VIII., says, that in the persecutions then raised against French and Scotchmen, attempts were made to accuse many Englishmen, natives of Northumberland, and to fine them as Scots; 'of which Englishmen borne neerer Scotland,' says a marginal note, attached to some papers at Whitfield Hall, Northumberland, 'the said Robert Whitfield was one.' The tenor of the Certificate, which is in Latin, is as follows:—

"To all the sons of Holy Mother Church to whose notice these letters shall come—Hugh Prior of Durham and Sir William Hilton desire health in the Lord.—Whereas Robert Whitfield, late residing at Wadhurst, in Sussex, has of late suffered much annoyance and reproach by charges brought against him of being a Scot, and born in Scotland; and certain powerful men and other ministers, officers of the King in that part of the country, were willing to bail him *from the stocks and prison* till he could bring evidence of his being born in England: and he, the said Robert Whitfield, hath petitioned us to make diligent inquiry by sufficient witnesses concerning his birth; and the place of his nativity, —We, therefore, the said Prior and William Hilton, Knt., on the oath and diligent examination of *John Whitfield, of Whitfield, Esq.,* aged 50; *Henry Wallez, of* in the co. of Northumberland, Esq., aged 60; *Alexander Whitfield of Alendale, in the liberty of Hexham, Gent.,* aged 60; *John Archer, of the parish of Aldneston, yeoman,*

aged 69; Thomes Hutchinson, of the same parish, aged 73; Richard Bowman, of the same parish, yeoman, aged 60; *John Whitfield, of Kirkhaugh, yeoman, aged 60* and more, able and sufficient witnesses, severally sworn and examined, do find that *Robert Whitfield was the son of Miles Whitfield and Maud his wife*, who long before and after the said Robert's birth, resided in the aforesaid parish of Aldneston; that he was baptized in the parish church of Aldneston, by one Robert Jackson, chaplain, then vicar there; that Edmund Lee, Thomas Stephenson, and Isabella Bowman, were his sureties at his baptism; and Andrew Lokeson, the witness of his confirmation by the bishop.—In witness, &c. Dated at Durham, 14 Aug. 1522.

“This certificate was fetched out of Durham by John Edwards, Gent., *sonne-in-law* of the said Robert Whitfield, and George May, of Frenches, in the parish of Burwash, in Sussex, Esqr., *grandson* of the said Robert Whitfield, at the request of the said Robert, and now remaineth in the custody of Henry Whitfield, of Tenterden, in Kent, Esq., grandson of the said Robert, 30 July, 1619.”—*Hodgson*.

My friend, W. Hylton D. Longstaffe, Esq., F.S.A., of Gateshead, widely renowned for his genealogical attainments, to whom I am mainly indebted for the “northern” portion of the history of the Whitfelds, has kindly furnished me with the following sketch of the early descents of the family:—

WILLIAM WHITFIELD, Gent. descended out of the house of Whitfeld Hall, co. Northumberland, possessor, in right of his wife, of Randalholme in Cumberland. = MAUDE, daughter and co-heiress of John Whetelay, Lord of the Manor of Randalholme, in the parish of Alston, co. Cumberland, who had the manor of Randalholme and certain lands in Aldston Moor and Kirkhaugh. “holden [*i. e.* afterwards] of the Baron of Hilton,” heir of Vipont.

JOHN WHITFIELD =
 WILLIAM WHITFIELD =
 RICHARD WHITFIELD =

[From the ordinary computation of three generations to a century, William Whitfeld, at the head of this pedigree, must have been born in the latter portion of the 13th century.—M. A. L.]

Robert W. John W. MILES WHITFIELD = Maud. Thomas W.
 From one of these sprang the later Whitfelds of Randalholme. of Nentsbury in the parish of Aldston.

ROBERT WHITFIELD, bapt. at Aldston in 1451; went to Wadhurst, in Sussex, about 1491; accused in 1522 of being a Scot.

The authenticity of Robert Whitfeld's descent from the Northumberland family is further attested by the following certificate of William Dethicke, then York Herald, and subsequently Garter King-of-Arms. As it occurs within fifty years of the date of the previous certificate, and as during that period abundant opportunities of upsetting that document, had it been spurious, must have presented themselves, we have the strongest reason for believing in the correctness of the pedigree.

“ This pedigree of William Whitfield, and after from Rd. Whitfield lineally descended, as appeareth above writen, is verified by the report, testimony, and knowledge of John Whitfield, of Shelgill, in Aulston More, within the co. of Cumberland, being of the age of 90 years, made in presence of Raffe Whitfield, of Whitfeild, Esq.; John Whitfeild, of Randell Holme, gent.; and divers other gent. there at that time present, touching the birth, descent, and pedigree of Myles Whitfield, of Netlesbury, in Aulston More, in the co. afsd.; and Robert to be the sonne of the said Myles is proved by the examinacion and depositions of John Whitfield, Esq.; Alexr. W., of Allendale, gent.; John Archer, of Aulston; and others, as appeareth by certificate, made to that intent and purpose, Aug. 14, A° 1522; which Robt., so lineally descended, came out of the North partes of this realm of England, and dwelt at Wadhurst in Sussex, and had issue as appeareth. The which pedigree was sought and examined, and registered within the office of arms nere Pauls Warfe, in London, 16 ffeb., A° 1571., A° 14 Eliz. by William Dethicke, alias Yorke Herauld of Armes.

J. B. Taylor's Copy of Visit. Northd., 1575.

In the genealogical table to which this note is attached, and which is in substance the same as that given above, it is stated that “ Robert, son of Myles, came out of the North 80 years past, and dwelt at Wadhurst.” This would make his arrival in Sussex about the year 1491, as stated above. At that time our Iron Works were being aroused into a state of activity previously unknown, and the presumption that Mr. Whitfeld engaged in the manufacture at Wadhurst, the centre of a great iron district, is increased by the fact that his son Robert was possessor of the old mansion of Rowfant, in the not far distant parish of Worth, and carried on extensive works in that and the neighbouring districts, and that his grandson, George May, of Burwash, was a well-known iron-master, as his father had probably been before him.

The good social status of *Robert Whitfeld* is shewn by the excellent connections formed by his children with the Jefferays, Edwardses, and Mays, all armigerous families. The following is a deduction of the branches, existing and extinct, from their original Sussex progenitor.

Of his own marriage, I can discover no particulars ; and whether his wife was a northern lady, or of South-Saxon race, it would be difficult or impossible at this distance of time to ascertain. Of his children, the eldest son was, as we have seen, a landed proprietor and iron-master at Worth, and, probably, also at Wadhurst, as he is stated in the Visitation of 1634 to have been of the latter place, though the herald, by inadvertence, may have confounded him with his father. He married Agnes, daughter of William Attwood, of the County of Kent, and had issue Thomas W. of Mortlake, co. Surrey, and William W. The elder son, Thomas, married Mildred, daughter of Henry Manning, of Greenwich, whose arms were *Sable, a lion rampant, bendy of six Argent and Gules* ; which arms, associated with those of the ancient coat of Whitfeld, were sanctioned and attested by the celebrated Clarendieux, William Camden, "Nourice of Antiquitie," in 1606. The issue of this union were—John W., of whom presently ; Henry W., of Ockley in Surrey, whose wife was a daughter of Dr. Sheff ; Katherine, who married William Geoffry (or Jefferay) ; Elizabeth ; Lucy ; and Frances. John Whitfeld, the elder son, was resident at Rowfant at the time of the Visitation of 1634 ; he married Eliza, daughter of Sir Edward Culpeper, of Wakehurst, Knight, by whom he had Thomas, who had attained his majority before 1634 ; John, Robert, Elizabeth, Anne, and Maria. Respecting this branch, the Visitations afford us no further information ; but there are several monumental inscriptions to their memory in Worth Church, which will probably be copied in a future volume of these Collections. The junior and existing branch derive their descent from a second son, John W., of Tenterden, co. Kent. His other children were the following :—

THOMAS WHITFIELD, of Wadhurst, who left no male issue. One of his co-heiresses, Martha, married Richard Ballard, of that place, a descendant of the ancient Ballards, of Horton, near Canterbury.

ELIZA, wife of Richard Jefferay, Esq., of Chiddingly Place. By him, who died in 1554, she was mother of the celebrated Sir John Jefferay, Lord Chief-Baron of the Exchequer, whose magnificent monument remains in Chiddingly Church. (See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, XIV., p. 225, for the noble and illustrious descendants of this marriage.) *Worthies of Sussex*, p. 84.

ELIZABETH, wife of John Edwards, of Mayfield, and of Huntland, in Worth, whose descendants removed to Portslade, where they were resident at the date of the Visitation of 1634.

MARGARET, wife of Thomas May, of Pashley, in Ticehurst, son of Thomas May, of Wadhurst, and father of George May, of Burwash, whose grandson was the celebrated poet and historian, Thomas May. (See *Worthies of Sussex*, p. 150.)

John Whitfeld, of Tenterden, mentioned above, married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Clement Stacy, of that place, and had Clement, John, Thomas, Margaret, and Bridget. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Crowe, to whom he was married in 1558. The only issue of the second alliance was Herbert W., Esq., who was born in 1560, and buried in 1622 at Tenterden, where there is a monument to his memory.¹ By Martha, second daughter of Robert Sheppard, of Peasmarsh, Esq., he had five sons and one daughter. One of the sons, Ralph Whitfeld, of Gray's Inn, married Dorothy, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Spelman, the celebrated antiquary and jurist, and author of the "Glossary," the "History of Sacrilege," &c. Mr. Whitfeld distinguished himself in the law, obtained knighthood, and, as Sir Ralph Whitfeld, became possessed of the valuable papers of his eminent father-in-law.² He had issue, Herbert and others, whose names are detailed in the note.

¹ The monument is a handsome one, and occupies a place in the Roberts Chapel; it is canopied, and has two effigies. The inscription is as follows:— "Here Lyeth interred the Bodies of Herbert Whitfeld, late of Tenterden, in the County of Kent, Esq., descended of the antient Famely of ye Whitfelds, of Whitfeld, in the County of Northumberland, and when hee lived was Justice of Peace for the County of Kent; and Martha, his wife, daughter of Robert Shephard, of Peasemarshe, in the County of Sussex, Esq., whose had yssue Raphe, John, Herbert, Anthony, Robert, and Elizabeth. The said Martha Dyed

the 26th of January, 1613; and Herbert, the Father, dyed the Sixt of February, 1622. The said Raphe married Dorothe, eldest daughter of S^r Henry Spelman, of Congham, in the County of Norfolk, Knight, and by her hath issue Herbert, Henry, Raphe, and Dorothe.

"The said John married Mary, daughter of Raphe Atkinson, of Woborne, in the County of Buckingham, gent., and by her had issue Martha and Hee.(?) Anthony and Elizabeth dyed after their Mother, and in the Lyfe of their Father."

² *Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*, vol. xxviii., p. 274.

To return to John Whitfeld, whose name heads this paragraph: it is painful to record, on the authority of the parish register of Tenterden, that in the month of May, 1585, he drowned himself. As his death occurs a hundred and thirty-four years after his father's baptism, he must have been far advanced in life at the date of this event.³

Clement Whitfeld, the eldest son of John, was born (and baptized) at Tenterden, 23rd December, 1548, and married Mary, daughter of William Blunt, Esq. Both husband and wife died at Rye; and they left issue, besides other children, who married into the Sussex families of Hay, Fowle, &c., a son and heir—

Francis Whitfeld, who was of Biddenden, Smarden, and Bethersden. He died in 1660, and left, besides two daughters, a son—

Francis Whitfeld, who was baptized at Smarden, in 1633, and died at Bethersden, in 1695. He married twice; first to Elizabeth, daughter of — Waterman, of Willesborough, Esq., by whom he had a son, Thomas W., whose granddaughter, the ultimate heiress of this line, married William Curteis, Esq., uncle of Edward Jeremiah Curteis, Esq., M.P. for Sussex, so that this branch of the family is now represented by Herbert Mascall Curteis, Esq., of Windmill Hill. His second wife was Martha, daughter of — Ruck, Esq., of Hardres and Deal, by whom he had twin children, William and Martha. The latter, who was born in 1673, married a kinsman, William Whitfeld, of Birdsisle, in the parish of Tenterden, who died in 1733, aged 71, and was buried at Tenterden. The only son—

William Whitfeld, born 1673, was of Bybrook, in Ashford, and died in 1739. His children were—1. Frances W. of Bybrook; 2. Thomas; 3. John, who died unmarried; 4. Rev. William W., Fellow of Jesus Coll., Cambridge (ob. cœl); 5. Elizabeth, the only daughter, who died unmarried. Francis Whitfeld had a son, Francis Whitfeld, B.C.L., Vicar of Godmersham and Challock, and rector of Bere, all in Kent,

³ Extract of Par. Reg., Tenterden, kindly communicated by the Rev. H. R. Merewether: "John Whitfeld having drowned himself was laid in a grave, but no service said, y^e 28th day of Maye,

1585." Considering the advanced age of Mr. Whitfeld, it is reasonable to believe that he was *non compos mentis*. Christian charity and common sense have increased within the last 300 years.

ancestor of the Ashford branch, of which the existing representative is, I believe, Mr. Henry Whitfeld, surgeon, a name associated with all that tends to the social well-being of his fellow men.

Thomas Whitfeld, of Ashford, from whom the now existing Sussex branch descends, died in 1755, having had issue by his wife, Grace, daughter of John Waterman, Esq., several children, two of whom settled at Lewes, viz., Francis and Lewis. The former, who was born in 1746, was one of the partners of the Old Bank in that town, and died in 1807, leaving by Elizabeth, daughter of William Brett, of an old Lewes family, an only child, the Rev. William Brett Whitfeld, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Lawford, in Essex.

Lewis Whitfeld, of Lewes, who was born in 1747, died in 1812. He was father of Thomas Whitfeld, Esq., of Lewes and Hamsey House, whose son, George Whitfeld, Esq., of Lewes, is a Magistrate for the county of Sussex.

I have deduced the later descents of this family in a purely genealogical spirit, merely to connect the present with the past. It is curious to note in a succession of fifteen generations an untitled family enjoying a general current of prosperity—holding on the even tenour of their way amidst the manifold chances and changes of this sublunary state—for more than five centuries. This account of the Whitfelds might be greatly amplified in its numerous branches; but my object was simply to show the connection between the Whitfelds of the North and those of the South, as proved by the curious certificate cited at the commencement of this paper.

The arms of the Whitfelds of Northumberland and Sussex have always been, *Argent, a bend plain between two cottises engrailed, Sable*; a simple and doubtless a very early coat. Their crest is, *Out of a pallisade crown Argent, a stag's head Or.*

ROYALIST COMPOSITIONS IN SUSSEX DURING THE COMMONWEALTH.

BY WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A.

Two years since transcripts were made from the Composition papers in the Public Record Office, to enable our members to learn something of the extent to which the Royalists of Sussex had suffered in their estates.

I had well hoped that it would have been practicable to have seen them edited and annotated by Mr. Blaauw. He has the fullest acquaintance with the proceedings in our county during the Civil War; his vivid and clear description of the military proceedings within our borders, printed in our fifth volume, is evidence of how valuable his aid would have been in this paper; and it has been with considerable hesitation that I have undertaken to discharge the duty of preparing for the press such extracts as may show a portion of the pecuniary hardships inflicted on those who opposed the parliament.

There were two classes, who were selected for contribution—1st, the Royalists proper, or, as they were styled, “the delinquents;” and 2nd, “the recusants;” the latter having the largest proportionate contributions forced from them.

The papers now given are valuable also for the particulars they afford of many families and properties, and of the acts of the owners, openly done, to aid the King. Thus we find

Henshawe, the future Bishop of Peterborough, leaving his native county to aid in the defence of Exeter; Sir Garret Kempe sending horses and servants equipped to Chichester, his son being taken at Arundel Castle; William Gage, of Framfield, at the fall of Truro; Richard Viscount Lumley, at the surrender of Bristol, and his son, John Lumley, at the capture of Winchester Castle; John Middleton, engaged at Horsham and elsewhere; Sir William Forde refused a pass from Lord Essex to return to his estate at Harting, but obtaining one from Cromwell after the capture of Winchester; and Henry Byshoppe, of Henfield, deserting the king's service, at Bristol, and retiring for a time to his plantations in Virginia.

The papers are too numerous to be printed in their entirety, but the selections now made will serve to illustrate documents scattered over many folio volumes.

By the ordinance of the Lords and Commons, passed 31st March, 1643, it was ordered that the estates, real and personal, as well of the two archbishops and others therein named, as also of "all other person and persons,¹ ecclesiastical or temporal, as had raised, or should raise, arms against the parliament, or had been, were, or should be, in actual war against the same; or had contributed, or should voluntarily contribute, not being under the power of any part of the king's army, any money, horse, plate, arms, munition, or other aid or assistance in aid of the king's forces, or for opposing any force raised by parliament"; or for robbing, &c., of any who had willingly yielded to its demands; or of such as had joined, or should join, in any oath or act of association against it; or had imposed, or should impose, any tax or assessment in support of any forces against it, should be seized and sequestered into the hands of sequestrators and committees.

The sequestrators for Sussex were Sir Thomas Pelham, Bart., Anthony Stapley, Herbert Morley, Thomas Whitfield, John Baker, Harbert Hay, Esquires; Herbert Springatt, of the Broyle; Ralph Cooper, Hall Ravenscroft, Edward Apsley, John Downes, William Cawley, Edward Higgon, Thomas Chate, George Oglander, George Simpson, John Busbridge, Thomas Middleton, James Temple, Esquires;

¹ Addl. MS, 5497, No. 17, and Scobell's Acts and Ordinances, p. 37.

Captaine Thomas Collins, Captaine Carleton, and Captain Everton.

Four treasurers were appointed to sit at Guildhall,² and the committee for sequestrations sat at Haberdashers' Hall.

On the 6th June, 1643, it was expressly ordered that the estates of the Bishop of Chichester (Henry King), Sir John Morley (who had been summoned as a delinquent by parliament, on 1st November, 1642, and afterwards had been fined £500 for his defence of Chichester), of Mr. Wolfe, of Sussex, of the Lord Viscount Montague, of Cowdray (see *Suss. Arch. Col.*, V., p. 181), a papist, and of Sir Thomas Bowyer, should be sequestered. This was but the commencement of a long series.

The ordinance was extended in its operation, by another ordinance, of 19th August, 1643, to persons who absented themselves from their dwellings, &c., and to "Popish recusants convict," and to those who, since 29th November, 1642, had willingly harboured, or should harbour,³ any "popish priests, or jesuits," in their houses or dwellings; or had been at mass at any time within a year before 26th March, 1643, or should thereafter be at mass, or whose children, or grandchildren, &c., under their tuition or government, should be brought up in the "popish religion;" or, being over 21 years of age, should refuse to take the oath of abjuration thereby prescribed.

What the number of sequestered estates in the whole county was, I have not the means of ascertaining. Many, however, compounded for their estates,⁴ and of these we have a list printed, first in 1655, under the title of "Catalogue of lords, knights, and gentlemen, who have compounded for their estates;" reprinted in 1733; and, again, though with many typographical errors, in "Historical sketches of Charles the First, &c., by W. D. Fellowes, Esq.,"⁵ in 1828.

	£	s.	d.
Alwyn, Robert, of Midhurst	40	0	0
Apsley, Allen, of London, gent.	434	8	0
Anderson, Robert, of Chichester, ⁶ Esq.	407	4	8
Of Abergavenny, Lord John	531	5	9
Ashburnham, John, of Ashburnham	772	10	0

² Addl. MS. 5497—fol. 57.

³ Scobell's Acts and Ordinances, p. 49.

⁴ An ordinance of 6th Feby., 1646-7, established commissioners to sit at

Goldsmith's Hall to compound with delinquents—Scobell, fol. 113.

⁵ 4to. Lond. and Paris, 1828.

⁶ Counsellor at Law.

	£	s.	d.
Alford, Sir Edward, of Offington	1503	15	0
Bridger, Richard, of Ashhurst	660	0	0
Bridgden, William, of Buxted, gent.	70	0	0
Busbridge, Robert, of Haremare, gent.	8	0	0
Bockland, Walter, of Trotton, Esq.	696	0	0
Brown Anthony, son and heir of John Brown, of Southwell	3	6	8
Barnard, Edward, of Petworth	3	0	0
Booker, Richard, of Pulborough	37	10	0
Bowyer, Sir Thomas, of Leythorn ⁷	2033	18	7
Covert, John, of Slaugham ⁸	300	0	0
Caring (Caryl), John, of Harting	3020	0	0
Cox, Sarah, of Chichester City	120	0	0
Cradock, Thomas, of Chichester, gent.	40	0	0
Compton, Sir Henry, of Brambletye, with £300 per ann., settled	1372	2	0
Coldham, William, senior, of Stedham	289	0	0
Curver, John, of Sutton, yeoman	46	0	0
Collick, John, of Singleton, gent.	8	6	8
Donstall, Thomas of Shermanbury	100	0	0
Eaton, Robert, of Chichester, gent. ⁹	150	0	0
Edshaw, John, of Chailey	40	0	0
Foord, Sir William, of Harting, ¹⁰ Knight	500	0	0
Goring, Henry, of Sullington	40	0	0
Goring, Henry, of Burton, gent.	250	0	0
Gunter, Thomas, ¹¹ of Chichester	100	0	0
Goble, William, of Boxgrove	24	16	0
Goodman, George of Heyshot	40	0	0
Gunter, George, of Racton	580	0	0
Goring, Coll. George, by William Hipplesly and John Davies, Trustees	400	0	0
Henshaw, John, of Lavant, D.D.	177	0	0
Hook, Thomas, of Chichester, clerk	265	0	0
Kibe, Richard, of Chichester	992	0	0
Kemp, Thomas, of Slindon	230	0	0
Kemp, Sir Garret, of Slindon	2931	10	0
Levet, William, of Masefield	40	0	0
Lumley, Richard, Lord Viscount	1935	10	0
Lewkner, John, of Westdean, ¹² Esq., with £260 per ann., settled	42	8	0
Lunsford, Sir Thomas, of Lunsford	300	0	0

⁷ M.P. for Bramber, disabled 22 Nov., 1642, Lloyd, *Memoires* (1668) p. 698, calls him "a gentleman whose soul was enriched with many virtues, whereof the most orient was his humility, which took all men's affections without resistance." He paid £2033; "and he said he had a cheap pennyworth of the peace of his conscience."

⁸ See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, V., p. 49. Lloyd, p. 693, says £3000.

⁹ Mayor; see *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, V., p. 27.

¹⁰ Father of Sir Edw., the Sheriff, *Ibid* p. 45.

¹¹ *Ibid*, p. 48.

¹² See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, V., p. 65.

	£	s.	d.
Lukenor, Sir Thomas, of Amberly, ¹³ Knight	84	0	0
Lovet, Thomas, of Petworth	2	0	0
Morley, Sir John, of Chichester	500	0	0
Morley, William, of Halfnaked ¹⁴ (Halnaker)	5	0	0
May, Thomas, of Rawmere, ¹⁵ Esq.	900	0	0
Mill, Thomas, of Greatham, Esq.	246	0	0
Marlborough, Countess Dowager, and William Ashburn- ham, her present husband	521	0	0
Pearce, Thomas, of Bason	20	0	0
Pearce, Richard, of Chichester	20	0	0
Page, John, of Madhurst	55	0	0
Palmer, Peregrine, of Chichester	18	0	0
Pierce, William, of Nuthurst	465	7	8
Piseing, John, of Pett, gent.	1	13	4
Rishton, William, and Richard Ernley, gent.	270	0	0
Rolleston, William, of Kettleborough?	66	13	4
Sandham, William, of Chichester	100	0	0
Shalet, Richard, of West-harting	50	0	0
Shalet, Francis, of Chichester ¹⁶	95	0	0
Sackvill, Thomas, of Sedlescombe, gent.	400	0	0
Symmes, Walter, of West Wittering	86	0	0
Smith, William, of Steyning	20	0	0
Selwin, Sir Nicholas, of Friston	1	0	0
Turner, Richard, of Birdham	60	0	0
Trymlet, Edw., of Bosham	30	0	0
Taylor, Richard, of Ernley, gent.	373	0	0
Taylor, John, of Ichenor	36	0	0
Williams, Richard, of Chichester	40	0	0
Wolfe, Nicholas, of Gravelingwell ¹⁷	48	0	0
Wood, Henry, of Horsham	0	3	4

The amount received from all those in the kingdom, who compounded for goods and personal property, was £1,305,299; there was also received for sequestrations, £6,044,924; and further from the composition for estates, £1,277,226.

In the spring of 1648, whilst Charles was in the Isle of Wight, a strong feeling arose in favour of opening a treaty with the King. The grand juries of Essex, Surrey, and Kent, in the names of their respective counties, petitioned for the King's restoration to power and authority. The Surrey and Kent petitioners rose in support of their petitions, and George Goring, Earl of Norwich, the then owner of Danny, was defending Colchester against Fairfax,¹⁸ when

¹³ *Ibid*, XVII., p. 218.

¹⁴ M.P. for Chichester, disabled 22 Nov., 1642. See also *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, V., p. 47.

¹⁵ See *Ibid* V., p. 45, M.P. for Midhurst, also disabled 22 Nov., 1642.

¹⁶ Alderman of Chichester.

¹⁷ In Chichester; see *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, V., p. 49.

¹⁸ See Danny Papers, *Ibid* X., p. 11.

his royalist neighbours in Sussex—well tired of the loss of estates and suffering heavily from the disquiet of the county—presented to both Houses of Parliament the following petition; and according to the evidence of Wm. Short, of Amberley, the Kentish Insurrection, in favour of the object of the petitions, extended into this county.¹⁹ The petition is not noticed in the Journals of either House, but it was circulated in the county as a broadside, from which I reprint it:—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS AND
COMMONERS ASSEMBLED IN PARLIAMENT
AT WESTMINSTER.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE KNIGHTS, GENTRY, CLERGIE, AND
COMMONALTY OF THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES UPON WEDNESDAY LAST, JUNE 7, 1648

SH EWETH,—That the miserable effects of this civil war under which our Countrie and three kingdoms have long and heavily groaned, are the onely motives of these our humble and fervent Desires hereby propounded to your Honours.

1. That our most gracious Sovereign Lord King Charles may be speedily and honourably received to a safe Treatie with the two Houses of Parliament, for the firm setting of a welgrounded Peace both in Church and Commonwealth, as also of his own just Rights, and of the Rights of Parliament.

2. That the Arrears of the Army under the command of the Lord Fairfax may be paid, and the Armie with all expedition disbanded.

3. That according to the Fundamental Constitutions of this Kingdome we may be governed by the known Laws of this Kingdome, and not otherwise.

4. That from henceforth our estates and goods may be freed from all Taxes and Impositions.

5. That no Garrisons within the said Countie be any longer continued, and that the Ordnance and Ammunition taken from the Sea Towns may be returned for the better defence of them and the whole Countrie from forraign Invasions.

We therefore (as the Well-affected Counties have already) doe humbly pray you to yeeld a present condescension to our humble Desires. That so our differences and divisions may be happily composed; all misunderstandings between Prince and People timely removed; His Majesty (according to our solemn engagement) rendred glorious; both King and Kingdome returned to their pristine dignity and splendor at home and abroad; and your selves thereby merit the gratefull and universall acclamations of good and faithful Patriots.

And your Petitioners shall pray. &c.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, XVII., p. 220.

On 16th July, 1651, an order was made to sell several estates of delinquents, and among them of Christopher Leweknor, late of the Middle Temple, esquire (formerly Recorder of Chichester), and on 16th August, 1652 (among others), of William Lord (afterwards created Earl) Craven.

GEORGE LORD GORING.—The zeal of this nobleman for his royal master is well known; but it was not till 10th May, 1650, that the commissioners of sequestration for Sussex were authorised and desired forthwith to seize and secure the “estates reall and personall of George Lord Goreing ye father, and Lo. Goreing the sonne, lying”²⁰ in this county.

It was under the excuse of coming to England to compound for his estates that this Nobleman was at home to head the Kentish and Sussex petitioners. After the fall of Colchester, he and his son retired to Paris, and in a short time he succeeded in having the sequestration of his estates discharged. His case was heard on 28th February, 1650-1, by the commissioners for the advance of money, sitting at Haberdashers' Hall,²¹ when Mr. Brereton argued for the Commonwealth, and Mr. Lee as counsel for Lord Goring; and the examination of Timothy Butts having been read, also two letters subscribed by Colonel George Goreing, the son, dated at Paris, one directed to the said Lord G., the other to the said Timothy Butts, it was determined that it did not appear he was a delinquent within the ordinances of parliament, and it was resolved to discharge the sequestration upon his estate. Part of this was Mulbery House, let for £130 a-year, and on 4th March, 1651, Anthony Deane, to whom he was indebted, sought to keep half-a-year's rent, but failed.²²

But Lord G. did not enter again into possession without trouble, for Stephen Humphrey and Henry Stalman, the Commonwealth commissioners, writing from Chichester, on 18th January, 1652-3, state that the estates were claimed by Isaac Jones,²³ as mortgaged for £3000, borrowed to discharge the son's debts.

²⁰ Royalist Composition Papers (hereafter marked R. C. P.), 1 ser., vol. 28, fol. 1007.

²¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 109, fol. 549.

²² *Ibid.*, vol. 28, fol. 1009.

²³ *Ibid.*, vol. 109, fol. 551.

The council also were dissatisfied, and the following letter was sent to the commissioners of sequestration,²⁴ &c. :—

GENTLEMEN,—Wee have mett with some letters concerning the Lord Goring and his sonn George Goring, both of them traytors and enemyes to this state; by those letters it appeares to us that they have some feoffees and trustees in England, who have the management of what they call their estate, particularly one Hippiusley, and one Butts, who, wee suppose, may bee living in or near Sussex, neere y^t estate. Wee thinke fitt to sende these letters to you, desiring you to make the best use of them under such informations you shall meet with for the discovery of that fraud and trust; for which purpose wee conceive you will send for the said Hippiusley and Butts, and proceed to the examination of the matter, and make use of the whole for the advantage of the state, wherein wee nothing doubt of your care and dilligence, according to the truste reposed in you.

Signed in the name and by order of y^e committee of state, appointed by authority of parliament.

DENIS BOND, Presed^t.

Whitehall, 24th July, 1652.

The letters enclosed were from John Goring, the son, to his father and his brother Charles; both are dated, “From the army before Barcelona,—27th of May,” and show that the writer had joined the French service, in the war against Spain, which was terminated only by the Peace of the Pyrenees (7th Nov., 1659). The Letters give no very enviable account of the state of the writer’s health, or the nature of the service in which he was engaged:—

MY LORD,²⁵—About six months since I received two letters from y^r L^p, being then sick in my bed of a calenture, [burning fever] and since that time soe persecuted with an ague, and fitts of the goute, and aches almost over all my body, that until these last few dayes I have not beene able to get out of my chamber, and now, though I am often on horseback, I can hardly goe or stand alone, and this has beene the cause why I have not writen to yo^r L^p in soe long a time, for never anything but meere impossibility shall keep me from performing my duty to yo^r L^p. In one of those letters I received from yo^r L^p I find you have heard my condition is much easier than realy it is, for I assure yo^r L^p that in nine months I have receavd but two months’ pay, but yet I have noe reason to complayne of the General’s care of me, for the necessitys are soe great heare that others of my condition are one of those payes behynd me. I say not this to give yo^r L^p any thoughts of providing for me, for I doe verily believe

²⁴ *Ibid*, vol. 98, fol. 997.

²⁵ *Ibid*, vol. 28, p. 999.

that though I should continue a crible all my life yet these ministers will allow me bread, and if it please God I can recover but such a portion of strength as I had when yo^r L^p. saw me last, I need not feare want of employment and meanes to be rather useful then burdensome to my friends. I confesse I should be very glad to heare in what condition yo^r L^p. is and how my brother disposes of himselfe and to know particularly what is done in sale or morgadging of that broken estate I left in England, for next to yo^r L^p. I am most concerned in the preservation of your house and family; and in those things which have relation to yo^r Lord^{sh}s. owne ease and subsistence, I dare say I am more concerned than yourselfe, and with what recommendations and helpes of mony and friends I may promise my selfe from this court I dare assure yo^r L^p. I shall be enabled to give yo^r L^p. a better account of the remaynder of the estate in England then yo^r L^p. has found or can expect from those greedy un-faythful stewards, Hysley and Butts, the last of which has not vouchsafed me one word (since my being in Spayne), in account of the trust he has receavd from me, eyther as feoffee or of letters I sent him to my Lord [Jerome Weston, Earl] of Portland to pay him some money for me, but supposes I am soe far out of his reach that he may use me with what contempt he please. Not knowing through whose hands this letter may passe, I shall not adventure to send yo^r L^p. any newes, but being in hope that few months will set a happy end to this siege, I purpose if God give me health and life to goe to Madrid, and from thence to take my rise, as I shall be advertised from y^r L^p. and obliged by the necessity of my condition. I humbly begg yo^r L^p. blessing and shall ever remayne

Your Lordship's Most dutiful and most

Obedient sonne,

GEORGE GORING.

The second letter to his brother is also of much personal interest.

Before Barcelone, 27 May.

DEARE COLLONEL,²⁶—I received a letter from you wherein you gave me notice of some ouvertures made you to goe into England. In many dayes after I had your letter, I was not able to send you an answer, being perplext with several infirmityes. That w^{ch} I can say to you now upon that matter is, that my father being soe neare you the best resolution you can take is to be soly guided by him, and if it fall out that you goe into England I doe not doubt but you will have some considerations of the streights I am very subject to suffer, for as my condition may be yet useful to you, if it please God I recover my health and strength, soe I shall be very unhelpful to my selfe if I continue infirme and decrepid as I am; and then I may justly pretend to some offals of that estate to which I am made soe great a stranger; for beleve me, brother, the pay

²⁶ *Ibid*, p. 1000.

here is very much shortned to me of late. I am not able to write much, nor have any thing more to say to you by this; but that in what condition soever I am you shall have the best effects I can give you of my being.

Your most affectionate brother and
humble servant,
GEORGE GORING.

If it were necessary for me to come to London to save something out of these villans hands, Hipsley and Butts, I may chance to come well provided for that end.

(Addressed)—For Collonel Charles Goring, at Mr. Gibbones house in the Strand, over against the new Exchange, at the signe of the greene Dragon, London.

It seems, therefore, that whilst Tom Hipplesley and Timothy Butts kept the sequestrators of Parliament away, the profits of the estates never reached the owners; and the agents were summoned before the committee to afford information as to the manors of Danny and Hurst.

The whole subject is made clear by an interesting letter from Lord Goring to his son Charles, written from Antwerp, July 27, 1652.

CHARLES,²⁷—Two of yours I have received together, of the two last weekes, and wrote to you in my last, about three weekes since, the which, if you have received, you neede noe other answeare.

First, that my feoffees have already passed over all their interests to such as now possesse the landes (as Mr. Beard best knows); but if for better satisfaction of the purchaser to come there be more required, send me but y^e forme thereof, drawne by Mr. Beard, and I shall suddenly signe thereunto.

Next, as to y^t you most looke after, w^{ch} is 3000£, resting in Mr. Jones, his hands, it hath been soe long assigned to Mr. Shaw, as I must be y^e dishonestest of men if I revoke it without his consent; to obtayne w^{ch} I gave you the expedient y^t Mr. Jones cleare him his 700^{li} and take the same agayne upon Danny or Hurst mannor,²⁸ which Mr. Butts can assure him wilbe noe danger to him; but to y^e contrary y^e best way to secure all his leases by your sealing them.

And lastly, touching my Lord Carlisle [James Hay, 2nd Earl] and y^t of Yorkshire, y^e proposition must come from you on the place, for what can I say to it in y^e miserable condition I am in, and at this distance?

²⁷ *Ibid*, p. 1004. Mr. Beard mentioned in this letter was Mr. Ralph Beard, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, and of Hurstpierpoint. He married Cassandra, daughter of John Wilson, of Sheffield, in Fletching.

²⁸ Lord Goring also owned property in Steyning parish; and in Ditcheling, Blatchington, Rodmell, and Rottingdean,

by lease from Lord Abergavenny, worth £500 a year, but extended some years before by Mr. Jones upon a statute of £10,000. And he had Mulberry Garden in Middlesex, and Goring House in Westminster. *Ibid*, p. 996. His house at Lewes has been noticed in Mr. Figg's Memorials of Old Lewes. *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, Vol. xiii., p. 13.

As for your jorny to y^e Emperour's court I wish you were as ready for it as I for you. Your brother's letters, w^{ch} I now received, I heere send to you; and soe hoping you to be much better then I am at writing hereof—I meane for your pursse strings, not heart strings—I rest, still blessing you, as

Your most affectionate, loving Father,
GORING.

Some of your friendes heere desire to know how you are used, and in what security you live.

The date of Lord Goring's death, hitherto supposed to have been 1663, is ascertained from a memorandum endorsed on a letter sent by him from Madrid, dated 15th April, 1657 (S. P. O., Foreign correspondence, Flanders, Vol. lxxxviii), in favor of Mr. William Blunding's obtaining his commission for a ship of 24 guns. The letter is marked—"The last letter I ever had from his Lordship, who died in July following."

RICHARD VISCOUNT LUMLEY suffered much in his estates, but was personally well treated by the Parliament, and their general, Sir Thomas Fairfax, who, after the fall of Bristol, granted him the following permit to remain there:—²⁹

Whereas the Lord Viscount Lumley is desirous to reside in Bristoll (wanting of health and alsoe necessary conveniences to march away), I doe accordingly hereby graunt his Lo^p. my consent to stay, and alsoe strictly commaund you, and every of you, in noe wise to prejudice nor molest his Lo^p. in his owne person, his servaunts, horses, nor goods; but to permitt him to live quietly in Bristoll, untill he shall require my passe to goe unto his owne home, which I doe likewise promise him. Witnesse my hand this 11th day of September, 1645.

T. FAIRFAX.

To all officers and soldiers under my command, and whome else these may concerne.

In November following Lord Lumley sent a petition, which was received on 24th of that month, by the committee,³⁰ shewing,

That your petitioner is now at Bristoll, and disabled from travell by sickness, as may appeare by the testimony of Rob^t. Carter; your pet^r being desirous to take y^e benefit of the composicion, humbly desires yo^r letters to y^e comittees of Sussex, Durham, Yorke, and Bristoll, to certefye y^e value of his estate. Petitioner, for y^e better satisfaction of this committee, will take y^e oath and coven^t before y^e comissioners at Bristoll, and shall dayly pray.

LUMLEY.

²⁹ R. C. P., 2nd ser., vol. 14, p. 875.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 860.

On 25th February, 1646, the Viscount being desirous of removing from Bristol, received another pass from Fairfax, to go with "his servants, horses, and necessaries to passe from Bristoll to Bath and Swanswicke, for the better recoverie of his health, without lett, hinderance, or interrupcon,"³¹ by the officers or soldiers in the service of parliament, who were "required to forbear to prejudice" him, "either by taking his horses, or other goods, or household stuffe," at whatsoever place he should reside.

He complied with the order for subscribing the national covenant, and obtained the certificate from William Barton, minister of John Zecharies, London, that he "did freely and fully take the nationall covenant, and subscribe y^e same upon the eight and twentieth day of July, 1646, the said covenant being administ' red to his lo^p according to order by"³² Mr. Barton.

His Sussex estates consisted of the manor and house of Stanstead, and lands worth yearly £156 6s. 8d., copyhold rents there and in Walberton, £4 13s. 4d., and free rents, 5s.;—of the manor of Westbourne and lands, worth yearly, £371 3s. 5d., copyhold rents, £39 19s. 10d., and free rents, £6 5s. 7d.;—of lands in Billingshurst, Shoreham, and parishes in East Sussex, worth £34 15s. 8d. per annum;—of the manors of Singleton and Charlton, Downey Park, and the chases of Singleton and Charlton, let to Mr. Lewknor, worth £44 per annum, copyhold rents, of £20 5s. 4d. per annum, and free rents, 11s. 7d. (but Downey Park and the chases of Singleton and Charlton were stated to be overgrown with bushes and woods);—and of a malt-house and tenement in Chichester, holden of the hospital there, worth £27 per annum.

His debts amounted to £3447 10s., including one of more than £1100, for his daughter Julia; and he was allowed to compound for his life interest in all his estates in the four counties, for £1980.

The forest and woods, however, of Stanstead were omitted from the particulars, being alleged to be only for pleasure and of no profit, the deer and coneyes being almost all

³¹ *Ibid*, p. 874.

³² *Ibid*, p. 883.

destroyed, and the herbage belonging to the tenants; and he had lost the patronage to the parsonages of Westbourne, Storrington, Kirdford, and Singleton.

The connection of the Lumley family with Sussex, after the death of John Lord Lumley (the last male heir of that branch of the Lords Lumley, who was buried at Cheam),³³ has not been clearly stated, nor have the particulars of the marriages, &c., been fully recorded by Edmonson or other heraldic writers.

The royalist Richard Lumley was a descendant of the same family as the Lords Lumley, and succeeded to Stanstead as well as estates in other counties. His first wife was Frances, daughter of Henry Shelley, of Warminghurst, by whom he had one daughter, Julia, and one son, John, ancestor of the Lords Scarborough; these resided at Stanstead till the middle of the last century. Richard was an Irish peer, being Viscount Lumley, of Waterford. His second marriage, not recorded in print, was to Elizabeth, widow of Sir William Sandys, second daughter and co-heir of Sir Wm. Cornwallis. Her grandmother was Lucy, daughter of John Neville Lord Latimer. The eldest sister of Lady Cornwallis married Sir John Danvers, and their son Henry, the founder of the botanic garden at Oxford, was created Earl of Danby. He, being first cousin to Lady Lumley, had a charge of £1200 on the Stanstead estate. The will of Richard Viscount Lumley was proved³⁴ in 1662-3, and his second wife's³⁵ on 29th June, 1659.

Viscount Lumley and his son John presented a petition to the committee for compounding, stating that they are seized in fee of and "in the soyle of Stansted Forest and Warren; but in respect the herbage is belonging to your pet^{rs}, the

³³ See Surrey Arch. Coll., vol. 3, p. 328.

³⁴ Reg., Juxon, 37.

³⁵ Reg., Peel, 356. She died without children, as appears by the deposition [R. C. P., 2 ser., vol. 14, fol. 882] made on the 11th August, 1646, by Richard Barnes, who was servant to Sir William Sandes (the Lady Viscountess Lumley's former husband) for the space of thirteen years before his decease. and was likewise a servant to her Ladyship

all the time of her widowhood; and had also served the Lord Visct. Lumley ever since his intermarriage with his said Lady (about sixteen years then past); and he testified that her Ladyship was then sixty years of age and upwards, and never had any issue by Sir William Sandes nor the Lord Visct. Lumley since he (Barnes) became their servant; nor had he ever heard that her Ladyship had any issue of her body before his time.

tenants, and others inhabitantes adjacent, noe value was sett upon the same in their perticuler. Nowe for that yo^r pet^{rs} have some woods growing upon the said forest, to serve for fuell and reparacions for the dwelling house there. Your pet^{rs} humbly pray that they may be admitted to sett a value upon the same, that soe the sequestracion thereof may be discharged on payment of their fine for the same."³⁶

Which petition was, on 1st October, 1646, referred to the sub-committee to take the value, and to put a fine upon it.

JOHN LUMLEY, the son, prayed to compound for his reversion in his father's estates, at the same time as Lord Lumley; availing himself of the conditions under which Winchester Castle had been surrendered, on 6th November, 1645; and the fine for his reversion was fixed at £1800. He married Mary, daughter and ultimately one of the heirs of Sir Henry Compton, of Brambletye, K.B., youngest son of Henry Lord Compton,³⁷ ancestor to the Earl of Northampton, and of the Sussex Cavendishes.

SIR JOHN MORLEY had a protection order, signed by Sir Wm. Waller,³⁸ on 11th January, 1642-3, specifying that his house in the South Street (Chichester), had been searched for arms, &c., and enjoining "that no person do presume to enter therein, for search, &c., or plunder the plate, goods, or effects" of Sir John, Dame Katherine, his mother,³⁹ Dame Mary, his wife,⁴⁰ his children, or servants, he "having largely contributed to the service of the king and parliament, and standing well affected to them both."

On 10th April, 1643, the sergeant at arms was ordered to discharge him from further attendance on the committee of the House of Commons for examinations.⁴¹

On 2nd July, 1644, William Cawley and four others of the committee at Chichester, addressed the committee for sequestrations,⁴² setting forth that, having received an order from the House of Commons, for the sequestration of Sir

³⁶ R. C. P., 2 Ser., vol. 14, p. 870.

³⁷ His son Henry, who is lauded, in Lloyd's Memoires, p. 363, fell in a duel with Lord Chandos, of Sudeley.

³⁸ R. C. P., 1st ser., vol. 43, p. 117.

³⁹ Daughter and co-heiress of Sir Wm Devenish.

⁴⁰ Daughter and heiress of William Smith, of Binderton.

⁴¹ R. C. P., 1st ser., vol. 43, p. 119.

⁴² *Ibid*, p. 125.



Thomas Lunsford

John Morley, Kt., who was in actual war against the parliament, with the late High Sheriff of Sussex, at Chichester; (Sir Edw. Ford) accepting a commission from the king for mustering the trained band in that city, and being an active agent in the rebellion, they did sequester his estate accordingly; and they further state that Sir John was very earnest for his certificate, having taken the covenant and acknowledged his errors.

SIR WILLIAM FORDE, of Harting, who had married Anna, daughter of Sir Edmund Carrill, of West Harting, knight, was another of the royalists captured at Chichester; and on 24th October, 1645; "being aged and sickly," he petitioned⁴³ for the enjoyment of his estate, shewing that he was at Chichester, with his eldest son, Edward Ford (whom the king had made High Sheriff of Sussex), whence he was carried away prisoner, with his son, to London House; and during the time of his incarceration he wrote divers letters, enclosing petitions to various members of the House of Commons, but could get none to be read therein. Ten months having elapsed he was exchanged. He then moved the Earl of Essex to grant him a pass to go to Harting to abide on his own land, which was refused; so he was forced, about two years since, to go to the King's quarters, his land being sequestered, his personal estate taken away, and his mansion spoiled. Being at Winchester when Sir Ralph Hopton marched into Sussex, he went with him to endeavour to get rent of his tenants, but without success; and he was at Winchester when it was taken by Cromwell, who gave him a free pass. He denied having contributed money or men against the parliament, but now submitted himself, and prayed the enjoyment of his estate, which he obtained.

SIR THOMAS LUNSFORD (the dreaded "child destroyer"⁴⁴) was captured at Edgehill, and was, on 22nd January, 1645-6 ordered by the Commons to be committed to the Tower of London for high treason, for levying war against the parliament. Notwithstanding his marriage with Katherine, daughter of Sir Henry Nevill, of Billingbere, Berks, his for-

⁴³ *Ibid*, vol. 25, p. 349.

⁴⁴ See S. A. C., vol. V, p. 80.

tune seems to have been at a very low ebb.⁴⁵ In January, 1633-4, he remained in prison, in the Fleet, because he could not raise £2,000 security, to keep the peace towards his neighbour, Sir Thomas Pelham. Soon after his committal (in 1646) he petitioned to compound for his estates, in these terms:—

That your petitioner,⁴⁶ by reason of his restraint, having this only meanes left to represent his humble desires to submitt himself to y^e Parliament, and lay hold of y^e favour of y^e ordinance of Parliament, to compound his delinquency for being in armes :

Humbly prayeth he may bee, by himself or friends, thereunto admitted. And to be pleased to direct your letter to y^e comittee of Sussex, to certefie a particular of your petitioner's estate, and how it stands, whereby he may prosecute his composicon to effect.

And he appends the following details:—

I have noe personall estate, but am much indebted.

My reall estate is the Mannor of Lunsford, and the lands thereunto belonging, lying in Echingham, in Sussex, of the yearlie value of £80, and a messuage called Wyligh, and divers lands thereunto belonging, in East Hodely, in the said county, of the yearelie value of £200, being now in extent for severall debtes, and the profitt thereof taken for the same, and the same also sequestred, soe that I have nothing to live on.

On 30th April, 1646, a letter was written by the committee to certify when he had taken the oath and covenant. He did not complete his composition till 10th May, 1649, when he made a further representation, showing:—

His delinquency⁴⁷—"that he was in arms against the parliament."

He petitioned here y^e 30th of April, 1646, being then a prisoner of warr, in the Tower of London.

He compounds upon a particular delivered in under his hands, by which he doth submitt to such fine, &c., and by which it doth appeare

That, by virtue of a conveyance made by him upon his marriage, 27th May, 16 Caroli (1640), he is seized of a Francke tenement for his life; remainder of part to Dame Katherine his wife for her life; rem^r of the rest, and of the jointure after her decease, to the 1, 2, 3, and every of their sonnes in tayle, with other remainder in tayle; rem^r in fee to his right heires of and in the Mannor of Lunsford and a capitall messuage, called Wileigh and lands in East hodley, in the said county of Sussex, of the yearly value before the warrs, £280."

⁴⁵ His grandfather, Sir John, is named as a Jurat of Hastings in the charter of 1588; and his father, Thomas, was returned in Shiplake Hundred for non-

attendance at the Coronation of Charles I. See S. A. C., Vol. XVI, p. 48.

⁴⁶ R. C. P., 2 ser., vol. 37, p. 593.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 591.

Out of which he craved several allowances, and his fine was set at £300, or one-sixth of the full value of his estates.

JOSEPH HENSHAWE, D.D., prebendary of Hurst, afterwards Dean of Chichester, and in 1663, Bishop of Peterborough,⁴⁸ was declared a delinquent on forsaking his habitation in Sussex, and going to reside in Exeter when that town was delivered up to the parliament. In June, 1646, he desired to compound after a tenth of his estate, and exhibited his particulars, stating that there was to come to him, two years "hence," a frank tenement for three lives, in a farm and lands lying in Aborne (Albourne) and Sidlesham, co. Sussex, held of the prebend of Hurst, in Chichester, by the yearly rent of £16 13s. 4d., and worth, before the war, above the rent reserved, £100; and further stating that he had a personal estate in goods of £900, taken from him by the sequestrators. On 27th June, 1646, he was allowed to compound for a fine of £150. The reversion having fallen in, the doctor, on 31st May, 1649, presented a further petition, mentioning that his former composition,⁴⁹ 13th November, 1648, on the articles of Exeter, at a tenth, amounted to £150, and that he now desired to add to his estate in Aberne and Sydlesham, formerly valued at £100 per ann., £18 per ann. more.

On 15th July, 1649, the petition was reported on, and the further composition allowed.

HENRY BUSHOPP, of Henfield, gent., third son of Sir Thomas Bysshop, of Parham, being in arms against the parliament, resolved to desert the King's service.⁵⁰ And about January, 1644, being quartered at Mr. Netherway's, a brewer, in Bristol (but then resident in London), he procured a pass for Netherway's wife (one well affected to the parliament) to come to London to her husband, that she should by her means effect his peace with the parliament and return within a fortnight. She, however, did not return or send to Mr. Bishopp. He, therefore, determined to abandon the King's party, took the opportunity of a ship bound for Virginia, and settled upon his plantation there until he came over with

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 33, p. 857—860. ⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 861—863. ⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 1st ser., vol. 8, p. 312.

a letter from the Council of that country, directed to the Speaker of the House of Commons. After that he took the National Covenant, &c., and thereupon he, on 1st October, 1646, prayed to be admitted to composition.

In the particular of his Estate,⁵¹ dated 19th Nov., 1646, he stated⁵² that he was tenant for life with remainder to his heirs males, and remainder to the right heirs of Sir Edward Bishoppe, in certain tenements called Holland, Cateslands, and Rye, all lying in the parish of Henfield, of the yearly value of £59, which were settled by an award dated 24th February, 1629; that he was also seized of a frank tenement for three lives of the great tithes of Henfield, with the parsonage house and glebe lands, and a parcel of land called the Park, and another called the Barrow, also in Henfield, by virtue of leases from Saml. Harsnett, Bishop of Chichester, worth annually £230; and further that he was seized, in right of his wife, for life—remainder to Sir Thomas Fowler⁵³ and his heirs,—of messuages, &c., in the parish of Islington, co. Middlesex, worth p. ann. £900, and possessed chattels worth £50.

JOHN MIDDLETON, of Haughton, gent., was, by the Committee of the Rape of Bramber, sequestered in July, 1648, upon proof of his being engaged at Horsham⁵⁴ and elsewhere against the parliament, and made composition; £800 being imposed upon him, to be paid in two instalments.

John Stalman, of Steyninge, Sussex, the Clerk to the Commissioners, gentleman,⁵⁵ afterwards deposed that they had received out of Baybush and Shelley and other lands sequestered, formerly the estate of Thomas Middleton, Esq., his father, in ready money, £387; and that they let the estate of the said Middleton at the rent of £488 10s. Od. per annum, after the death of the father. There is also an inventory of the real and personal estate of John Middleton.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, p. 311, and 315.

⁵² Certificate (signed by William Barton, Minister of John Zacharies, London) that the said Henry Bishop, of Henfield, did take the National Covenant, &c. *Ibid.*, p. 317.

⁵³ The Fowlers were owners of Barns-

bury and other lands in Islington. See Nelson's Hist. of St. Mary, Islington.

⁵⁴ Report on 15 Dec., 1648, from Committee for sequestrations at Lewes. R. C. P., 1st ser., vol. 45, p. 575.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 583.

It consisted of⁵⁶ his stock at Hangleton, and one chamber furnished at Horsham.

All his lands in Horsham and Warneham belonging to Hills, late in the possession of his father, Thomas Middleton, £300 p. an.

The reversion of the disparked lands of Bewbush and Shelley, in the parish of Beeding, which paid annually £113 to the King, worth £400 p. an.; and he was engaged for £5000. In a petition⁵⁷ of John Middleton, gent., he sets forth an indenture made 20th August, 16 Car. I [1640] between Thomas Middleton, of Horsham, co. Sussex, of the first part; John Middleton, his son and heir, of the second part; and Sir Thomas Southwell, of Battersea, co. Surrey, Knt., Elizth. Southwell, his daughter, and Sir Edward Radney, of Pilton, co. Somerset, Knt., of the third part (being the marriage settlement of John Middleton and Elizabeth Southwell, who had £3000 to her portion), settling various messuages and lands in the parishes of Horsham and Warneham, for her jointure with certain other covenants, &c.; but the lands were leased to the father to pay £400 per annum to his son; and the petition further states that John Middleton was sequestered about July, 1648, and upon payment of composition was discharged, but did not enjoy the benefit thereof as the lands in question were sequestered for his father's delinquency.

In the meantime his brother-in-law, Bray Chowne,⁵⁸ merchant, had, on 28th August, 1650, addressed to the Commissioners for composition a petition⁵⁹ "showing that about three years since he married Anne, one of the daughters of Thomas Middleton, of Horsham, co. Sussex, whereupon T. M., to secure £600, part of his marriage portion, mortgaged, for 1000 years, to petitioner (by lease dated July, 1647) the manor of Prestwood and a wood called Langhurst wood, &c., no portion of the redemption being yet received. The said Thomas M. was then and after a sitting member of the House of Commons, &c., but his delinquency had not yet been proved," and Chowne prayed the Commissioners' direction herein, and that he might not be obstructed in possession.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 577.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 587.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 14, p. 575.

⁵⁹ Son of Thomas Chowne, of Frogfrie, Alfriston, and of Rachel, sister of Sir Wm. Campion, Knt.

On the 28th September, 1643, the Commons ordered the estates of SIR GEORGE STRODE, of Squerries, in the county of Kent, knight, to be seized, and Mr. Blackiston was authorised to sell them.⁶⁰ In addition to his Kentish estates, he was seized of an estate⁶¹ in the manors of "Itchingham" and Salehurst, in Sussex, of the annual value of £439 16s. 10d.

And also of the Manor of Bowley, and Downeash, and other lands in this county, of the annual value of £485 10s., subject to an annuity of £100 per annum to John Nutt, of Berwick, payable out of Bowley and Downeash, for his life, and Anne, his wife, granted by deed, dated 14th November, 1635.

Sir George Strode was buried at Etchingham, and his helmet, crest, and pennon were still in the south aisle of the nave, when the church was visited by the Sussex Arch. Society in 1856, before the "restoration."

Etchingham had been purchased of the Tyrwhitts, one of whom (Sir Robert) had married Elizabeth, the heiress of the Oxenbridges, who had inherited from the Echinghams (see Pedigree S. A. Coll. Vol. viii., p. 230). It remained in the Strode family for some time. In 1684, Sir George Strode, Knt., left an only son, Lytton Lytton. His widow married Charles Selby, and he, as her administrator, took the case of Selby v. Lytton and others relative to these estates, to the House of Lords, where it was heard, in 1724; and the estates were then sold.

WILLIAM LORD CRAVEN, whose house was at Boreham, succeeded to the estates of John Lord Craven, and on 7th May, 1651 (after the sequestration of these estates), Henry Thurnham, son of the Rev. Edward Thurnham, of All Hallows the Less, London; and Adam Littleton, students of the university of Oxford;⁶² and Robert Sawyer [Magd.] and Arthur Stanhope, [Trin. Hall] Cambridge, presented a petition, shewing that John Lord Craven, deceased, by his will devised the manor of Cancerne, near Chichester, to Richard Spencer, Esq., and his heirs, for ever, in trust for

⁶⁰ Addl. MS., 5497, fol. 81.

⁶¹ R. C. P., 2 ser., vol. 39, p. 233.

⁶² *Ibid*, 1st ser., vol. 62, p. 455—466.

payment of £100 per ann., to maintain four scholars, two in each university, the remainder to be devoted to redemption of captives from Algiers; the said manor being conveyed by the said Spencer to William Lord Craven, and his heirs, upon the same trust was sequestered as the proper estate of the said Lord Craven.

The petitioners having no other means of subsistence, prayed that the sequestration might be discharged.⁶³

On 21st Oct., 1651, a report was made upon the petition,⁶⁴ setting forth that John Lord Craven, Baron of Ryson, by will dated 28th May, 1647, gave to his executor all his lands in Canserne,⁶⁵ to raise the sum of £100 annually, for the maintenance of four poor scholars, preference to be given to any of his name or kindred, to cease after fourteen years' enjoyment, or the acquirement of preferment of a double value; the remainder of the revenue yearly raised of such lands to be bestowed in the redemption of English captives in Algiers, to be disposed of by the Lord Mayor and Recorder of London, and the master of Sutton's Hospital. The executor (Richard Spencer) renounced 26th February, 1647-8, and administration was granted to William Lord Craven. The scholars have produced the several instruments of their election.

The number of scholarships in each university has been increased to six, and the stipend raised to £80 each; the term of enjoyment being reduced.

Among those who have held the Cambridge scholarships have been, in 1772, Sir Vicary Gibbs, afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; in 1782, John Goodall, afterwards Provost of Eton; in 1821, T. B. (afterwards Lord) Macaulay; and in 1827, T. Prince Lee, now Bishop of Manchester.

Of the estates of Lord Craven sold, Mr. Wm. Cawley, the parliament's supporter of Chichester, on 8th December, 1652, purchased the Manor of Wartling,⁶⁶ and on 11th May,

⁶³ The Commissioners certified that the estate had not been sequestered full six months, and upon entry they found the manor in the possession of the under-tenants of the said William Lord Craven. *Ibid.*, p. 457.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 451.

⁶⁵ They were then worth about £200 per annum. *Ibid.*, vol. 14, p. 224.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* vol. 18, p. 383. This manor belonged, to Sir Nicholas Carew, Knight,

and was forfeited on his attainder, temp. Henry VIII. On 21st April, 1543, James Gage requested to become, and did become, the purchaser (*Inventory in Augmentation office*). It subsequently passed to the Cravens, whose connection with Sussex has been very little noticed. They parted with their Sussex property about 1765 Lord Ashburnham buying Wartling, and Sir John Shelley Falmer manor.

1654, Edward Tooke, Esq., purchased the Manor of Falmer,⁶⁷ and Richard Scutt⁶⁸ purchased, on 6th March, 1650, the fee farm rent of £51 11s. 5d. per ann., payable by Lord Craven, issuing out of the hundred of Aldwick,⁶⁹ and the Manor of "North Barsted," parcel of the House of Petworth.

On the return of Charles II., Lord Craven's estates were restored to him, and he was created Earl Craven.

HENRY PARKER was summoned to parliament, 1624 to 1639, as Henry Parker, of Morley and Monteagle. He had married Phillippa, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Carrill, Knt., of Harting, and having been imprisoned in the Upper Bench, his wife's estate at West Grinstead was seized for his recusancy. On 27th September, 1650, she petitioned,⁷⁰ shewing that two parts of her estate had been and still were sequestered for her recusancy; that hitherto she had been permitted to enjoy the other third part, but now it was stopped by some order, and the commissioners would not let her tenants enjoy the estates as heretofore, notwithstanding they were willing to pay two thirds of their rents to the use of the state; and she prayed that she might enjoy her mansion house and her said third part, and that the tenants, paying their rents as formerly, might enjoy their respective estates, lest the inheritance should be prejudiced. By a memorandum, dated 27th September, her thirds were allowed, and also the use of the mansion house.

Still there was some trouble,⁷¹ and Dame Phillipa Morley and her mother, Dame Marie Carrill, widow,⁷² joined in another petition, stating that both their estates at "West Greenstede" were sequestered for their recusancy, and yet the commissioners for Sussex did let their said estates to several tenants for seven years, not allotting to the petitioners their thirds, nor restraining the tenants from felling of timber, &c.; several of the said tenants had cut down timber, ploughed

⁶⁷ R. C. P., 1st ser., vol. 14, p. 393.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 56, p. 35.

⁶⁹ After the dissolution of monasteries the manor had been granted to Sir John Baker and Thomas Sackville. The latter obtained a license of alienation, and conveyed his right on 15th July, 1560, to John Dingley. The only known autograph of Lord Buckhurst, before

he succeeded to his title, is to this conveyance, and I have given a fac-simile in the life prefixed to the tragedy of Gorboduc, edited by me in 1847 for the *Shakespeare Society*—p. lxxiii.

⁷⁰ R. C. P., 1st ser., vol. 43, p. 63.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, p. 91.

⁷² Daughter of Sir John Tufton, Bart.

up pasture, and committed other waste very destructive to the petitioners' interests; and they prayed that they might have their thirds, and be tenants for seven years to the other two parts to preserve their property from ruin; and on 21st June, 1651, an order was inscribed allowing the thirds.

Dame Philippa does not appear to have been a very calm lady, or a very desirable landlady, for John Younge, of "West Greenstede," addressed the commissioners⁷³ declaring that "being tenant in lands called the Place Lands, in West Greenstede, sequestered for the recusancy of the Lady Morley, he contracted to hold the same for seven years, from the 26th September, 1650, and that after the contract was made the commissioners ordered that the rent of the said lands should be paid unto the said lady in portion of her third part;" he then alleges that Lady Morley's malice had caused his gates to be broken, his cattle impounded, his underwood cut down and carried away, and that she annoyed him with suits at law; and he prayed that such legal proceedings might be stayed, and his contract confirmed, having expended a large sum upon the improvement of the lands there; that the lady might have other land assigned her for her thirds in lieu of his; and "that he be not a prey to her inveterate tyranny."

By an order of 29th July, 1651, a fifth of her husband's estate was granted to Dame Philippa, and at her desire, by an order of 6th August, payment of this further allowance was stopped,⁷⁴ until Thomas Parker (son of Lord Morley) should be put in some way for his education and maintenance. He was, however, an infant, and, unable to manage the proportion allowed to him, and his mother, on 12th November, 1651, obtained an order that Daniel Blagrove, Esq., M.P., should have the custody and tuition of her son, and receive the proportion granted to him.

WILLIAM GAGE, of Framfield, by deed dated April 13th, 1642, conveyed his estates to Robert Pickering, gent., and others, as trustees for payment of debts⁷⁵ and raising £4000 as portions for children, &c., out of lands in Sussex, Kent, Wilts, and Northampton. By Pickering's account it appears

⁷³ *Ibid*, p. 75. ⁷⁴ *Ibid*, p. 68. ⁷⁵ *Ibid*, vol. 27, p. 1047—1051.

that the gross total of monies received out of the rents and profits of the lands in Sussex (being Selmiston, Framfield, Horsted, and Haylsham), due at Lady-day, 1647, were £635 8s., with £50 additional for woods sold upon the lands. The names of the tenants are given, their rentals, and the deductions allowed out of their rents, for taxes and seizures, which last amount to £171 11s. 5d.

Amongst monies disbursed is one entry of £100 to Mrs. Elizabeth Barber for the maintenance of Mr. Gage's two daughters. The names of the tenants in Sussex are Offington Elphicke, Henry Neave, Wm. Lusher, Thomas Waterman, John Vine, John Parris, Wm. Archer, Edward Calverley, Thomas Wood, Richd. Furly, and Joseph Sherwood.

On 19th August, 1646, one-fifth part of Mr. Gage's estates was allowed to her for the maintenance of herself and the children.⁷⁶ and on 11th October, 1649, an order had been made by the Committee of Sequestrations,⁷⁷ upon the motion of Mr. Fowle, in behalf of the two children of William Gage, Esq., then lying ill and weak, and "being in a course of phisicke," wanting clothes and necessaries, as appeared by letters of Mrs. Elizabeth Barber, under whose tuition they then were, that the tenants of Mr. Gage's rents should pay £30 towards the maintenance of the same children; and there are two more orders to the like effect, respectively dated 6th December, 1649, and 14th Jany., 1649-50, for further payments of £30 and £40.

When the ordinance for the sale of the recusants' estates was under consideration Mr. Wm. Gage presented his petition,⁷⁸ showing that, being a recusant, and in arms for the late King, he was excepted from composition and his estate was now proposed to be sold by the parliament; that thereupon he addressed the parliament, and proving himself a person included within the articles made by the late Lord General Fairfax, at Truro, the parliament were pleased to order that his name and estate should be left out of the bill for the sale of estates; and he thereupon prayed to be admitted to a composition according to the true meaning of the said articles; and on 2nd July, 1651, the Commissioners decided

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1, p. 1035.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, 1053.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 27, p. 1059.

that they could do nothing without order from the parliament. The request was however complied with, and Mr. Gage having died, Augustus Belson and Wm. Nevill, Esquires, the trustees for his infant son and heir, Thomas Gage, addressed to the Committee for managing estates under sequestration their petition,⁷⁹ shewing that having duly satisfied the fines to the commonwealth, and the estates having been discharged from sequestration, &c., the petitioners ought to receive the profits of the estates; but one Latimer Sampson having, since Mr. Gage's application to compound, obtained a lease from the committee of the estate, refused to deliver possession; an order was therefore prayed to direct Latimer Sampson to show cause why the lease ought not to be vacated; and on 2nd January, 1654, an order was made that the said Latimer Sampson should appear and show cause.

The wife of SIR JOHN GAGE, of West Firle, the first baronet, who died in 1633, was Penelope, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Darcy, Earl Rivers. On 5th August, 1653, there is a certificate⁸⁰ to the effect that she was several times convicted of popish recusancy in Sussex, and also in Middlesex; sometimes as the wife of the said Sir John Gage, and afterwards as Penelope, Lady Gage, widow. She had married for a third husband Sir Wm. Harvey, of Ickworth, and at the request of Thomas Turner, gentleman, on behalf of Sir Wm. and his wife, the certificate testified that on the 15th day of June, 1645, she conformed herself to the Church of England, and it refers to a record in the Court of Exchequer as the evidence.

The deposition⁸¹ made on 20th September, 1654, by Dame Mary Gage,⁸² widow of SIR THOMAS GAGE, the second baronet, gives the ages of her children. She had four sons and four daughters by him, viz.:—Thomas, eldest son and heir, then styled Sir Thomas Gage, and æt. between 13 and 14; John, the second son, under 12; Henry and Joseph, the youngest sons, the eldest of whom was under 5; Frances,

⁷⁹ *Ibid*, p. 903.

⁸⁰ *Ibid*, p. 1019.

⁸¹ *Ibid*, p. 945.

⁸² Daughter and co-heir of John Chamberlain, of Shirbourne Castle,

Oxon., which had been gallantly defended by her mother, against the parliamentary forces, but surrendered to General Fairfax, 1646. It was sold by the Gages to Thomas Parker, Lord Chancellor, 1st Earl of Macclesfield.

eldest daughter, about 15; Mary, second daughter, æt. 9; Katharine, æt. 7; and Elizabeth, under 5; all of whom were then living, and that her husband died on the 2nd of July, 1654, at his house called "Fyrle," and was buried in the church of the town of Fyrle.

Walter Everenden, gentleman, son of John Everenden, of Sedlescombe,⁸³ was guardian of the second son, John Gage, whilst an infant; and the infant petitioned⁸⁴ for an allowance of his right to the manors of Hedgcourt and Sholstrode,⁸⁵ in the counties of Sussex and Surrey, which fell to him by the death of his father; the estates at Fyrle going to the eldest son.

SIR GARRETT KEMPE'S case furnishes a touching instance of the vexations to which the king's friends were subjected. Sir Garrett was eldest surviving son of Anthony Kempe, who had settled at Slindon, and had married for his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Gage, of Fyrle.⁸⁶ Sir Garrett's wife was daughter of Sir John Carryll, of Warnham. The Gages and the Carrylls were both recusants, and Sir Garrett being strongly suspected of being of the same faith, we find that a certificate⁸⁷ was sent to the committee signed by John Newland, of Slindon, æt. 60 (his servant); Thomas Page, of Madhurst, æt. 65; Richard Soppe, of Slindon, æt. 48; and William Forder, of Binsted, æt. 37, also a servant to Sir Garrett.

The committee for sequestrations at Chichester, on 31st October, 1644, alleged⁸⁸ that in the time of the rebellion he sent two horses to Chichester, with two of his servants, armed with pistols and swords, who continued there about three weeks, and rode backwards and forwards from Chichester to Slindon; and further that he was a reputed church papist, and bred up all his children papists, and that he absented himself from his usual place of abode in the county by the space of two years.

⁸³ See his father's accounts, S. A. Coll., IV., p. 22.

⁸⁴ R. C. P., 1st ser., vol. 27, p. 894.

⁸⁵ For former owners of Shovelshode, in East Grinstead, see S. A. C., XII., p. 29 and post.

⁸⁶ The first wife of Sir Anthony Kempe was Ann, eldest d. and co-heiress, of John Lord Conyers, of Skelton Castle

in Cleveland, who was descended from the Brus and Falconbergs. Kempe's share was sold to the Trotters in 1578. See also *Ord's Cleveland*. For early pedigree of the Kempes, see *Hasted's Kent*, III., p. 170.

⁸⁷ R. C. P. 2nd ser., vol. 39, p. 283—285.

⁸⁸ *Ibid*, p. 287.

On the 31st August, 1645, the Chichester committee sent up the depositions⁸⁹ taken by them.

John Newland deposed that Sir G. K's. "usual residence these nine or ten years past has been at the houses of Sir John Carrell and the Lady Shelley, two notorious papists. Hath seen him often at church ; never saw him receive the Sacrament. It is reported that he goes to church to save his lands. The servant who has waited on him these 14 years past was and is a papist. Philip, the eldest son⁹⁰ of Sir G., was bred up a papist by his father, and married the Lady Webb's daughter,⁹¹ a notorious papist, who was one of them upon whom the chamber in Black Friars fell. Thomas, the second son, was bred a papist in the house of Sir John Carrell (his grandfather), went after beyond the seas and took up arms under the Archduchess, and married a papist there.⁹² Garrett, the third son, was placed by his father with Mr. Powhale, a notorious Jesuited papist, with whom he was five or six years. Both of Sir G. K's daughters were with their eldest brother, Philip, in London, from whence they were sent to Ireland and married two Irishmen"⁹³; and then he gives the details at length about the horses being sent to Chichester.

Priscilla Washer deposed to having seen Sir G. K. at church, and about 30 years ago saw him receive the Sacrament twice. He was generally reported a papist.

Ellinor Bateman made a similar deposition. She saw him receive the Sacrament once, but never since. He spent his time at Sir John Carrell's, at Harting, and Sir John Shelley's, at Michelgrove, two papists.

Wm. Peeter deposed to the same effect, and added that, being churchwarden, he presented two daughters of Sir G. K. and one of his sons for papists while they lived with their father.

John Nowell deposed that he never saw any of Sir G. K.'s children go to church.

In addition to the foregoing are the depositions of *William Francis*, *William Forder* (servant to Sir G.), and *Anne Newland* (wife of John Newland), all of whom deposed to

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 311.

⁹⁰ He died in his father's lifetime, in Sept. 1646, æt. 49.

⁹¹ Frances, d. of Sir John Webb, of Ouldstock, Wilts.

⁹² Mary, d. of Sir Anthony Briggs, of Essex.

⁹³ Jane married Patrick Plunkett, but Mary married Francis Coote, of Essex.

pretty much the same facts. This last said that her father, being minister of Slindon, he, with the churchwarden, presented Sir G.'s children for not going to church.

*Anne Mellish*⁹⁴ said that when Sheriff Sir Edw. Ford held Chichester against the Parliament, she saw two of Sir G.'s light horses in Chichester town furnished with carabines and pistols; and that two of his servants rode them in the service of the said Sheriff, they being quartered at her house.

Wm. Masters deposed to the same purport; and

Sir John Chapman, Knt., and *Peter Bettesworth*, Esq., two of the committee of Chichester, deposed to his being assessed double as a recusant.

It was further stated⁹⁵ that some of his sons were in arms against the Parliament, and that one of them was at Arundel when it was taken by Sir William Waller.

In the "*Kingdom's Weekly Post*," No. 2, under date of 1st January, 1643-4, is a notice of the siege not included in Mr. Blaauw's account in the 5th volume of *Suss. Arch. Coll.*: "We do not yet hear that Arundel Castle is delivered up to Sir William Waller; but Sir William hath made another onset upon it, in which fight Col. Ramsey is slain, whose death is much lamented; but it is believed they cannot hold out long. A letter from Sir William Waller to the Parliament doth certify that he had a very considerable army, and did no way stand in need of more forces, for he had sufficient already, but rather a supply of monies; and that he had intercepted a messenger which was sent from the Castle to the Lord Hopton; that except relief came within five days they must be forced to deliver up the Castle, which may very well be believed, because they want bread already; the pipes are cut, which straightens their water, and they want hay for their cattle; and to kill them would help them little, because they have not salt, and they are almost 1,000 persons; so that in few days more will appear."

When Sir G. delivered the particulars of his composition,⁹⁶ he set forth that he adhered to the king's party in the first war

⁹⁴ From another paper (R. C. P., 2 ser., vol. 39, fol. 329) it appears that William Masters was an ostler and Anne Mellish, innkeeper, at the Star, in the North-street, Chichester.

⁹⁵ R. C. P., 2 ser., vol. 39, p. 333.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 39, p. 273.

against the parliament, and petitioned,⁹⁷ 10th April, 1649, stating that he was seized, to him and his heirs, of the manors of Slindon, Houghton, and Binstead, of the yearly value of £385;—the manors and demesnes of Eartham, Bignor, and Southstoke, of the annual value of £264 10s.;—of Bilston Farm, in the parish of Yapton, ann. value, £55, with reversion, after one life, of £50 per ann. more;—lands called the Worth, in Tangmere and Aldingbourne, of the annual value of £77;—and of messuages, &c., in Kirdford, of the annual value of £170 13s. 4d.; and he stated that he had lost his deeds and writings by plunder, &c.⁹⁸ On 29th May, 1649, the fine affixed was £2,931 10s.

The mode in which it was discharged is shown by a petition⁹⁹ of John Caryll, Esq., Tho. Barnard, gent., and John Tanner, yeoman, setting forth that two of the petitioners stood bound with Sir Garrett Kempe for above £3,000, for payment of his fine, &c., of which near £2,000 had been already paid; that Sir Garrett K. made a lease for twenty-one years, to petitioners, of the lands compounded for, reserving a rent of £300 per ann.; and that, notwithstanding the composition, the committee of Chichester Rape had made stay of the rents compounded for, on pretence that Sir G. was sequestered as a papist. The petitioners denied the accusation of his ever having belonged to the popish religion, and alleged that the ground of his sequestration was his having two horses at Chichester when it was a garrison for the king; that the charge of his being a papist was made because some of his children were in the Romish religion, but they had not been under his (Garrett's) tuition for many years, the youngest being at least forty years old; and they prayed that the former orders might stand in force.

On the 6th of September, 1649, John Newland and Philip Kempe, the son and heir apparent of Sir G., were examined on behalf of the petitioners.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁷ *Ibid*, p 275

⁹⁸ In another particular (*Ibid*, 277) the respective values are set forth thus:—The Manor of Slindon, &c., £200; Manor of Houghton, £95; Manor of Binstead, £90; Bilston farm, £55, and after one life expired, £105; lands called the Worth, in Tangmere and

Aldingborne, £77; Manors of Eartham and Madhurst, £41 10s.; Manor of Bignor, £123; Lands in Kirdford, £170 13s. 4d.; and the Manor of Southstoke, £100.

⁹⁹ *Ibid*, p. 282.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid*, p. 291—296.

Newland deposed that he had been servant to Sir G. K. forty years, and that during the last twenty years he had received his master's rents, and paid all taxes, &c., and that he always took his master to be a protestant, and never knew him rated as a papist. He (N.) could neither write nor read, but paid whatever was demanded. He attended his master to Sir John Caryll's and Sir John Shelley's houses, who, whilst there, usually went on the Lord's day to church, Newland attending him thither. He further believed that Philip K. was not bred up in the popish religion by consent of his father, he putting him to a protestant school at Chichester; and had heard his master, in discourse with Mr. Cox, the minister of Slindon, wish his son would be brought to church.

Philip Kemp, the son, then aged 46, deposed that his father put him to school under several protestant masters, and often urged him to go to the protestant church, &c.

Anthony Whittington, æt. 48, of the parish of Slindon, on 5th February, 1649-50, deposed¹⁰¹ to his knowledge of Sir Garrett for forty years, and that Sir G.'s youngest child was aged about forty years, and had been married sixteen years, and that no one of his children had lived under his tuition these twenty years.

His (Sir Garrett's) fine having been set, Dr. Wright, and three other physicians, on 11th June, 1649, certified¹⁰² that "being very infirm and aged, it would be efficacious for his ailments that he do repaire to the Spa, for the benefit of the Spa waters." Three days afterwards a pass was signed by Fairfax¹⁰³ for Sir G. and his servants to go beyond seas, for the above purpose, with a proviso that he should carry with him nothing prohibited by the State.

It will be seen that I have adhered to the various modes of spelling names of persons and places found in the original papers.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid*, 298.

¹⁰² *Ibid*, 299.

¹⁰³ *Ibid*, 301.

THE PUNISHMENT OF
PRESSING TO DEATH AT HORSHAM, IN 1735.

COMMUNICATED BY THOS. HONYWOOD, ESQ.,

(*With preliminary and supplementary remarks.*)

AMONG the many atrocities enjoined by the criminal code of England down to comparatively recent times, is the cruel and inhuman law, that if a prisoner at the bar declined to plead 'guilty,' or 'not guilty,' he was to be put to the torture of *pressing*, that is, of having such a weight placed upon his body as should extinguish life, unless in the meantime he would promise to plead. This supplicium is probably the most horrible one ever invented by the ingenious cruelty of man. Crucifixion, the wheel, and burning at the stake, though diabolical inventions, were less severe than this, inasmuch as they destroyed the life of the sufferer in a comparatively short time, while by this mode of punishment the law seemed to contemplate the probable existence of the sufferer for several days.

Blackstone remarks on this subject¹ that "a prisoner is said to stand mute, when, being arraigned for treason or felony, he either makes no answer at all, or answers foreign to the purpose; or, upon having pleaded guilty, refuses to put himself upon the country. If he says nothing, the court ought to impanel a jury to enquire whether he stands obstinately mute, or whether he be dumb *ex visitatione Dei*." In the latter case, reasonably proven, the judges were to pro-

¹ Book IV. Of Public Wrongs. Of Arraignments.

ceed with the trial as if the prisoner had pleaded not guilty; and this is the modern practice, if, as is very rarely the case, the accused person declines to plead. But if the jury were convinced that the dumbness was either feigned, or the result of obstinacy, he was consigned to the horrible ordeal of pressing.

Before undergoing this *peine forte et dure*, the prisoner was admonished three times by the judge, and then respited for a few hours, in order that he might fully learn the terrible nature of the penalty which awaited him. Blackstone goes on to remark:—

“ It seems astonishing that this usage of administering the torture should be said to arise from a tenderness to the lives of men; and yet this is the reason given for its introduction into the civil law, and its subsequent adoption by the French and other foreign nations; viz., because the laws cannot endure that any man should die upon the evidence of a false, or even a single witness, and therefore contrived this method that innocence should manifest itself by a stout denial, or guilt by a plain confession. Thus rating a man's virtue by the hardness of his constitution, and his guilt by the sensibility of his nerves! But there needs only to state accurately, in order most effectually to expose, this inhuman species of mercy; the uncertainty of which, as a test and criterion of truth, was long ago very elegantly pointed out by Tully, though he lived in a state wherein it was usual to torture slaves in order to furnish evidence. ‘Tamen,’ says he, ‘illa tormenta gubernat dolor, moderatur natura cujusque tum animi tum corporis, regit quæsitior, flectit libido, corrumpit spes, infirmat metus; ut in tot rerum angustiis nihil veritati loci relinquatur.’ ”

The mode of punishment was: that the prisoner should be remanded to the prison from whence he had been brought for trial; that he should be placed naked on his back, on the bare floor of a low, dark chamber; and that there should be placed upon his body as great a weight of iron as he could bear, *and more!* To add to these accumulated horrors, he was to have no sustenance, except on the *first* day three morsels of the worst bread, and on the *second* day, three draughts of standing water; this change of diet to be continued on alternate days, *till he answered*—the judgment in later times runs, ‘till he *died*.’²

Blackstone traces this cruel ordeal to feudal times, and to the tyranny of powerful men in the matter of escheats and

² See Blackstone, *ut supra*.

forfeitures. If the lord brought an action against his vassal, and the latter refused to plead, he was put under this *pressure*, until he would yield to the rapacity of his persecutor. If he yielded, the escheat of his property would follow, but if he remained mute, there was a strong probability that he would thereby assure to his children a continuance of their right to inherit, and thus (pelican-like) the poor vassal sometimes lost his heart's blood for the sake of his offspring.

The last infliction of this dreadful punishment in England was probably at the date indicated in the title of this paper—the year 1735. Mr. Honeywood's communication on the subject is subjoined:—³

“DEAR SIR,

“In looking over my library I met with a little book, which I had for some time lost, and which I promised to send you, respecting an execution at Horsham; and as I do not remember ever reading of a similar case, I thought an account of it might possibly be read with interest by you. The account is taken from a pamphlet, printed in the year 1813, entitled, ‘The Debate in the House of Commons, April 5th, 1813, upon Sir Samuel Romilly's Bill, on the punishment of treason. By Basil Montague, Esq.; published by Longman & Co.’ After quoting the sentence of punishment, Mr. Montague adds in a note, that ‘the last infliction of this sentence was probably in the year 1735.’

“The pamphlet goes on to say:—‘Monday, August 4th, 1735, at the Assizes at Lewes, in Sussex, a man who pretended to be dumb and lame, was indicted for a barbarous murder and robbery. He had been taken up on suspicion, several spots of blood and part of the goods having been found on him.

“‘When he was brought to the bar he would not speak or plead, though often urged to it, and the sentence inflicted on those who stand mute read to him. Four or five persons in court swore that they had heard him speak; and a boy, who was his accomplice, and apprehended, was there to be a witness against him; yet he continued mute. On which he

³ The letter is addressed to the Editor of the Suss. Arch. Coll.

was carried back to Horsham gaol, to be pressed to death if he would not plead.

“They laid on him first 100 weight; then added 100 more, and then made it 350 lbs. ; yet he would not speak. Then adding 50 lbs. more, he was just about dead, having all the agonies of death about him; when the executioner, who weighs about sixteen or seventeen stone, laid himself upon the board which was over him, and, adding to the weight, killed him.”⁴

“Some years ago, an inhabitant of Horsham, who was about ninety years of age, informed me that her father, a blacksmith, furnished one of the pieces of iron used in this execution, namely his own anvil.

“This person also informed me that the executioner, after having killed the man, placed the dead body in a wheelbarrow to drive it to the churchyard for interment. When passing the spot where now stands the King’s Head Hotel, he threw it out of the barrow, and then, taking it up again, proceeded to the churchyard, where it was buried. My informant added that, some time afterwards, that very executioner, passing the spot where he had thrown the body out, dropped dead.

“Yours respectfully,

“THOMAS HONYWOOD.”

The Editor of Suss. Arch. Coll. has caused search to be made in the archives of the Clerk of the Peace for Sussex, and the following entries, corroborative of the facts of the above statement, have been courteously supplied:—

(I). From the Record Roll of the Quarter Sessions, holden at Petworth, 6th October, 1735.

“An Account of the Charges and Expences of Robert Neale, One of the Constables of the Hundred of Rotherbridge, hath been at in Carrying Prisoners to Goal.

“May 15th, 1735. Paid four men for keeping watch over a Dumb, committed to the Cage on suspition of Murdering one *Elizabeth Symonds*, at Bognor - - - - - 0 : 3 : 4

⁴ The substance of this horrid narrative seems to have been published in *Gent. Mag.*, Aug. 1735. ED.

“ Paid Three Men who went with me to Carry him to Goal - - - - -	0 : 7 : 6
“ Expences there and back for my selfe and Three Men - - - - -	0 : 14 : 0
“ July 21. Goeing after a boy who Confessed the Murder, and bringing him before Sir Henry Peachey and John Pewkes, Esq., to be examined, and keeping him Two Days - - - - -	0 : 5 : 0
“ July 24. Paid Two Men, who assisted me in Carrying the Boy, and one Thomas Wells to Goal - - - - -	0 : 5 : 0
“ Expences agoeing there and returning back for My Selfe and the Two Men - - - - -	0 : 8 : 6
	<hr/>
	2 : 3 : 4

(II). “ A Bill of Expences about y^e Dumb man, which was Convicted at Lewis Asises, for y^e County of Sussex, by me, Thomas Steer, which is as follows:—

“ For my Expence in going to y^e Asises to Lewis - - - - - 11b. 1s. 6d.

(III). “ *Sussex to witt.* Account of what Thos. Brian have laid out for the releife of the poor prisoners for the West part of the S^d. County Since last Easter Session to this time, being the 8 of Octo., 1735. [The following entry is the only one that relates to this criminal.]

“ A pretended Dumb man Comitted by S^r. Henry Peachey, Kn^t the 16 of may, 1735, and was *prest to Deth* the 11 of Augst^t 1735, being 12 weekes - - - - - 0 : 12 : 0

The name of the murderer remains, and probably will ever remain, unknown.

SOME ACCOUNT OF SLINDON CHURCH.

By T. G. JACKSON, Esq., ARCHITECT,

FELLOW OF WADHAM COLL. OXON.

THE Manor of Slindon was for eight and a half centuries, with only one short interruption, attached to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. It was granted by King Ceadwalla, in A.D. 684, to Wilfric, Abp. of Canterbury, being an appendage to Pageham, in this county. At the time of the Domesday Survey, it was held by Roger de Montgomery, who was kinsman to the Conqueror, and was made by him, Earl of Arundel, Chichester, and Shrewsbury. In A.D. 1108, however, Henry I., at the request of Anselm, restored Slindon to the Archbishopric, and it remained in that ownership until the time of Cranmer.¹

Slindon appears, from the time of its restitution, to have been a frequent residence of the Archbishops. There is a decision of Abp. Boniface, dated from hence in 1259. Here, too, A.D. 1228, the famous Stephen Langton—"Cantuar : Archiepūs apud Slindonam, manerium suum, vii Id : Jul : diem clausit extremum."

¹ The manor was finally exchanged by Archbishop Cranmer, with the King, for other lands, in 1539.

In 1553 (?) it was granted to Anthony Kempe, of whose family we find abundant notice in contemporary records.

Sir Garrett Kempe, in the time of Elizabeth, rebuilt the house.

In 1647, we read that "Thos. Kempe, of Slindon, Esq., hath, by both Houses of Parliament, been admitted to his fine

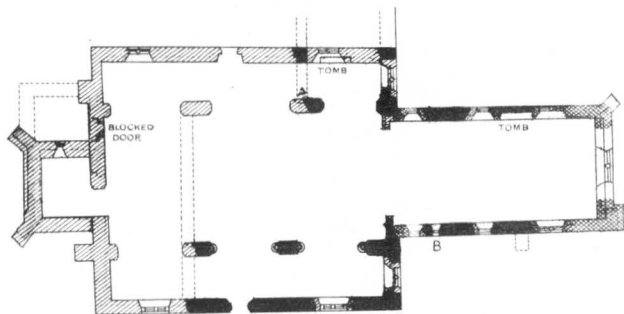
of £230 ; he having deserted his dwelling, and resided in the enemy's quarter."—See p. 116, *ante*.

In 1782, Barbara, daughter of Anth. Kempe, carried the estate by marriage to James Radcliffe, Lord Kinaird, afterwards Earl of Newburgh, from whose family it has passed by marriage to Colonel Leslie, the present owner.





See Sir W. Burrell's MSS. in Brit. Museum.

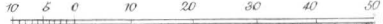
SLINDON CHURCH.

GROUND PLAN.



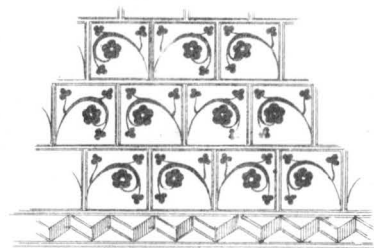
REFERENCE

-  Dotted lines show old foundations.
-  Transitional work
-  Decorated d^o
-  Perpendicular d^o
- A** { Norman lancet
high up in wall
- B** { Transitional lancet

SCALE  FEET

ANCIENT MURAL PAINTING.

1/2 actual dimensions



T. G. J. del

There seemed, therefore, good reason to hope that, from the mass of information to be found in the Archiepiscopal records about Slindon House, something might be gathered which would throw light on the history of Slindon Church.

Nothing of the kind, however, can be discovered. The building probably always ranked as a humble village church, and, though attached to the Archiepiscopal manor, was not of sufficient importance to attract remark. It would be, architecturally, less important than now; when the great Conventual and Collegiate establishments of Boxgrove, and Arundel, hard by, were in their full splendour. The somewhat elaborate painted decoration, which we shall have to notice, with which it was adorned, was nothing remarkable in those days, and was perhaps shared with many village churches in the neighbourhood of even less pretensions.

To learn the history of the edifice, therefore, we must, in the absence of documentary evidence, go to the building itself, and read it from the crumbling walls.

The architectural history of the church, as far as one can learn it from that source, may be stated as follows² :—

1. There was a Norman church, perhaps built by Abp. Anselm, on recovering the estate—at all events, built about that time. It consisted, probably, of a small nave and chancel only. The nave extended only as far as the second bay, inclusive of the present church, and the old foundations shown on the plan across the church at this point, no doubt mark the site of the original west wall of the church. Of this building, we have only one feature remaining—a little lancet window, high up in the wall, on the north side of the nave, which was discovered during the works now in progress. This little window is round-headed, and splayed all round inside. There is no reveal or groove for glazing, but the splay of the jamb runs out to a feather edge on the outside of the wall.

2. About 1160-1170, during the transition from Norman to Gothic architecture, the south wall of Abp. Anselm's Nave was taken down, an arcade of two arches built in its place, and a south aisle added to the church. About the

² When the present tense is used in the following account, it is to be understood as referring to a time before the present restoration was begun.

same time, but a few years later, a chapel was built on the north of the nave, in the form of a transept, and dedicated to St. Thomas Becket.³ To throw this chapel open to the nave, a small arch⁴ was pierced through the north wall of Anselm's nave. It appears, also, that some alterations were made in the chancel, or even that it was rebuilt at this period. The surviving architectural features of this date are the two easternmost arches of the south nave arcade, the easternmost arch in the north arcade, and a small lancet in the chancel, which was discovered during the works (marked on the plan, B). There are traces, faintly discernible, on the north wall, opposite this window, which seem to show that there has once been a corresponding window there. To this period I attribute the beautiful coloured decorations of the nave, of which an illustration is given. The font also belongs to the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century.

3. During the thirteenth century the chancel was entirely remodelled. The earlier lancet windows in the side walls were blocked, and larger lancet windows inserted. It is also probable that the chancel was now lengthened one bay eastwards; but of this it is impossible to speak confidently.

4. In the fifteenth century the church was finally brought to its present size. The west wall of Abp. Anselm's church was removed, and a bay added to the church, by carrying the nave walls about 15ft. farther westward, with an arch in each wall. The south aisle was lengthened a corresponding distance, and a north aisle was added. The latter addition made it necessary to open an arch in the only remaining part of Abp. Anselm's fabric, namely, that part of the north wall of the nave, which intervened between the small arch leading to Becket's chapel, and the new arch to the west of it. It is curious to trace the reasons which occasioned the

³ Becket was murdered in 1170, and canonized 1172. It was natural that a chapel should be built and dedicated in his honour, without delay, at Slindon, which was then an important residence of the Archbishops, and where Becket had been, no doubt, personally well known.

⁴ This arch varies in detail from those

in the south arcade, and is evidently not quite contemporaneous with them. The inner order is moulded and carried on round abaci; while the orders of the south arches are chamfered, and the abaci square. The material is Caen stone in the north arch, chalk in the two south arches.

irregularity so remarkable in this north arcade of the nave, of which even the two contemporary arches vary considerably in dimensions. The architect resolved to make the north and south arches of his new bay exactly correspond with one another in span and height; he also decided to retain the small arch in the eastern part of the north wall, which led into Becket's chapel. Now, this arch is not only narrower, but is altogether farther to the east than the arch opposite, in the south arcade, having scarcely any respond at all on its East side. Having, therefore, this small and distant arch in the east, and being unwilling to widen his new arch in the west, he had a very long intervening space to deal with; hence he was forced to design the central arch of this arcade on a much larger scale than the rest, and even then he was forced to leave very massive piers between the arches.

The north wall of the new aisle was continued parallel to the nave walls, and that part of Becket's chapel which projected beyond this line was demolished.

Both aisles had two light-square-headed windows in the side walls, probably like the windows now remaining at the east end of each aisle, which were inserted at the same date. The side walls must, therefore, have been of a considerable height, and the aisles must have been covered with roofs of a very flat pitch, instead of being, as now, under a roof that covers both nave and aisles with one steep, unbroken slope. Indeed, the construction of the present roof made it necessary to take down the upper parts of the aisle walls, and with them the window heads.

The stone jambs and mullions now run up and stop against the wall plates.

A tower was built at this period at the west end of the nave, not in the position of the present tower, but more to the north. The foundations still exist. This tower opened into the church by a pointed door, now blocked, and the door leading into the present tower, which has a lofty and effective inner arch, was then the west entrance of the church. Above it was evidently a large perpendicular window, of which the inner jambs and cill have been discovered on removing the plaster from the west wall.

The materials employed are flint rubble for the body of the walls, with dressings of Pulborough and Caen stones, the shelly Isle of Wight stone, and chalk. It is interesting to try and connect the use or choice of certain materials with certain periods. In the present case, though all these materials have been used indiscriminately in all parts of the building and at all dates, yet in the transitional work chalk and Caen stone predominate; in the 13th century work, Isle of Wight stone; and in the 15th century Pulborough stone.⁵ At the transitional period, however, Pulborough stone appears to have been used for outside work, and the little window which forms the only relic of the Norman church is of that stone.

There is no chancel arch remaining. From certain peculiarities of the masonry behind the wooden posts that flank the modern opening between the nave and chancel, it would seem probable that the original Norman church had a very narrow chancel arch, and that at the time of the restoration of the church in the transitional period the blank spaces in the gable wall, right and left of the arch, were cut back into two recesses, forming places for altars. The thin masonry left at the back may have been further pierced with squints. An example of this arrangement may be seen in the little church at Eartham, close by Slindon, and something like it (though it had been much tampered with) formerly existed at Madehurst. At all events there was found at each side the springing of what had been an arch in form, though not in construction, having merely been cut out in rough rubble masonry. The arched form therefore could only have been of a very narrow span. The same coloured diaper was carried over the front, back, and soffit of this recess, which was found on all the transitional work.

It only remains to speak of the colouring. Coloured decoration of various dates was found in nearly all parts of the church. That of which an example is given is the earliest. It has been found on the three transitional arches and their spandril walls, and on the east wall of the south aisle, below the perpendicular window, and behind a later facing of

⁵ The great arches of this date, however, are of chalk, though their piers are

of Pulborough in the two arches of the west bay.

masonry. It was only found in one other part of the church, and its discovery there was very interesting. When the north aisle wall, which was very ruinous, was recently taken down, a piece of masonry was found embedded in it, which had once been part of an older wall that ran in the contrary direction, *i. e.*, north and south, instead of east and west. This old wall had been the west side of the demolished chapel dedicated to St. Thomas Becket. It presented a regular face on both sides, that to the west having been an external face, and that to the east being plastered and painted with the identical diaper of which we have been speaking. There was also painting on that part of the east wall of the aisle which had been similarly concealed by the thickness of the later wall, abutting against it. Further examination led to the discovery of some traces of the foundations of this chapel, while marks of a gable against the nave arcade showed that it had been roofed like a transept, *i. e.*, with the ridge at right angles to the axis of the nave.

The decorations of which we have been speaking begin about four feet from the floor, with a border of zigzags between horizontal lines. Above that, the wall is divided by double horizontal and vertical lines into a sort of "stoning," the vertical lines being arranged so as to break bond. All these lines and zigzags are of a brownish red colour. Each of the rectangular compartments thus formed is fitted with a spray of foliage of a dark olive green. These sprays of foliage are very elegant, and are all done by hand, not stencilled in the modern way; so that they are full of life and variety. The lines of the "stoning," too, appear not to have been ruled in, but drawn by hand. This system of decoration is carried indiscriminately over flat wall surfaces, arch stones, and soffits. On rubble walls and chalk ashlar it is painted upon a thin floating coat or "intonaco" of excellent plaster. On the Caen stone of the north arch it seems to be put immediately, without any plaster whatever.

The later colouring is very inferior in design, as far as any design could be made out, and has been executed with much less attention to durability. Indeed, it was so tender, that it would not bear touching after the whitewash had been removed. This, on the whole, was fortunate, for, in

many cases where the later decoration had been carried over the earlier painting, so as to obliterate it, the later decoration was easily removed, and the earlier painting came out fresh and perfect. The system adopted for this later decoration (which appears to have been done in the 15th century) was to paint the soffits of the inner orders of the great arches and the chamfers of the outer orders red. The spandril walls were then painted with figure subjects, which were drawn with lines of brown-red and black, and filled in with broad surfaces of ochre. The treatment was of the rudest and most extravagant kind, as far as it could be understood at all.

There are some other points of interest in the church. In the chancel, on the north side, is a late recessed tomb, with a very flat, four-centred arch. Under this canopy lies a wooden effigy of a man in armour.⁶ On the opposite side of the chancel, under the easternmost window, is a very simple and pretty piscina, with a trifoliated head.

Of the old east wall of the church, only the lower half remains. The rest is of half timber noggin, and contains a debased window. On the plastering of the old part are three circles containing crosses, that look like consecration crosses. These are painted in red.

The roofs are all modern, and wretchedly bad.

It may not be amiss to add a few particulars about the restoration of this church, which is now (March 14th) nearly completed.

The aisle walls, which were in a very dilapidated and insecure state, have been rebuilt on better foundations. The foundations of the nave arcade piers and of the chancel walls have been underpinned, and the latter, which are considerably out of the perpendicular, have been made secure by buttresses.

A new east window of five lancets has been inserted, and a new chancel arch built. The tower, which had formerly a

⁶ This effigy is mentioned in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain. Vol. 2, part 1 p. ex. It is said to re-

present Anthony Kempe, the grantee of the manor, in 1553.

belfry and spire of painted deal, has now been finished with a belfry of stone, and a shingled spire. A new vestry has been added at the west end of the south aisle. The church has been re-roofed throughout, and covered with red tiles.

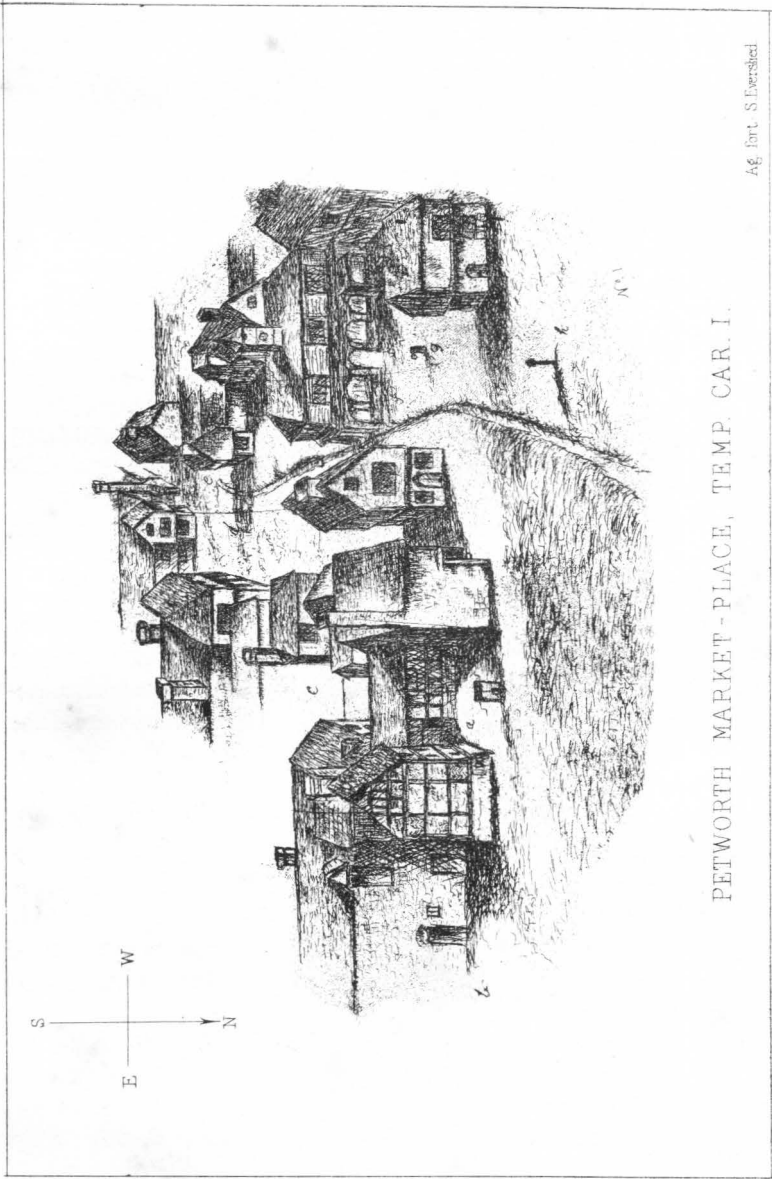
The church is also to be warmed, and to be fitted throughout with low open seats, and the old high pews and gallery with which it was disfigured have been removed. A new south porch is to be added, and a new pulpit has been presented to the church. The whole of the interior walls will be plastered afresh, except where the old colouring remains. It is believed that it will be possible to preserve all that is left of this interesting and beautiful decoration.

THE GREAT GEORGE INN, PETWORTH.

BY ROGER TURNER, JUN., ESQ.

I am indebted to many kind friends for the assistance they have rendered me in preparing the brief history of this once celebrated hostelry, for the Sussex Archæological Collections; of whom I must particularly mention Mr. William Knight, of this town (Petworth), from whose very interesting drawings I took the photographs, from which the illustrations are etched; and for the etchings themselves, my best thanks are due to Mr. Samuel Evershed, of Uckfield, with whom, though a West Sussex man like myself, I am not personally acquainted; but to whose talent as an amateur engraver, the Society is under previous obligations for similar favours conferred.

This holstery, which was erected in 1533, and pulled down in the months of July and August last year (1866), having been for many years discontinued as an inn, stood on the east side of the Market-place, or, as it is now sometimes called, the Market-square; it having been of late years more of a square than it was at the time this tavern was built. The Market-place is its more ancient name; for we find it so called early in the reign of Charles I. With regard to its style of architecture, it was, like most of the other houses standing in and about the same Market-place and town generally, timber framed—a mode of house construction decidedly the most picturesque, if not the most durable, of any adopted in this country, and for which the large quantity of timber



PETWORTH MARKET-PLACE, TEMP. CAR. I.

Ag. Int. S. Evershed

grown in this county would offer great facility. The plan of this Market-place, together with the style and position of the houses of which it consisted, and particularly of the Great George Inn, will be best shewn by an inspection of the general view of it, as it is represented in the etching. It shews at one view this part of the town as it appeared when the "Great George" was in a flourishing state; and up to about the year 1790, when the inhabitants of the town flocked to it for the superior excellence of the entertainment which it offered, and which was at all times to be found there. The catering of the inn was, to use an expressive phrase, borrowed from our opposite neighbours across the Channel, of the most *recherché* kind. The contents of its larder and cellar were such as could not fail to be appreciated even by epicures of the Falstaffian kind; men—

"In fair round belly, with good capon lined;"

and whose sack and egg-posset must be brewed in the most approved Quicleian manner. In short, the "Great George" was the principal house of public reception and amusement for the townspeople and strangers in the place. To any one surveying it from the Market-place, it did not present a very imposing front; still, it was large and commodious, the principal part of it being a building situated behind this, and running parallel with the part in front; the two being connected by means of a covered passage. From a pole projecting horizontally from the front, within the memory of persons now living, a square signboard was suspended, on which was depicted, in a rather rude, but at the same time bold style, the redoubted Champion of England, his rampant horse being represented as all fire and fury; and, in appearance, in the act of endeavouring to aid his courageous master in his encounter with his formidable enemy, by striking his side with his fore-feet; such enemy being a dragon-monster, into whose capacious mouth, bristling with a fearful set of sharply-pointed teeth, St. George has just thrust his gigantic spear, leaving in imagination the victory over him complete. On his head St. George had a helmet, surmounted with a large plume of ostrich feathers; and a mantle, fastened to his neck, which fell gracefully over his shoulders and body, completed

the picture. Altogether, he was exhibited to the public quite as the Sainted Champion of this invincible country should be—noble in his appearance, and fearless in his bearing.

The following references will make the leading objects of interest in the Petworth Market-place at this early date more easily recognised:—

(a) Is the Great George Inn.

(b) The alley; this was probably the skittle, or, perhaps, bowling alley; the game of bowls being, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, so popular a pastime, that no inn of any note would be without such an alley. Playing at skittles was also a favourite amusement.

(c) Is the waggoner's yard; being so called because more waggons than carriages usually put up there for the night, waggons being, from the bad state of the roads, more generally adopted, two centuries ago, for the transfer of passengers and goods from one place to another, than any other mode of conveyance.

(d) Is Golden Square.

(e) Damer's Bridge.

(f) The old Market House, which was a rather long timber and plaster-constructed building, unenclosed below, but having an enclosed room above, which was devoted to the double purpose of a Town-hall and Court of Justice. Assemblies for dancing were, I believe, never held there. This room was supported by stout upright balks of timber, the braces of which, being morticed into these supports, and meeting in the centre of the space above, gave them the appearance of arches. From the roof of this building arose a square boarded turret, which carried the faces of the Town clock, and was surmounted by a weather-vane. This, doubtless from the stiffness naturally incident to old age, rarely discharged the duties of its office truthfully; and hence probably arose the proverbial saying, current years back in the neighbourhood, "as false as the Petworth weather-cock." Behind the Market

House stood one of Parson Edmond's conduits, by means of which this part of the town was supplied with water (see Vol. XIV., p. 23.) In the open space of this building the weekly corn-market was held, until it was taken down and rebuilt with stone by that liberal-hearted nobleman, the Earl of Egremont, in 1793. The new building was, like the old one, open beneath, until within a few years from this time, when, being no longer required for the purposes of a market, it was enclosed by the present noble proprietor of the Lordship of Petworth, Lord Leconfield, and the area converted into spacious rooms for the accommodation of the Petworth Subscription Reading Society, and Working Men's Institute. It had long ceased to be used as a Market-House.

(g) Is the Bull-ring; and

(h) The Whipping-post.

These two last objects of archæological interest in the old town do not speak much in favour of the intelligence and high moral condition of its inhabitants in the prosperous days of the Great George Inn. Bull-baiting, indeed, and cock-shying, are well known to have been very generally kept up as popular pastimes (see Vol. I, p. 68, note); the former in the Market-place, and the latter at the corner of the Tillington Road, even so late as the commencement of the present century, when, through the interference of the late Earl of Egremont, these barbarous and cruel practices were put a stop to.

At the close of the seventeenth and at the commencement of the eighteenth centuries, bull-baiting in Whitsun-week, and cock-shying on Shrove Tuesday, were considered legitimate amusements, particularly bull-baiting, which was annually practised at the Bear-garden, at Hockley-in-the-Hole, on Whit Monday, as appears by the following posting-bill, which is to be found among the Harleian papers in the British Museum. The date of its issue is 1710:—

“ This is to give notice to all gentlemen gamesters, and others, that on this present Monday, Whitmonday, is a match to be fought by two dogs, one from Newgate Market, against one of Honey-lane Market, at a Bull,

for a guinea to be spent ; five let goes out of hand ; which goes fairest and furthest in, wins all. Likewise a green Bull to be baited, which was never baited before ; and a Bull to be turned loose with fireworks all over him ; also a mad Ass to be baited. Likewise there are two Bear-dogs to jump three jumps a piece at a Bear ; which jumps highest ; for ten shillings to be spent ; with a variety of Bull and Bear baiting ;—and a dog to be drawn up with fireworks. To begin exactly at three of the clock.

“VIVAT REGINA.”

Bull-baiting may have been tolerated so long as it appears to have been in this country, notwithstanding its condemnation as a demoralising and cruel practice, from the circumstance that, by a most extraordinary municipal regulation of modern date, a butcher was prohibited from killing a bull, until he had been well baited ; and whenever and wherever the flesh of a baited bull was exposed for sale, the butcher, by an old custom, was in the habit of burning a candle on his shambles. Whether corporate bodies were impressed with the notion that bull-beef is made more tender and palatable by the previous persecution to which the poor beast was obliged to submit—as the flesh of a hunted hare is thought by epicures to be preferable to one that has been killed with a gun, or snared—or whether it was the result of an anxious desire on their part to gratify the townspeople under their municipal control, by taking out of the shackled and doomed animal the entertainment which, in the course of a few hours, he would no longer be capable of affording, I am unable to determine. Both of these causes might possibly have operated so as to lead them to give their authoritative sanction to so barbarous a custom. Of the former, they are proverbially supposed to be excellent judges ; and popularity amongst those to whom they are indebted for the brief authority they possess, is not unlikely to have been with them a powerful actuating motive in this matter. Doubtless, the abolition of these brutal exhibitions, and of the whipping-post, is mainly to be attributed to an improved state of discipline and feeling, which mental cultivation, and greater self-respect, would naturally give rise to ; and this has resulted in the establishment of a Reading Society, and a Workmen’s Institute in Petworth, from whence has arisen more elevated and refined habits of thinking and acting, and a necessity for amusements of a more rational and improving kind. As the lower orders became more intel-

lectual, and the higher "in thoughts more elevate," bull-baiting and cock-shying would no longer be endured as a pastime; nor would the whipping-post be any longer needed for the purpose of public and summary punishment.

But to return to the history of the Great George Inn, the more immediate subject of my present paper, from which I have been led—I think not unjustifiably—somewhat to digress. I will here mention that some of the houses which stood about it, particularly on the western and southern sides, are omitted in the general view of the Market-place, to admit of a clearer and better idea being obtained of it, and its structure, than could otherwise have been had, and I shall now proceed to give in detail a short account of some of the most interesting parts of such structure. The inn, it will be borne in mind, was in its architectural form like the letter H; that is, it consisted of an eastern and western wing, the western fronting to the Market-place; the two being connected by a somewhat narrower building, consisting principally of a passage and staircase, and carried at right angles from one to the other, about midway.

Of the etchings, taking the general view of the Market-place as No. 1, No. 2 will give an idea of that part of the building which was to be seen from the alley (*b*); and which could not be shewn in the general view. It is intended to exhibit the picturesque old gables and chimneys of that part of the inn, the sight of which was not intercepted by the stables.

No. 3 shews the inner side of the same eastern wing—the part, that is, which faced the court-yard—representing it as it appeared after the removal of the western wing, and the central or connecting part of the building; the position of which is indicated by the dotted lines, marking the angle of the roof, &c., and shewing that this central part was not quite so high as the two wings.

No. 4 shews the eastern, or inner front of the western wing, with the arched entrance passage, leading from the Market-place into the court-yard of the hostelry. It had, as will be seen by the gable and window, a small room over it. This front has of late years been much obscured by a new front of bricks and stucco, which has been given to the adjoining

house on the northern side ; the southern end of which is shewn in the illustration No. 3, as well as in this, and which runs parallel with it.

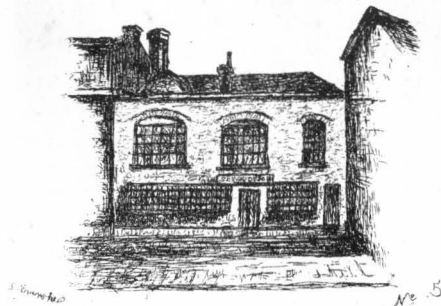
No. 5 gives the outer, or western front of the same wing—the front, that is, which is seen from the Market-place. This front has been considerably modernised, having been entirely new faced with bricks and stucco since the house has been discontinued as an inn, and the windows altered and enlarged, to adapt it to the purposes of an ironmonger's shop. The elevation of this part of the house is considerably below the houses on each side of it.

The woodcut which forms the tail-piece of my article, is a representation of one of four oaken brackets, which supported the sills of the windows of the eastern face of No. 4. It is given, not as it was originally, but as it appeared when the building was taken down ; the pattern being made good to shew its truly Sussex character. Its dimensions are fourteen inches in length, by seven inches in width. The windows of the shop in front are supported in a similar manner by six brackets in each window ; the two outside brackets being carved with an oak-branch similar to the one under consideration, but the intermediate supports being plain blocks only. The outer of these were, beyond a doubt, the brackets of the old house windows before the house was new fronted, but which have been reduced in size, so as to obtain a plain surface, for facilitating the embedding of a portion of them in the walls. Seven inches, therefore, only were exposed to view at the time of the demolition of the building. The way in which they were reduced is shown by the horizontal line.

Running north and south through the whole length of the Market-place and Golden-square, was a large open drain, which appears to have been the main drain of this part of the town, and to have discharged the filth flowing into it, and carried off by it, into a ditch at or near to Damer's-bridge. The course of this open sewer is shewn in the etching of the general plan. The sanitary condition of the town was not so much studied then as is the case at the present day. Our forefathers could tolerate what would now be looked upon as a grievous nuisance ; and infinitely preferred a surface to an underground drain, as more easily kept clean. Now, such a



EAST FRONT OF WEST WING. No. 4



WEST FRONT OF WEST WING. No. 5



EAST FRONT OF EAST WING. No. 2



WEST FRONT OF EAST WING.

Nooks of OLD PETWORTH, "The Great George Inn"

sewer as this would arouse the apprehensions of every inhabitant, and the Sanitary Act be at once brought to bear upon it.

In an old rate-book, preserved in the Petworth parish chest, and dated 168 $\frac{3}{4}$, the Great George Inn is stated to have been at that time occupied by a Mr. Remington; and the rate he was called upon to pay upon that occasion was 5d. And in the reign of Queen Anne, the "Great George" is described as the principal inn in Petworth.

It must be borne in mind, that the use of a tavern in a country town is very different now from what it was in the flourishing days of the Great George Inn. Two centuries ago there was but little travelling, and there could have been but few wayfarers to frequent it. For its principal means of support, it would depend on the town itself, and its jovial inhabitants, who then constituted a large class. Taverns of this kind were frequented by the better class of a town far more than by the lower order of the people. Business at an end for the day, here the gentry and the better class of tradesmen met in social conclave to discuss politics, or to talk of the news. And sad, I feel bound to add, were the scenes of riot and excess which took place almost nightly in what was then designated "the Upper Room" of an inn. The quaint old Earle—and here I must caution the reader against thinking that I am alluding to any one of the illustrious and potent Earls, who held the honour of Petworth from an early period, and whose names are distinguished in the annals of their country as benefactors to it, both at home and abroad,—both in peace and in war—both as statesmen and as soldiers—for this is not the case. The Earle I am speaking of was a writer of that name, who lived early in the seventeenth century, and among whose works is a small duodecimo volume, entitled "Microcosmographie; or, a Piece of the World Discovered, in Essays and Characters," of which there are about 77. The copy, from which I am about to give an extract, is described as "the fifth edition, much enlarged," and was published by Edward Blount in 1629. The eighteenth of these short essays and characters is headed "A Tavern;" and in it he gives in his quaintly facetious and plain-speaking manner, too true a picture, I fear, of the habits

and manners of the period in which he lived, and which it was his object to censure and reform. Speaking of a tavern, he says—

“It is a degree, or (if you will) a paire of stares, above an Alehouse; where men are drunke with more credit and apologie. If the Vintner’s nose be at the doore, it is a signe sufficient; but the absence of this is supplied by an ivy-bush. The roomes are ill-breathed; like the drinkers that have been well washt overnight; and are smelt, too, fasting the next morning; not furnisht with beds apt to be defiled; but with more necessary implements, such as stooles, table, &c. It is a broacher of more news than hogsheads; and of more jests than news; which is sucked up here by some spongy braine, and from thence squeezed into a comodye. Men come here to make merry; but indeed make a noise; and this musicke above is answered by the clinking of pots below. The drawers are the civillest people in it; *men of good bringing up*; and howsoever we esteeme of them, none can more justly boast of their *high calling*.

’Tis the best Theater of natures; where they are truly acted, and not plaid; and the business is, as in the rest of the world, up and down; to wit, from the bottom of the seller to the great chamber. A melancholy man would find heere matter to worke upon; to see heads as brittle as glasses; and often broken. Men come hither to quarrel, and hither to be made friends. And if Plutarch will lend me his simile, it is even Telemachus his sword that makes wounds, and cures them. A Tavern is the common consumption of the afternoone; and the murderer or maker away with, of a rainy day. It is the torrid-zone that scorches the face; and tobacco the gunpowder that blowes it up. Much harm would be done, if the charitable vintner had not water at all times ready for these flames. A house of sinne you may call it; but not a house of darknesse; for the candles are never out; and it is like those countries farre in the North, where it is as cleare at midnight, as it is at midday. After a long sitting, it becomes like the streete in a dashing showre; where the spouts are flushing above, and the conduits running below; while the Jordans, like swelling rivers, overflowe their banks. To give you the total reckoning of it; a Tavern is the busie man’s recreation; the idle man’s businesse; the melancholy man’s sanctuary; the stranger’s welcome; the Innes-a-Court man’s entertainment; the scholler’s kindnesse; and the citizen’s courtesie. It is the studie of the sparkling wits; and a cup of sherrey their booke; where we leave them.”

In grubbing up the foundations of the old hostelry, the following coins, seventeen in number, were found. With the exception of two or three, they are of no great archæological interest or value. The most worthy of notice is a Roman coin, the legend of which is partially worn away; enough, however, remains to shew that it is a coin of Victorinus, who is included by Trebellius Pollio in his list of the thirty

tyrants, who ruled in the various dependencies of the Roman State, during the time it was dismembered from the Empire under the feeble reign of the imbecile son of Valerian. Victorinus was the third that ruled the province of Gaul, having previously been the colleague of his predecessor, Posthumus. He is spoken of as a man of singularly good abilities, and as possessing many of the highest qualifications of a general and statesman. On the obverse of this coin is a well-executed head of the Emperor, adorned with the customary diadem of the period in which he lived, and the following legend:—

IMP: C: VICTORINVS: P: F: AVG:

And on the reverse is a female figure, the legend around which is illegible. This coin is a good specimen of the art of engraving in Rome, at the time it was struck, which must have been about the year of grace 268; for he met with the fate of most tyrants, having been assassinated by one of his officers, whom he had most grossly injured and insulted, shortly after he had completed his first year's reign. It was found embedded in some cement still adhering to a portion of the old foundation walls, and with which it appears to have been faced. This curious circumstance leads very naturally to the inference that this must have been Roman walling; and that the "Great George" had been erected on the foundations of some Roman buildings which had previously stood here. And when we consider the nearness of Petworth to the site of the Roman Villa at Bignor, and to the Roman Via called Stane-street, it ceases to be remarkable that Roman remains should be found in and about it. This coin is of middle brass.

The other coins found were a silver coin, about the size of a shilling, the impression of which is effaced. Of the legend, all that remains is the three letters FRA. This is supposed to have been a coin of one of the first three Edwards, but to me it appears much more likely to have been of the reign of Charles I. or II.

A copper coin, the impression of which is also nearly effaced, but having the appearance of a penny of Charles I.

Also a halfpenny of William III. (William and Mary), dated

1697; four halfpennies of George III., dated 1775; and a mill-edged halfpenny of the same reign, dated 1806.

Three farthings of the reign of Charles II.; two dated 1673, and one 1674. Also three farthings of the reign of George II., all of them of the date 1737.

Three tokens were also found; one of them was a local token of William Manser, similar to that described in Vol. XVI., p. 309, note 3; the other two were halfpenny tokens of North Wales, which had probably been left by Welsh cattle-drovers frequenting the Great George Inn.

These coins and tokens are all in the possession of Mr. William Knight.



ON A FLYING VISIT OF GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES, TO CHICHESTER, IN 1716.

By THE REV. F. H. ARNOLD, LL.B.

THE reception of James, Duke of Monmouth, at Chichester, in 1679, has been narrated in an interesting contemporary letter, which is given in Vol. VII., pp. 168 to 172 of the "Sussex Archæological Collections;" and the original of which is to be found among the Tanner manuscripts, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Strong party feelings were at that time manifested in many places, and had extended themselves to Chichester. Great efforts were made to elect members favourable to Protestantism, while the Duke of Monmouth was invited down to Sussex, to strengthen by his presence these endeavours.

Reference to the City Act-Book shews that, after the Revolution, the addresses of the Corporation of Chichester to the successors of James II. took the same direction. That to George I., on his accession, is as follows:—

"May it please your most excellent Majesty,—The humble address of the maior, recorder, aldermen, and citizens of your city of Chichester, who heartily congratulate yo^r majesty on yo^r happy accession to the Crowne of great Britaine, and safe arrivall to the possession of the kingdome, which your long dessent on the Royall British Bloud give you to inherit, and which they wish your Majesty, with yo^r eminent virtues, may transmit to

yo^r Royall issue for many ages. Permit us, great Sr, whilst wee condole the loss of our late most religious, virtuous, and excellent Queen to speake the tender concerne wee had with her for the succession in yo^r most illustrious House, to take Leave to assure yo^r Ma^{ty} wee now hold your Royall person and Governm^t sacred, yo^r Prerogative of equall extent to our Duty and fidelity, which may not be shaken on any p^rtence whatsoever. Your most Dutiful subjects, instructed by the Church and Lawes of England (the ever ffaithful champions for English monarchy) in such principles assure your Majesty they will to the utmost of their power support and defend your Majesty in the peaceable enjoyment of the Imperial Crowne of this Realme against the Pretender, ag^t the boundless Ambition of his Patron, and ag^t all that oppose yo^r Maj^{ties} tranquility. In testimony whereof, we have caused the Comon Seale of yo^r s^d City to be hereunto set, the fifth day of November, in the first year of yo^r Maj^{ties} Reigne. (1714.)¹

After the suppression of the Jacobite rising in the beginning of 1716, and the passing of the Septennial Act, a general tranquillity ensued; and in the autumn of this year occurred a visit to Chichester of George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George II., which was attended by circumstances somewhat peculiar. There were few occasions in the progresses of Queen Elizabeth on which she was not "marvelously banketed;" and the same may be said of most of our sovereigns and heirs apparent; in proof of this, I may refer to Queen Elizabeth's reception and entertainment at Cowdray, the splendour of which almost surpasses belief. Usually such banquets found guests to partake of them; but we have here an exception. Preparation was duly made; an entertainment got ready; the Aldermen, who in these days appear in black gowns,² donned robes of scarlet; and an elaborate oration was got up by the Recorder. Some hours passed in suspense. At length the Prince appeared; but neither listened to the speech nor tasted the viands. From the account however, of

¹ In an entry, made in the Corporation Minute-Book, and dated 17 Oct., 1714, it is ordered that "the expense of the Corporation on the day appointed for the coronacion of our Sovereign Lord King George be left to the managem^t of Mr. Maior, and that noe more than half-a-dozen fflagots be put into any one bonfire, in respect of the dry weather, and to p^rvent damage which may happen by fire."—*Minute-Book. Civit: Cicest: K.*, p. 262.

² Black gowns seem to have been usually worn at that time, since on April 23rd, 1688, the Town Council caused the following order to be made:—"All the members of this howse to weare blacke gownes," and it is added "he who appears in time of business without a gowne, is to be taken to be a breaker of the ancient customes."—*K.*, p. 31.

what occurred, as recorded in the City Act-Book, it will be seen that the Cicestrians quickly recovered from the disappointment. They judiciously reflected that the banquet, neglected by Royalty, might be not inappropriately consumed by themselves, and therefore concluded the day in festivity.

The following copy of an entry in the same Act-Book refers to this flying visit.

PRINCE OF WALES COMING THROUGH THE CITY.

CITY OF CHICHESTER.—At a comon Council of the Maior, Aldermen, and Citizens of the said City, held in the Councill-House of the same City, on the five and Twentieth day of September, Anno Dni., 1716, there being p^rsent—

Thomas Hammond, Esq., Maior,		
Mr. Thomas Nevill, Mr. Ffrancis Goater, Mr. Robert Smith, Mr. James Vavator, Mr. John Sowton, Mr. John Sedgwick, Mr. Richard Godman, Sr. John Miller, Mr. Jo ⁿ Lang, Mr. William Collins.	} Aldermen.	Mr. John Harris, Mr. Jo ⁿ Costellow, Mr. Wm. Castle, Mr. Richard Cloudesly.
		} Bayliffs.
		Mr. Jo ⁿ Wakefield, Mr. Tho. Lewknor, Mr. James Libbard, Mr. Richard Ede, W ^m . Woodyer Esq., Mr. Murray.
Mr. Henry Aylward, Towne C.		

His Royall Highness being expected to pass through this city, on his way to Stanstead (the residence of the Earl of Scarborough) this afternoone, it was by this Assembly thought fit to borrow of S^r John Miller (one of the members for the City), who offered the same, a handsome quilt to cover the great table in the Councill-House; and to have the Cusheons of the Corporation seat in the Choir of the Cathedrall Church, to lay on the upper benches there, and to have a fitting dessert of Sweetmeats, with a bottle of sack, and two dozen of Bottles of the best Red and white wine, ready in the Councill-house for his highness's refreshm^t, in case he should please to honour the Corporacion with his p^rsence there. And that all the members of the Comon Council should meet at S^r John Miller's house (it being his owne desire), at two of the clock in the afternoone (in their gownes) the Aldermen's being Scarlett, soe as to be ready to pay their duty to the Prince, at his Entrance in at Eastgate. And they did meet there at that hour accordingly, and an elegant speech was intended by Mr. ffrarington, proper for the occasion; but it being night before his highness reached the city, and he being in hast, made noe stay to receive the same. The windows all along the streets through which he passed were exceeding well illuminated (Mr. Maior having in

time sent to the Inhabitants and desired it), and by the continual loud acclamations of the People, from his entrance in at Eastgate to his going out at Northgate, there appeared great joy and general satisfaction through the City. The Maior and Corporacion went on to the Council-House, and there drank plentifully to the Health of the King, Prince, Princess, and rest of the Royal family, which concluded the day."³

In reference to this journey Robert Walpole writes to Stanhope thus:—"The Prince talks of going in ten days to Portsmouth. The route is—to Lord Dorset's in Kent; from thence to the Speaker's, in Sussex; and he will return back by Lord Scarborough's."⁴

At this time George I. was in Hanover, and the Prince of Wales (afterwards George II.) was entrusted with the government in his absence. Through the jealousy of his father he had been denied the title of Regent, and received only that of Guardian of the Realm, and Lieutenant. "His every step, every word, were then most suspiciously watched, and most severely scrutinised." The reason of his not staying at Chichester is probably that mentioned in the Act-Book—"haste," since he was at that time desirous of gaining influence in the county. "Less cold and reserved in demeanour than his father, and also in some degree acquainted with the English language, he was naturally much better liked by the multitude," says Lord Mahon,⁵ "and increased his popularity by a short progress through Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, and by several acts of grace."⁶

³ Minute-Book, Civit: Cicest: K., fo. 279. For permission to extract these documents, hitherto unprinted, I am indebted to the kindness of J. Powell, jun., Esq., Town Clerk of Chichester.

⁴ Stanhope Papers in Coxe's Walpole, II., 78.

⁵ Lord Mahon's Hist., I., c. 6.

⁶ Ibid. Ad ann. 1716. In August, 1722, George I. was also himself at Stanstead, "the seate of the Right Honble. the Earl of Scarborough," when an ad-

dress, voted on the 31st, was presented by "the Maior (of Chichester), the Recorder, Sir Thomas Miller, and others of the Town Council, who were introduced to the King by the Duke of Richmond." This, too, has reference to the unsettled condition of the times, mentioning that "conspiracies are on foot, and turbulent and bad men are concerting with traytors abroad how to give disturbance."—*Minute-Book. Civit: Cicest: K., f. 209.*

ALIENS IN RYE, TEMP. HENRY VIII.

 BY WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A.

In a former volume of our Collections¹ I have noticed the residence in Rye of Protestant refugees in the days of Elizabeth and Charles I. At an earlier period (1525) the town had among its resident traders several who were aliens.

The Scots were then not only aliens, but in consequence of the hostility between the two kingdoms they were looked upon, as has been seen², with peculiar jealousy; and Rye had its Contingent of men born north of the Tweed.

The Parliament of 1523 (14 and 15 Henry VIII.), famous for having passed the Statute of Wills, and incorporated the College of Physicians, is also well known for its grant, after a severe debate of sixteen days, of a subsidy to the King (cap. 16) of one half of what he had demanded. That subsidy extended to the lands, and personals, and wages of aliens, from whom the tax was double the amount charged upon natives³; the reasons for the subsidy being the hostile conduct of the French King, Francis I.

Indeed, this Parliament was very hard upon the aliens, for by another Act (cap. 2), no alien joiner, pouch-maker, cooper, or blacksmith was thenceforth to be allowed to take an alien apprentice, or keep more than two aliens as journey-

¹ Suss. Arch. Coll. XIII., p. 180.

² Ante. p. 84.

³ Another Act imposed a penalty of

6s. 8d. on every one who should kill a hare in the snow, with a dog, or otherwise.

men. If they used any handicraft in London or its suburbs, or in any city, borough, or town corporate, they were to be under the search of the Wardens and Fellowships of the same handicrafts, with one substantial stranger, who should be a householder; but they might, if householders, retain the journeymen and apprentices then with them. Lords of Parliament and others having lands and tenements to the yearly value of £100, might receive, and take and retain stranger joiners and glaziers from time to time.

The subsidy was to be paid in four years. Aliens were to pay two shillings in the pound upon their lands, and on personals of the value of twenty pounds; eightpence in the pound was to be taken from those receiving yearly wages, and eightpence yearly from those not otherwise rateable. These sums were to be paid for the first two years, reduced sums being payable for the remainder of the term.

Some of the certificates returned by the Commissioners, to be found among the Lay Subsidies⁴ contain the names and nationalities of the aliens who were called upon to contribute to the tax; and among them is the following:—

This indenture or certificate, made the 8th day of June, in the 17th yere of the reigne of our soveraigne lorde King Henry the 8th (1525), wytnessith that *William Fynche*, Knight, *Richard Covert*, Esquier, *John Woolf*, and *William Brownyng*, Comyssoners auctorisyed by the Kinges lettres patentes, for the subsidye granted under our said soveraigne Lorde the King, at his laste parliament, and appoynted to the TOWNE of RYE, for the sessyng of all alyens straungers inhabitants within the saide Towne of Rye in the countie aforesaid, to the Receipt of the Kinges Exchequer, at Westminster, for the accounte thereof, to be taken of *Adam Swan*, collector, by the said Commissioners, auctorysyed and elected by the said lettres patentes, for the receyving, accompting, and paying of the said sessing, and payment of the said subsidy into the Kinges receyte of his Exchequer, at Westminster. to the use of our soveraigne Lorde the Kinge, into the handes of the Treasurer of his chambre, the sumes of money of every alien stranger inhabitants, within the saide Towne of Rye as particularly and holy ensueth.

Imprimis, of William Arras, <i>Frenchman</i> , for hed money.	8 ^d .
Item, of John Prot, <i>Norman</i> , in goods mon: 40s.	12 ^d .
Item, of Philipp Holand, <i>Norman</i> , for hede money	13 ^d .
Item, of Thomas Caliaarde, <i>Frenchm</i> : in goods, £3	3 ^s .
Item, of William Foderingham, <i>Skot</i> , for thede money	8 ^d .
Item of Bartylmew Corner, <i>Italyen</i> , for hed money	8 ^d .
Nicholas John Burton is dead	

⁴ Lay Subsidies, Pub. Record Office, Sussex, 189-156.

Item, of John Paterson, <i>Skot</i> , for hede money . . .	8 ^d .
Item, of Peter Gararde, <i>Frenchman</i> , for hede money . . .	8 ^d .
Item, of Andrew Gossome, <i>Skot</i> , in goods mon, 40s. . .	12 ^d .
Peter Goodman Burton is dede	
Item, of Peter Nicholas, <i>Frenchman</i> , for hede money . . .	8 ^d .
Item, of John Davye, <i>Frenchman</i> , for hede money . . .	12 ^d .
Item of Peter Russell, <i>burgonois</i> , for hede money . . .	12 ^d .
Item, of Nicolas Clerke, <i>Frenchman</i> , in wages £3 . . .	3 ^s .
Item, of William King, <i>Skot</i> , for hede money . . .	8 ^d .
Item, of William Galiarde, <i>Frenchman</i> , for hede, &c. . .	8 ^d .
John Veell	
James Paterson } Can not be found	
Edmund Margate }	
James Johnson is dede	
Item, of William Kollarde, <i>Frenchman</i> , in goods, 40s. . .	12 ^d .
Item, of John Troberde, <i>Frenchman</i> , in goods, 40s . . .	12 ^d .
Item, of Roy Lemmot, in redy money, £4 . . .	3 ^s .
Item, of James Vyes, <i>Frenchman</i> , for hede money . . .	8 ^d .
Jacob Trueman }	
Topyn Mayer } Can not be founde	
Bryan Johnson }	
John Agoore, in goods, 15s.	2 ^s . 4 ^d .
Item, of Peter Seell, <i>Frenchman</i> , for hede money . . .	8 ^d .
Item, of Robert Ego, <i>Frenchman</i> , for hede money . . .	8 ^d .
William Neall }	
Roger Mathew } Can not be founde	
Item, of Hubarde Johnson, in goods, £3	3 ^s .
Item, of Horman Campe, for hede money	8 ^d .
Item, of George Grennan, for hede money	8 ^d .
Item, of Herman Von Burgh, in wages, £3	3 ^s .
Item, of Cornelius Launson, for hede money	8 ^d .
Item, of John Foster, in wages, 15s.	12 ^d .
Item of Raby ⁿ —, for hede money	8 ^d .
Item, of Franses Randolf, in goods, 40s.	12 ^d .
Item, of John Paynnam, for hede money.	8 ^d .
Item, of Mathewe Varnarde, in wages, 40s	12 ^d .
Item, of John Boneyfoye, for hede money	8 ^d .
Item, of Henry Wayter, for hede money.	12 ^d .
Item, of John Hamond, for hede money	8 ^d .
John Abell }	
Lambard Gisses } have not wherewith to pay	
John Barbile, for hede money	8 ^d .
Item, of Gillim Russell, for hede money	8 ^d .
Item, of Albright Brand, in goods, 40s.	12 ^d .
Item, of Crispyn Crome, for hede money.	8 ^d .
Item, of Godfrey Spayniarde, for hede money	8 ^d .
Item, of Ric. Gararde, for hede money.	8 ^d .
Item, of William Goore, for hede money	8 ^d .

Item, of Nicolas Kokayne, in goods, 40s.	.	.	12 ^d .
Item, of Michael Philip, in goods, £3.	.	.	3 ^s .
Item, of Peter Cowper, in goods, £3	.	.	3 ^s .
Item, of Adryan Arnolde, in goods, 40s.	.	.	12 ^d .
Item, of James ⁶ ———, for hede money	.	.	8 ^d .
Item, of Peter Pilis, for hede money	.	.	8 ^d .
Item, of John Gyesse, for hede money	.	.	8 ^d .
Item, of Harman Cam, for hede money	.	.	8 ^d .
Item, of William ⁷ ———, for hede money	.	.	8 ^d .
Item, of John ———, for hede money	.	.	8 ^d .
Item, of Adryan ———, for hede money	.	.	8 ^d .

Summa 58^s. 8^d.

In wytnesse whereof the said Comyssyoners to thes presents have putte ther sealys the day and yere abovesaid.

The large number of those who paid the eightpence head money, shows that the workmen were not paid yearly wages; and possibly therefore were only temporarily employed in the town. Those who paid for goods were settled tradesmen.

⁶ Sic. ⁷ Sic.

HIGH ROADS IN SUSSEX,
 AT THE END OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND
 AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE
 EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES.

BY THE REV. EDWARD TURNER, M.A.

IN Volume XVI., p. 305, of these Collections, Mr. Blencowe has given us an amusing account of the "Paucity of Roads in Sussex in 1731," taken from a work called "Britannia Depicta; or, Ogilby improved," which was edited by John Owen, gent., of the Middle Temple, in that year. With this Itinerary I was wholly unacquainted until the last few weeks, when an abridgment of it was lent to me by Mr. Prince, of Uckfield. It is entitled:—

"The Traveller's Guide; or, a most exact description of the roads in England; being Mr. Ogilby's actual survey and mensuration by the wheel of the great roads from London to all the considerable cities and towns in England and Wales; together with the cross roads from one city, or eminent town, to another, wherein is shewn the distance from place to place, and plain directions given to find the way, by setting down every town, village, river, brook, bridge, common, forest, wood, copse, heath, moor, &c., that occur in passing the roads. And for the better illustration thereof are added tables, wherein the names of places, with their distances, are set down in a column in so plain a manner, that mere strangers may travel all over England without any other guide."

The name of the editor of this manual, which is an 8vo. volume of 254 pages, does not appear. It is, however, printed in London for W. B., which are the initials of William Bray, of Exeter Court, near Exeter Change, in the Strand, by whom the abridgment might have been made; for he was a man of much literary talent, and a popular publisher; and amongst the names of the twenty-one booksellers, by whom it is stated to be sold is B——, that is, Bernard Lintott, of whom an account is given by Mr. M. A. Lower, in Volume VIII., p. 276, of our Collections. No date is added in the first title page—the title page, that is, to the description of the roads; but in that of the second part—for the manual is in two parts—the title page that precedes the tables, has the date 1712. The copy before me has on the fly-leaf the following memorandum:—"Pret: 00—02—06—Geo: Courthop, Sept. 30, 1712," shewing that he purchased the book the year it was published. Below Mr. Courthope's name is "J. Strother, ex dono G. C." These two gentlemen were, I believe, brothers-in-law.

From the preface to this volume we learn that Ogilby's Survey and Description was undertaken by the express command, and at the expense, of King Charles II.; and that his commission was executed with great promptitude and exactness; he "having with indefatigable pains and industry finished and delineated the roads in an hundred maps, to which are prefixed descriptions of all the places he passed through. He dedicated the work to his Royal Patron,—'that judicious Prince,' as he calls him—and published the whole in a large folio volume, A.D. 1675." It then goes on to state why it was afterwards published in its abridged form:—

"The work," it appears, "was received with general applause; but the charge of engraving the maps had so much enhanced the price of the book, that it came into but few hands; and, especially, the bulk of it rendered it unfit for the use for which it seems to have been purposely compiled—I mean the direction of travellers—wherefore, since it is on all hands granted to be a work exceedingly useful to that purpose, it is hoped, that the reducing it into this pocket-volume"—capacious in days of old, be it observed, must have been the pocket that would accommodate even the abridgment—"will be an acceptable service to those persons whose occasions require them to travel:

“And because the reader may possibly imagine that the book is abridged in substance as well as in bulk, it is necessary to assure him that the descriptions here are verbally the same as in the folio; except only that in this edition the style is rendered more intelligible.”

This was an alteration, as will be presently seen, much required: “as well as its being made more concise; and several abbreviations are made use of, to bring the matter into due bounds. Thus the reader has in this *small* volume”—*small*, certainly, when compared with the bulky folio, of which it is an abridgment—“Mr. Ogilby’s descriptions of the roads of England and Wales entire. Nor are the maps totally wanting; for the Tables at the latter end contain also all the names of places and directions for travelling that are set down in them. And upon the whole, the traveller is here furnished, at small expense, with a guide, that will conduct him through all the principal roads of England: great care has been taken in correcting the press, so that it is hoped no capital faults have escaped.”

The distances of the roads from London are measured from the Standard in Cornhill; the Standard mile adopted being 1760 yards, or 8 furlongs. The roads measured and described are 73 in number, of which 31 are from London, and 42 from capital to capital. Of the 73 roads, 5 only are in Sussex; of these, four are from London, viz., 1, from London to Arundel; 2, from London to Newhaven, with a continuation to Shoreham; 3, from London to Rye; 4, from London to Chichester; 5, from Oxford to Chichester, which passed through a small portion only of that part of Western Sussex which borders on Hampshire.

As in Ogilby’s description of these roads, there is much deserving of the notice of the Sussex Archæologist, not only as shewing their deep and miry, and in many places impassable state, even so late as the end of the seventeenth, and, perhaps, to the middle of the eighteenth century—Ogilby more than once advises the traveller quietly, and I have no doubt wisely, to break off the road either to the right hand or to the left, to avoid the mud—but also as shewing the state of Sussex with regard to towns, villages, gentlemen’s seats, cultivation, &c., &c.; as well as the circuitous routes the

traveller was often obliged to take to accomplish his journey through some parts of the county. It also shews its criminal condition at that time, "the gallows" being a frequent mark of direction to the wayfarer. I propose, then, to give Ogilby's description of those parts of his roads which pass through Sussex, that it may be seen what perils and dangers our grandfathers and great-grandfathers were exposed to, and what difficulties they had to encounter in their peregrinations from one place in the county to another. It was doubtless in reference to these dangers, that a Sussex man is said, at this early period, to have made his last will and testament, if he had not already done so, before he encountered a journey to London; that he gave directions for his interment; and that he took before he started an affectionate farewell of his wife and family. Of the history of the coaching days, from Lewes to London a century ago, Mr. Blencowe gives us an amusing account. To his descriptions, Ogilby adds a few historic notices. Few as the roads were in his time, we are probably indebted to Sussex being a maritime county for those few; and it is probably to the paucity of roads in Sussex during his reign, that Ogilby's Royal Patron owed his life, by the uninterrupted facility it gave him of escaping to France.

Ogilby's folio volume, which is now become a scarce book, is called "Britannia; or, an Illustration of the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales; by a geographical and historical description of the principal roads thereof, &c." He describes himself as "His Majesty's Cosmographer and Master of His Majesty's Roads in the Kingdom of Ireland." Of his style, which the author of the abridgment tells us he has "rendered more intelligible," the following may be taken as a fair specimen:—"Having disposed of all the principal roads into a century of whole-sheet copper sculpts; divided the same into direct, from London to the several cities and great towns; and cross, from capital town to capital town; and subdivided the first into independent and dependent; and the second into principal and accidental,—we begin with direct independents, and according to alphabetical order shew in the first place, &c." This order I shall follow, and commence with

"THE ROAD FROM LONDON TO ARUNDEL.

"The point of bearing is S.W. by S.; the direct horizontal distance, 49 miles; the vulgar computation, 46 miles; the dimensuration, 55 miles and 4 furlongs. Continuation from Arundel to Chichester, 8 computed; 10 miles 4 furlongs measured miles. Middlesex, Surrey, and Sussex include the whole road; and the Thames, Mole, Oke, Arun, and Lavant, are the principal rivers passed over, affording an indifferent way, but good entertainment. The road we describe is by Darking, yet some will pass by Horsham, three or four miles to the left; and others travel through the more frequented way, on the left to Darking, by Stretham, Mitcham, and Sutton. Thus much in general. The turnings to be avoided are, in Sussex, for I omit those in Surrey and Middlesex, 34 m. 7f. the left to Horsham; 35 m. 2 f. the left by Screw-bridge, uniting again; 45 m. 4 f. the right to Pulborow, 51 m. 4 f. the left; 53 m. 5 f. the right to Chichester.

From the Standard in Cornhill, London, along Gracechurch Street, Fishstreet Hill, over London Bridge, and through Southwark, a small interval brings you at 1 m. 4 f. to Newington, of 2 f. extent; at the end of which the acute way on the right to Kingston, Guildford and Portsmouth branches out; and another at the gallows¹ to Stretham; and thence to Lewes and Newhaven, by Croydon; or to Arundel, by Horsham or Darking. Hence over Clapham Heath, you come, at 6 m. 4 f., to Towtingbeck, a small village; and, at 7 m., pass through Towtingraveney, a village of 2 f." (Upper and Lower Tooting). "Whence an indirect way brings you, at 10 m. 2 f., to Moredon, another little village; and, leaving Nonsuch on the left—sometime a stately house of the kings, built by Henry VIII.—you pass through Ewel, at 14 m., a small market town, of about 2 f.; and, at 15 m. 4 f., through part of Ebesham, vulgo Epsom, a town much frequented for its medicinal waters; the Well lying 3 f. on the right, at 16 m. 6 f. Then, going on, at 19 m. 3 f., you enter Leatherhead,

¹ These gallows are described in the account of the road from London to Newhaven as "the place of execution of

malefactors apprehended in the County of Sussex, and convicted at Southwark."

of 3 f. in length, affording good entertainment; whence, bearing to the left, and passing at 21 m. 5 f., through Mickleham, a village of 2 f., one mile further you cross the Mole River, near to the place where it has a subterranean passage for a mile or two; and enter Darking, alias Darkin, at 24 m. 1 f., a large town of good reception, on a branch of the Mole, with a noted market on Thursdays, especially for fowl, &c. From Darking, over a hill of 3 f. height, succeeded by another ascent, and woody on each side, you come to Cold Harbourhill, an ascent of 3 f., but descent of 1 m., and thence at 30 m. to Stone Street, a scattering village; whence a Causeway of 2 m., part of the Old Roman Portway, called Staney Street" (Stone Street), "near to which is Okeley, or Aclea—so called from the number of oaks growing about it—where King Ethelwald, son of King Egbert, obtained an eminent victory over the Danes,² leads by a small descent, at 30 m 7 f., to Okewood Bridge. Then, ascending Okewood Hill, you enter Sussex at 32 m. 7 f.; the forward way leading through Honey Lane, to avoid the dirtiness of which bear to the right; and at 34 m. 7 f. the forward way on the left leads to Horsham, about 3 m. distant, a good borough and market town, so called from Horsa, brother of Hengist. 'Tis governed by two bayliffs, electing parliament men, and it is the place where the county gaol is kept, omitting which you come to Rohook Village, where you have again a different way to the left. Hence through a copse, at 36 m. 4 f., you cross the Arun River, and leave Detsun Place" (Dedisham, in Slinfold, formerly the seat of the Blounts) "on the left, the last-mentioned way uniting at 37 m. 5 f.; whence a direct road at Buckman-Corner Village leads, at 41 m. 1 f., into Billingshurst, of 3 f. Thence through a small village called Mulsey, and over Newbridge, and Pulborow Common, where you descend for 3 f.; pass over Wickford Bridge and, at 47 m. 6 f., through Wickenholt, a small village; and afterwards by Parham Park, belonging to Sir Cecil Bishop, and the Place on the left, you come to Parham, a little village, where three successive descents convey you, at 51 m., into Amberley, a reasonable thoroughfare of 3 f. At 52 m. 2 f., over Hough-

² There was a Castle here formerly, the moat of which is still to be seen near the church.

ton Bridge, you cross the Arun River; and 4 f. farther pass through Houghton, of 2 f.; whence, after an ascent of 3 f., you come to Arundel, at 55 m. 2 f., by the way of Mary Gate; and from thence to the Bridge, 16 f. 'Tis an ancient borough town, seated on the N.W. of the Arun, over which it has a fair wooden bridge, where ships of 100 tons may ride. It is governed by a mayor, 12 burgesses, a steward, &c.; has a great market on Thursdays, and a smaller one on Saturdays, and four fairs annually, viz., on May 3rd, August 10th, September 14th, and December 6th. It enjoys a good trade; several ships being here built, as, of late, 'The Society,' and 'Mary,' &c. The Castle, which was famous in Saxon times, having the honour of an Earldom entailed upon the possessors of it, and which is now in the noble family of Howard—Earls of Arundel, and Dukes of Norfolk—is seated on the east of *the Tame*" (this is a mistake for *west of the Arun*), "and reputed to be 1 m. in compass. From Arundel, you pass through the Old Fish Market and Watergate, by Hookwood" (called in the map Rook's Wood) "on the left, and Arundel Great Park to the right,—the little one lying between Mary Gate and the Castle; at 2 m. 7 f., you descend Amsford" (Avisford) "Hill, of 4 f.; and, at 4 m., pass over Mackrel's Bridge; then by the Half-way-tree, through Crocker Hill, a small village, at 6 m. 5 f. Thence by Boxley" (Boxgrove) "Church, at 7 m.; and Sir William Morley's House on the right (Halnaker), and Tangmere on the left; and, at 8 m. 2 f., pass through Maudlin, a scattering village; till, by Hampnet Church on the right, and the Place on the left, you cross the Lavant River; and, at 9 m. 6 f., enter the suburbs of Chichester, which is seated in a plain, and on the same river, near its confluence with the sea. It is a city indifferent large, containing four parish churches within the walls, besides the Cathedral, and one without Eastgate, and another without Westgate; both demolished in the late Civil Wars. This City hath four gates, looking towards the four Cardinal Points, to which the four principal streets lead, and are called E. Street, W. Street, N. Street, and S. Street. 'Tis governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, &c.; sends burgesses to Parliament; hath two well-furnished markets weekly—one on Wednesday, the

other on Saturday, which are noted to be the greatest for fish in the county; and five fairs annually, viz., on April 23rd, Whitsun Monday, July 25th, Michaelmas Day, and one nine days after, called Slow-fair.

“Backward turnings to be avoided: at the end of Maudlin, the left to Petworth; in Amberley, the left, &c.”

With regard to this road, it must have been at this time much of it, and particularly the Sussex part, “an indifferent way,” indeed; for besides the difficulty arising from the mud of Honey Lane, at the entrance into the county from Surrey, to avoid which Ogilby prudently advises the traveller to “keep to the right,” the road from Billingshurst to the foot of the South Downs must have been almost impassable. In no part of the county were the roads deeper in mud, even within my recollection, than in the northern part of Pulborough and the parishes westward of it; they were regular honey-pot lanes, all of them. If you once got into them you would stand but little chance, in Sussex parlance, “of getting *clean* out of them again.” A resident of Ditchling once told a relative of mine that he had gone “*clean through*” one of the worst lanes in Bolney; on which event my relative congratulated him; adding that from her knowledge of the state of that and other lanes in the parish, she should have thought it impossible for him, or anyone else, to have done so. Charles, King of Spain, in a visit to Petworth House, in 1703, was six hours in travelling the last nine miles. Nor were the roads in the eastern part of the county much better. At the time Sir Herbert Springett resided at Broyle Place, in Ringmer, so bad were the roads in that parish, that he was obliged to be drawn to church on a Sunday by eight oxen. And Daniel de Foe, in his *Tour through Great Britain*, which he published in 1724, thus amusingly describes his journey from Tunbridge Wells to Lewes:—

“I travelled through the dirtiest, but, in many ways, the richest and most profitable country in all that part of England. The timber I saw here was prodigious, as well in quantity as in bigness; and seemed in some places to be suffered to grow only because it was so far from any navigation, that it was not worth cutting down and carrying away. In dry summers, indeed, a great deal is conveyed to Maidstone, and other places on the Medway; and sometimes I have seen one tree on a carriage, which they call in Sussex

a tug, drawn by twenty-two oxen; and, even then, it is carried so little a way, and thrown down, and left for other tugs to take up and carry on, that sometimes it is two or three years before it gets to Chatham. For, if once the rains come on, it stirs no more that year; and sometimes a whole summer is not dry enough to make the roads passable. Here I had a sight which, indeed, I never saw in any other part of England before—namely, that going to a church at a country village, not far from Lewes, I saw an ancient lady, and a lady of very good quality, I assure you, drawn to church in her coach by six oxen; nor was it done in frolick or humour, but from sheer necessity, the way being so stiff and deep that no horses could go in it.”

And Judith, the widow of Sir Richard Shirley of Preston, whose second husband was Sir Henry Hatsell, a Kentish Knight, directed by her will, dated January 10th, 1728, and proved in Doctor's Commons the following year, that her body should be buried at Preston, if she should die at such a time of the year as that the roads thereto were passable; else, where her executors should think fit. Dying in June, her wishes were able to be complied with. And going back to the reign of Henry VIII., so bad were the roads in every part of the county, that in a little rhyming piece, entitled, “Here sueth the properties of the Shyres of England,” which was published by Thomas Hearne, at the beginning of the fifth volume of Leland's Itinerary, the Sussex roads are thus made to characterize the county—

“Souseks full of dyrt and myre.”

But to return to the road from London to Arundel and Chichester. Leaving the dirt of Pulborough, the traveller southward would enter a district equally deep in sand. Over Wickenholt Common and through Parham there would have been no direct road. Between Rackham and Amberley the road would pass along the bed of Malm Rock, which lies at the foot of the chalk hills; and therefore would be very passable. The travelling would also be very fair over that part of the line of road which constitutes the Roman Stone, or Stane-Street, or Portway, as Ogilby calls it; of the southern portion of which the late Mr. Martin, of Pulborough, has given us a very elaborate and interesting account in Volume XI., p. 127. The Romans, judging from the specimens of their ways left us in Sussex, were not superficial road makers. Wherever, indeed, any of their

ways still exist, they are, for the most part, as good now as when they were at first constructed. Warton, the poet-laureate and historian, of Kiddington, in Oxfordshire, of which he was the incumbent, availed himself of a visit which he made in 1775, to Slynfold, near Horsham, through which this Portway passes for a distance of about two miles, to examine its form and peculiar mode of construction; the result of which he has given in his history. He states that he saw many deep fissures made in it in a lane in this parish, and that he found the *dorsum*, which was not intended for heavy carriages, to consist of sea-gravel and sea-pebbles, which abound on the Sussex Coast, for a depth of about three feet, and a width of about seven yards. "These minute materials," he observes, "which are of heavy carriage, must have been amassed with prodigious labour." Mr. Martin, however, who was intimately acquainted with the geological structure of Western Sussex, and published much upon it, thinks that the gravel of which this Roman road was constructed was not brought from the sea-side, but from the gravel-beds which prevail in the sandy district around Pulborough; pits of which are still worked at Coldwaltham and Coates. "This natural bed of drift," he adds, "is rare of its kind; and an object of great curiosity in what may be called the topographical geology of the Weald." And when the old Roman road from Aldrington to London was discovered, and in several places cut through—particularly in draining the Ham Farm, in Clayton, about six years ago, when I had the opportunity of examining it—it displayed very similar results. Knowle is stated to have been given by Queen Elizabeth to the Sackville Family, "on account of the foul ways in Sussex," which made access to Buckhurst, their Sussex residence, nearly impracticable in winter. And so late as the year 1818, Bishop Buckner thought it necessary to advise a gentleman, whom he had ordained in the November of that year as curate of Waldron, to lose no time in going there; for in the course of a very short time he would find it impossible to do so.

The next Sussex Road, measured and described by Ogilby, was that from London to Newhaven, with a continuation to

New Shoreham. Shoreham, at that time, with its well-known harbour, had no direct communication with London. Of this road, I shall only give the part passing through Sussex:—

“The point of bearing,” he says, “is south; the direct horizontal distance is 49 miles; the vulgar computation, 45 miles; the dimensuration, 56 miles 4 furlongs. The continuation from Newhaven to Bright-helmston, 7 computed, 9 measured miles, and 1 f. From the same to New Shoreham, 12 computed, 16 measured miles. Middlesex, Surrey, and Sussex include the whole road, and the Thames, a branch of the Medway, and the antiquated Ouse, that runs by Lewes to Newhaven, are the rivers crossed over. The road is inconsiderably frequented, nor commendable for its goodness, except for entertainment. Acute turnings to be avoided: 31 m. 2 f., in Ashdown Forest, the left acute; 44 m. 5 f., the right to Ditchling, over Chailey North Common” (possibly there was no passable road from this Common to Cuckfield at this time); “54 m. 7 f., the right down the hill. In the continuation to Shoreham: at 14 m., the right to Staning; at 15 m. 1 f., the right forward to Old Shoreham.”

From the Standard in Cornhill to Dorking the road is the same as to Arundel.

“At 24 m. 4 f., enter New-Chappell-green Village, of 3 f. Whence passing by a small wood on the left, crossing a brook at 26 m. 7 f., you ascend for 3 f. and enter Sussex just at 28 m.; a brook, or small rill, with a bridge over it, called Felbridg, separating it from Surrey. Then by the gallows³ pass to East Grimstead, or Greanstead, at 29 m. 4 f., where the Assizes for the county are usually held. The town, which is half a mile in length, and eminently seated, is governed by a bayliff, &c.; elects parliament men; and has a good market on Thursdays. Beyond the town, descending a hill of 4 f., you enter the Forest of Ashdown, at 31 m. 6 f.; and down another hill of 4 f. you pass in the bottom the small village of Forest Row; from whence, on the top of an ascent, at 34 m., you pass by a Stone Quarry on the left; and descend at 35 m. 5 f. for half a mile. At 37 m. 4 f. you pass through a small village, called Sheffield Green; and at 38 m. come to Dane Hill, a descent of 4 f.”

Here Ogilby is under a mistake; Dane Hill comes first, and the descent is from this to Sheffield Green.

“At 39 m. 6 f., you pass by some houses on the left; and at 40 m. 3 f., cross a small rill” [the Ouse, now navigable]; “whence, by a wood on the left, an irregular road, crossing another rill, at 43 m. 3 f., leaves Chailey on the right; and conveys you over another brook at 45 m. 5 f.; and through a small wood; and at 47 m. over another, all branches of

³ These gallows were probably the place of execution of criminals convicted and sentenced to death at East Grimstead, at the time when the Assizes for the

County were generally held there; the badness of the roads deterring the Judges from attempting to penetrate farther into the county.

the Ouse. At 48 m., you pass through Offam Street, a village of 2 f.; and at a quarter of a mile beyond this ascend a hill of 5 f.; and, descending again at 49 m. 6 f., enter Lewes, seated on the Ouse River; a place of good antiquity; large, well built, and well inhabited, containing six parish churches, and esteemed the best borough-town of the county. 'Tis beautified with divers handsome streets, and has each way very fair suburbs; elects parliament men; and has a good trade, with a well-frequented market on Saturdays. This place is eminent for the Mint it had under King Athelstane, and for a bloody battel fought against King Henry III., by the disloyal barons, who met together in a hostile manner in the Castle here. Leaving the main town on the left, a straight road brings you by Iver (Iford) on the left, at 52 m., to a house or two on the right, called North-Hese; and about 5 f. further to an ascent of 5 f.; at the foot of which lies Radmel; and at the top, St. Lees (Southease), each about 2 f. to the left. Whence, by the edge of a descent to the right, you pass, at 55 m. 6 f., through Piddenhoo, a village of 2 f., seated on the river; and about 1 m. farther enter Newhaven, situated at the mouth of the forementioned Ouse River; but the name of the river is now obsolete, as Poly-Olbion observed heretofore.⁴ The town is small, inhabited chiefly by maritim people, having a key on the east side of it, where ships may ride, the harbour being accounted reasonable good for security of vessels in foul weather, which these seas are frequently exposed to. Backward turnings to be avoided: 6 f. from New Shoreham, the left to Staning; against Chailey, the right to Nowich"—a mistake for Newick;—"2 m. 5 f. short of Dane Hill, the right to Fletching; 5 f. short of Sheffield Green; and just at the foot of Dane Hill, the right to Sheffield Place."

"The continuation to New Shoreham: from Newhaven you have a very straight road to New Shoreham, for, after 3 m., you continue on the sea coast, passing under Morsteage, and Saltdean Hills; and, leaving Rattendeau (Rottingdean) Church and Beacon all on the right, you are conveyed at 9 m. 2 f. to Brighthelmstone, indifferent large and populous, chiefly inhabited by fishermen; with a small market on Thursdays, and a reasonable good harbour. The town lies most to the right, being only 2 f. on the road; whence at 10 m. 5 f., by Hoove on the right, one mile farther, you pass Alderton (Aldrington) Beacon, leaving Alderton, Angleton (Hangleton), and Portslade successively to the right, to which hand inclining you leave Week" (Southwicke) "and Kingston between you and the sea; and at 15 m. 1 f. turn short to the left, entering New Shoreham" [to distinguish it from Old Shoreham, hard by] "at 15 m. 6 f. a town corporate, sending burgesses to parliament, but not enjoying the benefit of a market. It extends about 4 f. on the east side of the creek

⁴ Drayton's lines alluded to are—
 "But now the Ouse, a nymph of very scornful
 grace,
 So touchy waxt therewith, and was so squeamish
 grown,
 That her old name she scorn'd should publicly
 be known,
 Whose haven out of mind when, as it almost
 grew,

The lately-passed times denominate the New."

Poly-Olbion, Song XVIII., towards the end.

Previous to the formation of the New Haven, from which it derives its present name, the place was called Mechyng or Meeching.

of the sea on the Adur River, if Mr. Drayton has hit right on the name⁵, and would be well frequented were its harbour better.

I know not how better to illustrate Ogilby's account of Brighton at the time his survey was made, than by giving a letter of the Rev. William Clark, rector of Buxted, to his friend, Mr. Bowyer, in London; and dated July 22nd, 1736, at which time he was sojourning at this, at that time, "in-different large and populous place," but now the queen of watering places. It is written in his usual facetious and jocular manner.

"We are now," he says, "sunning ourselves upon the beach at Brighthelmstone, and observing what a tempting figure this island must have made in the eyes of those gentlemen who were pleased to take the trouble of civilising and subduing us. The place is really pleasant; I have seen nothing in its way that really out-does it; such a tract of sea, such regions of corn, and such an extent of fine carpet, that gives your eye the command of it all. But, then the mischief is, that we have little to do; we have little conversation beside the *clamor maritimus*, which here is a sort of treble to the plashing of the waves against the cliffs. My morning business is bathing in the sea, and then buying fish; and my evening occupation in riding out for air, viewing the old Saxon camps, and counting the ships in the road, and the boats that are trawling. Sometimes we give the imagination leave to expatiate a little; and to fancy that you are coming down: and that we intend next week to dine one day at Dieppe in Normandy. The price is already fixed, and the wine and lodging there tolerably good. But though we build castles in the air, I assure you we live here underground almost. I fancy the architects actually take the altitude of the inhabitants, and having done so, they lose not an inch between the head and the ceiling; and then dropping a step or two below the surface, the second story is finished, something under 12 feet. I suppose this was a necessary precaution against storms—that a man should not be blown out of his bed into New England, Barbary, or God knows where. But as the lodgings are low, they are cheap. We have two parlours, two bed-chambers, pantry, &c., for 5s. per week; and if you really will come down you need not fear having a bed of proper dimensions, and the coast is safe, and the cannons all covered with rust and grass, the ships moored, no enemy apprehended, &c."

And in a letter written from Brighton to another friend in London a few years previous to this, he says:—

"Do come and join us here, if you can bear the dullness of this place.

⁵ Drayton, speaking of this river, says—
"And Adur coming on to Shoreham, softly said,
The Downs did very ill poor woods so to debase."

Poly-Olbion, Song XVII., towards the end.

In a note to the first of these two lines it is said that the Adur, falling into the Ocean at Shoreham, may well

be understood of that Port of Adur—the Portus Adurni of the Notitia Provinciarum, on this coast—the reliques whereof learned Camden takes to be Edrington or Adrington (Aldrington), a little from Shoreham, and the author hence calls it Adur.

We shall be right glad to see you. Here we do just what we like; we are bound by no conventionalities. We dine at one o'clock, and take our tea at five; and when we have nothing better to do, we roll about on the beach interrupted by no one," &c.

The next road in Ogilby's list is that from London to Rye; of which, as it passes principally through Kent, there is but little to be said. "The point of bearing of this road is," he says, "S.E. by S.; the direct horizontal distance, 51 m.; the vulgar computation, 46 m.; the dimensuration, 64 m. Surrey, Kent and Sussex are the counties including the road; and the Thames, Ravensburn, Derent, Medway, and Rother, the principal rivers crossed over. 'Tis a well frequented town, leading to the readiest passage over to Diep, and Havre du Grace, in Normandy, in France, whence the shortest land passage to Paris; but the way is not altogether so commendable, especially beyond Tunbridge. The forward turnings to be avoided are: at 29 m. 7 f. the right to the Wells, at the end of Tunbridge; 37 m. 3 f. the right acute; 40 m. 2 f. the right (forward) to Lewes; 44 m. 5 f. the right to Robertsbridge; 54 m. 4 f. the left through White-Bread Lane; uniting at 58 m. 3 f."

"From Cornhill the road passes through Sevenokes, vulgo Sennoke, to Tunbridge; so called from its bridges on the Medway. You enter Sussex at Lamberhurst, 39 m. 5 f., a town of 2 f. in extent, affording good accommodation; at 41 m. 4 f., passing by a Stone Quarry on the right, you come to Beauls-Bridge,⁶ and re-enter Kent; and at 44 m. 7 f., through Flimwell, another small village, an ascent leads you into the town, in which, at a well-known Stone, you re-enter Sussex; and at 45 m. 5 f., just beyond the Frith, on the left, and the Royal Oak Inn, on the right, enter Kent again. After passing through Hawkhurst, Sandhurst, and Newinden, a good thoroughfare of 3 f., at the end of which, crossing the Rother River, you once more enter Sussex. At 54 m. 4 f., avoiding the forward way through White-Bread Lane on the left, you bear to the right and 6 f. farther turn short on the left; and at 56 m. pass through Nordiam, of 2 f. extent, seated on the rise of a hill, leaving Brickwall House on the right; and at 57 m. ascend a small hill, on which stands Beckley Church, close to the left; whence by Brownsmith's Oak, where the way through White-Bread Lane falls in again, leaving Peasmarsh on the right, and

⁶ Beaulieu's Bridge (?), Beaulieu, was a name of Bayham Abbey, which was situated on this River, near this bridge. Drayton, speaking of the Medway and its tributaries, says—

"The Medway forth did bring
From Sussex, who ('tis known) receives her
silver spring;

Who towards the lordly Thames, as she along
doth strain,
Where Teise, clear Beule, and Lin, bears up her
limber train,
As she removes in state."

Poly-Olbion, Song XVIII.

Salcote, alias Playden, between you and the River on the left, you come at 60 m. 4 f. to Rye, alias Rhie, from the French Rive, Ripa; 2 f. farther entering the gates, extending in all 6 f., one of the Cinque Ports, fortified and walled, temp. Edward III.; a fair, well-built, well-inhabited, and well-frequented town; governed by a mayor and jurats; enjoying a commodious haven, and two markets weekly—one on Wednesday and the other on Saturday. The distance hence to Diep in Normandy is about 18 leagues, which makes these two ports the more eminent. The backward turnings to be avoided are—1 m. from Rye, the right (forward) to Iden; 10 f. short of Beckley, the right, through White-Bread Lane; 4 f. beyond Nordiam, the left, a field way; 3 f. beyond the Watch House, the left, to Hawkhurst; 1 f. beyond Flimwell, the left, to Tisehurst; 5 f. short of Lamberhurst, the left, to the Down, &c.”

The last road in the Itinerary from London through Sussex is that to Chichester, with a branch to Winchester.

“The point of bearing of this road is S.W.; the direct horizontal distance is 55 m.; the vulgar computation, 50 m.; the dimensuration, 63 m. 2 f. The branch to Winchester from Midhurst 29 m.: Middlesex Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire are the counties passed through; and the Thames, Wandle, Mole, Way, Arun, and Lavant are the chief rivers crossed over. The first part of the road is very good, but the latter more unpleasant; yet in all places provided with good towns, &c., for entertainment. The forward turnings to be avoided, are—at 34 m. 6 f., the right to Portsmouth; the left to Petword.

“From London, passing through Guilford, Farnham, Godalmin, alias Godliman, Hambledon, and Chiddingfold, you enter Sussex at 43 m. 4 f., and pass by Longdown Beacon on the right, and North Chappel and Lurgishal on the left; descend a small hill, and cross two brooks; then through a wood, and at 48 m. 5 f., ascend Bexley Hill; and, descending, you leave Cowdray Park on the left, pass through Easeburn Village at 51 m. At 6 f. farther you have Cowdray Park on the left, and at 51 m. pass through Easeburn, a small village; 6 f. farther, leaving Cowdray Place on the left, cross the Arun River and enter Midhurst, of 3 f. extent, and good entertainment. It is a borough town; electing Parliament men, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on Whitsun Tuesday. Thence, the way is generally heathy; ascending Cokin Hill, and passing by Westdean on the right, and Singleton on the left, you come at 58 m. 6 f., to St Rooke’s Hill, where you have a beacon on the left, and near the bottom of the hill you have a marl pit on the right. Hence you pass by East Lavant church and Ramer (Rawmere) House on the right; and at 63 m. enter Chichester, a city seated on the Lavant River, first built by Cissa, Second King of the South Saxons, and by him called Cissan-Ceaster, where he had his Royal Palace. Yet before the Conquest, this city was but of little note, containing only St. Peter’s Monastery; and a little Nunnery. ’Tis at present dignified with an Episcopal See and residence of a bishop. Its cathedral began first to be built by Bishop Radulph; but before the finishing of it, it was totally consumed by fire. Yet the said bishop began to rebuild it, and by the assistance

of King Henry I., the Fabrick was quite completed. However, 'twas burnt again, under Richard III., with the Bishop's Palace, and the Prebends' Houses, which were all rebuilt by Seffrid, the II. of that name. The backward turnings, and the entrance to Sussex out of Surrey, are—5 f. from Chichester, the left to Petersfield 8 f. from d^o the left acute; at the entering of Easeborn, the right to Petworth; beyond Easeborn, the left to Lippoek (Liphook) 7 f. beyond Easeborn the left acute; 9 f. short of Leckford Bridge, the left acute; at Leckford Bridge, the left acute; against Blackdown Beacon, the left acute."

There is a little confusion in this description. After ascending the Downs by Cocking Hill, it would seem that the traveller would pass through Westdean first, and then Singleton, whereas the reverse is the case; you first pass through Singleton and afterwards Westdean.

It is somewhat singular, that, by passing over Bexley Hill, this road would avoid Petworth—with its princely mansion of the Dukes of Somerset, and its manufactory of cloth—altogether, leaving it about 5 miles to the left. Nor does it even notice any turning to it, which there must have been at, or somewhere about the nearest point.

These four, then, were all the roads out of London into Sussex in 1675, and they all went to places on, or near, the Sussex Coast; and through the Weald of Sussex these were almost impassable. Of the history and dates of the different Acts of Parliament passed for their improvement, see a paper on this subject by J. G. Dodson, Esq., M.P., in Volume XV., p. 138. The impassable state of the Sussex roads appears to have been looked upon in the light of a security by some of our ancestors; for when the road from London to Brighton, through Cuckfield, was made, it was first proposed to carry it through Hurstpierpoint; and it would probably have been the line adopted had not the residents there, and in the neighbourhood, petitioned Parliament against it, under the fearful apprehension that it would be the means of bringing down from London cut-throats, pick-pockets, &c., and of introducing amongst them every kind of contamination. In this fear, an ancestor of mine, resident close by—a good old Sussex squire, cultivating his paternal acres—largely participated; he was far too familiar with Sussex mud to look upon it as a nuisance, or to wish for a different state of things; as long as it did not find its way into

the top of his boots, he was content to wade through it. But of London pollution he had a great abhorrence. He looked upon the Metropolis as the focus of every thing that was bad. The journey to London by these roads in 1675, and even half a century or more later, generally occupied the whole of two days.

I shall now notice the only two roads from one city or principal town to another, which, according to Ogilby's Survey, passed through any part of Sussex ; and shall begin with the branch road from Midhurst to Winchester.

"After leaving Midhurst, you pass by Woolbeding, Stedham, and Trotton—all on the right ; and cross Woolbeding Bridge of stone over a brook, and the Arun River, at 3 m. 4 f., over Trotton stone Bridge ; and after passing by Turwick Church, and Vining House, and Rogate Church to the left, and by Maidenoak on the right, you enter Hampshire at 9 m. ; where, by Durford House on the left, crossing Street Bridge and Brook, you come to Petersfield, a market town at 10 m. 5 f., extending 4 f. on the road ; an indifferent large town, with a market on Saturdays. The remaining 18 m. are in Hampshire. The Maiden Oak is not an uncommon landmark in Sussex. The back turnings to be avoided are—2 f. from Rogate, the left to Farnham ; against Maiden Oak, the right acute ; at Trotton Bridge, the right acute."

The next is the road from Oxford to Chichester. This road is stated to be "indifferent good," which means, probably, for the most part *bad*.

"This road entered Sussex in journeying from Oxford at 67 m. 4 f. Over a stone bridge, you cross a small rivulet, and enter Sussex ; and at 69 m. 1 f. ascend St. Richard's Hill, which is seconded by another at 70 m. 3 f. ; where, leaving East Harting Church on the left, you descend 3 f., and pass by Harting Hills on the left. Then, by North Merden Church on the right, and a wood on the left, you come, at 73 m. 2 f., to a descent of 2 f., where you pass by several great hills, portions of the South Downs, on the right, and Chilgrove House on the left. Here you enter a lane, and thence you have Crowshall House and West Lavant, a small village, on the right ; and Binderton House, Middle and East Lavant churches, Rawmare House, and the Almshouses successively, on the left ; and at 80 m. 5 f. enter the City of Chichester at the North Gate. The backward turnings to be avoided are—5 f. from Chichester, the right to London ; 7 f. short of Crowshall House, the right to Binderton ; against North Merden Church, the right to Traford ; 2 m. 5 f. beyond, the right acute."

THE TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF THOMAS,
LORD DACRE,
OF HERST-MONCEUX CASTLE, FOR MURDER.
33RD HENRY VIII.

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

AMONG the many stirring events which Sussex has witnessed few are more generally known, or have created more interest, than the execution of a young Nobleman of the County, after formal trial by his peers, for the crime of murder, while engaged in the minor, though still very grave, offence of stealing a neighbour's Deer. The principal persons concerned in this affair were Thomas, Lord Dacre of Herst-Monceux Castle, and his three friends, Mauntell, Frowdys, and Roydon, all of whom were executed, John Busbridge, the subject of the homicide, and Sir Nicholas Pelham, his master, owner of the deer.

The story has often been told, with much exaggeration and many blunders of detail. Popular history and general sympathy have leaned towards the principal actor in the drama. Historians, chroniclers, and poets have viewed Lord Dacre as an unfortunate and injured person. Mrs. Gore in her tragedy, "Dacre of the South," has made him the victim of the tyranny and jealousy of the high-spirited knight whom he had undoubtedly wronged; and the writer of the present paper, influenced by the prevalent notion, once rushed into

verse in order to represent the young nobleman in a most amiable light, and to prove his participation in the matter as one of the venial faults of youth.¹ Taken any way, there is a great deal of romantic interest in the story, and as Lord Dacre has hitherto been regarded, at least in the popular mind, as 'more sinned against than sinning,' it may be well to state the opposite side of the question as taken from a public record of unquestionable authenticity. 'Audi alteram partem,' is very sound advice both in a moral and in a legal sense, and the Sussex paraphrase, "One story stands good till tother's heard," is equally just.

Let us first (somewhat reversing the due order of things) state the case of the defendant as generally understood. But previously to doing so, it may be as well to say somewhat concerning the ancestry and position of that personage.

By reference to Vol. IV. of these Collections the reader may obtain full particulars of the noble family to which Lord Dacre belonged. His ancestors in the male line were the ancient Norman family of Fiennes, or Fynes, who had through a marriage inherited Herst-Monceaux from the equally ancient family of Monceaux, who gave their name as the suffix of this their ancient patrimony. Lord Dacre's great grandfather, Richard Fynes, married Joan, daughter and heiress of Thomas, Lord Dacre, and was in her right summoned to Parliament as Baron Dacre of the South,² and the Barony in fee has devolved through female heirs on the Brands, who still enjoy it. The Hon. H. Brand is in possession of broad lands in our County, though no portion of them has, I think, descended with the title.

In 1440, Sir Roger Fynes, the father of Sir Richard, the head of the family, had erected Herst-Monceaux Castle, the oldest brick building in Sussex, and a beautiful type of the transition from the frowning baronial Fortress of ancient days to the modern and more convenient Mansion. Perhaps it is not too much to affirm that no building of its size in England, the site and other circumstances being taken into consideration, can compare, for picturesqueness, with this shell of a lordly dwelling. To this grand house Richard Fynes brought

¹ Contributions to Literature, pp. 74—84.

² In contradistinction to the Lords

Dacre of the North, Barons of Gillesland, in Cumberland, the other line of this illustrious house.

his bride, the heiress of Lord Dacre of Gillesland. He was summoned to Parliament and declared Baron Dacre in 1458; in 1473 he was made Constable of the Tower of London, and in 1475 a Privy Councillor. In 1484 he died, leaving his grandson, Thomas, only twelve years old, his heir. This nobleman was loyally active against the rebels, so called, in Cornwall, as well as against the Scots. He was also Constable of Calais; but notwithstanding all, he seems to have been a disreputable character, for he was committed to the Fleet prison on the charge of harbouring suspected felons, and "for remysnes and negligence in ponyshement of them," and he confessed his guilt and submitted to its penalty.³

Mr. Venables well remarks that these circumstances may "be considered to throw light on the tragical fate of the next Lord Dacre, the grandson of Lord Thomas, by which the prosperity of the Dacres was so dismally interrupted; since, if such were the grandfather's character, it is hardly probable that the education of the young man, who was left an orphan early, would be such as befitted his rank, while the example set him, and the companions with whom he would be associated in his ancestral Castle, would early prepare him to follow the reckless course which terminated in such a terrible catastrophe."

On the death of his grandfather in 1525, this young heir-apparent succeeded to the great wealth appertaining to one of the finest estates and one of the oldest baronies in the kingdom. He was only about seventeen when he became master of his property. His education appears to have been much neglected, and although he was introduced at Court and assisted at some public ceremonies—although, too, he had married early a lady of noble birth, a Neville, daughter of Lord Abergavenny—he was evidently a reckless, if not a profligate, young man. Some noble qualities he doubtless possessed, but his wealth became his fatal snare.

In order to understand the subjoined documents it will be necessary to quote a few words from Holinshed's Chronicle, which though already printed in these Collections by Mr Ven-

³ See the Rev. E. Venables' excellent paper on "Herst-Monceux and its Lords," S. A. Coll., vol. IV., p. 154.

ables,⁴ are necessary to preserve the continuity of our narrative. "There was executed," says the worthy old Chronicler, "at Saint Thomas Waterings⁵ three gentlemen, John Mantell, John Frowds, and George Roidon; they died for a murther committed in Sussex, in companie of Thomas Fines, Lord Dacres of the South: the truth whereof was thus. The said Lord Dacres, through the lewd persuasion of some of them, as hath beene reported, meaning to hunt in the parke of Nicholas Pelham, esquire, at Laughton, in the same countie of Sussex, being accompanied with the said Mantell, Frowds, and Roidon, John Cheinie, and Thomas Isleie, gentlemen, Richard Middleton, and John Goldwell, yeomen, passed from his house of Hurstmonseux, the last of Aprill, in the night season, toward the same parke, where they intended so to hunt; and coming into a place called Pikehaie, in the parish of Hillingleigh, they found one John Busbrig, James Busbrig, and Richard Sumner standing together; and as it fell out, through quarrelling, there insued a fraie betwixt the said Lord Dacres and his companie on the one partie, and the said John and James Busbrig and Richard Sumner on the other, inso-much that the said John Busbrig received such hurt, that he died thereof the second of Maie next insuing.

"Whereupon, as well the said Lord Dacres as those that were there with him, and diuerse other likewise that were appointed to go another waie to meet them at the said parke, were indicted of murther; and the seauen and twentieth of June the Lord Dacres himselve was arreiigned before the Lord Audleie of Walden, then Lord Chancellor, sitting that daie as High Steward of England, with other peeres of the realme about him, who then and there condemned the said Lord Dacres to die for that transgression. And afterward, the nine and twentieth of June, being Saint Peter's daie, at eleuen of the clocke in the forenoone, the shiriffs of London, accordinglie as they were appointed, were ready at the Tower to have receiued the said prisoner, and him to haue led to execution

⁴ S. A. Coll., *ut supra*.

⁵ This was the usual place of execution within the sheriffdom of Sussex and Surrey. It was near the 2nd. mile-stone on what is now called the Old Kent Road, by which pilgrims travelled to the shrine

of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Travellers out of London made this their first station for watering their horses, and Chaucer mentions "the Watering of Saint Thomas," in the prologue of his Canterbury Tales.

on the Tower-hill; but as the prisoner should come forth of the Tower, one Heire, a gentleman of the Lord Chancellor's house, came, and in the King's name commanded to staie the execution till two of the clocke in the afternoone, which caused manie to thinke that the king would have granted his pardon. But neuerthesse, at three of the clocke in the same afternoone, he was brought forth of the Tower, and deliuered to the shiriffs, who led him on foot betwixt them unto Tiburne,⁶ where he died. His bodi was buried in the church of Saint Sepulchers. He was not past foure and twentie yeeres of age, when he came through this great mishap to his end, for whome manie sore lamented, and likewise for the other three gentlemen, Mantell, Frowds, and Roidon. But for the said yoong Lord, being a right towardlie gentleman, and such a one as manie had conceiued great hope of better prooffe, no small mone and lamentation was made; the more indeed, for that it was thought he was induced to attempt such follie, which occasioned his death, by some light heads that were then about him."

The late Archdeacon Hare asserts, that it is difficult to make out the extent of Lord Dacre's criminality, and thinks "the law was strained in order to convert him into an accomplice."⁷ I will not venture an opinion on this subject, but confine myself, as becomes an historical enquirer, to documents and illustrations. Modern historiographers appear to me to write upon the inverted-pyramid principle, and to raise the largest possible mass of theory upon the smallest possible basis of fact. I will endeavour to avoid this error. Now to the "word and to the testimony" of national documents. In the "Baga de Secretis" in the public Record Office is a report of a Court of Sessions held at Westminster before Sir Thos. Audley, Lord Chancellor, dated 33rd. Henry VIII. The following abstract of the nine sheets of parchment on which the pleadings are written, I quote from the 3rd Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, published by authority Feb. 28, 1842.

"Trial and Conviction of Thomas Lord Dacre of the South.

⁶ This is erroneous, for, as we have seen, Lord Dacre was executed at a place quite distant. See *ante*, p. 173.

⁷ Suss: Arch: Coll., *ut supra*. Sir Matthew Hale, however, referred to this case as an unquestioned precedent.

Murder.—Court of the Lord High Steward and Peers, 27th June, 1541. 33 Hen. VIII.

“(M. 8) *Sussex*. Indictment found at Hellynglye on Tuesday next after the Ascension, before Robert Oxenbridge and Thomas Darell, keepers of the peace, &c., by the grand jury who pray a day for giving their verdict until Saturday in one day of Pentecost then next following, and they are adjourned a day accordingly, the same to be given at Marysfield,”⁸ in the said county, &c., on which day &c., the Jurors came before Sir Humphrey Brown, Knight, Sergeant-at-Law, and the said Robert Oxenbridge and Thomas Darell, &c., and find—

That Thomas Fynes, late of “Hurstmouneseaux,” in the said county of Sussex, Lord Dacre, otherwise Thomas, Lord Dacre, together with John Mauntell, late of Hurstmouneseaux; John Cheyne, late of London, Esq.; John Frowdys, late of London, Gent.; George Roydon, late of Peckham, in the county of Kent, Gent.; Thomas Islay, late of Sonderyche⁹ in the same county, Gent.; Richard Middelton, late of Hurstmouneseaux, Sussex, Yeoman; John Goldwell, late of Hurstmouneseaux, Sussex, Gent.; Henry Fitzherbert, late of Ryngemere,¹⁰ in the county of Sussex, Yeoman; Ralph Bery, late of Fletchyng, in the county of Sussex, Smith; Nicholas Foster, late of Hurstmouneseaux, in the same county, Yeoman; Thomas Maunser, late of Framfield, in the same county, Yeoman; Thomas Duffeld, late of East Grenstead, in the same county, Yeoman; and John Shelley, late of Patcham, in the same county, Gent., did, 20th April, 32 Henry. 8, illegally assemble at the mansion of the Lord Dacre, at Hurstmouneseaux, and did there illegally conspire in what manner they could best hunt in the Park of Nicholas Pelham, Esq., at Laughton, in the county of Sussex with dogs and nets called *bukstalls*,¹¹

⁸ Why this Inquest took place at Maresfield I cannot understand, as that place could not have had a court of jurisdiction. The judges at this period held their courts of assize at East Grinstead on account of the badness of the Sussex roads; but perhaps in this instance the respective parties “met half-way.” See ante, page 2.

⁹ Sundridge near Sevenoaks.

¹⁰ Ringmer.

¹¹ “Forasmuch as both red Deere and fallow hath been greatly and chiefeley

destroyed with nets called *deerehayes* and *buckstalls*, stalking with beastes, to the destruction of forestes, chases, and parkes: Be it enacted that no person spirituall or temporall, having no parke, chase, nor forrest of their owne, keepe, or cause to be kept any nets called *deerehayes* or *buckstals* by the space of a moneth next after proclamation of this Act made . . . upon paine to forfait Xli. An. 19 Henry 7. cap. 11.—*Rastall's Statutes.*

and bound themselves by oaths, &c., for such illegal purpose, and also to stand against all the lieges of the King, and to kill any of the King's lieges who might oppose them.

“Also that the Lord Dacre with the said John Mauntell, John Cheyne, &c., again assembled and met at the house of the Lord Dacre, 30th April, 33 Hen. VIII.,¹² and fraudulently conspired to carry their said traitorous intention into effect, and being so assembled, they divided themselves into two bands; viz., Henry Fitzherbert, Ralph Bery, Nicholas Foster, Thomas Maunser, and John Shelley, who took their road towards the Park by one way; and the Lord Dacre, together with John Mauntell, John Cheyne, John Frowdys, George Roydon, Thomas Islay, Richard Middleton, and John Goldwell, who took their way to the Park on the other side, by another road, with force, and arms, &c.; near which road, to wit at a place, in the parish of “Hellingleigh,” called ‘Pykehey,’ certain persons, named John Busebrygge, James Busebrygge, and Richard Somener were standing, and for fear lest they, the LORD DACRE, John Mauntell, John Cheyne, John Frowdys, George Roydon, Thomas Islay, Richard Middleton, and John Goldwell, might be known by them, the said John Busbrigge, James Busbrygge, and Richard Somener, the Lord Dacre, together with the others last-named attacked John Busebrigge, James Busebrygge, and Richard Somener, and beat and wounded them, and gave certain mortal wounds to John Busebrygge, in consequence of which he died on the 2nd May then next following, and therefore the jury do find that the said Lord Dacre and the others last mentioned feloniously killed and murdered the said John Busebrygge.”

So grave an offence presumably committed by a peer of the realm led, of course, to his lordship's trial before a competent tribunal, and consequently on June 27th, 33. Hen. VIII., a commission was issued, appointing the Lord Chancellor Audley Lord High Steward and judge, and on the same day he addressed a writ of *habeas corpus* to Sir John Gage, Constable of the Tower, commanding him to bring up the body of the Lord Dacre to Westminster on the Monday next after the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. A precept was also issued by the Lord High Steward to Richard

¹² Henry the Eighth's regnal year dates from 22nd April; so that ten days intervened between the two meetings

Venables, commanding him to summon a jury of Peers for the trial. The Peers were :—

Henry, Marquis of Dorset.	Lord John Russell, High Admiral of England.
Robert, Earl of Sussex, Gt. Chamberlain of England.	Henry, Lord Morley.
Edward, Earl of Derby.	George, Lord Cobham.
Thomas, Earl of Rutland.	Edward, Lord Powys.
George, Earl of Huntingdon.	William, Lord Stowrton.
John, Earl of Bath.	Charles, Lord Mountjoy.
Edward, Earl of Hertford.	Andrew, Lord Windsor.
Henry, Earl of Bridgewater.	John, Lord Mordaunt.
	William, Lord St. John.

The trial took place on the appointed day. Lord Dacre at first pleaded "Not Guilty," as not being the actual murderer, and put himself upon his Peers ; but the Peers having been charged by the Lord High-Steward, and "sufficient and probable evidence" having been adduced, he reversed his plea to "Guilty," and put himself upon the King's mercy.

The judgment of the Court was that "he is to be *hanged*;" but neither place nor time for the execution is mentioned.

Thus ignobly perished a young nobleman of ancient and illustrious ancestry, the victim of his own follies. That he was put to death at the instance of certain courtiers "who gaped after his estate" is a statement utterly destitute of proof, and the record shows no evidence of unfairness and injustice in the proceedings.

But it is painful to observe that many of the *dramatis personæ* were of near neighbourhood¹³ and connection with the *reus rei capitalis*. For instance, Sir Nicholas Pelham, a county man of high reputation, was the person on whom this doubly fatal aggression was made. A mistake, perpetuated by many local historians, assigns the scene of the tragedy to Laughton.¹⁴ Sir Nicholas Pelham lived, it is true, at Laughton Place, when the necessities caused by miasma and public business did not drive him to his town-house in the

¹³ See Suss. Arch. Coll., *ut supra*.

¹⁴ There was, it is true, a Park at Laughton, but the situation being un-

suitable for deer, Sir Nicholas kept his herd at Hellingly, another Park on his estate, about seven miles distant.

parish of St. Michael at Lewes, where he lies buried, under the oft-quoted epitaph—

“What time the French sought to have sack Seafoord,
This *Pelham* did RE-pel'em back aboard”.

There is no evidence whatsoever of any personal ill-feeling between the Knight of Laughton and the Lord of Herst-Monceux. But the young Peer, reckless of reputation and of the future, ventured upon this expedition against the defender of Seaford, surely without the slightest desire of slaying his neighbour's gamekeeper. The affair must, however, have been premeditated, since ten days intervened between the meeting at which this attack upon Sir Nicholas Pelham's deer was arranged and the actual accomplishment of the purpose.

It must have been a painful position for Sir John Gage, who lived at Firle, within a few miles of Lord Dacre, and who must have known the young nobleman intimately, to be the instrument, among others, in the execution of his office as Constable of the Tower, of bringing him to justice and to death.

The *locus in quo* of this murder is well known. My late esteemed friend, Mr. Thomas Horton, in a private letter on the subject, says :—

“My dear Sir,

“Pick-Hay is an arable field of ten acres on the Horselunges Farm, in the parish of Hellingly, adjoining a field called ‘The Cabins,’ on the Broad Farm, rather less than a quarter of a mile south-west of Hellingly Church, on the road to Horsebridge. The river Cuckmere is the boundary of the two fields. The actual scene of the murder is near the bottom of the two fields, and near the river.

“In my youth the tradition of the murder was current, and I may add that a *Ghost* has always been about the place.

“Yours faithfully,

“T. HORTON.

“M. A. Lower, Esq., F.S.A.”

A few words respecting the persons concerned in this tragical matter will conclude this paper.

I cannot account for the residence of John Mauntell at Herst-Monceux, though he was doubtless a member of the ancient family of Mantell of Kent and Sussex. The Man-

tells were resident at Lewes for three hundred years, and it is almost surplusage to mention Dr. Gideon Mantell, the eminent geologist, a member of the family, whose name will ever do honour to his native county. John Mauntell, the deer-slayer, was, I think, a merely temporary dweller at Herst-Monceaux. John Cheyne is more easily accounted for; his ancestry had long been connected with the neighbouring parish of Warbleton, a forefather, Sir Richard Cheney, having married the co-heiress of Robert Cralle, of Cralle in that parish. The accused person in this case was John Cheney, son of Thomas Cheney of Warbleton, by his wife Constance, daughter of Richard Scrase, of the very ancient family of that name at W. Blatchington.¹⁵ Henry Fitzherbert was, I believe, an ancestor of the family of that name, who afterwards lived at "The Friars," at Lewes, and were very influential in the affairs of the town. The Maunsers were gentry, and had a good estate at Hightown near Wadhurst. Why the Nobleman consorted with the Blacksmith of Fletching is only to be accounted for by the general recklessness of his life. John Shelley, of Patcham, was a gentleman of ancient family, who may have "sowed his last wild oats" on this occasion. He afterwards settled down to a quiet life, and became the progenitor of the Shelleys of Lewes, where their name will ever be honoured and respected.

Shakspeare is accused of having hunted deer in Sir Thos. Lucy's park; but not in the same spirit as that which seems to have actuated the Lord of Herst-Monceaux, who appears to have had *malice prepense*.

¹⁵ See Suss : Arch : Coll., vol. viii., p. 15.

THE TOMB OF RICHARD BURRÉ, IN SOMPTING CHURCH.

BY MARK ANTONY LOWER, F.S.A.

THE remarkable ante-Norman Church of Sompting has long presented an attractive object of study to our archæologists and ecclesiologists, but though so much has been done to describe its architectural character, its *history* remains unelucidated. A portion of the building appears to be *sui generis*, or at least to possess no parallel in this country. It is desirable that our Collections should possess a scientific description of this curious edifice, together with the history of the parish, for which many materials exist.

My present object is, however, simply to notice the very curious canopied tomb in the chancel of the church. I have already committed to print an account of it, in "The Herald and Genealogist,"¹ conducted by our esteemed member, John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.; but as the subjects of that able periodical appeal only to a select few, my remarks in this paper will probably be quite new to a great majority of the readers of our volumes. I am sure the learned Editor will pardon my partial self-plagiarism for the sake of local information.

My first visit to the church took place under the guidance of Dr. Davey, of Worthing, whose researches into the monastic history of the county of Suffolk are well known. After inspecting the tower and other remarkable features, I observed in the north wall of the chancel a monument in the style of the so-called "Easter Sepulchre," or "Founder's Tomb," but apparently not earlier in date than the former part of the

¹ Vol. I., page 278.

sixteenth century. There was no inscription to guide one to the knowledge of the person interred beneath, and on interrogating my friend and *cicerone*, upon this point, I received the curt and unsatisfactory reply, "Nobody knows!" This I afterwards found to be the case, for the Histories of Cartwright and Horsfield, and the Handbook of Murray, all yielded a response equally unsatisfactory. "Well," said I, "there are some shields upon the tomb; let us see whether Heraldry will not help us to an identification." Accordingly I took out my note-book and made some memoranda, which I subjoin. Let me premise that the workmanship of the tomb is very poor, the stone bad, and the heraldic sculpture evidently the work of an unskilled artisan—probably the village mason; added to which, the memorial has, until quite recently, been coated with profuse layers of whitewash, in the removal of which the work may have suffered accidental mutilation. The armorial coats appear to be as follows:—

Under the canopy, an Angel supporting a shield impaled (of heraldic colours nothing is discernible); the dexter coat, three pairs of keys crossed in saltire, on a chief three dolphins: the sinister, two bars, in chief a lion passant. On the face of the tomb, three shields, I. Quarterly: 1 and 4, three bucks trippant; 2 and 3, two bars and a lion passant as above. II. Quarterly: 1 and 4, a covered cup, with two objects not very intelligible; 2 and 3, a leopard's head. III. Very much defaced, though three dolphins may be made out at the upper part of the shield. The arms are therefore probably identical with those first above described.

The coat with the bars and the lion passant, a Sussex antiquary had little difficulty in assigning to the well-known family of Tregoz,² whose proper blazon, however, makes the bars *gemelles*, which the incised lines in this rude sculpture may have been intended to represent. A century or two earlier than the date of our tomb, the Tregoz family were of leading importance not far from Sompting, and the name continued to be of gentle standing in West Sussex down to the days of Queen Elizabeth.

² I formerly considered this ancient family of Norman origin, but finding the name Tregose both local and personal in

the county of Cornwall, we must I think account them of Cornish extraction.

But, alas! what of the cross-keys and dolphins, the bucks trippant, the covered cups, and leopards' heads? Clearly, they did not belong to Sussex heraldry, and I was on the point of giving them up, when a vague recollection of a paper written by Mr. Nichols in Vol. XXX. of the *Archæologia*, which I thought might assist my inquiry, occurred to me. On turning to page 506 of that volume, I found the first coat to be that of the Fishmongers' Company, as anciently borne. The same paper also enabled me to identify the shield with the leopards' heads and covered cups, as that of the Goldsmiths' Company; and, from another source, I discovered that the three bucks trippant (with which Tregoz is quartered) were the arms of the Leathersellers' Company. Thus I was able to identify the whole of the bearings. How to account for their presence on the tomb is another question, respecting which I have nothing better than conjecture to offer.

No doubt the person commemorated had married a lady of the Tregoz family,³ and he not being of gentle birth, yet desirous, at the time of his wife's death, of doing justice to his alliance with a gentlewoman, had wished the arms of Tregoz to be placed upon the tomb. "Casting about," therefore, for a coat for himself, he adopted for impalement with them the arms of the Fishmongers' Company, with which he must have been in some way connected. Some association with the Leathersellers may have led to the placing of their shield also upon the monument, and that the Goldsmiths' coat should appear in juxtaposition with the Fishmongers' does not seem remarkable after one has read the paper above referred to, "On an Amity formed between the Companies of Fishmongers and Goldsmiths of London, and a consequent partition of their coat-armour."

But what right had this Sompting man to assume as a family shield the armorials of a great City Company? Now-a-days people are not very scrupulous as to borrowing the arms of others; but three hundred years ago, when the Earl Marshal and his subordinates were in the plenitude of their power, the case was widely different. I think I see in this

³At the present day this name exists chiefly among the labouring classes under the corrupted form of Treagles.

instance some traces of an ancient and obsolete practice, by which corporate bodies empowered individuals of their number to bear their arms.

Thus, in the "White Book" of the Cinque Ports, preserved at New Romney, is the following entry :

"34^o Hy. 6th, Tuesday
after the feaste of
Saynt Margarett. Item, it is graunted by this present
Brodhull, that Robt. Cocke, of Romene,
Luter, shall were and beare the whole

Armes of the Portes."⁴

Again, in the grant of arms to the Company of Ironmongers by Lancaster, King of Arms, in the same year, it is willed and granted "that he which shall bere the Baner of the saide Crafte for the tyme, if such nede, be enarmed in the same armes for the same day and tyme, in delakke or for defaute of his propre armes, in tokenyng of honour and worship of the said Crafte and felaship, and att all tymes to have and reioyce the same in the maner aforesaide for euermore." This passage is certainly ambiguous enough; but still I am disposed to think it proves that the Ironmongers (and by parity the Fishmongers), were at liberty to permit their banner-bearer to rejoice for evermore (*i.e.* for life) in the ensigns of their corporation.

I was fortunate enough to discover the proprietorship of this sepulchre, and hence it is not impossible that by further investigation its occupant's connection with the Fishmongers and the other companies may be shewn. It would be very interesting to ascertain from the archives of those corporations whether at any of their ceremonials he had the honour of carrying the banner.

The individual here entombed was RICHARD BURRÉ, Burry, or Berry. About twenty-five years ago, during a search in the Probate Court at Chichester, I found his Will, little thinking at that time that I should afterwards find his sepulchre, and rescue his name from the oblivion of more than three centuries.

He is styled "Richard Burre, of Sowntyng" (the local pronunciation of Sompting), and his testament bears date 3rd August, 19th Henry VIII. The document is too long

⁴ This was kindly copied for me by Thos. Ross, Esq., J.P., of Hastings.

for transcription here; but the main bequests are easily recited. "I will," he says, "my body to be beryed in my tumbe in the chauncell of the church of Sowntyng." Now as there is no other *tumbe* in that chancel, the one under consideration must necessarily be his. Then follows a bequest of his worldly estate: "Richard Holond, my sonne-in-lawe⁵ to have in ffarme the p'sonage [great tithes and glebe] of Sowntyng, called the Temple, that I hold off the howse of Saynt Jonys, and all the yers that I have now to come therof, and my ffarme called Esthamme, so as he kepe an obbit for my sowle and my wyvys sowle xi. yeres, in the church of Sowntyng. At that obbit to be spent in preste, clerks, ryngers, and pouer people (in the said parish) xiiij^s iv^d; he during the said xi. yers to send to the gray ffryars of Chichester iij^s iv^d, to pray ffor my sowle, &c. Allso to the blake ffryers of Chichester, iij^s iv^d; to the ffryers of Arundell ffor lyke cawse, ij^s; and to the ffryers of the Sele (Beeding Priory) for lyke cawse." He mentions his brothers, Richard Cont and Thomas Hobsune, and his *nevew* Thomas Bury. To John Broderwicke he bequeaths "the ffarme in Sowntyng, whiche I now hold of the Prior and Convent of Hardam." To the reparations of the church of Reigate he leaves vi^{li} xiiij^s iv^d, and wills that "S^r Robert Bechton, *my chaplen*, syng ffor my sowle by the space of xi. yers."

Thus Richard Burré must have been a personage of considerable importance, a great farmer of church lands and tithes, principally under the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who had at Sompting, as elsewhere, succeeded to the Templars. Hence, though only a leaseholder, his right to be buried in the chancel, and to appoint a chaplain.

A family of Burry have been resident at Sompting from time immemorial, and there is little doubt of their having sprung from Mr. Burré's "nevew." They have no tradition respecting the monument, or of ever having borne arms. I may add that so early as 1319, a Walter Burry sat in Parliament for the neighbouring borough of New Shoreham.

⁵ Richard Holond, the husband of his daughter Kateryn, lived at Goryngelythe.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, BISHOPSTON.

1867.

 TRANSCRIBED BY HENRY SIMMONS, Esq.

At the request of our esteemed Corresponding Secretary and Editor, M. A. Lower, Esq., I have had much pleasure in copying the following inscriptions for the Sussex Archæological Collections.

In Vol. XII. I furnished the first contributions of Church and Churchyard Inscriptions to the Collections—from Seaford. Since then (1860) the parish church has been “restored,” and some of the oldest and most interesting inscriptions have been taken away, and the grave-stones not replaced. But for the care for preservation exercised by our excellent County Society, those ancient names and dates must have been irretrievably lost as mementos of public reference. This fact alone shows the urgent necessity of collecting these inscriptions from the various parishes in Sussex, and especially where a church is likely to undergo “restoration.” Apart from local interest, their insertion in our Collections makes them of considerable public value, which cannot, perhaps, be overrated. Some generations hence, no doubt, these obituary memorials will prove of even still greater usefulness, when, as in too many instances, the grave-stones, &c., from age, or neglect, become altogether illegible.*

* In corroboration of Mr. Simmons's remark the Committee have been assured by Mr. Durrant Cooper that the inscrip-

tions already published in these volumes have, in two instances, cleared up doubtful points in America.—EDITOR.

I may remind the readers of these Collections that a very interesting account of the ancient church of Bishopston, which contains Saxon features, was printed by the late Mr. Figg in our second volume.

INSCRIPTIONS IN BISHOPSTON CHURCH.

Tablets.

Near this place lies the body of Mrs. MARY BURGESS, who died April ye 13th, 1755, aged 84 years.

In tender remembrance of Miss CATHARINE HURDIS, an affectionate sister, affectionately lamented, this tablet was here placed by her brother. She died August 7th, 1792, aged 24 years.

Flat Stone.

JAMES HURDIS, gent., died June 20th, 1769, aged 59 years.

Tablet.

In tender remembrance of the Reverend JAMES HURDIS, D.D., Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, and vicar of this parish. An affectionate brother, affectionately lamented. This tablet was here placed by his four sisters. He died Dec. 23rd, 1801, aged 38 years.

Tablet.

"Hurdis! ingenious poet and divine!
A tender sanctity of thought was thine,
To thee no sculptured tomb could prove so dear,
As the fond tribute of a sister's tear,
For earth, who shelters, in her vast embrace
The sleeping myriads of the mortal race,
No heart in all that multitude, has known,
Whose Love fraternal, could surpass thy own."*

W. HAYLEY, Esq. (sic)

Tablet.

This tablet is erected as a tribute of affection to the memory of MARY ANNE, the devoted wife of George Catt, whose example through life bore testimony to the truth of the new birth, and the power of a living and abiding faith; her useful life ended the 15th of April, 1856, in the 29th year of her age.
"Blessed are the pure in heart." Matt. v., 8.
A stone in the churchyard marks her grave. †

Tablet.

In a vault near lie the remains of ELIZABETH WILLETT CATT, eldest daughter of William and Hannah Catt, who strove for 40 years with untiring and affectionate devotion, to lighten the cares of her beloved father, in training up and guiding his motherless children. This tablet is erected in grateful remembrance.

* For notices of the Hurdis family, and of the Poet in particular, see Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. vii., and the Worthies of Sussex.

† As a memorial of this excellent lady, Mr. Catt

Tablet.

To the memory of Mr. WILLIAM CATT, who resided in this parish more than fifty years. A worthy example of integrity and perseverance in the discharge of the various duties of life. Extensively engaged in business, his transactions were characterised by a strict adherence to Justice, great firmness, energy of mind, and sound judgment. He died at Newhaven, on the 4th of March, 1853, in the 77th year of his age, deservedly respected, esteemed, and regretted.
"The memory of the just is blessed."

Proverbs x., 7. *

CHANCEL. (Stained Glass Window).

In Memoriam.

GEORGE FARNCOMBE, died Sept. 25th, 1858.

IN THE CHURCH-YARD.

ANN, wife of William Huggett, who died 12th June, 1866, aged 45 years; also HERBERT TUPPEN, who died Dec. 2nd, 1865, aged 24 years.

JUDITH, daughter of Richard and Mary Huggett, died July 13th, 1862, aged 11 years.

ANN SIMMONS departed this life Dec. 17th, 1804, aged 52 years; and JOHN SIMMONS, April 18th, 1832, aged 78 years.

MARY BARBER, wife of Samuel Barber, of this parish, died Sept. 10th, 1860, aged 57 years.

REBECCA, wife of William Reed, died 5th May, 1858, aged 53 years.

JOHN BUTLER, late of New Shoreham, died 5th Oct., 1853, aged 39 years.

MARY HOLLOWAY, died 17th July, 1810, aged 47 years.

ANN, wife of James Parsons, died June 8th, 1820, aged 61 years.

THOMAS ELPHICK, died Jan. 24th, 1821, aged 27.

F. HAMMOND (date illegible).

JOHN BEADLE, died Dec., 1800, aged 64.

erected and endowed Almshouses for aged persons, close to the church-yard.

* For a memoir and portrait of this truly worthy gentleman, see Worthies of Sussex, p. 217.

JAMES HAFFENDEN, died May 2nd, 1860, aged 45.

LUCY, wife of William Geering, died June 23rd, 1863, aged 68.

"Here lie the remains of a cleanly, honest, and prudent woman."

JOHN THOMAS, son of William and Lucy Geering, born at Scaford, Aug. 30th, 1823, died in the London Hospital, Dec. 21st, 1852.

MARY, wife of Nicholas Hilton, died Nov. 13th, 1839, aged 52 years; also, ELIZA, daughter of the above, who died April 12th, 1863, aged 33; and the above NICHOLAS HILTON, died August 14th, 1864, aged 82 years.

STEPHEN GIBBS, died Feby. 13th, 1813, aged 70 years.

HANNAH, wife of William Sicklemore, died 17th April, 1813, aged 62; also, WILLIAM SICKLEMORE, who died 23rd Novr., 1831, aged 80 years.

ELENORA CROSS, relict of the late Mr. William Cross, of Orford, Suffolk, died Oct. 4th, 1858, aged 80.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CLEAVER, widow, died July 1st, 1816, aged 72 years.

SAMUEL CLEAVER, died Feby. 5th, 1832, aged 57 years.

REBECCA, wife of Samuel Cleaver, died March 30th, 1857, aged 80 years.

MARY ANN, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Cleaver, died Novr. 11th, 1811, aged 27 years.

WILLIAM, son of Samuel and Rebecca Cleaver, died May 25th, 1828, aged 24; also SAMUEL, died June 11th, 1831, aged 25; and HENRY CLEAVER, who died Aug. 19th, 1851, aged 33 years.

EDGAR MARTIN, son of John and Eliza Mary Cleaver, who departed this life May 11th, 1862, aged 18 years.

EDWARD NOAKES eldest son of Edward and Sarah Noakes, died March 20th, 1856, aged 23; also SARAH JANE and THOMAS, their children, who died in infancy.

JOHN YOUNG, died May 31st, 1826, aged 63; also EDITH, daughter of John and Edith Young, died Sept. 19th, 1813, aged 19; WILLIAM, their son, died May 10th, 1816, aged 19; SAMUEL, their son, died April 2nd, 1823, aged 23; and THOMAS, their son, of the 4th Battalion Royal Artillery, who died at Woolwich, May 4th, 1830, aged 22 years.

EDITH, wife of John Young, died July 25th, 1811, aged 42; also BARBARA, daughter of John and Edith Young, who died March 4th, 1798, aged 9 months; and JOHN YOUNG, died 29th March, 1834, aged 41 years.

THOMAS SMITH died 25th Sept., 1810, aged 72; and SARAH, his wife, died 28th Novr., 1833, aged 85 years.

JOHN TUCKNOTT died June 19th, 1862, aged 57.

AVIS, eldest daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Mockford, died Janry. 30th, 1866, aged 36; also MATILDA, youngest daughter of the above, died Janry. 25, 1865, aged 26 years.

EDITH, wife of George Putland, daughter of Thos. and Elizbh. Mockford, of this parish, died at Lewes, March 2d, 1866, aged 31; also EDITH, daughter of the above, died Feby. 24th, 1861, aged 11 months; and GEORGE, son of the above died Augt. 16th, 1865, aged 2 months.

JENNY WOOLGAR died 1st Janry., 1798, aged 37.

THOMAS WOOLGAR died 4th Octr., 1819, aged 67 years.

ELIZABETH, the beloved daughter of John and Elizabeth Bennett, died 25th June, 1861, aged 17 years and 10 months.

Flat Stone.

Heare lyeth the body of ALICE NEWINGTON, the wife of Thomas Newington, of Bishopston, who died the 13th of January, 1655, beinge aged 73 yeres.

Tomb with Iron Rails.

Sacred to the memory of GEORGE FARCOMBE, who died 25th Septr., 1658, aged 67 years.

Tomb.

MR. THOMAS ALLWORK died Feby. 5th, 1776, aged 81.

Tomb.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ALLWORK, wife of Mr. Thos. Allwork, died Decr. 22nd, 1782, aged 60 years.

Tomb.

MR. THOMAS ALLWORK died 27th day of Augt. 1802, aged 81.

Tomb.

To the memory of MR. JAMES COOPER, who departed this life Decr. 12th, 1774, aged 81 years; and Mrs. ANN COOPER, wife of Mr. James Cooper, senr., who di:d May 30th, 1771, aged 76 years.

Tomb.

EDMUND COOPER died May ye 14th, 1742, aged 52 years.

Tomb.

MR. THOMAS COOPER died Feby. 26th, 1761, aged 70 years.

Tomb.

MR. JAMES COOPER died July 8th, 1783, aged 62 years; also JAMES, son of Edmund and Sarah Cooper, who died Augt. 22nd, 1787, aged 4 years.

Tomb.

MR. EDMUND COOPER died Novr. 2nd, 1804, aged 54; also CHARLES, son of Edmund and Sarah Cooper, died Decr. 25th, 1804, aged 7 years.

Tomb.

In memory of SARAH COOPER, widow of Edmund Cooper, who died January 8th, 1854, aged 93 years.

Tomb.

MRS. SARAH WIMBLE, daughter of Thomas Wimble, gent., late of Hastings, and of Elizabeth, his wife, and granddaughter of Mr. Edmund Cooper, late of this parish, and of Mary, his wife, who died Novr. 18th, 1833, aged 80 years.

Tomb.

MRS. MARY COOPER (wife of Mr. James Cooper), died Novr. 5th, 1780, aged 60 years.

Tomb.

MRS. MARY COOPER, wife of Mr. Edmund Cooper, senr., died January 17th, 1764, aged 73 years.

Tomb.

THOMAS (son of James and Mary Cooper), died 11th Feby., 1771, aged 16 years.

Tomb.

In tender remembrance of MRS. ELIZABETH WIMBLE, wife of Mr. Thos. Wimble (whose remains were inter'd in the parish church of All Saints, Hastings, and daughter of Edmund and Mary Cooper), died January 17th, 1802, aged 82 years.

Tomb.

MARY, daughter of Edmund and Sarah Cooper, died Augt. 1st., 1826, aged 38 years.

Tomb.

Sacred to the memory of FRANCES, daughter of Thomas and Betty Cooper, who died January 17th, 1840, aged 17 years; also ELIZABETH, their daughter, died April 10th, 1844, aged 25 years.

Tomb.

Sacred to the memory of THOMAS COOPER, who died Octr. 6th, 1844, aged 53 years. Also of BETTY COOPER, his widow, who died Feby. 23rd, 1861, aged 73 years.

Tomb.

Stranger reverse the Grave of

C. J. SALLE,

"Whose turgid bosom, with his weight oppressed
Of human ills, now sinks to downy rest.
The injured here no more resentment keeps;
Beneath this tomb the suffering victim sleeps.
The conflict's past, eternal bliss his own,
A gracious God, and an immortal crown."

The above had just attained the age of 28 years, obt. Feb. 10th, 1811. He was second son of Chevalier Peter Salle, and Eliza his wife, of the Isle De Ree.

Tomb and Iron Rails.

To the memory of MARY ANNE, the beloved wife of George Catt, and daughter of Thomas and Betty Cooper, all of this parish. She was born at Norton, 29th April, 1827, married at this church 31st Augt., 1850, and died at the Tide Mills, 15th April, 1856, in the 29th year of her age. Her short life was useful, cheerful, and dutiful; her death rich in faith in her Saviour; her last oft-repeated prayer being, "O Lord bend my will to Thine."

i. Peter, iii., 1, 2, 3, 4.

Thy life was short, thy cheerful, modest path
Of duty's vanish'd, yet few better hath
Filled woman's mission; as through life you trod
Wife's, daughter's, Christian's humble walk with
God.

G. C.

Same tomb—Sacred to the memory of THOMAS, son of Thomas and Catherine Cooper, and nephew of the above, who died the 29th of October, 1858, aged 7 years and 3 months.

Mark x., 14.

Tomb with Iron Rails.

Sacred to the memory of Mr. WILLIAM CATT, late of this parish, who departed this life on the 4th day of March, 1853, in the 77th year of his age; also HANNAH, wife of Mr. William Catt, of this parish, who died 13th of January, 1823, aged 46 years; and MARY ANN, 4th daughter of the above, died Feby. 16th, 1826, aged 18 years; also EDGAR, son of William and Hannah Catt, died June 15th, 1832, aged 13 years; also ELIZABETH WILLETT, eldest daughter of William and Hannah Catt; she died at Rome, April 4th, 1863, aged 66 years, and was buried in this vault.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

1. *Remarkable Discovery of Saxon Coins at Washington.*

On December 21, 1866, in turning up some ground on Chancton farm (near the famous "Chanctonbury Ring"—perhaps the most conspicuous object in our lovely Wealden and South-Down scenery), and on a spot where had previously been a barn and farm-yard, as doubtless also a house, the plough struck against an earthen jar or 'crock,' and scattered about *Three Thousand Silver Coins*, which turned out to be pennies of EDWARD THE CONFESSOR and HAROLD, in the highest possible state of preservation, looking as if they had just come out of the hands of the moneyer. They had evidently been placed in a leathern bag, and the whole deposited in the crock. The labourers took away several hundreds, and sold them by handfuls (under the impression that they were tin) for pots of beer. Mr. Charles Botting, the tenant of the Farm, secured about 1,600 from his labourers, and delivered them up to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who claimed the hoard as Treasure-Trove. I purchased about 200, which I at once handed over to the Treasury. Had I not done so, they would probably have found their way to the melting-pot. The *find* included many coins minted at Lewes, Chichester, and Steyning.

I memorialized the Lords of the Treasury to allot a portion of those which I had purchased to the local Museums of the County, at Chichester, Brighton, and Lewes; and they have been pleased to grant my request.

I have contributed papers on the subject to the Society of Antiquaries, to the Archæological Institute, and to the British Museum. The Medal Department of the last-mentioned have made a careful examination of the whole, the result of which will be published in the *Numismatic Journal*.

As a full memoir of this discovery will be prepared for the next volume of these Collections, it is unnecessary to add anything to this brief notice.

JAMES BECK.

Parham Rectory.

The intimate historical association between Harold and Hastings seems to suggest that the last-named town should also have specimens of these mintages.

[Ed.]

2. *The Hampers of Tarring and Hurstpierpoint.*

The late Mr Figg, in the continuation of his notices of the "Seventeenth Century Tradesmen's Tokens," in the preceding Volume from Volume XI., p. 178, says in a note to a Token of William Hamper, of "Horsom," struck and issued in 1653, Mr. Cartwright in his "Rape of Bramber," under the head Tarring, has the following:—"Among the families connected with this parish, we cannot omit to mention that of William Hamper, Esq., to whom the Editor is under great obligations for much valuable assistance." Mr Figg then goes on to observe, that there is a pedigree of the Hamper family in Cartwright's work from 1602 to 1827, but that no William Hamper appears until the latter year; when there is a William Hamper mentioned as living at Hurstpierpoint, *who was the father of Mr. Cartwright's friend.* This latter statement is not correct. William Hamper, of Hurstpierpoint, was uncle to the gentleman to whom Mr. Cartwright acknowledges himself to be greatly indebted for assistance, as will be seen by the Pedigree to which Mr. Figg refers. Thomas, the fifth in descent from George Hamper, who married in 1582, Alice Selden, of Salvington, in Tarring, aunt of the illustrious John Selden, had, besides William, who resided at Hurstpierpoint, an elder son Thomas, who migrated from Sussex about the middle of the last century, and settled in London as an ironmaster. He afterwards removed to Birmingham, where he became celebrated as a hardware manufacturer. He died in 1811, leaving an extensive business and a considerable fortune to his son William, who was Cartwright's friend, and who died in 1834, leaving three daughters only. He was a magistrate for the counties of Warwick and Worcester, and F.S.A. He showed an early taste for archæological pursuits, for while, during his father's lifetime, he, as a young man, travelled for his house, he amused himself in sketching and taking notes of the churches of the places he passed through, or stopped at for the night, if he saw anything in or about them worthy of notice; and these he contributed, with a brief description of each, to the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Among these are many of our Sussex churches. One of these, viz., Albourne Church, Mr G. Slade Butler alludes to by name at p. 102 of the preceding volume; and I have but little doubt that many of his other references to the same periodical include some of his other contributions. His metrical version of the legend of the Devil's Dyke will be found in "Taylor's Sussex Garland," and Mr. Lower's South Downs, in his "Contributions to Literature." He subsequently became the historian of Warwickshire. That no mention is made in the Hamper pedigree given by Cartwright of the "Horsom" William arises either from his not being one of the Tarring family, or if he was a descendant, because it was not necessary to insert his name to show the Hamper connection with the Seldens.

EDWARD TURNER.

3. *The Serpent of St. Leonard's Forest.*

In an old tune-book called "Catch that Catch can," ed. 1663, page 51, with the words beneath, occurs the following allusion to the redoubt-

able Serpent of St. Leonard's Forest, alluded to by Mr. Lower in Vol. XIII p. 224. Of the history and sorrows of the "Poor a Maid," the fragment gives us no account. "Widow Trundle" was a well-known printer of the period.

"I should howl outright to tell of the rest,
How this poor a maid was over prest;
Therefore quickly come, and read for your penny.
Come, my hearts, 'tis as good a bargain as e're you had any.
Here's no Sussex Serpent to fright you here in my Bundle,
Nor was it ever printed for the Widow Trundle."

Kindly communicated by J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S.

4. *Monumental Inscription to John Caryll, in the College des Ecosais, Paris.*

This gentleman, one of the few Sussex personages who followed the fortunes of King James the Second after his abdication, was ennobled by the fallen monarch, and resided with him at St. Germans, acting in the capacity of Secretary to his Queen, Mary of Modena. His son of the same name was in England in the reign of Queen Anne, and it was he who suggested to his intimate friend, Pope, the subject of "The Rape of the Lock," which is said to have been written by the poet, while on a visit to West Grinstead, one of the residences of the Carylls.

" D. O. M.

Piæ Memorïæ

Ill^{mi}. et Nob^{mi}. D. Johannis Caryll, Baronis
de Dunford, Dⁿⁱ. de Harting, Ladyholt,
&c. Angliæ Paris Jacobo II. et III. Magnæ
Britanniæ Regibus ab intimis con-
siliis et secretioribus mandatis.

Antiquissimâ generis nobilitate in Sussexia,
Angliæ provinciâ, necnon præclaro et sublîmi
Ingenio, Literaturâ omnigena expolito clarus,
ille fuit clarior tamen integritatis et equitatis
Amore, ac insigni erga Principem legitimū fide'
ob quam Bonorū omniū præscriptonem passus.

Regiæ in adversis fortunæ fidus assecla.

Raro exemplo, prima aulæ numera, nec lucri
Nec honoris spe affectus, sed ut suam Regi
Comprobaret fidem, difficillimis temporibus administravit;

Verū pietate ac zelo catholicæ religionis
longè clarissimus: Hujus causâ diuturnū in
Arce Londinensi carcerem perpassus est.

Huic illustrandæ quidquid à maximis negotiis
temporis subripere potuit, somni parcus
et desidiæ inimicus totum devovit.

Ejus imprimis in pauperes misericordia semper
 emicuit: horum plures, dum vivens, annuis
 stipendiis aluit, et non minimam bonorum
 partem charitatis et pietatis operibus
 impendendam testamento legavit.

Hoc vero collegium, cui vivens impense
 semper favit, ejus in piam juventutis institutionem
 zelo perpetuam debet foundationem
 Præfecti studiorum.

Cælo maturus, meritis et annis plenus, in
 senectute bonâ obiit in oppido S. Germani in Layâ
 pridie nonas Septembr, A.D. MDCCXI.
 Req. in pace."

The inscription was copied *verbatim et literatim* in the year 1840, by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, M.A., to whom all British antiquaries owe a great debt of gratitude, and who has kindly forwarded this curious and somewhat valuable record to me.

M. A. L.

5. *Quartering of Cade's Adherents.*

From the account of Cade's Rising in Suss: Arch: Coll., Vol. XVIII., it is pleasing to find that so many participators in it obtained a pardon. This county, however, witnessed some dreadful examples of punishment. In a petition of Thomas Campuges and William Halyn, sheriffs of London, dated 28th June, 1451, praying for a remuneration for expenses in disposing of the bodies of certain traitors, concerned in the rebellion of 1450, reference is made to a writ directing them to "send and delyver a quarter of oon Niclas Jakes, atteynt of high treson, to the Maire and baillefs of your citee of Chichestre, in the countee of Sussex." One quarter of this rebel was suspended *in terrorem* over one of the gates, probably the East or Roman, at Chichester; the other quarters were sent to Rochester, Portsmouth and Colchester. The document in which this statement occurs is to be found in the acts of the Privy Council, and in Sir H. Ellis' Original Letters, and has been referred to by Mr. Durrant Cooper in his paper; but it would seem to deserve particular attention, as shewing that whilst the majority of the Sussex men who followed Cade came, as might have been supposed, from the eastern division of the county, West Sussex was also believed to be disaffected. From the fact that it was deemed necessary that the citizens of Chichester should have so horrible a spectacle as the leg or arm of the unfortunate Jakes daily presented to their eyes, it may be inferred that the city and neighbourhood had not been looked on as altogether loyal. Sir Harris Nicolas remarks, "the selection of these towns and cities indicates the most disaffected parts of England, and it is worthy of observation that so far from the crimes (of the insurgents) being held in abhorrence, it was scarcely possible to induce any one to convey these horrible relics to the above-mentioned places." Of "Thomas Cheyney, fayning himself to be an eremite cleped Blewberd"

whose head was hung up at Canterbury, whilst his quarters were sent to London, Norwich, and the *Cinque Ports*, it is mentioned that "unneth any persones durst nor wolde take upon hem the caridge of the seyd hed and quarters, *for doute of her lyves.*" In the preface to the acts of the Privy Council an incident is mentioned, from a contemporary authority, which may be added, proving that Henry the Sixth was himself compassionate and alien to the barbarous spirit of his times. "On incidentally seeing the mutilated remains of a traitor thus exposed," said an eyewitness, "he showed the utmost horror. Ignorant of the meaning of such an outrage on humanity, he enquired the cause, and on being told that it was for an offence against his Royal dignity, he ordered them to be removed, exclaiming, 'I will not permit any Christian to be treated in this manner.'" F. H. ARNOLD.

6. *Gold Coin.*

A gold sovereign of Henry VIII., in an excellent state of preservation, was dug up in November last, at Ridgwood, in Uckfield, by a man engaged in grubbing a hedge. It was lying about two feet below the surface of the soil. On the obverse side it has the bluff King in his robes of state, and crowned, sitting on his throne, with the sceptre in his right hand, and the orb in his left, and a rose at his feet, with the legend—

HENRIC : 8 : D : G : AGL : FRANCIE : & : HIB : REX :

And on the reverse are the arms of France and England, quarterly, supported by a lion and a dragon, with this legend :

IHS : AVTE : TRANSIENS : PER : MED : ILLOR : IBAT :

(Luke iv., 30). This legend was first adopted by Henry V., on his Rose Noble. We also find it on the reverse of the beautiful gold ryal of Henry VI., and on the ryal of Edward IV. At each end of the arms of the throne is an angel with expanded wings. The coin is about the size of one of our florins, and one of the most interesting coins of the eighth Henry's reign. It is now in the possession of Mr. Prince of Uckfield. This coin is marked by the omission of the letter N in ANGL :

E. T.

7. *Visitation Books of Sussex.*

The following references to the different Heraldic Visitation Books connected with this county, with notes of their dates and where they are to be found, may possibly be useful to the Sussex Archæologist. It is taken from a manuscript in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, headed, "Nomenclator Feccialium, qui Anglia et Wallia, comitatus visitarunt, quo anno, et ubi autographa seu apographa reperiuntur. Liber Johis Anstis, Garter Principalis Regis Armorum Anglicorum."

Edmonson, speaking, in his "Complete Body of Heraldry," generally of these visitations, says that the earliest visitation book in the library of the College of Arms is that of Worcestershire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, and Staffordshire, by Benoilt, Clarencieux, in

the year 1528-9; and that the latest commission of visitation is dated the 13th of May, 1686 (2 James II). This commission was granted to Sir Henry Saint George, Clarencieux; and authorised him to visit his province from time to time, as often, and when he should think meet and convenient for doing so. Under the authority of this commission, Sir Henry began his visitation on the 8th day of July, 1686. In 1687 he continued it in three of the Wards in London; and he afterwards registered some pedigrees so late as the years 1700, 1703, and 1704.

When the powers of the Curia Militaris, or Earl Marshal's Court, ceased, because a Constable of England was not appointed, the officers at arms could no longer maintain their authority, enforce their commands, or punish delinquents, so that commissions for visitations, which had been granted occasionally from the 20th of Henry VIII. to the year 1686 were no longer applied for.

And Gough, speaking in commendation of these visitations, says that the passion for preserving and authenticating pedigrees and armorial ensigns continued somewhat more than a century. "I cannot help thinking it a useful one, notwithstanding the contempt we now affect to put upon it, and the College of Arms. The spirit of chivalry, so fertile of generous and honourable achievements, maintained itself not a little by the distinction of rolls and family bearings. These were made at once the guerdons of valour and the guardians of property. There was a time when our heralds were our censors; now they must serve to assist our antiquarian researches."

The extract from Anstis's Book of References, as far as it relates to Sussex, is as follows:—

*"A further account of Visitation Books, and in whose hands they are."*¹

SUSSEX.

Arms B. 31, E. 19.

Old Arms B. 10.

Nom. Mil: sub Edw^d I., A., 17.

Scutagia B. 5, pp. 15, 53, 113, 127, 203, b. 275, b. 307.

Without date in Offic: Armor. D. 13, G. 18.

Thomas Benoilt, Clar:

1530—90 b. 13.

Robert Cook, Clar:

1574—82 C. 14.

J. Philpot, Somerset, and G. Owen, York, for Sir John Borough, G^r, and Sir Richard St George, Clar: In Offic: Armor: C. 27, contains 300 Pedigrees.

1633—90 B, 13—81 B. 22.
65 B. 10—65 B. 18.
and 66 A. 19.

1634—[Mr. Bristow, of Priest-haws, has a curious Visitation Book, in 4^{to}; taken in 1634, partly blazoned and partly in trick²; and Mr. Burrell has one of the same date.]

¹ See pp. 25 and 103.

² This copy is now in the possession of the family of Slye, of Hailsham. [ED.]

Sir Edw^d Bysshe, Clar :

1662, and finished in 1668.
[Rawlinson's MSS.,
Bodl: Oxford; and one
by Sir R. St George,
Norroy, and Sir William
Segar, Garter.]

In Coll: Reg: Oxon:
H. 30, without date.

[A copy was at Mr. Sheldon's, at Weston, in 1675; No. 121.]

EDWARD TURNER.

8. *Stephen Vine, of Lindfield.*

In the latter half of the last century there resided at Lindfield, a very ingenious and intelligent schoolmaster, named Stephen Vine. He was a great lover of antiquarian pursuits, and a frequent contributor to the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, on Sussex subjects. I am desirous of ascertaining somewhat of his history, the date of his birth and death, his family connexions, and, above all, what became of the manuscripts which he doubtless possessed at the time of his death.

M. A. LOWER.

9. *Ancient Signet found near Hastings.*

Some time since a bronze signet of circular shape, and exactly in diameter the size of sixpence, was found in this neighbourhood by a Lady, and it is now in the hands of her son, resident at Liverpool. It is probably of a very early part of the 14th century. The centre of the device is a 'heater' shield, and the arms (as Mr. Lower informs me) are—

Quarterly, 1, and 4, . . . ; 2 and 3, fretté; in the first quarter a cross humette.

The surrounding legend appears to be—

+ S. ESTEVE LE HISIER—

but it is so extremely rude in execution that I am not certain of my reading; and the LE is faulty.

I shall be glad of any information concerning the individual to whom this signet belonged, and especially to learn whether any family of the name were connected with Sussex; but it appears to me to be a foreign coat.

THOMAS ROSS.

10. *Roman Remains at Twineham.*

The workmen employed by Mr. John Wood, of Hicksted Place, in digging out the trenches for the foundations of a large conservatory, which he has erected at the eastern side of his house, discovered, at the depth of about two feet, a cinerary urn of unbaked clay, and a spear-head.

For want of protection the urn was broken ; and the spear-head was much corroded. Both are unquestionably Roman. The urn, judging from the fragments of it which I saw, and which, if they had been put together, the whole, I think, would have been found to be there, must have stood eight or ten inches high. The spear-head was about four inches long. This is an additional proof that these early invaders of our country did not confine their operations to the Southern parts of the county only, as was for many years thought to have been the case ; but that they made incursions into the great Forest of Anderida. Hicksted would be from three to four miles west of the Roman Road running from the Portus Adurni of the Notitia Provinciarum, which is supposed to have been situated at Aldrington, near Brighton, into the well known Watling Street, at, or somewhere near to Bromley, in Kent ; the nearest point being St. John's Common, across which this *via* passed.

E. T.

11. *An Ancient Hastings Will.*

A will from the record-chest of Hastings, of the early date 1416, may be of interest to some of our readers ; I therefore give a translation by William Durrant Cooper, Esq. The gift of Emma Copyas to her parish church is high in comparison to the two pence given to the fabric of the Cathedral Church of Chichester. "The mending of the way by Halton" I presume is the road now called the old London road. The name of Salter often occurs in the Records, particularly one family that kept a refreshment house in High Street, at the corner of what is now called Salter's Lane.

Adam Frensh, to whom is left 6s. 8d., appears likely to have been the same who had lately passed the chair as Bailiff of the borough.

A charity in Hastings bears the name of the Rector of St. Clement, but by whom and when left I do not know,³ as this will has been found in the corporation chest. As this charity is mentioned in a deed of 1436, twenty years later, it is not improbable that it had been founded by this rector ; and that the house, &c., mentioned in the will, formed part of the endowment.

The residence of Emma Copyas was evidently in High Street, and well supplied with wood for the winter—the common fuel at that time.

The will was signed and proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Lewes within 12 days.

"In the Name of God, Amen. On the day of the Saints Crispin and Crispinian (25th Oct.), in the Year of our Lord, 1416, I, Emmata Copyas, being of sound mind and memory, make my Testament in this manner. Imprimis, I leave my soul to God, to the blessed Mary and all the Saints ; my body to be buried in the church of St. Clement, of Hastyngs. Item, I leave to the High Altar of the same church, 13s. 4d. ; item, to the fabric of the same church, 16s. 8d. ; item, to the fabric of the Cathedral Church of Chichester, 2d. ; item, I leave to the mending of the way at Halton, 13s. 4d. ; item, to Adam ffrenshe, 6s. 8d. : item, I leave to Johanna atteffelde my best hood ; item, I leave to Jonanna

³ See Suss : Arch : Coll., Vol. XIV., p. 97.

atte Walle 3 'Linth' and cover, and 4 'flewes,' (Flewe-nets); item, I leave to Adam Joye one pair of 'Linth's' and 1 cover; item, I leave to Thomas Oxherd 100 of Talwood (fire wood cleft and cut in billets) and 12d.; item, I leave to Edmund de Hastyng 6d. and 100 of Talwood; item, I leave to Margaret Lynham, 200 of Talwood and 2 ells of woollen cloth; item, I leave to William Mustard 100 of Talwood and 12d.; item, I leave to John Sumery 100 of Talwood and 6d.; item, to Agnes Weld 100 of Talwood and 6d.; item, I leave Lokyer 100 of Talwood and 6d.; item, I leave John Saltere $\frac{1}{2}$ a hundred of Talwood and 6d. Item, I give and leave to Sir John Gawtron, rector of St. Clement of Hastings, and Adam ffrenshe, all that my tenement, situate, with the garden adjoining, in the said parish of St. Clement of Hastyng, everywhere, and on all parts between the tenement of late Thomas Brewes' on the south, the tenement of Alice Atte ffelde on the north, and the water course called the Bourne on the east, and the King's Highway on the west, to have and to hold all the aforesaid tenement with all the appurtenances to the said Sir John and Adam, and their heirs and assigns of the chief Lords of that fee, by the rents and services therefore due, and of right accustomed for ever.⁴ Nevertheless, I will that, immediately after my decease, my said tenement be sold by the said Sir John and Adam, and the money received therefrom be distributed for my soul and the souls of my kindred (parentum,) according to the directions of the said Sir John and Adam. Moreover, all the residue of all my goods not hereinbefore bequeathed, I give and leave to Alyce Shypman and Agatha Lade, on the conditions following, and not otherwise, nor in any other manner, viz. :—that if the said Sir John and Adam ffrenshe have and enjoy my said tenement left to them, as aforesaid, to sell and to receive the money therefrom, to distribute for the health of my soul, without impediment, hindrance, and disturbance of the said Alyce and Agatha, their heirs or assigns, then I will that the said Alyce and Agatha shall have the said residue of all my goods by delivery of the said Sir John and Adam; otherwise I give and leave the said residue of all my goods to the said Sir John Gawtron and Adam ffrenshe, that they may order and dispose for the health of my soul as shall seem to them best, for the peace of God and of my soul, which said Sir John and Adam I ordain and appoint my executors."

Proved before the officials of the Archdeaconry of Lewes, in the parish church of St. Clement of Hastings, the 6th day of the month of November in the year abovesaid, by the executors, who were duly sworn to deliver an inventory. Under the seal of office, the day and year abovesaid.

THOMAS ROSS.

12. *Roman Remains at Chichester.*

That such remains should be found in this City ceases to be matter for wonder when we consider that during the Roman occupation of this country, it was the capital of the kingdom of the Regni, which embraced the whole of Sussex, and a portion of Hampshire and Surrey. Many *indicia* of this people have already been discovered here, in proof of

⁴ The Manor of Brede includes part of the High Street. *Ibid.*, p. 68.

which I need only refer to the ancient tablet of the Temple of Neptune and Minerva, which was brought to light in 1731 in digging a trench in North-street for the foundation of the present Council-Chamber, and to a Roman votive altar of Portland stone, found in 1823, in excavating the ground for the construction of a coal-cellar, near the Anchor Inn, in the same street. In preparing, a few years ago, for the erection of some houses near the railway station, much Roman pottery, in a fragmentary state, was thrown out with the earth which it became necessary to remove. Roman coins have been, and are still frequently found in and about the city, and a Roman pavement is known to exist in the grounds of the Bishop's Palace. Where the Cathedral now stands a Roman Basilica is supposed to have previously stood; confirmatory evidence of which was discovered during the operations which have been lately carried on in and about it for the purposes of its restoration. When the piers which support its beautiful tower and spire were in the course of construction, portions of a tessellated pavement were exposed to view near their bases. And in trenching for the foundations of a reredos last year, to take the place of the old communion table, several square yards of similar Roman pavement were laid open. It was lying at a depth of about four feet from the surface, and a few feet to the west of the apse of the old Norman Church. These pavements were constructed of the small red tesserae so commonly used at that early period.

E. T.

13. *Presentments, &c., at Hastings.*

The following gaol delivery, &c., at Hastings, April the 20th., 1609, will give some little idea of the state of the town in those days:—

“Theis affraies & assaults wthin the jurisdicon of the Court.

That is to saie—

Thomas Andrewes, gent., 12^d. assaulting Anth Vennells servant. Brickenden, 3s. 4d, drawing blood upon James Brett. Thomas Couchman, 12^d. assaulting a stranger. James Brett, 12^d. assault upon John Scott. Jo. Lunsford, 12^d. upon Tho. Pilcher. John Brett, 12^d. upon Rob^t. Smyth & Richard Smallvill. James Brett, 12^d. upon Ja. Shingleton. Rich. Easton, 12^d. upon Rob^t. Perigo. William Whitfield, 3s. 4d., bloodshod upon Tho. Russell. Tho. ffysher, 3s. 4d., bloodshed upon a stranger. Jo. ffyssenden, 12^d. upon Sab. Stevenson. Will^m. Mower, bloodshed upon Thomas Sherwood, 3s. 4d. It., an affray betwene James Brett, 12^d. & Tho. Gregory, 12^d. It., betwene Rich. Mollinex, 12^d. & James Brett, 12^d. It., betwene Jo. Harnet, 12^d. Thomas Downe, 12^d. & Edw. Willms, 12^d. It., betwene Arthure Bread, 12^d. & Xpofer Salter's man, 12^d. It., betwene Will. Buddy, 12^d. Jo. Barker's wife, 12^d. & Lewys Willm's wife, 12^d. It., betwene Jo. Lever's wife, 12^d. & Jo. fissentend's wife, 12^d. It., betwene Henry Bowener's wife, 12^d. Jo. Xpofer's wife, 12^d. & Lawr Gabriell's wife, 12^d. It., betwene Rich. Hailes, 12^d. & Rich. Elsmore, 12^d.

It., that Steven Tayler, 3s. 4d., for annoying the Bowrne wth keeping hoggs, ducks, and such like in his backside.

It., Willm. Mower, 6^{d.} annoying the Bowrne wth the sulledge of his hoggs by a dyke, and is willed to fill up his dyke before y^e 10th of May, paine of 10s.

It., Tho. Brabon, incroching upon the highway wth his dyke against the Myllfeild, ffor w^{ch} he hath compounded for his fine of 3s 4d.

It., George Dennett, 3s. 4d., John Suston, 3s. 4d., & Robert Lowes, 3s. 4d., millers, for taking toll excessive.

It., Willm. Whitfeld, for breaking the comon pound & riotously rescuyng his cattell, against Tho. Smyth's servant, for w^{ch} he hath compounded for his fine of 6s. 8d.

It., they present the s^{d.} C weight of Rich. Hollebon, to lack of his 3th. weight, w^{ch} is forfeited.

It., Will^m. Mower, incroching on the highway besides his house, who hath, the 21st May, to remove the same, paine of 3s. 4d.

It., Will^m Goldham, incroching on the highway wth his hedge, against Scrovinsfeild, hath, Midsom day, to remove it, pain of 3s. 4d.

It., Tho. Stapley, for shutting the foot passage towards Northends Crosse, and hath, the 10th of May, to lay it out againe, paine of 10s.

It., Mr. Young, for stopping the foot passage through his meadow to the haulton, now amended and layd out.

It., Rob^t. Hukyns, 6^{d.} John Cloyden's wife, 6^{d.} Geo. Bradburey's wife, 6^{d.} Mrs. Bret, 6^{d.} Mr. Holland, 6^{d.} & Ric^{d.} FFrench, 6^{d.} forstalling the m'kett, buying mackrells & selling them againe in the same m'kett.

It., Melchior Rainolds, 5s.,⁵ Josh Rogers, 5s., John Gerey, 20s., and Tho. Stapley 20s., for not making & scowring their sev'all ditches on both sydes the highway leading to Northends Crosse,⁶ who have, midsom day, to scovre & make them, paine of £5.

It., Mr. Young, his bank shott downe into the highway, who hath compounded for 3s. paine.

It., Mr. Tho. Hay, Rich. Staplus & John Homan, for their bancks shott into the highway under the Castle Hill, and have, midsom daie to remove the same, paine of 20s. a pece.

It'm, Anth. Vennell, Edw^{d.} Smyth, Geo. Jervis, Martyn Brabon, & John Coombes, for the sulledge in Hollands Lane,⁷ and the dung betwene John Coombes' house and Wennell's stable, who have, the 21st daie of May, to mend & remove the same upon paine of 10s. a pece.

It'm, Thomas Rowes, of his sulledge of his gutter runing & lying in the streat, who hath like daie, to mend the same, paine of 3s. 4d.

It'm, Nichas Foster, for his ditch not scowred, annoying the way against Mr. Lasher's land, who hath midsom' daie, to scovre the same, paine of 5s.

It'm, the Lane⁸ from Taughts corn to y^e Coonny banks unrepaired, in the towne's default.

⁵ Town Clerk.

⁶ This stone cross stood at the parting of the road into High Street and All Saints Street, near the Elms.

⁷ I cannot trace where Hollands Lane was situated.

⁸ When the tide was up, the sea flowed through the districts of Holy Trinity and St. Andrew's, up to Hole Farm, thus preventing egress from the town

westward; at such times this lane was used; it passed by Taughts Corner (in Hill Street) over the West Hill by the "Coonny Banks," through the long fields, by Mount Pleasant, making a detour of the valley, then passing the Magdalen Hospital it finally joined the coast-road at Warriors' Gate (now Warriors' Square).

It'm, — Hasleden, Edw^d. Rogers, Tho. Sherwood, Will. Kytchin^r Garrett french, John ffawteley, Tho. Stryde, Dennys Dufford, Rich. Barry, James Vennell, & John Michell, for laying the soile of their houses in y^e streat before their dores, who have, the 21st of May, to carry away and cense the same, paine of 2s. a pece.⁹

It'm, John Fawtley, Tho. Stryde, Dennys Duffett, Rich. Barrey, James Vennell, John Michell, Rich. Easton, Rich. Martyn, Ja. Gabriell, Ja. Michell, junr., John Brett, Will. Gawen, Tho. Gawen, Ja. Chowell, — Nichols' wife, Will. Coombes, Geo. ffletcher, Tho. Stevenson, sen., Mark Luckett, W^m. Luckett, & Henry Hevenden, for their pavem^{ts} in the streats before their sev'all houses broken & unrepaired, and have S^t. James daie to mend the same, paine of 3s. 4d. a pece.

Item, they present that the Brewhouse & Malthouse, lately erected by John Brett, are very dangerous for fier.¹⁰ And that the Licquor out of the Bourne, below the Courthouse, wher wth he breweth & yeateth his malt in them, is very corrupt and unwholsome for man's body. It is ordered therefore that hensforth he shall not sett up any put gally to take up water there, but the same shalbe taken downe. And he is further injoynd not to use in brewing or yeating any of the Bowrne water betwene the south corner of the George & the sea, upon paine of 100s.

THOMAS ROSS.

14. *Will of Christian Blaker, of Portslade, (Widow).*

The ancient family of Blaker have for several centuries been connected with the County of Sussex, and with the parish of Portslade. The pedigree printed in Berry's Sussex Genealogies (pp. 86 and 87) from Vis. 1634, commences with Edward Blaker, who must have been born in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The following excerpts relate to his mother. Her will, dated 21st February, 1578, was proved in the Archdeaonry Court of Lewes, 9th April, 1579.

The principal, or rather the more curious, bequests are as follows:—

“My body to be buried at Portyslade.

“I geve and bequeth vnto the high church of Chichester vi^d.

“To the poor of Portyslade iiij bushels of wheate and ij bushels of barly.

“To the poore of Southweke one bush. of wheate and one bushell of barly to be given and bestowed unto them wthin one month next after my decease.

⁹ This was allowing the nuisance to remain one month. The town at the present time is completing the drainage at a further cost of £24,000.

¹⁰ This was the celebrated brewery from whence the corporation supplied their Yarmouth bailiffs during their sojourn in that town. Similar entries to the following are often made in their journals:—“12th October, 1608, Wednesday (we having the day before solempnely invited them), there came to us to

dinner, at our lodging, the bayliffs of the last & of the present year with their wives, also the chief of the 24th and their wives, also the town clerk and the sergeants and other officers there, unto all which company we gave the best welcome of diet and musicke as that place would afford: especially at this and all other meetings our beere which we had sent to us, gave great content to the Yermouth men.”

"To Richard Cook, of Bolney, my sonne-in-law, ij quarters of wheate, and iij quarters of barley.

"To Agnes his wife, my daughter, wearing apparel, &c., and to their children Edward, Richard, Agnes, William, Alice, and Jane, fforty shillings a pece.

"To John Beard, of Rottingden,¹¹ my sonne-in-lawe; ij quarters of wheate and iij of barley; to Anne Beard, my daughter, his wife, my best russet Cassock; to their children, Edward, Barbara, John, and Thomas Beard, xl^s. a pece.

"To Thomas ffggins, of Aldrington, my sonne-in-lawe, ij quarters of wheate, and iij quarters of barley; to Alice, my daughter, his wife, my second russet cassock, my best worsted kertle, and a peticote; to their children, Christian, Agnes, Barbara, and John ffgins, xl^s. a pece.

"To Nicholas Avery, of Old Shoreham, my sonne-in-lawe, ij quarters of wheat and iij of barley; to Barbara Avery, my daughter, the wif of the said Nicholas, a cou(er)let of blewe and red yarne, &c.; to their children, Nicholas, William, and Mary, xl^s. a pece.

"To Edward Blakyer, John B., Christian B., and Thomas B., the children of my sonne Edward, xl^s. a pece.

"To Robert Humfrey, Katherine Patching, and Dorothy Humfrey, the said Robert's sisters, and to every of them, xiiij^s. iv^d.

"The residue to Edward Blaker, my sonne, my full, sole, and only Executor.

"Overseers of my will—Thos. Reede, of Upwaltham; Tho. Pellett, of North Stoke; and John Thomas, of Southweek."

It is curious to observe the simple legacies of a gentlewoman, such as wheat, barley, and wearing-apparel, to her near relatives. That the testatrix was a kind-hearted mother and grandmother is very apparent. Widow ladies of that period had little money to dispose of, as all testamentary arrangements were usually made by the husband in his lifetime.

Edward Blaker, the son of Christian Blaker, had by his wife Susan, daughter of Tuppen Scrase, Esq., of West Blatchington, a son of the same Christian name, whose son, also an Edward, represented Shoreham in Parliament in 1674. And it may be added, that at the present day an Edward Blaker, a descendant of a junior branch of the family, resides at Portslade, in a highly respectable position. It is very curious to notice the adherence of our Sussex families to the paternal *sedes*.

"Nescio quâ natale solum dulcedine captos
Ducit, et immemores non sinit esse sui."

15. *Lay Marriages at Glynde.*

In Vol. V. of the Sussex Archæological Collections, in Mr. Blaauw's article on the Civil Wars, Herbert Morley, Esq., of Glynde Place, figures as a considerable personage on the Parliamentary side. He was a man of ancient family and good estate. As the church was virtually set at

¹¹ Ancestor of the highly-esteemed family of that name still resident at Rottingdean.

nought in that troublous period, most marriages were solemnised before the civil magistrate, and Mr. Morley seems to have been much resorted to.

In the register of this parish the marriages contracted before Harbert Morley, Esq., are duly entered, between July 17, 1655, and November 16, 1657. The persons so married came from the parishes of Chalvington, Southover, Brighthelmston, Ringmer, Mayfield, Buxted, Clyffe, Berwyke, Alciston, Bedingham, Falmer, Westfurle, Tarring-Nevill, Seaford, Hastings, Alfriston, Chittingly, Kingston-Bowsey, Hangleton, Frantfeild, Hayton, Rype, alias Ackington, Burwash, Waldron, and Barcomb.

It is a matter of curious enquiry why persons should have come in some instances from remote places, to be married by the Glynde Justice of Peace.

WM. DE ST. CROIX.

16. *Extracts from the Journal of Thomas Palmer, of Rye.*

The following extracts are from the journal of Thomas Palmer, of the "ancient town" of Rye, kept by him during his sojourn at Yarmouth, in 1645, representing the west Ports as their bailiff during the free fair of 40 days.

I have selected the last twelve days as a specimen of the hearty and jovial manner in which the Barons carried out the duties that devolved upon them, after the squabbles were got over, which invariably commenced as soon as they entered Yarmouth—for precedency, the ordering of the Court; or, what appeared to be to them of great importance, the occupying a seat under a portion of the velvet canopy. The men of Yarmouth were much annoyed that the Barons of the ports should insist on putting on their hats when their commissions were read. Their answers were, "We put on our caps in Westminster Abbey when the King is crowned, and we do not hesitate to do the same before our brother Bailiffs of Yarmouth, in whose town we have equal powers and justice with themselves."

"On Wednesday, the 8th October, in the forenoone, we walked on the quays, and in the afternoone also we walked on the said quays, and about the walls and denne, and found no disorders; neither was there any complaint made to us this day.

"On Thursday, the 9th, Lawrence Weller, Thomas Curteis, and my attendants went to the house of Mr. Bailiff Rowe, according to our former invitation, and there dined; where we had great cheer, and very good entertainment and welcome; where dined Sir John Wentworth, who very kindly and earnestly invited me and my partner, and the rest of my company, to his house, called Somlett Hall.

"On Friday 10th, according to former appointment and adjournment of the last court, we repaired to the Court-House at the prefixed hour, attended by our officers, where we stayed not long; but the Bailiffs of Yarmouth came to us, and did hold his Majesty's second court.

"At this court the Bailiffs of Yarmouth demanded the calling of the court, and crying it off by their clerk and sergeant, in regard it was done

the last court by our clerk and sergeant; to whom we answered that it ought likewise to be done by our clerk and sergeant, in regard it was done the last court by our clerk and sergeant, every court during our abode here this free fair, and the like would belong to them the next year; and that we were not to take turns every court as they pretended, which, after some debate, was granted to us, and the court was called, the jury likewise, and the court adjourned, by our said clerk and sergeant.

"At this court we had conference with Alderman Johnson and Alderman Crane, who were warned into the court about William Wheatley, his business and complaint, which was for the water bailiffs of Yarmouth stopping his vessel lying in the river there, taking away his anchor, his payment of a fine of forty shillings set on him the last year save one, by the said Mr. Johnson and Mr. Crane; and twelve shillings and two-pence for townes duties, and for his loss and hindrance in the said voyage (he having discharged his goods and payed custom and excise for the same, and taken in their other commodities); we told them the said Wheatley desired restitution of his fine, and some other satisfaction, which, if he received not, he was resolved to complain to the Parliament, in whose service he is. To which they answered us, that he might complain where he would, and they would justify well enough what they had done; and further that they gave the bailiffs of the ports good satisfaction therein the last year, and that they wished the said Wheatley had been here at this court, as well as they; to whom we answered, the fault was not ours, for we gave him warning of it.

"This day we, with the Bailiffs of Yarmouth, granted our pass, at the request of a Devonshire man, for him to pass to Dartmouth in Devonshire, from whence he came, and inhabiteth; having been here to speak with one and receive some monies from him, who (before he came) was dead; to which Dartmouth man we allowed a month's time to travel to Dartmouth, aforesaid.

"On Saturday, 11th October, we again went into the market as before, where we found things in good order; and then Mr. Bailiffe Rowe requested us and our said clerk to goe to his house, where he kindly entertained us with good beere and wine.

"This afternoon our two stewards, viz., John Gray and Richard Hadden, by our appointment, went to invite and did invite the Bailiffes of Yarmouth and their wives, divers of the aldermen and comon council, and their wives, the two ministers and their wives, with certain gentlemen besides, and their wives, to our feast, on the Tuesday following.

"On Sunday, the 12th day of October, we went, attended by our officers, to church, and took our places as before, where Mr. Whitfield preached; and after the said sermon ended we, wth the said Bailiffes of Yarmouth came on the green near the church-yard gate, the accustomed place; then standing next our officers, who were all on horseback made the second proclamation, which being read our said clerke and officers did ride to the usual places and there read the same p'clamacon, and then returned to our lodging. In the afternoon we went again, attended by our officers, to the church, and there took our places as formerlie, where Mr. Brinsley preached, and made an excellent sermon.

“ On Monday, 13th October, we, with our clerke and five of our men, as also the said Mr. Whitfield, according to our former invitation, went to Sir John Wentworth, where we had great entertainment by Sir John and his lady; and after dinner Sir John caused us to ride with him from place to place, in his charett, to view his walkes, fish-ponds, and decoy for catching wild fowle, w^{ch} were so delightful, stately, and rare to behold, and of such rare invencon as we never saw the likes, and are confident never shall do againe. After all which entertaynment and viewes we took our leaves of Sir John and his lady, giving them many thanks for our kind entertaynment, earnestly desiring his and his kinsman's, Mr. Garnishe, his company at our feast, who told us he kindly accepted of our loves, but could not be there at the tyme, in regard he was to sitt in comission that day.

“ On Tuesday, the 14th October, according to our invitation, came the said two-bailiffes, divers of the aldermen, comon council, gentlemen, the two ministers of the towne, with their wives, to our feast—in all to the number of thirty; and thirty more with their servants, the questmen, and others—which was prepared in good tyme, and well ordered, and for the same of them all we received many thanks.

“ On Wednesday, the 15th October, there was no lecture, in regard the next day was thanksgiving day, for the good success of the Parliament's armies. This day came to visit us one Mr. Leman, who dyned with us; and after dinner Mr. Hardware and one Mr. Edwd. Boyes, a minister benefited in those partes, and a neir kinsman to John Boyes, Esqr., Lieut^t of Dovor Castle, whom we caused to taste of *our beere*, tobacco, and wine, who having stayed two or three howers wth us at our lodging and the taverne, they took their leaves of us, thanking us for our curtesy towards them.

“ On Thursday, the 16th October, in the forenoon, it being thanksgiving day (as aforesaid), we went, attended by our officers, to church, and took our places as before; where Mr. Whitworth preached, and after sermon, according to our former invitation, went to dinner to the house of Mr. Bailiffe Cutting, where we had great good cheer and kind entertainment; where dined also Sir John Wentworth and Mr. Garnish, his kinsman, besides the other bailiffe, the aldermen, town clerk, comon councill, and their wives. After dinner, having sung a psalme, we went again to church, where Mr. Bernsley preached and made a very good sermon, concerning the occasion.

“ On Friday, Octr. 17th, according to our former appointment and adjournment of the last court, we repaired to the toll-house, at the prefixed hour, attended by our officers, where we found the Bailiffes of Yarmouth, and there we took our places as before, and did hold His Majesty's 3rd court.

“ At this court the jury, all of them, appeared, except William Dighton, the foreman, who made default, and went part of his journey homewards before the court began, without our privitie and consent; who, for his default and contempt, was fyned thirteen shillings and fowerpence, by reason whereof noe verdict could be given in; but all the rest of the jury said if the said Dighton had been there p'sent they had

nothing to present; but all things were well, quiet, and in good order. And, therefore, the court was determined and adjourned to a new summons.

“On Saturday, the 18th October, we took the accounts of our stewards, and discharged what was due to our landlord and others, and prepared for our journey homewards on Monday following.

“This day there dined with us the said Mr. Boys and his wife, Mr. Leman and his wife, and other friends. Also this day the Chamberlains of Yarmouth payd to our stewards, to our use, our three pounds and ten shillings, due by composition,¹² for which our clerk made them an acquittance, and we did sett our hands and seale of office to it.

“This day we graunted our passe or certificate under our hands and seal of office, for Thomas Hall, one of our inquestmen, to travaile home to Dovor, where he inhabiteth.

“On Sunday, the 19th October, we went again, attended by our officers, to church, and took our places as before, where Mr. Whitfield preached in the forenoon; and after the said sermon ended we, with the said Bailiffes of Yarmouth, came on the greene near the church-yard gate, the place accustomed; and then standing by our officers, who were all on horseback, made the third proclamation, which being read, our clerk and officers did ride to the usual places, and there read the same proclamation, and then returned to our lodging. In the afternoon we went again, attended by our officers, to church, and there took our places as formerly, where Mr. Brinsley preached, and made a very good sermon. After we came from church in the afternoon, there was a constable of Yarmouth brought two west-country fishermen before us for tipling in the sermon time; for which offence we would have caused them to pay their full fines; but they making it appear that they had great losses in their nets and were poor men, wee remitted it to 6d. a peece, w^{ch} money we caused the constable to receive to the use of the poore.

“On Monday morneing, being the twentieth of October, came the two Bailiffes of Yarmouth, and did breakfast with us, and stayed with us about an hower; to whom we gave thanks and kind respects, and they reciprocally returning thanks to us for our kindnesses towards them, seing us take horse, took their leaves of us, and wished us a good journey; in w^{ch} jorney Mr. Nathaniel Ashby did kindly accompany us as far as Snape Bridge, where we lodged that night; and the next morning took their leaves of us, and wished us well home.

“On Friday, the following, I, and the said Laurence Weller, Thomas Curteis, and my attendants came home to our several habetacons, prayseing God for our safe returne home, and giving us abeleties of bodies to p'forme the said jorney.

¹² Formerly the Ports maintained a light at the harbour's mouth, and exacted a toll from every vessel entering. This they expended in the management of the harbour, keeping the landing places open for the fishery, clearing the

Stade and the Denne, where the ports have chartered rights for keeping it open to dry their nets, &c., upon. When the ports gave up lighting the harbour this composition money was paid them by Yarmouth, in lieu thereof.

"It is to be remembered that the banner staffe¹³ was left in the said Mr. Nathanael Ashbie's house, to be called for by the servants of the succeeding bayliffs in due tyme—videl^t, before the first Sunday after their coming to Yarmouth.

"P. me. THOS. CURTEIS, Common Clerke of the Town and Port of
Hethe, &c."

THOMAS ROSS.

17. *Sussex Iron Works.*

I shall be thankful for information respecting the exact *locale* of the Uckfield Iron-Works mentioned in our Vol. III., p. 243. The tradition is that they were on the stream which flows from Maresfield mill and runs down the valley at the north of the parish into the Ouse at Shortbridge, but proof is wanting. The names of iron-masters at Uckfield are desired. Gabriel Egles, of Copwood, lies buried under a large cast-iron slab in the chancel of Uckfield; and it is probable he was owner of the Uckfield works during the latter part of the seventeenth century. The stream referred to above flows at the foot of the hill on which Copwood House is situated.

At Poundsley, in Framfield, I have found an iron chimney-back, bearing the initials T. I., and date 1698. Mr. Lower, in our Vol. II., says that Poundsley Furnace was worked by the Hodgsons in the earlier part of the seventeenth century, and Vol. IV., p. 302, gives additional information respecting that family, but does not inform us as to the successors; the full name of T. I. or T. J. is therefore a desideratum.

The Hodgsons are stated, as above, to have been gun-founders; and I would suggest that the name of Fire-locks farm, still existing in the adjoining valley, next to Little Street, where cinder-banks exist, shows that small arms were manufactured on the estate. The extremely malleable quality of our Sussex iron, owing to its having been smelted and worked with charcoal, rendered it peculiarly fitted for gun-barrels.

Large quantities of cinders were removed, a few years since, from a field close by the road due west of New Place, the residence of the Stones, in Framfield, showing that there were extensive iron-works here carried on by the Stones. "Old New-place," as it is now styled, was apparently built in the valley, in order that the owner might be near to the works. Old Place was on the top of the hill between New Place and Framfield. The fosse may still be traced in a tangled wood which crowns the little headland.

I have discovered in a plantation, east of Harland's farm, Uckfield, but on the north side of the valley, and in the parish of Framfield, traces of

¹³ It was usual for the Ports' bailiffs to leave many cumbrous articles behind for the use of their successors, such as the weights and measures for the meat, corn, and butter market (the latter being sold by the pint). The specimens of all the bread baked by the bakers were brought to the toll-house and weighed. If any of the above articles were found deficient

they were at once declared forfeited, and given to the poor. The fishermen were obliged to sell to the poor, herrings in small quantities of fifty or sixty, on the same terms as they sold their ten or twenty thousand. Hence arose the hearty reception given by the poor to the bailiffs of the Ports on their entry into the town.

buildings, from whence also many loads of cinders were removed when the spot was planted. Our volumes contain no mention either of these works, or of those at New Place. Both of them were situated on the same "gill" (good East Sussex), which also once plied the busy bellows or hammers of Barnard's Wood and Eason's (Estone's) Green works; these are still higher up in the valley. The cinders have been so thoroughly removed from these last well-known localities that it is difficult even to find specimens.

Uckfield.

SAMUEL EVERSHERD.

18. *Valuation of the Rapes of Lewes and Pevensey, 1649.*

In the 6th vol. of the Sussex Archæological Collections, p. 58, is given a detailed valuation of the lands, &c., in the rape of Hastings, from the MS. of John Everenden, and it seems desirable to give the details in the several parishes in the two other Eastern rapes.

LEWES RAPE was delivered the 15th of June, 1649.

	The Yearly Value of Lands, Quit Rents, Tithes, &c.				The Yearly Value of Lands, Quit Rents, Tithes, &c.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Maryes Westout . . .	153	0	0	Pycombe & New-	715	10	0
Micaells	484	0	0	timber			
„ personal estate	5,230	0	0	Poynings	380	5	0
Johns	591	15	0	Hurst	1,622	15	0
„ personal estate	586	13	4	Kaymer	725	0	0
All Saints	385	0	0	Clayton	701	0	0
Southover	447	15	0	Twyneham	674	10	0
Iford	506	11	0	Bolney	993	0	0
Kingston	531	12	0	Cuckfeild	2,987	0	0
Rodmill	645	12	0	Slaugham	863	6	0
Southees	276	15	0	„ personal estate	1,030	0	0
Pedinghooe	476	0	0	Woorth	1,983	0	0
„ personal estate	390	0	0	Crawley	199	10	0
Meeching	265	7	6	Balcomb	903	0	0
„ personal estate	570	0	0	Ardingly	977	13	1
Telscomb	240	0	0	Westhoathly	1,230	2	0
Rottingdean & } Ovingdean	600	0	0	Wivelsfeild.	745	0	0
Ffalmer	854	0	0	Chayly	768	10	0
Brighthelmston	801	15	0	Streat	339	10	0
„ personal estate	900	0	0	Plumton	623	10	0
Hove	371	0	0	Ditcheling	1,200	18	0
Preston	378	0	0	Westmeston & } Chiltington	1,116	16	3
Patcham	761	0	0	Barcomb	1,509	0	0
Portslade, Hangle-	1,363	0	0	Hamsey	1,111	5	0
ton, East Ard-				Newicke	435	8	4
ington, & Bletch-							
ington							

Making together—Lands, £32,937 11s. 2d.; Goods, £8,706 13s. 4d.
Total, £41,644 4s. 6d.

The survey of PEVENSEY RAPE was delivered June 18th, 1649.

	The Yearly Value of Lands, Quit Rents, Tithes, &c.				The Yearly Value of Lands, Quit Rents, Tithes, &c.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
East Grinstead . . .	3,178	9	0	Litlington & Lul- lington . . . }	392	0	0
Linfeild	1,364	0	0	Alrington	2,298	0	0
„ personal estates	1,240	0	0	Alfriston	594	0	0
Horsted Keynes . . .	934	0	0	Berwicke	422	10	0
Ffletching	1,565	7	0	Alsiston	435	0	0
Isfield	558	3	0	Chalvington	298	13	4
Horsted parva . . .	619	0	0	Ripe	790	10	0
Uckfeild	520	0	0	Westfrie	1,061	3	4
Bucksted	1,587	0	0	Beddingham	760	0	0
Marisfeild	787	0	0	Tarring Nevill . . .	214	13	4
Fframfeild	1,412	10	0	Seaford	969	10	0
Easthoadly	537	6	8	„ personal estates	700	0	0
Waldern	1,080	0	0	Bishopston	459	0	0
Laughton	1,206	0	0	Bletchington	326	0	0
Ringmeere	1,398	0	0	Southington & } Denton }	171	0	0
Malling	911	0	0	Maighfield	3,157	10	0
Glynd	646	10	0	Wadhurst & Sus- sex in parte of }	2,939	3	2
Chittingly	929	7	0	Lamberhurst	2,826	12	0
„ personal estates	850	0	0	Ffrant	1,218	15	0
Hellingly	1,427	6	6	Hartfeild	1,894	16	8
Haylsham	2,266	17	6	Stanmer	303	0	0
Eastborn	{ 960	11	8	Cliffe	270	5	0
Do.	{ 100	0	0	Selmeston	748	18	0
Willingdon	1,124	10	0	Pevensey	2,702	8	4
„ personal estates	40	0	0	Westham	1,349	7	8
Ffokington	277	0	0				
Willmington	435	10	0				
Jevington	344	0	0				
Eastdeane	403	0	0				
Ffriston, Exceat, & } Westdeane . . . }	732	10	0				

Making together—Lands, £54,284 8s. 2d.; Goods, £2,830.
Total, £57,114 8s. 2d.

A comparison with the present property tax returns would be curious and valuable. In 1815 the assessments to the property tax for real property were—for LEWES Rape £185,247; (Brighton alone having increased from £801 15s. to £73,443); and for PEVENSEY Rape £187,861.

W. D. C.

19. *Cruttenden and Crunden.*

There is reason to believe that the East Sussex name of Crunden is derived from Cruttenden; if any friend will point out the means by which this conjecture may be confirmed he will much oblige

S. E.

20. *Roman Remains.*

It is proposed to construct and publish a map of Roman Sussex. Information respecting the traces of Roman roads, or the existence of Roman or Romano-British houses, tombs, &c., or the discovery of coins, in any part of the County, at any period, will be thankfully received by

Uckfield.

S. EVERSLED.

21. *Salt-Works and the Sea.*

Information is requested respecting Salt-works in Sussex; also about encroachments of the Sea or retrogressions, and concerning internal navigation in ancient times. Scraps of remarks, to be found scattered throughout the volumes of the Sussex Archæological Society, indicate that very important changes have taken place in the physical geography of the County within the historic period.

L. D.

22. *Form of Indenture by Parish Officers in 1663.*

From a paper by W. D. Cooper, Esq., in the 16th vol. of the S. A. C., "On the Social Condition of Sussex in 1631—1632," we learn that a considerable number of children of eight years old and upwards, were at that time apprenticed by the parish officers; but as the terms of apprenticeship in the 17th century were peculiar, and are not generally known, I send a copy of an Indenture in my possession—

"This Indenture, made the fifteenth day of December, in the fifteenth yeere of the Raigne of our Sov'aigne Lor[d Charles] the second, By the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, kinge, defender of the ffaith, An^o Dⁿⁱ, 1663. Thomas Caine, one of the Churchwardens of the p^{ishe} of Berwick, in the Coun[ty of Sussex], and Edward Curle and Thomas Ranger, Overseeres for the poore of the same p^{ishe}, And Ellinor Walnett, of the one p^{te}, And Will^m Dobson, of the same p^{ishe}, yeoman of the other p^{te}, Witnesseth, that the said Churchwardens and Overseeres for the poore aforesaid, By and wth the assent of S^r. Will^m. Wilson, Baronet, George Parker, Esq., and Sackville Graves, Esq^r., Justices of the peace of the said Countie, Have put and bounde out as an Apprentice, And by these p^{resents} doe put and binde out as an Apprentice, unto the said Will^m. Dobson, as his Apprentice from the daie of the date heereof, until the age of one and Twenty yeeres, or daie of marriage (which shall first happen) accordinge to the Lawes and Statutes, in that case made and p^{vided}. By and duringe all which time the said Ellinor Walnut, the said Willm. Dobson, her Master, shall ffaithfully and obediently serve and in all things behave herselfe honestly and orderly as become[th her as] a servant: And the said Will^m Dobson, for his part, doth covenante wth the Churchwardens and Overseeres [of] the poore aforesaid, to sufficiently cause to be taught and instructed his said Apprentice in all manner of huswifery, as shall seeme fitt to her said Master; And alsoe will, duringe the said terme, keepe and Maintaine as his Apprentice the

said Ellinor Walnut, wth convenient Meate, drinke, Apparrell, and lodge-inge, And all other thinges weresover; And further, alsoe, that hee will give unto the said Ellinor Walnut, att the end of the said terme, two suites of convenient apparrell. In wisse whereof the p^{ties} abovesaid to these p^{sent} Indentures, Interchangeable have sett their hands and seales, the daie and yeere above written.

"Sealed and deliv^{ed} in the
ye of

Assented unto by us,

WILL^M. WILSON,¹

GEORGE PARKER,²

SACKVILLE GRAVES,³

GEORGE HALL,⁴

EDWARD × CURLE, his mark.

THOMAS CAINE."

Berwick Rectory.

E. B. ELLMAN.

23. Adam Littleton.

Of the four students, two of Oxford, and two of Cambridge, named on page 110, as petitioning for the discharge of the sequestration on *William*, Lord Craven's estate, in order that they might be paid the allowances bequeathed by *John*, Lord Craven, for the support of the Scholarships founded by him, it may be worth while to note that one of them, Adam Littleton, was author of the Latin Dictionary, in the *first* edition of which is to be found the famous rendering of "concurro, to concur, to *con-dog*," which gives to that particular edition its special worth in the eyes of book collectors. Adam Littleton, who was born 8th November, 1627, after a course of study under Dr. Busby, at Westminster, was chosen Student of Christ Church, Oxon, in 1647. In November, 1648, he was expelled by the Parliament visitors; but it would seem that he was allowed to return to his college, by the fact of his joining in this petition in May, 1651. He was a voluminous author, and at his death he held, besides other preferments, the rectory of Chelsea, in the old church of which parish is still to be seen a handsome monument to his memory.

HENRY CAMPKIN.

¹ For an account of Sir William Wilson, of Eastbourne, see S. A. C., Vol. xiv., p. 122, and xi., p. 26, &c.

² Of Rotton.

³ Of West Firle, v. S. A. C., xi., 42, where it is stated that he was "memorable for being a principal instrument in safely conducting that great and loyal subject, the gallant Marquis of Ormond, from London into Sussex, when he was so vigilantly sought after by that arch-traitor, the Lord Protector, as he was then called, and his fellow-rebels, and procuring him a safe passage into France from that coast."

I believe that it is not known in what house in Firle S. Graves, Esq., resided,

but I think it possible that it might have been the house now occupied by Mr. T. Saxby; for during some repairs of that house in my father's tenancy thereof (1810 to 1819), a place of concealment, made either with reeds or rushes, was discovered in the roof, and two common hen's eggs were found there deposited. It was supposed (as I was informed more than 40 years since) that the eggs had been placed there as food for some adherent of Charles II., who was there concealed. Is it possible that this was the place of concealment of the gallant Marquis, while waiting for a safe opportunity to cross the Channel?

⁴ George Hall was Rector of Berwick.

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ERRATA.

- Page 11, line 35—Omit "artificial."
" 11, " 37—Should read " which are evidently artificial."
" 31, note —For *Castlecrysse* read *Castleweisse*.
" 39, line 12—For *lan-sæct* read *lan-scæct*.
" 65, " 9—For *William* read *Thomas*.
" " 23—For 1654 read 1665.
" 69, " 3—For *Thomas* read *William*.
" 98, " 21—For *John* read *George*.
" 116, note 85—For *Shovelshode* read *Shovelstrode*.
" 134, line 13—For *holstery* read *hostelry*.
" 139, " 35—For "No. 4 shows the *eastern* or inner front of the western wing" read "shews the *west* front of the western wing."
4 and 5 are the same front, except that 4 is the ancient and 5 the modernized view. No. 4 of the illustrations should be *west* instead of *east* front.
" 143, " 8—For *statesmen* read *statesman*.
" 171, " 27—After "the" insert "Right."