

PAROCHIAL HISTORY OF GLYNDE.

BY THE REV. W. DE ST. CROIX, M.A., VICAR.

THE parish of Glynde contains by estimation 1570 acres of land, a considerable proportion of which is down land. The soil, however, varies much, and in some quarters is found to be very fertile, both in arable and pasture land. For some distance on the southern and south-eastern sides it is bounded by "Glynde Ritch," a tributary of the "Ouse." The parishes which border on it are West Firle, Laughton, Ringmer, South Malling, and Beddingham. In the old parchment register book of the parish there is an entry of a Perambulation which it may be well to place on record.

THE PERAMBULATION of the Reverend Mr Thomas Davies, vicar, and others, the parishioners of the parish of Glynde, accompanied with divers of the parishioners of Ringmer, made of the Bounds, Limits and Precincts of the aforesaid parish of Glynde, on the Twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini 1770, as follows, viz:—

THE BOUNDARY of the said parish beginneth from GLYNDE BRIDGE, and runneth up the river till it comes to the upper end of the LITTLE HOG BROOK and from thence along the ditch and fence between the Little Hog Brook and Becksley field, on the south side of Colonel Hay's Glynde Bourne Brook on the north side, making at the upper end of Becksley field a right angle to the south between Becksley field belonging to the Lord Bishop of Durham, and the field of that name belonging to Colonel Hay, then running on to the High Wood, and stretching along that fence westward till it comes to the said Lord Bishop's Totts, and then forming a right angle to the north, and from thence proceeding by that fence between Colonel Hay's Gratton Wish, and said Totts, in a curved line till it comes to said Colonel's Little Horn, still keeping along

said fence for about four rods, and then making a turn towards a maple, and from said maple running along a blind or antient ditch and lane, in a west direction through the midst of said Little Horn till it comes between the Great Horn and the Calves Croft, leading to a marked oak at the corner of the Oxpasture, and then keeping along the hedge towards the west to a corner, from thence it makes an angle of about two rods to the south, then in a right line to the west along a drain through the midst of the piece formerly called South Ham, and Ox pasture close by the south side of a pond, there to the North Ash in the hedge, then turning short towards the south along the hedge, between the South Ham and the bushes, and up to the water course, then along said water course through the bushes, in a right line to the Golden Willow in Moor lane, then proceeding along the lane to the South Gate-post, leading to the Couch Hay, and then between said Couch Hay and the Farrable, anciently called the Gore Apple, and from thence turning short to the Thorn Bush in Colonel Hay's cut hedge, from thence in a right line through the dale to the lower end of what was formerly Wood's Garden, but now the upper end of Colonel Hay's Lower Pond, to a maple tree there, and from said tree up the middle of the pond to a Stable belonging to Colonel Hay, in the midst of which is a brick marked on purpose to distinguish the said Bounds and Limits, which Stable was anciently a Barn, and from said Stable to the Old Hag, wherein is an Ash Tree also marked as aforesaid, thence in a right line to a Red Post in the Lane Hedge a little above the stile, from thence up the Lane to the Cross Way, then tending to the left along the lane to the Downs, proceeding along the Fore Down by the hedge, then making a turn to the right and ascending the Hill by the horseway up to Sextons "(Saxons?)" Cross, and from said Cross to a round hole, and from thence along the side of the Hanger till it comes to the Old Furrow, then turning short to the left along said Furrow over the Burg, thence along the Furrow and Holes to the next Bottom in a south east direction, then turning to the right along said bottom till it comes to a hole at the foot of the Hill by the footway leading from Glynde to Lewes, thence in a right line ascending up the opposite hill southward, thence bearing along the edge or brow of the hill towards the left, leading towards Mount Carbone, then crossing the road very near to said Mount, but leaving it on the left and descending in a direction towards Ranscombe Sheep Drove, thence along Mr. Als's hedge, crossing the High Road from Glynde to Lewes, then making a bend towards the right and proceeding along the Sweel Hedge, down to the Ditch, and along the Ditch to Right Wall, passing along said Right Wall till it comes to Glynde Reach, and along said Reach to Glynde Bridge, from whence the aforesaid Bounds commenced, and where they likewise end, and are concluded.

THO. DAVIES, Vicar.

GEO. BROOKS, Not^y. Pub^k. and Steward to the
Ld. Bp. of Durham.

ROT. HUTCHINSON, one of the Domesticals of the
said L^d. Bp.

WILLIAM ALS, Churchwarden.

I have more than once proved the value of this record, which is drawn up with most minute accuracy. At the time when the Perambulation was made, Dr. R. Trevor, Lord Bishop of Durham, was the owner of Glynde Place. Under his auspices the parish generally seems to have undergone many changes. He enlarged and improved the mansion, added stables and various outbuildings, formed a new kitchen-garden, and in very many ways greatly improved the property. He augmented the Vicarage, and built the new Church, of which more will be said hereinafter. In some memoranda (MS.) of one William Wisdom,¹ of Glynde, to which I have access, by the kind permission of Mr. Lower, the possessor thereof, I find an entry: "When I first remember there was a deep hollow road from opposite the Church down street, and a high chalk rock on the left against the Church-field—this was taken away, and the present slope and road made by the late Bishop of Durham."

The roads in Glynde, like other roads in Sussex, of which we have records in our volumes, were not of the best in those days. The Bishop of Durham inaugurated an improvement which has subsequently been more completely carried out. The coach-road from Lewes to the Eastern districts of Sussex lay originally through the parish of Glynde. The present road from Ranscombe to Glynde, was the original road in connection with the Eastbourne turnpike road, *via* Firle. About fifty years ago this road was superseded by the direct road from Beddingham Church to Ranscombe—a vast improvement—now, however, superseded in its turn by the railway, which crosses this road, and has a station at Glynde. The old wayside inn at Glynde, where, doubtless, the horses of the old coaches, &c., halted, to prepare themselves for the hilly interval between Glynde and Lewes, is still to be observed, though it is now converted into sundry tenements. Portions of the exterior, however, still retain marks of the old building. This hilly road was in those days a necessity, inasmuch as the low ground about the river was then, if not a morass, at all events swampy and impassable for any mode of conveyance beyond a boat. I have conversed with men who talked of the Glynde "brooks" as one would speak of

¹ W. Wisdom was born 1756. I shall have occasion again to refer to his MSS.

Fens. The physical features of the low ground under "Caburn" still point to a day when that level was² under water. And the rugged banks, called the Sweel, Swill, or Swale Banks, would seem to indicate the prevalence of a strong wash or current, the course of which may be discerned by the indentations caused, most probably, by the ebb and flow of tidal waters, unrestrained, as they now are restrained, by the river walls and the sewers under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Lewes and Laughton levels. The fact of this fenny or tidal swamp must be borne in mind in reference to other matters to which I shall soon have occasion to refer.

The Glynde Ritch or Reach, which serves for a considerable distance as the boundary of the parish, is the principal tributary of the River Ouse, flowing into that river below Beddingham. This River or Ritch is navigable at high water for some distance, and it receives the waters of several smaller tributaries from Firle, Rype, Laughton, and Ringmer. A smaller tributary also flows into the Ritch, which has its origin at Glyndebourne. Mr. Lower in his paper on the Rivers of Sussex (Vol. XV., p. 163), speaks of it, as, "a smaller rill originating in the northern part of the parish of Glynde, giving name to Glyndebourne." This small rill, however, must have been of some importance, and doubtless did good service towards supplying the decoy and other ponds at Glynde, near which its course lay. Its course and influence are marked by the names of the fields through or near which it passed, such as *e.g.*, "Pond field," "the Reed," "Lamp Wish." It evidently contributed to supply the decoy ponds at Glynde, now planted and called still "Decoy Wood." There must have been here a series of ponds, all contributing to the supply of the chief pond, upon which much attention seems to have been expended.³ The Rt. Hon. H. Brand, M.P., the present owner of Glynde Place, has kindly permitted me to inspect some old account-books

² Wisdom writes of Ranscombe Brooks: "when first I knew them they were constantly under water all the winter. Flights of wild fowls came there, especially bald coots; these came regularly in autumn, and went away in spring."

³ There would seem to have been a mill situated near the course of this "rill," in a field called "Park." Several fields near it are called "Milbourne." In the map of the Manor 1717, a building is marked in that locality.

relating to his estate. I find herein many entries relating to the Ponds and the Decoy, wherein considerable expense was incurred in deepening, and clearing, and preserving. In 1762 there is an entry of a payment made to Wm. Dicker "for hunting an otter out of the Fish Ponds." Also in 1763 there is a charge for "advertising the Robbing of the Gardens and Ponds 3 times," so that there were other depredators than otters. "Making a walk round the decoy," is also an entry, and there are charges for nets of various kinds, and other necessary implements, which show us that considerable interest was taken in the preservation of the ponds and the fish contained therein. The "small rill," after passing the Decoy by Seven Acres Pond enters the river or Ritch at a point below the "Rye Wish," or "Rhies Wash," above which there lies the *Rhies*, *Ries*, or *Rise* as it is commonly called—an alluvial deposit at an elbow of the estuary, where the course of the waters was changed from an easterly to a north-easterly direction.

Over this Rise there passed, as I believe, an ancient road, the continuation, on the low ground, of the road which evidently passed over the hills from Lewes into Glynde in a south-easterly direction. In Horsfield's "History and Antiquities of Lewes and its vicinity," there is mention made of the road over the hill from Lewes (Vol. I., p. 69), but the account thereof is somewhat confused. In Vol. II., p. 114, mention is again made of this road over the hill, and of "the ford across the morass," which would necessarily be the continuation of the said road. Horsfield quotes in a note, a letter from "a very intelligent gentleman well acquainted with this district," addressed to him in correction of certain statements made by him in his Vol. I., as referred to above. This "very intelligent gentleman," was the William Wisdom, carpenter and wheelwright of Glynde, to whose MS. memoranda I have already referred. A copy of the letter which Horsfield quotes appears in the memoranda, as do also the notes from which the letter was compiled. But the road spoken of therein is not the road which I speak of as passing over "the Rise," but another, of which I shall shortly have to speak, which passed over the morass nearer to Glynde Bridge. The Romans, journeying from Lewes

over the hills, would, in their descent, mark "the Rise" as standing prominently out above the surrounding level, and their course would, in all probability, be guided by the advantages afforded by such an elevation. My opinion upon this point is based upon the fact that there is on the Firle side of Glynde Ritch, over against this "Rise," a distinct length of elevated roadway across the brook. This roadway has been pronounced by well-qualified judges to be Roman work. It leads on in the direction of the old hollow way which passes over the turnpike road at a point in Firle called *Wick Street*, thence on to *Heighton Street*, &c. The tracing of this road may well be left to some future historian of Firle and Selmeston. I point to it thus briefly now, as it serves to show me the direction of the road which evidently existed in the olden time from Lewes over Glynde hills, and thence across the low lands or morass on the Firle side of the river.

Before I was acquainted with the "Book of Wisdom," my attention was directed to the roadway of which he speaks by Mr. Newington, of the lime-works here. The river bank had been newly cast, and at low water, not many yards above Glynde Bridge, layers of large flints were visible on both sides of the river, corresponding in depth and width, as described by Wisdom. As his letter is given in Horsfield's Book, Vol. II., p. 114, I quote his notes from the MS.: "About the year 1801 or 1802 a new cut was made in the river just above Glynde bridge. I had the measuring the work, paying men, &c. The soil was much the same as the sand they bring from Newhaven Old Harbour, which they call 'Slub sand.' The bottom spit made a very good white brick. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet under ground, just above bridge, we came to a road about 30 feet wide, running in a parallel direction with the turnpike road, covered with large flints, and a few sandstones; about two stones thick. On the edge of this road we found a piece of coin about the size of a penny piece—a very plain impression of a head on one side, with the name 'Antoninus' very legible; on the reverse was 'Senatus Consultum.' It was composed of very coarse materials. Glynde Bridge is built on timber foundation, as no solid bottom could be found. The bottom

of the river, a mile above bridge, was soft enough to permit me to run the 10 ft. stick down 7 or 8 feet by hand. About 2 or 3 yrs. after the time before mentioned some antiquarian gentlemen, Major Shadwell, of Ringmer, Capt. Fraser, of the 42nd Regt., and Dr. Shrapnall, of the Bedford Militia, attended by half a dozen pioneers, came to look about Beddingham," "went to the high ground just above the Pay Gate,"* (*i.e.*, the ground above the present pit.) "There was what they called a *Tumoli*; it was 4 or 5 rods long, and 8 or 10 ft. high; dug till they came to the middle; there they found some ashes in a clammy kind of earth. Mr. Shrapnall said it was no use to dig farther. On telling them we had always known it by the name of 'Gills Grave,' they exclaimed, 'Geldirus's Grave!' Geldirus's burying place; and said there was a place on Ashdown forest known by the name of 'Gill's Lap,' belonging to the same person, and that signified 'Geldirus's way-post.' It is remarkable the road before mentioned pointed directly to this *Tumoli* or burying-place, and is not distant a quarter of a mile." He also speaks of moving away about 15 tons of flints from this road, or ford, as no doubt it was, over the morass.

On this spot, "Gill's grave," a windmill was erected, so that the mound was much disturbed, and its distinctive character is lost. The mill is now removed, as the excavations of the lime-works proceed in that direction. During the progress of these excavations, many graves are exposed to view on the face of the chalk cliff. Mr. Newington kindly directed my attention to them, and also superintended the opening of a few. We found that the bodies had been buried at about 18 inches depth in the solid rock. The graves were cut out east and west. In some we found that one leg was crossed over the other; but, in the majority of instances, the bones were in such an advanced stage of decomposition that it was difficult to make a very accurate examination. Some bones of very large size have recently fallen into the pit, and are far less decomposed. The only implements as yet brought to light from these graves are knives, which were originally fixed into short wooden hafts, but these were too much decayed for preservation. Mr. Evershed has kindly made

* The pay-gate stood where the Glynde Railway station now stands.

etchings of some of these knives, which are here presented. A grave has recently been opened by us on the surface near Gill's grave, wherein there lay a skeleton at full length, east and west, the head lying on its right side, facing the south. Across the breast of the skeleton lay a knife, incurved slightly, and sharp at the point. It appeared to have been held by the right hand of the person interred, as the haft end of the knife was so placed. This grave was nearly three feet in depth.

There are also on the surface, where the top soil has been removed, indications of narrow trenches hollowed out in the solid rock, portions of which have been opened; but nothing was discovered. I am at a loss to say for what purpose such trenches may have been made. Attention is, however, directed to the locality, and any fresh discovery will be duly noted.

I notice this burial place near "Gill's grave," because the road which leads thereto passed through Glynde, and the burial place would seem to have been used by those who passed from Glynde to the high ground where these graves are discovered. The only trace I am able to find of the course and direction of the roadway is on the Glynde side, about fifty yards north of the river. In sinking a well near the stables on the wharf, large flints were brought up, in size and description corresponding with those observed in the river bank. So the course of this road would seem to lie, as I have said, through Glynde, towards Gill's grave. Probably the road of which Wisdom makes mention may have been the road from the hill to this burial place. He says, as before quoted:—"When I first remember there was a deep hollow road from opposite the church down street, with a high chalk rock on the left against the church field. This was taken away, and the present slope and road made by the late Bishop of Durham, Dr. Trevor, the present Lord Hampden's uncle."

The Map of the Manor of Glynde, drawn 1717, shows the road down the hill to the south, thus described by Wisdom; and also in many other particulars tends to corroborate his statements. The road descending the hill by "the Five Ashes," turned towards Glynde Place, and thence by the

trench is double and deep, and the rampart high to the north; but the trench is single, and is less defined, and the rampart less distinct, towards the south, and south-west, and south east. On these sides the earthwork is defended by the natural declivities of the hill, so that less prominent works were needed there. But on the north, where the work was exposed to attack from the rear, so to speak, the vallum and the rampart are as they are described. The table land of the down on the north side, which I call "the rear," admitted of open approach from hostile forces, and therefore stood in need of more powerful defence. Mr. Turner also asks, "if this earthwork had been constructed for military purposes only, why should another earthwork have been formed for a similar purpose close to it?"

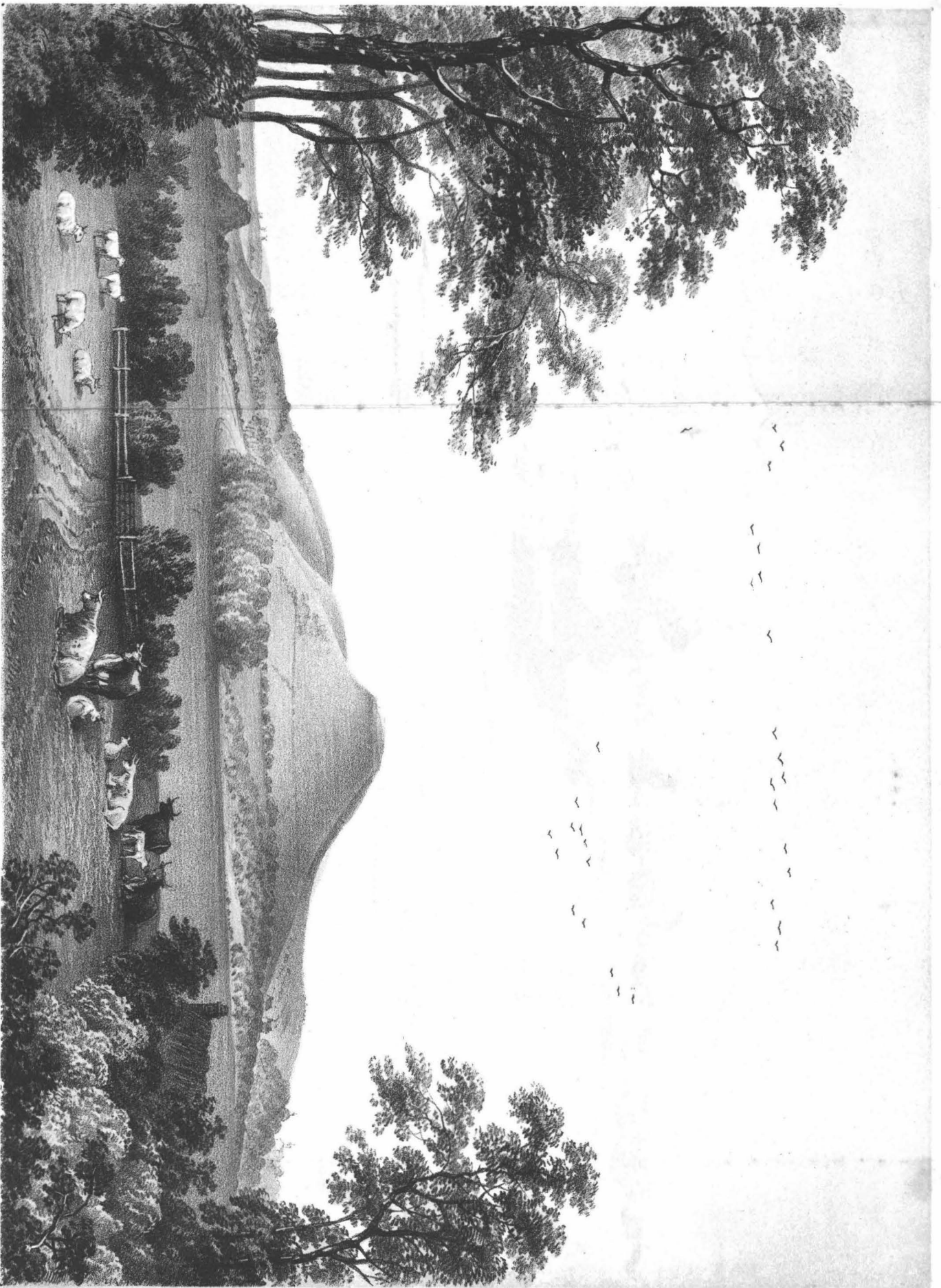
Part only of this earthwork, which lies to the west of "the Caburn," can now be traced. Reference to Horsfield will show that he advances various arguments in support of various theories. (Chap. 3, Vol. I.) He arrives, however, at no definite conclusion. The trench and rampart of this work are carried round the south side of the hill towards Ranscombe Holt, for some distance, and are then lost sight of, while on the west it would be difficult to discover any traces of either. It would seem that some connection or relationship existed between this work and "the Caburn," as there is an entrance to "the Caburn" work on the west side, where also the defences are not so prominent as they are to the north. Both works seem to have been constructed in accordance with the capabilities of the position and the exigencies of the time: where nature tendered aid there the aid seems to have been accepted. Whether the constructors of these works were British or Roman, "necessity" would be with them "the mother of invention," and the natural capabilities of the position would be their guide in the formation of their defensive works.

With regard to the question whether the earthwork of "the Caburn" was of Druidical origin, I leave that where it is. I cannot prove a negative, though with regard to the defensive feature of "the Caburn" I support the affirmative. The position is eminently defensive, and

church, in the direction described. Winding round the church it branched out in two directions,—one, to the east of the house, by a course called then “the old way,” through a wide avenue of trees, many of which still remain, by the field called the “Ellinge Hall,” to the Decoy; the other to the south east, by the “Seven Acres,” towards “the Rise,” after passing which it crossed the river, and effected the junction with the road through Firle, by means of the Roman road, or ford, across the Firle brooks, of which I have already spoken. The “old way” was subsequently taken into the park, and recent improvements have gradually so altered the course of the road towards the “Rise,” that if it were not for the map of 1717, it might be doubted whether such roads ever existed.

The prominent physical feature of Glynde is “The Caburn;” but it is more than a physical feature. The traditional title of the Hill seems to have been that which I give—“The Caburn:” derived, I am inclined to believe, from the words “Caer bryn,” or “the fortified hill.” It is styled in various books and maps, and in our own volumes, “*Mount Caburn*,” which seems to me to be a pleonasm, as by the etymology I give, it would seem that the title “The Caburn,” is fully expressive without the appellation of “*Mount*.” When I first came into Sussex, I found the old people of Glynde always spoke of the Hill thus, and I believe they were right. The Rev. E. Turner, however (Vol. III, p. 184), gives another etymology. “The name,” he says, “of Cauburn is Druidical, being a corruption of Carnbrauh.” The same writer also says, “Mount Caburn appears to me to possess all the requisites of places of Druidical worship. It is constructed with a double vallum, corresponding with the double row of stones at Stonehenge; and the mound of earth thrown up within the ramparts corresponds precisely with the Gorseddâu, or sacred hillock, from which the Druids of the higher order were accustomed to pronounce their decrees, and to deliver their orations to the people.”

But if we take our stand upon the summit of the hill and examine the earthwork we shall observe that the “double vallum” is not carried through the circumference. The



THE CABURN

From a drawing by Lambert, 1783, taken from Bevingham, with the adjacent Country from Spital Mills, Lewes, to Glynde Church.

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JOHN HAMPDEN.

FROM A SKETCH IN THE POSSESSION OF THE RT HON. H. BRAND. M. P.

By whom this illustration is presented.

whether British or Druidical would seem to have been occupied mainly for defence. It has been pronounced to be "probably British" (Murray's Handbook), and the many barrows on the hill may have induced this conclusion. I have assisted in the opening of some of these barrows under the direction of the committee of our Society; we failed, however, in discovering anything but ashes, and a few human teeth. Others seem to have met with better success, for Horsfield details the results of various excavations, and gives engravings of the articles discovered.

It is not at all improbable that the works or fortifications on these hills were used by others than their original constructors, for no one with an eye for a defensive position could have failed to appreciate the natural advantages offered by "Caburn." Local tradition has always pointed to the site as that of a battle. I should rather be disposed to fix the scene of battle, if any, in the vicinity of "Gill's Grave," where the graves are many, though we fail to discover there any warlike implements which might tend to corroborate the tradition. At any rate "the Caburn" is well worthy of a visit, not only from its antiquarian interest, but from its own intrinsic beauty. It is easy of access from Lewes and from Glynde Station—*i.e.*, to those who do not fear a little uphill walk.

An illustration of "the Caburn" seemed to be a desirable addition to this paper, and that now given exhibits the southern slope of the hill, showing also portions of the earthwork at the summit. Horsfield's plate is so completely a "fancy picture" that it amounts to an actual misrepresentation of the hill. The illustration here given is taken from one among Lambert's drawings, in the British Museum, (Add. Burrell MSS. 5676, fol. 85.) The size of this drawing is 1ft. 10in. by 1ft. 3in. The view is taken from Beddingham, "with the adjacent country from Spital Mills, Lewes, to Glynde Church." In the same folio, also, may be seen Glynde Place, drawn by J. Lambert, in 1783; and Glyndebourne Place, 1756; and also a view of the modern church of Glynde.

As far as I can ascertain there is no mention in Domesday Book of Glynde, at all events under its present title. The

earliest record I can find is the Subsidy Roll, 24 Edw. I., 1296.

Undecima de comitatu, Sussex. 24, Edw. (1296).

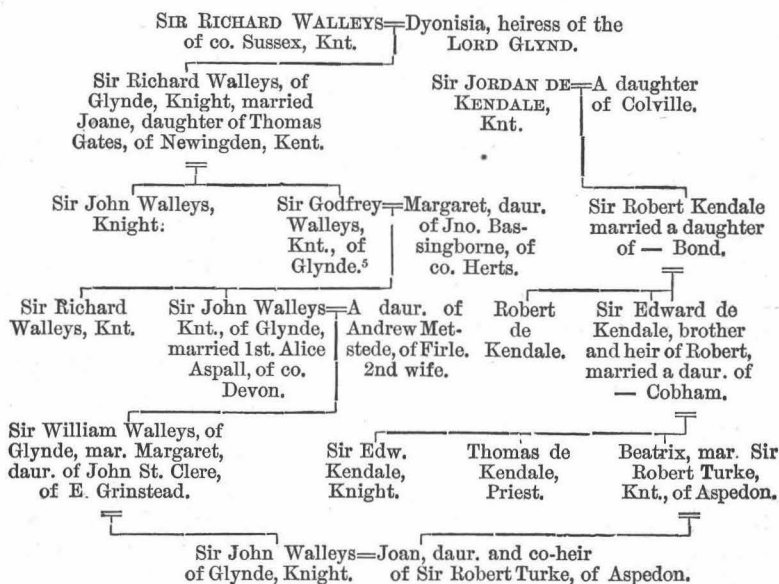
189

		1
VILLATA DE GLYNDE.		
(Dominus)	Sir Richard le Waleys	- - xl ^s . viij ^d . ob.
	Richard Edward	- - - ij ^s . vij ^d . ob.
	John Cuherde	- - - v ^s . ob. q.
	Philipp Boiling	- - - ij ^s . x ^d .
	William Hune	- - - ij ^s . viij ^d .
(Anic ^d .)	Avis atte Hamme	- - - ij ^s . ij ^d . q.
	William Geffrie	- - - vj ^s . ij ^d . q.
	Robert le May	- - - ij ^s . ij ^d . q.
	John Taylur	- - - xx ^d .
	Matilda relict Hobbeficard	- - - xij ^d .
(Fabro)	Henry Smith	- - - xxx ^d . ob. q.
	Summa	- - - lxxix ^s . vij ^d . q.

The non-appearance of any manor of Glynde in Domesday, *eo nomine*, is explainable by the fact that the greater portion of the parish was a subinfeudation of the archiepiscopal manor of Malling, then called *Mellinges*, of which Archbishop Lanfranc was lord. Thus Glynde was manorially, as well as ecclesiastically, dependent upon the Deanery of Malling, and was held of the King by 1½ knight's fee.

Glynde was granted, apparently by some early archbishop, to a family who, from their connection with the parish, bore the name of De Glynde. Of this family our national records furnish us with little information; but early in the fourteenth century Dyonysia, heiress of the *Lord Glynde*, married Sir Richard Walleys, who is described in the Heralds' Visitations as "of the county of Sussex, Knight." The origin of the Walleys family is doubtful, but it may well be inferred from this name that they were of Welsh extraction, as *Le Waleis* and *Walleys* are found in our records to designate a Welshman. The family must, however, have been of considerable importance, as there was a succession of six knights, from father to son, who held the estate of Glynde. Their various connections, as well as their descent, will be best shewn by the subjoined pedigree. Though their names do not figure in history, they flourished here for at least two centuries. The

pedigree is compiled from various sources, including a vellum roll among the muniments at Glynde, drawn up in 1634, but not officially signed. It begins with "Sir Richard Walleys, Knight of the countie of Sussex," who married "Dyonise, inheretrix to the Lord Glynde in Sussex." A note adds that "Sir Richard *de* Walleys was one of those renowned Knights of the countie of Sussex that went with King Edward the First when he was so victorious in Scotland, and then vsed this coate of armes, as it is extant in the Rowle of all the armes that the Knights of euery shire that went that voyage did beare."

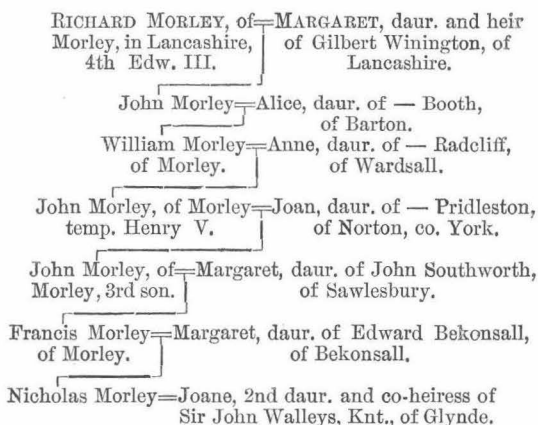


This brings us down to the extinction of the male line of the knightly house of Walleys. Joane, the second daughter and co-heiress of the last Sir John, finally conveyed Glynde to Nicholas Morley, Esq., about the end of the fifteenth century. The Morley pedigree is a rather copious one; but the descent of the husband of the heiress of the Glynde estate will be understood from the subjoined table :

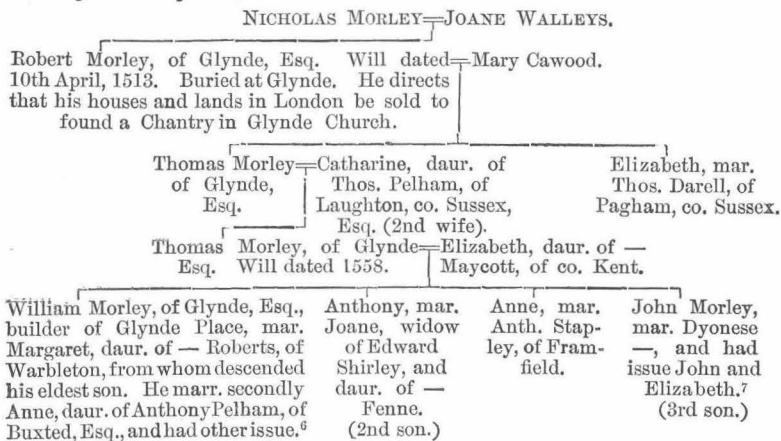
⁵ There was, either in this generation or the next, a *William* Walleys, whom the Heralds have failed to record. According to a Patent Roll of 24 Hen. VI. (1446), the custody of the Manor of

Glynde, Patching, Hawksdene, and Baynden, were granted to Sir John Fortescue, William Walleys having been an idiot from his birth.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY OF GLYNDE.



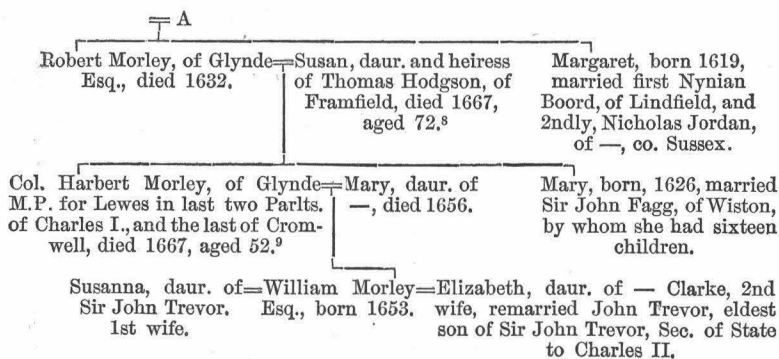
The Morleys held the Glynde estate for seven descents, and were a rather prolific race. In the following pedigree I shall confine myself to those members who either belonged immediately to Glynde, or intermarried with Sussex families:



⁶ One of his sons, by the Pelham match, Herbert, married Anne, daughter of Sampson Lennard, of Chevening, co. Kent, Esq., by his wife, the daughter and heiress of the last Baron Dacre of the South, and heiress in her own right of the Barony. It is curious to note that in the lapse of generations that Barony in fee has passed through heirs female to the brother of the present Right Hon. possessor of Glynde, who is now heir-presumptive to the title.

⁷ Concerning John Morley, Esq., it is mentioned in the Heralds' Visitation

that, by his will, dated 1563, he directed a Hospital to be built at Lewes, and in case his two children, John and Elizabeth, should die without issue, his nephew, Robert, should be his heir. With respect to the Lewes Hospital, I can find no particulars of any such foundation, and I think the testator's wishes were never carried into effect. In the list of charitable benefactions (*penes* M. A. Lower), written by John Rowe, the Lewes antiquary, not very many years later, Mr. Morley's name is not mentioned, as the founder of a Hospital.



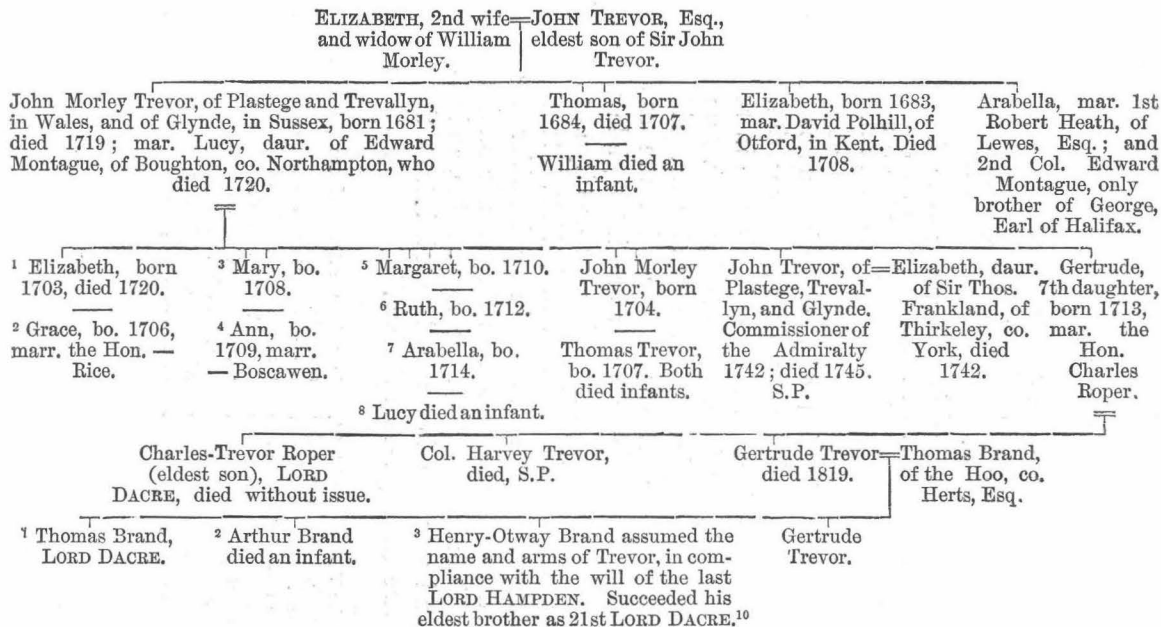
Here we find the extinction of the Morley name in connection with Glynde, and the rise of the Trevor family instead of it. William Morley, the last of his race in the male line, had, by his first marriage, only one daughter, Anna, who died, I believe, unmarried. His second wife, Elizabeth Clarke, re-married John Trevor, and carried the estate to him. The following table (much more intelligible than a paragraphic account) will show the descent of Glynde to its present owner, the *Rt. Hon. H. Brand*, M.P. It may be stated that many Morleys still exist in the humbler walks of life in Sussex, doubtless offshoots from the Glynde family. The vicissitudes of families in Sussex are remarkable, and we may say with Camden, "the low are descended from the high, and contrariwise the high from the low."

⁸ According to the Visitation of 1634, Susan, or Susannah, was the third daughter and co-heiress of *Goldsmith* Hodgson, but there is evidently some blunder in the pedigree. The Hodgsons were a northern family, and carried on extensive works as iron-masters at Poundsley, in Framfield. The Morleys were also proprietors of large iron-works

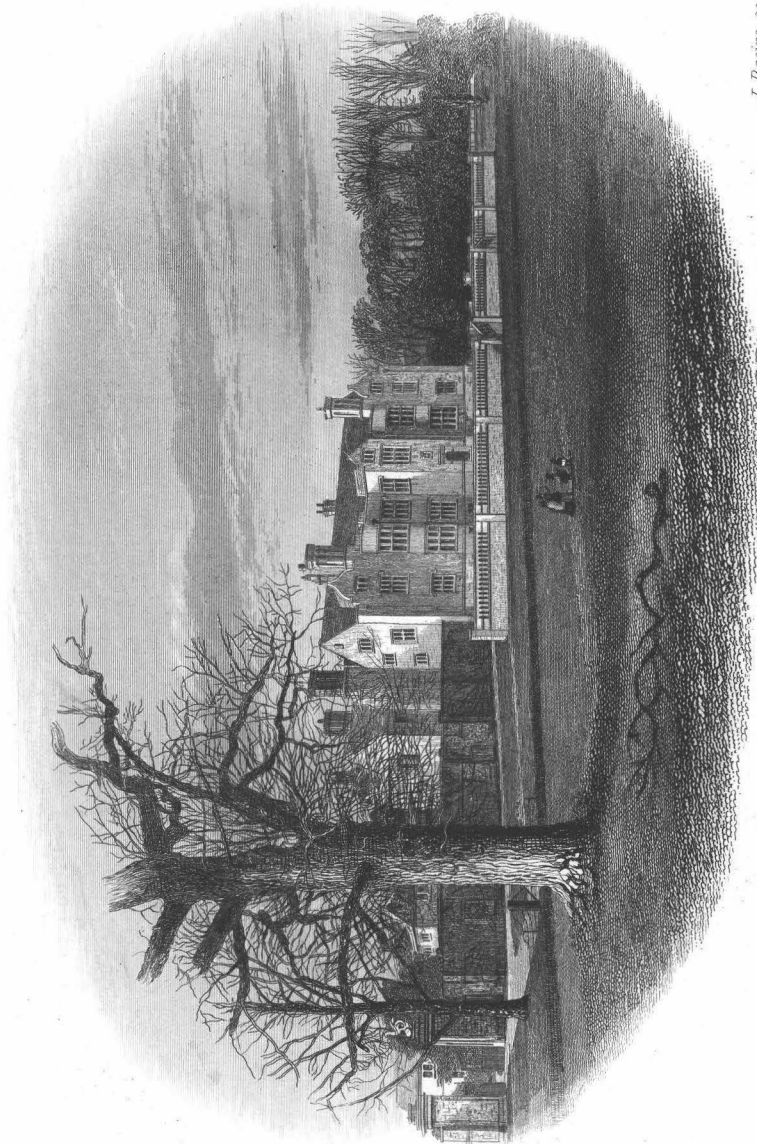
in this county. Hence possibly this alliance.

⁹ For particulars respecting this celebrated man, see Mr. Blaauw's article in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, Vol. V., and Lower's "Worthies of Sussex," page 336.

"Anno Dmi, 1616, Harbert, the sonne of Robte. Morley, was baptised the second of April, 1616." Parish Register.



¹⁰ Within the memory of the present writer, a traveller, having occasion to pass Glynde Place thrice within a few years, might have asked first, "Whose house is that?" The reply would have been, "Colonel Brand's." His second interrogatory, "Who lives there now?" would have been answered with "General Trevor." A little later, a third response would have been, "Lord Dacre lives there now, sir." Yet so it was: for Colonel Brand, and General Trevor, and Lord Dacre, were one and the same person, and one whose memory society will long respect. He was father of the present Lord Dacre, the elder brother of the Right Honourable Henry Bouverie William Brand, M.P. for Lewes, and late Secretary to the Treasury, now possessor of the Glynde estate.—EDITOR.

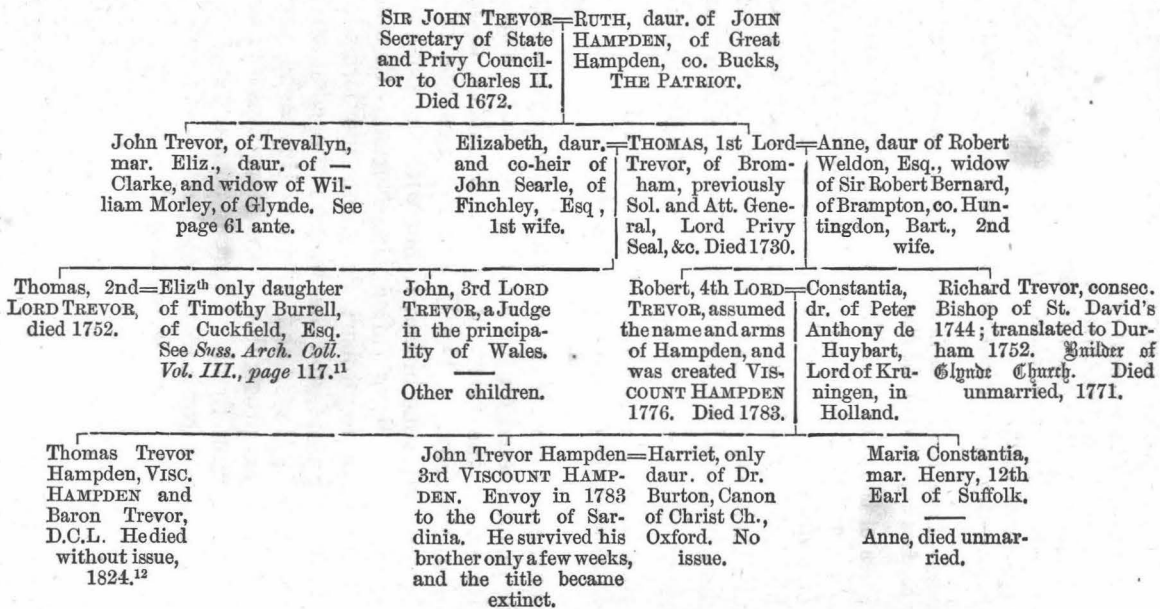


J. Eastre sc.

GLYNDE PLACE, SUSSEX.

*The Seat of the R. Hon. Mr. H. Brand, M.P. by whom this Plate is presented.
From a Photograph by Mr. Harrington, Brighton.*

To finish this long genealogical detail, quite necessary for the history of the parish, we must show the connection between the Trevors and the Hampdens, which will be explained by the subjoined pedigree:—



¹¹ The issue of this marriage was Elizabeth, who married Charles, second Duke of Marlborough.

¹² His lordship was twice married; first, to Catherine, daughter of General David Graeme, and afterwards to Miss Browne, daughter of George Browne, of Edinburgh, Esq. The estate passed to his brother, the third and last Viscount Hampden.

The above pedigrees explain the descent of the Manor of Glynde for many centuries. Besides the Glynde estate proper, there are valuable lands in the parishes of Beddingham, Horsted-Keynes, Mayfield, &c., &c.

The arms of the respective lords of Glynde are as follows :—

- I.—DE GLYNDE.—*A Lion rampant (?)*
- II.—WALLEYS.—*Gules, a fesse, Ermine.*
- III.—MORLEY.—*Sable, three leopards' faces, Or, gessant de lis, Argent.*
- IV.—TREVOR.—*Party per bend sinister, Ermine and Erminois, a lion rampant, Or (quartered with)*
- V.—HAMPDEN.—*Argent, a saltire Gules, between four eagles displayed, Azure.*
- VI.—BRAND.—*Azure, two swords in saltire Argent, pommels and hilts Or, within a bordure engrailed of the Second.*

The mottoes of the Morleys, Trevors, and Brands, are respectively, *Speranza mi da la vita ; Vestigia nulla retrorsum ;* and *Pour bien désirer.* Hence it appears that the lords of Glynde, while holding noble sentiments, have been somewhat polyglottic in their expressions. Whether they have uttered them in Italian, in Latin, or in French, the moral is still the same.

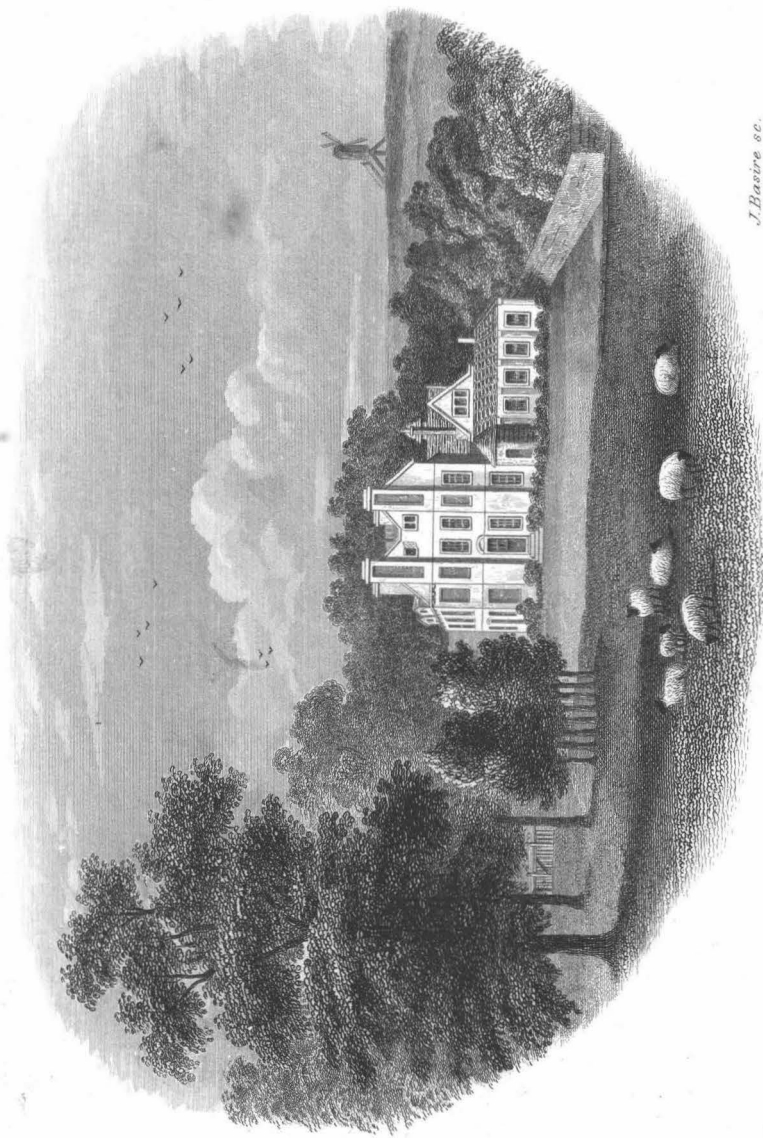
The spirit of the three mottoes may be embodied thus :—

Hope life assures ; but halt not, onward press !
In blessing others we ourselves may bless.

Glyndebourne was clearly a portion of the Glynde estate, until it was dismembered on the marriage of Mary, sister of Harbert Morley, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to John Hay, of Hurst-Monceux. The Hay family was one of the oldest in Sussex, and came hither, if not with the Conqueror himself, certainly not long after the Norman Conquest. Henry the First gave to Robert de Haia, the lordship of Halnaker, in West Sussex, and he became the common ancestor of the southern Hays, and of that Hay who passed into Scotland, and was progenitor of the Marquises of Tweeddale, and of the Earls of Errol. There is no connected pedigree of the family from Norman times ; but by current tradition the East Sussex Hays were true descendants of the Norman de Haias.¹³ The arms of the Hays of Sussex were, *Argent, on a fesse Gules, between six martlets Sable, two martlets Or.*

The Hays of Glyndebourne were, like their neighbours and

¹³ Lower's "Worthies of Sussex," p. 235.



J. Basire sc.

GLYNDEBOURNE HOUSE, SUSSEX

The favourite residence of Wm. Hay Esq^r Poet & Philosopher.

from a drawing by Melchior about 1756.

This illustration is presented by the present owner W. Langham Christie Esq^r

kinsmen at Glynde Place, remarkable for political activity, and were known in the senate for nearly a century and a half, as members for the County, for Rye, Lewes, and Seaford. Of William Hay, the most distinguished member of the family, Sussex may justly be proud. W. L. Christie, Esq., kindly presents us with a view of Glyndebourne House, from a drawing made about 1756.

The pedigree of the Hays is thus deduced:—

JOHN HAY, of Boxhulle (hodie Bugsell),
in the parish of Salehurst, living temp.
Edward IV., died temp. Henry VIII.

William Hay, of—A daughter of—Tufton, of
Robertsbridge, died Northiam, Esq., ancestor of
temp. Edward VI. the Earls of Thanet.

Thomas Hay, of Hastings,
died about 1591.

William Hay, had issue
Thomas and Edmund.

William Hay, of
Salehurst, Esq.,

John Hay, of—Mary, daur. of William Morley,
Hurst Monceaux, and sister of Harbert Morley,
Esq. of Glynde, Esq. She died 1598,
and was buried at Hurst-
Monceaux.

Thos. Hay, of
Ore, Esq.

Anne, mar. 1st
— Turner, of
Bletchingly, co.
Surrey. 2nd
William Michel-
borne.

William Elizab.
Hay, of born
Horsted 1597.
Parva.¹⁵

¹⁴Harbert Hay, Esq., of—Frances, daur.
Glyndebourne, born of John Cul-
1591. His wardship on peper, of Fol-
his father's death was lington, Esq.
granted to his uncle, She died in
Harbert Morley. He 1643, and was
died 1652. He bur. at
Glynde¹⁶

¹ Anne, bo. 1620,
mar. Edw. Wood-
ward, of Ashford.

³ Elizabeth, bo. 1628,
mar. — Johnson,
Esq.

⁷ Sarah, mar.
SIR JOHN
LANGHAM, Her-
of Cottes-
brooke, co.
Northamp-
ton, a quo.
Sir James
Hay Lang-
ham, Bart.

John and
John Hay, of
Glyndebourne,
Esq., born 1626.
M.P. for Rye,
and afterwards
Knight of the
Shire for Sussex.
1645.

² Mary, bo. 1624,
mar. Anthony
Cruttenden, of
Burwash, Gent.

⁴ Margaret, bo. 1629.

⁵ Francis, bo. 1633.

⁶ Judith, died an infant.

⁸ Martha, mar. David
Polhill.

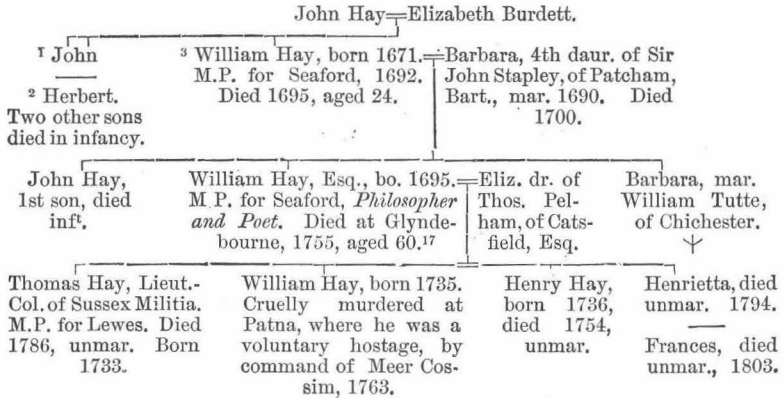
¹⁴ "Buryed, Feb. 9th, 1652, Harbert Hay, Esq." Parish Register.

¹⁵ The Horsted estate, now the property of Francis Barchard, Esq., one of the honorary secretaries of the Sussex Arch. Soc., was held by the Hays, until 1723, when Richard Hay, Esq., sold the manor and advowson to Charles Beard, of Rottingdean, Esq. The estate passed,

by purchase, through the families of Nott, Herbert, and Law, to the father of the present possessor.

¹⁶ Mr. Harbert Hay married a second time, but the name of his second wife is unknown. By his latter marriage he had two daughters, each named Rachael, and who both died in infancy—one in 1646, the other in 1650.

John Hay, Esq., who seems to have been an active politician, was married twice. His first wife was Cecilia, daughter of Sir John Routh, of a Kentish family, who died without issue; his second was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Burdett, of Southover, Esq., who died in 1671. The succeeding generations, down to the extinction of the family, are as follows:—



On the death of Miss Frances Hay, in 1803, the Rev. Francis Tutte succeeded his cousin as heir to the Glyndebourne property. This gentleman died unmarried, in 1824, when his kinsman, James Hay Langham, Esq., who subsequently succeeded to the baronetcy, became, in virtue of his descent from Sarah, daughter of Harbert Hay, Esq., who died in 1652, possessor of Glyndebourne.¹⁸

Sir James Hay Langham, Bart., resided for some years at Glyndebourne. On his coming into possession of the Cottesebroke estate, Glyndebourne passed, in accordance with the wills of the Misses Hay, to the father of the present possessor, William Langham Christie, Esq.

In the gallery at Glynde Place there are several family portraits, a list of which I am enabled to give by the kind assistance of the Right Hon. H. Brand, M.P. There are

¹⁷ See Lower's "Worthies of Sussex," p. 235.

¹⁸ A plebeian family, named Pelham, residing in the neighbourhood, imagine that they have a claim on the Glyndebourne estate, because William Hay married a Pelham. I have endeavoured

to disabuse these poor people of their error. They seem to be in the same position as the Irishman, who said he had a great estate in Kilkenny, "*only the right heirs kept him out of it.*"—
 EDITOR.

none of very early date, and it is worthy of note that there is no portrait there of a "Morley," a family which, in more ways than one, was significant in the history, not only of the county, but of the country. The Morleys have been so often named, and special narratives have been given of them in our own volumes by Mr. Blaauw, Mr. Blencowe, and Mr. Lower (the latter has also written of them in his "Worthies of Sussex"), that it suffices me to refer our readers to these notices, seeing that any mention of them on my part would be mere repetition.¹⁹ In the list I give of the family portraits at Glynde, the names of the owners of the Glynde estate are printed in *italics*.

Sir John Trevor, of Trevallin, in Wales. His grandson, John Trevor, of Trevallin, married Elizabeth Clarke, widow of William Morley, of Glynde, and through her became possessed thereof. Sir John died at an advanced age in 1672.

Sir Sackville Trevor, brother of the above Sir J. Trevor, was admiral in 1626.

Sir Thomas Trevor, also brother of Sir J. Trevor, was Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He died in 1656.

Sir John Trevor, brother of the above Sir J. Trevor, of Trevallin, was Secretary of State to Charles II. He married Ruth, daughter of the Patriot, John Hampden. He died in 1672. He had, among other issue, two sons—John and Thomas.

John Trevor, the eldest son, married Elizabeth Clarke, widow of William Morley, of Glynde, and through her he and his son John Morley Trevor became possessed of Glynde. He died 1686.

Thomas Trevor, the second son, was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and was created Baron Trevor in 1711.

Elizabeth Clarke, widow of William Morley, of Glynde, and wife of the above John Trevor.

Mary Trevor, Maid of Honour to Catherine, Queen of Charles II.

Arabella Trevor, wife of Edward Montague, brother of Earl of Halifax.

Annie, wife of First Lord Trevor. She died in 1747.

¹⁹ Vol. 2, p. 214.; Vol. 5, p. 45; also Vol. 5, in Mr. Blaauw's paper on Passages of the Civil War in Sussex.

Annie, daughter of first Lord Trevor.

John Trevor, son of John Morley Trevor. He died without issue in 1745, and bequeathed Glynde to his kinsman, Richard Trevor, Bishop of Durham, fourth son of first Lord Trevor. He had several sisters, of whom one, Gertrude, was mother of Gertrude Roper, Baroness Dacre, who died in 1819, and whose second son Henry, twenty-first Baron Dacre, became possessed of Glynde in 1824, under the will of the last Viscount Hampden.

Richard Trevor, Bishop of Durham, fourth son of first Lord Trevor. He died unmarried in 1771. He bequeathed Glynde to his brother Robert, fourth Lord Trevor, afterwards created Viscount Hampden.

Robert Trevor, fourth Lord Trevor, created Viscount Hampden. He died in 1779. He was succeeded in his title and estates by his two sons Thomas and John, who became successively Viscounts Hampden.

Constantia Maria, wife of first Viscount Hampden. She died in 1761.

Antony de Huybert, father of Constantia Maria, Viscountess Hampden.

Gertrude, Baroness Dacre. She died in 1819. She was daughter of Gertrude Trevor, sister of John Trevor, of Glynde, who died in 1745. Her son Henry, twenty-first Baron Dacre, became possessor of Glynde in 1824, through the bequest of John, third and last Viscount Hampden.

Thomas Trevor, second Viscount Hampden. He died without issue in 1824.

Catherine Græme, wife of second Viscount Hampden.

John Trevor, third and last Viscount Hampden. He died without issue in 1824, shortly after his brother, and bequeathed Glynde to his kinsman, Henry, twenty-first Baron Dacre, as before stated.

Henry Brand Trevor, twenty-first Baron Dacre. He assumed the name of Trevor under the will of the last Viscount Hampden. He died in 1853.

When Mr. Brand supplied me with the particulars of this list of portraits, he made mention of a sketch in his possession which he, by tradition, believed to be a portrait of John Hampden, the father of Sir John Trevor's wife, whose

son, John Trevor, married Elizth widow of Wm. Morley, through whom Glynde passed to the Trevor line. Being aware of the generally apocryphal nature of such sketches, I suggested that enquiries should be made in reference to this portrait. Mr. Brand favourably entertained my suggestion, and the result is, I think, satisfactory, as will be seen by the following statement which I am allowed to publish. The preparation of this paper may thus be the innocent means of bringing to light a sketch, and, it appears, more than one, of the portrait, and, probably, the portrait itself of the great John Hampden.²⁰

A copy of this portrait is presented to us by the kindness of the Rt. Hon. H. Brand, M.P.

National Portrait Gallery.

7th February, 1868.

DEAR SIR,—

The portrait of John Hampden, which you sent for my inspection, has interested me extremely. I believe, from its general appearance, and from the style of execution in Indian-ink upon paper, in a careful and somewhat timid manner, that it is a copy—done either for engraving or for insertion (by way of illustration) into a printed book—from some authentic picture as at that time accepted.

Notwithstanding the assertion of Granger (Vol. III., p. 5) that there does not appear to be any authentic picture of Hampden, any clue to a trustworthy representation of the Patriot would be most valuable for the purposes of our National Portrait Gallery, and some examples, there is reason to hope, may yet be forthcoming.

It cannot, indeed, be alleged that there is any scarcity of pictures to which the name of John Hampden is attached. The following passage in the "Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, Esq.," published in 1780, page 211, tends at all events to show that if any authentic portraits existed in the latter half of the eighteenth century, the owners were by no means willing to make them public property. Mr. Hollis thought it "a considerable benefit to the public to preserve the memory of men who had been benefactors to their country, either by their writings or their public conduct in their respective stations."

It was with this view that he advertised, that whoever was inclined to dispose of original portraits of John Hampden and Harry Neville, might hear of a purchaser at Mr. Shove's, bookbinder, in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, London.

The object of this advertisement seems rather to have been the purchase of a picture for his own collection at the Hyde, than to elicit information as to the positive existence of any trustworthy portrait.

²⁰ Want of space compels us slightly to abridge Mr. Scharf's letter to Mr. Brand.

One representation of John Hampden, the property of the Earl of St. Germans, at Port Eliot, in Cornwall, is entitled to particular consideration. It has, according to tradition, always remained in the keeping of the Eliot family from the time when Richard, the son of John Hampden, presented it to the son of Sir John Eliot, the patriot's most intimate friend. It may be imagined that the remote distance of Port Eliot was the chief cause of the picture being so little known at the commencement of the last century.

It was only on the occasion of the publication of Hampden's life by Lord Nugent in 1832, that the picture was engraved for the first time. The painting represents a young looking man, with smooth, hairless face, wearing a showy white lace neck-tie, and a steel breastplate, over a dark yellow dress; seen, nearly to the waist, within an oval. The figure is turned towards the spectator's right hand, and the background is a very deep brown. The colour of his eyes and hair is an intensely dark rich brown. The picture is of a rich and mellow tone, and painted on canvas. It bears date 1643—the year of his death—and, if really painted at that period, seems to represent a person much younger than 49, which Hampden at that time would have been.

This portrait was exhibited at the 1866 Portrait Exhibition (No. 606 of the catalogue).

The same collection included another Hampden portrait, contributed by Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford (No. 613 of the catalogue), which could hardly be taken for the same person as the one represented in Lord St. German's picture.

The earliest engraved portrait of Hampden is the one executed by Michael Vandergucht for the 1713 edition of Edward Ward's "History of the Grand Rebellion," and inscribed "from a painting in Mr. Bulfinch's hands." The plate was subsequently used for "Clarendon's History of the Rebellion."

The countenance in this engraving differs very considerably from the Port Eliot picture. It is harsher and much older looking, the nose more decidedly aquiline, with a peculiar furrowing between the eyebrows, and a rigidity about the nostrils and corners of the mouth, not at all perceptible in the painting.

It, however, accords remarkably with the terra cotta bust now in the National Portrait Gallery, which has the name of John Hampden incised in the clay on the under side, and the inscription was evidently completed before the clay itself was fired. The direction of the eyes in the bust is different from that of the engraving.

There are, however, certain peculiarities of costume common to both, and not to be seen in other representations of Hampden. The construction of the shoulder plates, and the "gorget," or neck-plate, lying over them, is very remarkable. The neck-cloth, also, is gathered up between the chin and the steel gorget in a somewhat unusual fashion. There is evidently some connection between these two representations.

As regards importance, the next place in the course of an investigation of the various portraits of John Hampden must be ceded to Houbraken's beautiful engraving, executed in Amsterdam in 1740, for Dr. Birch's

"Heads." It is inscribed "In the possession of Sir Richard Ellys, Bart." Here, again, the portrait differs from all the preceding ones—the main and most striking point being that he wears a moustache, and a small plain falling-band or collar, instead of the elaborately folded neck-cloth or white lace tie, as before described.

Of this portrait, Granger says, in a foot-note (Vol. III., p. 5), "Sir Richard Ellys is said to have bought an old painting at a stall, and called it by his name."

There is, moreover, an engraving, by Audran, from a different picture, belonging also to Sir Richard Ellys, which was published in Peck's "Life of Milton," at London in 1740.

Another and a very distinct portrait of John Hampden, "from a picture belonging to Charles Kemys Tynte, Esq.," was engraved in mezzotint, by Charles Turner, and published in Woodburn's portraits. There seems, however, very little probability of the portrait ever having been intended for this illustrious character.

I now revert to your own particular property—the Indian-ink drawing upon ordinary paper.

By a remarkable coincidence I had, only a very few days before seeing your drawing, discovered in the Sunderland Library at Blenheim a magnificent copy of the 1707 edition of Lord Clarendon's History, illustrated with between 300 and 400 original drawings (having all the appearance of engravings) taken from authentic pictures at that time known to exist. In that volume I met with, and made a careful note of, the portrait of John Hampden. The face was turned towards the left, the hair was light and flowing; he wore a moustache, and his neck-cloth was gathered up in a peculiar manner under his chin at the top of his breast-plate. The rest of his armour was concealed by the broad folds of a thick military cloak. The light was admitted on the countenance from the right hand side.

This drawing accords with Audran's engraving, and both seem to have been copied from the same picture, the original having passed, in the interim, from one owner to the other.

Beneath the drawing was the following inscription:—"John Hampden, Esquire. From the painting in the hands of Mr. Bulfinch, bookseller, at St. James, near y^e Palace."

This John Bulfinch was a printseller in the latter end of the reign of Charles II., and a great lover and collector of pictures. He made copies from various portraits, and employed assistants—Bundock among them—to make repetitions in India-ink, for the purpose of illustrating books, whensoever engravings were not to be found. His Indian-ink copies are well known; several examples of them may be seen in the illustrated volumes in the library at Windsor Castle. Your own drawing is evidently one of this class, and copied from some genuine picture. The face corresponds to a remarkable degree with the Bulfinch drawing in the Clarendon, at Blenheim. Yours exhibits an incipient moustache; the neck-cloth is gathered up in the same peculiar manner under the chin, and the hair is long, light, and flowing. Here, also, the face is turned towards the left, and the light is admitted from the right. In both the eyes are fixed upon the spectator. There is no appearance of a cloak in your drawing; the well-polished steel armour is seen complete, and well-finished in every respect. The size and style of these two drawings are so

very similar, that I cannot avoid considering yours also as one of Bulfinch's emanations. It has no signature, mark, or inscription upon it.

Of the two, I would decidedly give the preference to your drawing, as it shows the spirit and taste of the seventeenth century more thoroughly. It is, however, hard to reconcile the two copies—namely, Vandergucht's engraving and the Bulfinch drawing in the Clarendon, at Blenheim, both claiming, according to the inscriptions upon them, to have been copied from a picture in Mr. Bulfinch's own hands. Vandergucht's engraving and the Indian-ink drawing differ widely, and the only way of solving the difficulty is by supposing that Bulfinch at one time had two separate paintings, and each of them professing to represent John Hampden. The prototype of Vandergucht's engraving, like the terra cotta bust in the National Portrait Gallery, seems to rest equally with Mr. Bulfinch. I have not yet seen the Rysbrack bust of Hampden, which was placed among the British Worthies in the Elysian Fields, at Stowe, but I should not be surprised to find that our terra-cotta model was only a preparatory study for it. Granger also mentions (in a note, p. 5, before cited), that there is a small ivory bust of "Hampden, with whiskers, and a long visaged man," at Hampden House, in Buckinghamshire. This, also, I should be extremely glad to find some opportunity of inspecting.

I remain, &c.,

GEORGE SCHARF.

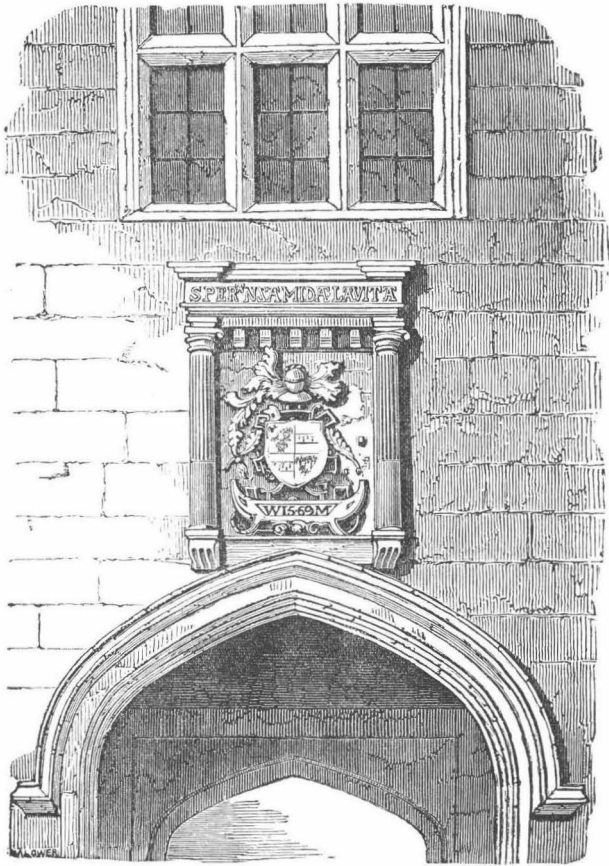
To the Right Hon. H. Brand, M.P.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have had the privilege of visiting Hampden House and seeing the Hampden memorials which it contains. There is in the drawing-room a very fine half length picture of a man in armour, holding a truncheon in his right hand, but not at all English in character, and certainly the work of a foreign painter. The very long flowing hair and gilded bands across the steel plates of his well polished armour are not at all English. The colour of the hair and eyes accords with the portrait belonging to Lord St. Germans.

The small ivory bust, which measures exactly seven inches in height, is assuredly not John Hampden. It is apparently French, both in subject and execution. The cheeks are smooth and the moustaches (called by Granger "whiskers") are hard and artificially curled up. The mouth is open and remarkably foolish; the hair long and flowing, in the style of the beginning of the reign of Louis XIV. Viewed from behind it presents the appearance of a broad, flat mass. The neck-tie is arranged in a large bow with a deep fringe at both ends. The hair is parted in the middle over the forehead, and hangs down on each side. The nose is sharp and decidedly aquiline. In the dining-room is a fine picture, also in armour, turned to the right, holding a short gun in his right hand, and with the left pointing downwards with the first and second fingers extended side by side.

It is clearly English, perhaps by Walker, and more closely according with the Port Eliot portrait than any others which I have seen. I was not able upon the spot to obtain any information as to the history or nomenclature of this picture. The collar or band is plain white, as in Houbraken's engraving.

G. S.



GATEWAY IN THE QUADRANGLE AT GLYNDE PLACE.
(From a Drawing by M. A. Lower, F.S.A. 1852.)

There is no record, as far as I am aware, of the house at Glynde prior to 1569, the date which appears on the arms in the inner quadrangle, when it is to be supposed William Morley restored or added to the mansion, which then had but three sides. To these a fourth (the eastern) was added by the Bishop of Durham in the middle of the last century. The Bishop also changed the front and entrance of the house from west to east. Mr. Brand kindly presents us with the view of Glynde Place. There is an old map, drawn in 1717, which shows a very different arrangement of house and premises to that now existing. In fact, it is not by any means easy for one knowing the locality in the present time to realize it as it was in 1717. The entrance would seem to have been on the west side, by the fine old archway, through which admission is now gained from the garden on the west to the central quadrangle. On the inner side of the archway appear the arms and date of which I have spoken. The style of the building is that which is generally called "Tudor," and the improvements recently carried out by the present owner are in harmony with the original style. The pleasure-ground and flower garden were, at the date of the map, near the house, to the north, as now; but there was also then a large kitchen-garden lying outside the pleasure-ground to the north, and stretching out also to the east, at what was then the back of the house, where there was also a large courtyard. The Bishop removed these kitchen-gardens to a position below the present road, to the west.

There are also shown in this map several buildings attached to and belonging to the mansion, the precise position of which it would now be difficult to determine. Stables and barns have disappeared; small plots of ground, of which there appear to have been many, are now embraced within the larger enclosures which modern improvements have formed. The Bishop of Durham had manifestly a keen eye for improvement, and would seem to have been no niggard in his outlay. In his day there were many small holdings in the parish, most of which the Bishop seems to have purchased in the course of his improvements. Wisdom, in his MS., speaks of the Bishop and his establishment, which, "when at Glynde was nearly as follows:—Mr. Hodson, steward; Mr. Brooks,

assistant steward and train bearer; Mr. Compton, butler; Mr. Commere (a Frenchman), cook; Mrs. Strickland, house-keeper; one under butler, two footmen, a jolly old coachman, one helper, one postilion, one groom, one helper, seven black, short-tailed coach horses, of the cart kind, three or four riding horses, one pony to draw water, three or four gardeners, the lawn, two fields below, and brook in hand." He seems also to have been feelingly impressed with the Bishop's liberality, for he records that "the carters of the tenants when passing with their teams, could get their gallⁿ bottle filled with strong beer at any time; but, after all, people said the Bishop was good for nothing!" His own opinion was of an opposite tendency, for he writes with an evident grateful recollection of the visits he was wont to make to the house for the "copper of strong beer."

Many of the houses formerly attached to the small holdings now exist, though they are occupied as labourers' dwellings. The eye of the archæologist can mark several buildings here and there throughout the parish, whose characteristics are those of a bygone day. There are some picturesque houses, the property of W. Harvey, Esq., F.S.A., an active member of our Committee, on the west of the road as we ascend the hill. Of these Mr. Harvey has kindly given us an illustration, from a photograph by Mr. Harrington, of Brighton.

The rectory or vicarage house of a parish is, as a general rule, in close proximity to the church. An exception to this rule is found at Glynde. The present abode of the vicar appears to have been erected about the year 1730, on the site of a building which seems to have been the residence of some small freeholder, whose property was purchased by the Bishop of Durham, and conveyed to the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty, in trust for the benefice. The original vicarage house was situated lower down the village, towards the river, and is now transformed into three tenements and a shop.

There was also, as is stated by Wisdom in his MS., and as is discernible in the map (1717), a house below the present vicarage, in the open space where the three roads meet, which was removed by the Bishop in the course of his improvement of the road through the village. Opposite to this house, at the turn of the road to Lewes, there appears to have been a



M & N Hanhart. lith.

ANCIENT HOUSES AT GLYNDE.
BELONGING TO W. HARVEY, ESC. F. S. A. BY WHOM THIS PLATE IS PRESENTED.
From a Photograph by M^r Harrington, Brighton.

blacksmith's shop, a necessary house of call, probably, in earlier days, when roads were bad, and vehicles somewhat heavy, and when the turnpike road leading thence to Lewes would be likely to try the strongest tackle. In making a drain here some years ago, we discovered that the road had been raised several feet, and among the materials by which the level had been raised, a considerable proportion appeared to be that which one might expect to find in the vicinity of a blacksmith's shop. The present smithy on the opposite side of the road is a modern erection, and is attached to a house lying among some old elm trees, which was, in all probability, the residence of some small farmer or tradesman, most probably a wheelwright.²¹

Of the CHURCH of Glynde, *i.e.*, the old Church, I am unable to find any record. W. Durrant Cooper, Esq., F.S.A., has kindly furnished me with such information as he can obtain from the "Patent Rolls" of the earlier incumbents. "2 Rich^d. II. (1378-9), John de Sprotley is presented to the Vicarage of the Church of Glynde. 7 Rich^d. II. (1383-4), John de Assheme (presented), resigned; and 9 Rich^d. II. (1385-6), Adam Doletti presented. 14 Rich^d. II. (1390-1), Nicholas Grene, on resignation of W^m. Algod, exchanged, 19 Rich^d. II., with W^m. Crosby, vicar of Alciston." In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII., "John Dale" appears as vicar.

The following list of Incumbents I compile from various sources. Mr. Cope, chapter-clerk of Windsor, has helped me much:—

Henry Baker	-		John Swaffield	-	1680
William Pett	-	1569	Alan Carr	-	1686
John Bohune	-	1598	James Barker, A.B.	-	1720
Thomas Smith, A.M.	1613		John Hawes, A.M.	-	1725
Antony Hogget, A.M.			Thomas Davies, A.B.	1750	
Edward Payn, A.M.	1623		Geo. Bass Oliver	-	1789
Gualter Pott	-	1632	William Rose	-	1824
Zachary Smith, eject:	1662		William de St. Croix,		
— Brigs	-	1672	M.A.	-	1844

²¹ The inhabitant of this house bears the name of "Taylor," a name which appears in the Subsidy Roll of 1296.

For the name of "Henry Baker," I have only Horsfield's authority. "Gualter Pott" appears 1632 in the Register Book, as "curate." "Mr. Briggs" I enter, because in an old account book, before mentioned, I find that he was in the receipt of tithes, and as there is an entry in the same book of a payment to the same Mr. Briggs thus, "given him for officiating in my house 005 ,, 00 ,, 00," I infer that he was an incumbent. There is an entry also in the same year, "1672, No. 18th, given Mr. Newton for preaching 02 ,, 00 ,, 00," but there is no evidence that this "preacher" received tithes. Anthony Hugget was also rector of the Cliffe, Lewes. See a memoir of him in Lower's "Worthies."

Glynde was a "peculiar" of Canterbury, and continued so to be up to a very recent date. It is still, however, "peculiar" in one sense, inasmuch as I have, of late years, received marriage licences under the seal both of the Archbishop of Canterbury and of the Bishop of Chichester. But the Visitations of the Archbishop's court are abolished, and the Vicar and Churchwardens are cited to the Visitations of the Diocese of Chichester. Under the Tithe Commutation Act the vicarial rent-charge is awarded as £122, with £1 4s. modus upon 170 acres of Glyndebourne Farm. £140 per annum rent-charge in lieu of great tithes are awarded to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, the patrons of the benefice. A small sum also is payable to the vicar from lands in Beddingham.

A Chantry was founded here by Robert Morley, Esquire, who succeeded to Glynde on the death of his mother, who was a Walleys, about the year 1498 (13th Hen. VII.). The return of the same made 1547 is thus:—

"Augmentation offices. Colleges and Chantries, No. 50—24.			
Glyne.	The Chantrey of Glyne.	BRYAN NEWTON, of the age of xl years.	vij ¹

M^d That one ROBERT MORLEY, Esquier, doth charge the said Chantrey as parcell of his oune inheritance, and the rents answered for the somme is iij houses in London, being in Gratiouſ (Gracechurch) Street, and infeoffed to the company of grocers in London."

This necessarily disappeared in the 1st of Edward VI., 1547, when all such foundations were suppressed. In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII. Glynde appears as a pecu-

liar of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in the Deanery of Southmalling, to the Dean of which two shillings were paid for procurations, and twelvecence to the church for one pound of wax. The Vicarage is estimated at one hundred shillings and thirteen pence, the tenth thereof being set down as ten shillings and threehalfpence. The Priory of Shulbred, near Midhurst, received a fee of 6s. 8d. from some lands and tenements in Glynde. Why, I know not; neither is it possible for me to point out the lands and tenements subject to the fine. Another payment recorded in the Valor Ecclesiasticus, is a pension of three shillings from the Vicarage of Glynde to the College of Southmalling, of which John Piers was master.

Glynde anciently belonged to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, and after the dissolution of the alien priories, in the 9th year of King Henry V., was conveyed to the church of Windsor. Mr. Cope, chapte-rclerk to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, kindly furnished me with this information, which harmonizes with the record of Royal presentations with which Mr. Durrant Cooper kindly supplied me, as they were presentations during the period in which the possessions of the Abbey of Bec were in the hands of the Crown.

In the "Topographical Miscellanies" (1792) mention is made of Glynde Church, and of the inscriptions preserved out of the old church; but the collection of inscriptions there given is neither complete nor strictly accurate. I propose to correct and complete the collection up to the present date, and to prefix such particulars relating to the church as I am enabled to gather from various sources.

In 1763 the old church was pulled down, and I am permitted by the Rt. Hon. H. Brand, M.P., to refer to some old papers and accounts connected with the work. At that time the inscribed stones were removed and preserved for deposit in the new church, which was erected at the sole cost and charge of the then proprietor of Glynde Place, Dr. Trevor, Lord Bishop of Durham.

An old paper is preserved showing the sites of the stones, &c., bearing inscriptions, as they were in the old church. There is also an entry in the account book of a charge for "cutting the inscriptions afresh upon the tombstones, and setting them to rights." They were relaid in the new church,

as also specified in the same book thus: "Paving the porch, aisle, and before the altar with tombstones." One of the inscriptions, to be hereinafter alluded to, was then abbreviated, the abbreviated inscription being placed in the new church, that at full length being preserved among the other papers connected with the church.

The old church appears to have been similar to many churches in the district, having nave, north aisle, and chancel, with south porch. The intention of the Bishop is marked in a letter addressed by his agent to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, Patrons and Impropriators of the Benefice.

"My Lord of Durham proposes pulling down the parish church of Glynde, which is in very bad condition, and to re build it in a different form, according to the inclosed dotted ground plan thereof, without any formal chancel to it, and has made some preparations accordingly, but before his Lordship proceeds farther he begs the favour of the Dean and Canons of Windsor to suffer him to pull down the old chancel, and to dispense with the new church's being built according to the dotted ground-plan inclosed." Date, 12th July, 1763.

The Impropriators signified their acquiescence with this desire with remarkable promptness, date July 15, 1763,

"The Dean and Canons of Windsor readily concur in his Lordship's desire for the taking down the old church, and for rebuilding the new one."

Having obtained this permission the Bishop went to work in earnest. The entry in the account-book is headed, "1763. Church. Digging a temporary vault and moving the remains of the Place families to and from it. Pulling down the old church, and laying in some materials for the new one." Sand was dug at the Broyle; Westmoreland slate was shipped to Newhaven, and barged thence to Southeram corner, and thence carted to Glynde; lime was burned, of course, at Glynde; timber felled on the estates at Glynde and Mayfield; while bricks, flints, and stone arrived continuously by the various modes of locomotion.

Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart., was "the designer of the plan" for the new church; the bricklayers' and masons' work was executed by Mr. John Morris, of Lewes; Mr. Langridge

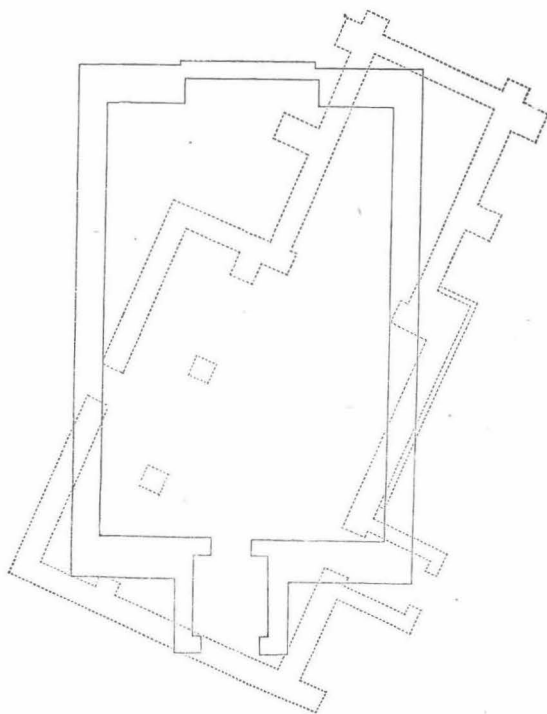
of the same town having charge of the carpenters' and joiners' operations.

All the details are recorded with minute and painful particularity. The tons and loads of sand, lime, chalk, stone, &c.; the thousands of bricks (74,000) are enumerated with a minuteness which specifies even the portorage of a parcel through London, and a shilling's worth of labour in digging chalk.

Among the special entries for ornamentation and church fittings I find, "the coat of arms of your lordship, carved in three large Portland stones, for the western pediment, £26." "A marble font, £20 4s." The filling in also of the east window with stained glass is noted in the entry: "6 pieces of history stained on glass £3 6s." "Staining on glass the arms of the Morley, Pelham, and Hay families, £3 3s." "Dr. Mills, Dean of Exeter," gave "an arms of the Trevors, stained on glass;" and another was "met with by chance at Mile-end, which cost 10s. 6d." "Three pieces more of Thos. Palmer, £4 4s.;" "16 pieces of do. of Mr. White, £16 13s. 6d.;" "a flower-pot stained on glass, given to Mr. White for his trouble in procuring the above pieces, 19s. 6d.;" "setting the above pieces in a Mosaick ground, along with several other pieces furnished by L^d Trevor, £56 13s. 9d." The glass of this east window, with the exception of the setting or "Mosaick," is pronounced by judges to be good of its kind, and is mostly, I believe, Belgian, 1553. Another entry occurs of "communion plate of Thos. Gilpin, viz., a chased cup, a flaggon, 2 basons of silver double gilded, engraving and case, £57 16s" The total expenditure on the work seems to have been about £2,300.

The following record appears in the parish register book:—

THE GROUND PLANS of the old and new churches at Glynde. The dotted lines show the foundation of the old, and the full black lines that of the present church.



GROUND PLANS.

On Monday, the first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, the workmen began to pull down the old church, which was in a ruinous condition. The foundation of the new church to the ground line and the vault were built that year. The superstructure was raised the year following. And in one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five the ceiling and east window were ornamented, the walls neatly floated, the monumental stones and pavement laid, and the marble font, the communion, pulpit, desk, and pews were fixed. In the same year the churchyard was smoothed, planted with evergreens in a border, and fenced; and everything being finished, it was first opened for Divine service on Sunday, the thirtieth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five. On the following day, the parishioners being duly sensible of their great obligations to the Right Reverend and Honourable Doctor Richard Trevor, Lord Bishop of Durham, at whose sole expence the work was done, de-

sired the Vicar and Churchwardens to express their hearty thanks to his Lordship for the same. And in order to perpetuate their gratitude, also desired this entry to be made in the Parish-Register under our hands, which we do accordingly this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five.

THOMAS DAVIES, Vicar.
 JOHN WILLARD,
 STEPHEN BALCOMB, } Churchwardens.

Whatever may be the opinion of archæologists upon the structure called Glynde Church, it was unquestionably in the day of its erection an object of considerable admiration.²² In the newspaper report of the opening of the church it is described as "a neat and elegant building, and is very decently ornamented; the communion window, which has a fine effect, is of painted glass, being a collection of mixed subjects of Scripture History, chiefly of the rare old stain agreeably displayed in a Mosaic ground." It acted also as a stimulant upon the poetic fancy, for I find these lines:

"Thou Great and Good who rears't this beauteous fane,
 The praise confer'd shalt o'er thyself regain;
 Tho' rolling years erase each mouldering stone,
 Thy worth shall be beyond that period known.
 Few have with thy superior fate been born,
 To honour God and human kind adorn."



The passage in Horsfield referring to this church is worthy of reproduction:—

²² W. E. Baxter, Esq. kindly supplied me with a woodcut of the church.

Every part of the interior corresponds in simple elegance with the outward appearance of this edifice. An air of neatness pervades the whole, and where ornament is used, it is under the direction of the chastest judgment. The greatest contrast prevails between this elegant structure and most of the Sussex Churches, not only in its external appearance, but also in its internal accommodation. Generally speaking, the churches are a disgrace to the county. They are mean in appearance, whilst the interior too often presents an aspect of the most chilling neglect. In many instances neatness seems to be purposely banished from them, as if it were necessary to lacerate the feelings, in order to excite the spirit of devotion. At Glynde, however, elegance and comfort are happily combined. The feelings of the worshipper may borrow their tone from the cheerfulness of the temple, and the sacrifice of the heart may be that of gratitude and love, and not of fear and trembling! (Vol. II., p. 125.)

“*Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.*”

The “mixed subjects of scripture history” which are set forth in the east window of the church, are in general very good. There are some, however, which I am not able to explain. The north compartment exhibits several subjects to which I cannot attach any meaning. There are others which are plain enough. We have the “temptation of Jesus,” “John Baptist preaching,” an allegorical picture with scrolls bearing the names of “David,” and “Solomon,” and “Justitia.” The parable of the “Prodigal Son” is represented in four places, once in the north compartment, once in the centre, and twice in the south. The “Marriage Feast at Cana” is twice shown. In the centre we have the four Evangelists, with the symbolical figures, surrounding a representation of Jesus with Mary in the garden. “Lot and the Angels,” “Lot and his daughters,” “Our Lord at the Well of Samaria,” “Paul carried to the Castle,” “Jesus recognised in the breaking of bread,” “The Virgin,” “Simon with the sword,” and also several portions of the history of “Tobit.” In the south compartment there appears a portion of the history of “John Baptist,” the appearance of the Angel, and the naming of John, with other smaller figures.

The Register Book of the Parish opens at the year 1558, and has this heading:—

“The Register Booke of all such Weddings, Christenings, and Buryalls as have byn recorded and registered in the Parish of

Glynde in the countie of Sussex as they have byn collected and gathered out of the old bookes and papers, and faithfullie transcribed accordinglie by me, John Bohune, Vicar of Glynde."

On the first page of the book preceding the above there appears this entry:

"March the 6th. A license granted to M^{tris}. Francis Hey, the wife of Herbert Hey, Esq., for the libertie of eating flesh this Lent, and after Lent during the time of her sicknesse.

"Anno, 1632.

"GUALTER POTT, Curate,
"JOHN LOVETT, Churchwarden."

On page 25 appears this:

"John Hibbs, of Glinde, elected Register for the said Parish by the inhabitants of Glinde at the Church, the 22nd of September, 1653, and approved and sworne by me, Harbert Morley, the 26 of September, 1653.

"JAMES ROWE.

H. MORLEY."

On the following page I find entries of the baptism of children "born in Beddingham," the cause of which is given thus: "because there was no register nor minister then at Beddingham." There is great lack of regularity in the entries at this period (1656). Some are made twice, and various dates appear on the same page. On p. 56 (1655), there appear the "lay marriages," by Harbert Morley, Esq. The parties came from the parishes of Chalvington, Southover, Brighthelmston, Lewes, Ringmore, Clyffe, Berewyke, Alciston, Bedingham, Falmer, West Furle, Tarring Neville, Seaford, St. Clement's in Hastings, Alfriston, Chittingly, Kingston Bowsey, Hangleton, Laughton, Framfeld, Mayfeild, Hayton, Rype, alias Ackington, Burwash, Waldron, and Barcomb.

There is an entry in 1659: "October 4, were married Richard Swane and Dorothy Wolfe, of Glynde, their bannes of matrimony having been thrice published in Lewis market, by Richard Savage, register there." The subsequent entries make mention of the publication of banns, though not in Lewes market, "thrice askt in this parish," being the form

adopted. No signature is appended to the entries, until 1725, when "J. Hawes, vicar," attest the same.

In writing of the parish of Glynde, it would be ungracious to omit mention of the most excellent charity founded here by Miss Henrietta Hay, of Glyndebourne. By her will, bearing date 1787, she

"Gave the sum of £2,000 to be vested in the Public Funds, and the interest to be regularly applied to the more comfortable maintenance of industrious poor men or women of the parishes of Ringmer or Glynde who were past their labour, or not able to work as formerly, and directed that the above bounty should only be paid on condition that their parish made the usual allowance which in such cases would be reasonable without regard to the said bequest, as the same was not given to save the parish Poor Tax, but for the more comfortable provision for some labouring poor in their old age."

The disposal of the £2,000 was left to the discretion of the sister of the testatrix, Frances Hay, who, in lieu of investing the same, transferred £2,000 bank stock, being of much greater value, into the names of trustees, for the purposes expressed in the will of her sister, subject to certain provisions and regulations having effect in the year 1797. There were to be thirteen pensioners on this bounty, being poor resident parishioners of Glynde or Ringmer, men or women, or both, of reputed good character for honesty, industry, and sobriety, to be divided into three classes. These persons were to be elected as pensioners on the bounty at specified ages, or if disabled from working by blindness, loss of limbs, or ill health, under the specified ages to the separate classes named. First class—Three to receive £20 per annum, each being of the age of seventy years or upwards. Second class—Five to receive £10 per annum each, being of the age of sixty years or upwards. Third class—Five to receive £5 each per annum, being of the age of sixty years, or upwards. The surplus was to be invested, in order to increase the number of pensioners.²³

In the regulations for the election of pensioners it is speci-

²³ For the purposes of this charity, Glynde and Ringmer are included in one area, but the trustees, for convenience

sake, have generally made an allotment of pensions in accordance with the population of the parishes.

fied that regard should be had to the "character, and not the particular poverty of the persons." There is also a proviso,

"In case the said parishes, or either of them, shall, upon the election of any such poor labourer as aforesaid, or afterwards, withdraw, or lessen, or shall refuse to give or allow to such poor labourer, or labourers, the accustomed allowance, or such an allowance as in similar cases would be reasonable, without regard to this charity, and as if this charity had not been given, then the annual payment directed to be made as aforesaid shall be discontinued to such labourer or labourers to be elected as aforesaid, and so from time to time as it shall so happen; the intention of the said Frances Hay and of this Deed Poll not being that the said charity should in any degree decrease the poor-rate of either of the said parishes, but should be an encouragement to honesty, industry, and sobriety, and for the more comfortable provision of such poor labourers as shall be elected as aforesaid."

In cases of vacancy, the Pensioners were to succeed from the lower to the higher classes "according to seniority of age." The trustees also were invested with power "in case of notorious or flagrant ill conduct, either to reduce the pensioner from the higher to the lower class, or totally to withdraw the payment at discretion." It is provided also that—

"In no case shall distinct annuities be paid or payable to husband and wife, and if two annuitants should marry, the less annuity shall, during the coverture, be suspended, and disposed of, as if the annuitant were dead."

The pensioners on this charity are now, two at £20 per annum, thirteen at £10 per annum, and twenty-two at £5: total £280, paid annually in pensions. The sum invested in the name of the trustees of the Hay Charity is now £4,700, being bank stock £2,500, and new 3 per cents. £2,200.

There was also another charity, for educational purposes, belonging to the parish, entitled the "Trevor Charity." The £100, the original amount, were unfortunately invested in the Glynde Bridge Turnpike Trust, which became insolvent about 1817, when the debt was vested in the late Davies Gilbert, Esq., no recital being made in the deed of the debt due to the parish of Glynde, on behalf of the "Trevor Charity," which was therefore lost to the parish.

This paper has grown to an unexpected and unpremeditated length. My original intention was to record the monumental

inscriptions in the church and church-yard, with such notice of the church as I might be able to give. Yielding to the solicitations of our Editor, Mr. Lower, I have been tempted to "beat" a more "ample field," and I feel that I must apologise to our readers for the somewhat devious course into which I have been seduced. A mere "tyro" in archaeological pursuits, I have often been under the necessity of seeking counsel, which has been most kindly and readily given. I have specially to thank Mr. W. Durrant Cooper and Mr. Lower for information upon many points which were beyond my ken. I have also met with ready co-operation by Mr. Brand, Mr. Colgate, Mr. Newington, and Mr. Evershed, to whom I have never appealed in vain for any assistance which I required. With such kind and ready aid, my enquiries have been a pleasure to me, and I have thus learned how pleasurable may be the pursuits of an archæologist—a title to which I have no claim; wherefore I cry to my readers, one and all, "*favete linguis.*"

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

PORCH.

Here lieth the body of Abraham Cooper, buried March 25, 1657, aged 74 years, who appointed this Epitaph upon himself:—

Christ's death my life.
My death to life is portal;
So by two deaths
I have one life immortal.

Here lieth the body of Henry Johnson, who departed this life the 25th day of March, 1716 aged 65 years.

AISLE.

Here rest, in humble hope of a blessed resurrection, the mortal remains of William Rose, for twenty years Vicar of this parish, born, Dec. 2nd, 1765; died, June 3rd, 1844; and of Susannah Wade Rose, his wife, born August 16th, 1762; died, April 21st, 1839.

"Enter not," &c.

On the same stone:—

Mercy + Jesu.

Here also rest, in joyful hope, the dear remains of Josephine Frances Louisa Mair, who fell asleep (in Christ) at Brighton, on the 17th of September, in the year of our Lord 1848, aged only thirteen years and nine months.

"So he giveth his beloved sleep."

Here also rests in hope, Anna Cuyler Rose, the Pious Widow of the Rev. Hugh James Rose. She was born, June VI., A. D. 1795, and departed on Good Friday, 1855.

Here lieth the body of Cicley, the daughter of Sr John Rouphe, of Boughton under the Blean, in Kent, Knt., and wife of John Hay, of Glynd, Esq., who died the 30th day of October, 1663.

Here Lieth the Body of that Pious and Virtuous Gent., Mrs. Elizabeth Hay, Second wife of John Hay, of Glynd, Esq., and Eldest daughter of Richard Burdet, of Southover, Gent. She had Five Sons, John, Harbert, Henry, William, And Willm. Henry, and the First William departed this Life Before Her, being Twins She deceased the 19 of January, Anno Dom., 1671.

Here Lieth Frances Culpeper, the wife of Harbert Hay, Esq., who died June the 16th, 1643.

Here lieth the body of Harbert Hay, of Glynd-bourne, Esq., who departed this life the 3rd of February, Anno Dom., 1652, Aged 61 Yrs.

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Susanna Morley, wife of Robert Morley, of Gilnde, Esq., and daughter and sole Heire of Thomas Hodgson, of Poun-slew, Gent., who departed this life ye 19th of April, 1667, in the 72 year of her age.

Here lieth the body of Colonel Harbert Morley, eldest sonn of Robert Morley, late of Gilnde,

Esq., deceased, who departed this life ye 29th day of September, 1667, in the 52nd yeare of his age.

Here lieth the body of William Morley, of Glynd, Esq., deceased ye 20th day of May, 1679.

.Etatis suæ, 25.

Also of Mrs. Frances Morley, daughter of Robt. Morley, Esq., 1712.

Here lieth the body of John Trevor, of Glynde, Esq., Deceased the 30th of September, 1686, ætatis suæ, 34.

Here lies interred ye body of John, the son of John Morley Trevor, Esq., who departed this life the XXIV day of May, M DCC VI, and of his age two yeares and three months.

Likewise, under this stone, lyes Burved Thomas, 2nd son of the above said Morley Trevor, Esq., Deceased the 16th day of December, 1707, In the 3d month of his age. Also of Elizabeth, daughter of John Morley Trevor, Esq., and Lucy his wife, who died 7th March, 1722, aged 19 yeares.

H.I. Elisabetha, Johannis Trevor Arm: Filia, & Davidis Polhill, Otfordiae Conjux. Ob. 4to Kal. Junii.

.Etat: 25°.

Anno

Dom: 1708.

(This is abbreviated from the original inscription in the old church, which I give as I find it in an old paper relating to the inscription.)

Hic inhumatur Elisabetha, Johannis Trevor Armigeri Filia natu major, et Davidis Polhill Otfordiae in agro Cantiano Conjux casta, Illiusq: delicia et decus: Pudore, Formâ, Ingenioq: conspicua, sed Pietate et Charitate clarior. His Virtutibus ornata, Multis bonis febilis occidit, Marito febilior, Qui nunquam tam chari capitis erit immemor. Obiit, anno ætatis suæ 25°, 4to Kalendis Junii, 1708.

Brass.

Richard Trevor, Bishop of Durham, Fourth son of Thomas Ld. Trevor, Born, Sept. 30, 1707; died, June 9th, 1771.*

Here lieth interred the body of John Morley Trevor, Esq., who departed this life April ye 7th, 1719, aged 37 yeares.

Also the body of Lucy, his wife, daughter of Edward Montague, of Horton, in Northamptonshire, Esq., who died 12th July, 1720, aged 42 yeares.

Brass.

Betty Trevor, wife of the Honble. John Trevor, Esq., of this place, Eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Frankland, of Thirkleby, in the County of York, Bart. Ob., 28 December, 1742, ætat 25.

Brass.

The Honble. John Trevor, of Glynd, in the County of Sussex, Esq. Died the 9th of Sept., 1743, in the 27th year of his age.

Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Spence, daughter of John Spence, of Malling, Esq., and Ann his wife, sister of John Trevor, of Glynd, Esq., who departed this life Octo. 15th, 1764, aged 70 yeares.

* In the "Topographical Miscellanies," mention is made of an inscription in memory of the Bp. of Durham on a "silver plate." There were, I believe, several silver plates, but they were stolen about thirty-five yeares ago.

Brass.

Sacred to the ever dear and honoured memory of Catherine, Viscountess Hampden, whose remains are deposited in the Vault below. She was the only child of General David Græme, of Braco, in Scotland. She died on the 24th of May, 1804, in the 54th year of her age.

Brass.

Sacred to the memory of Jane Maria, Viscountess Hampden, second wife of Thomas Trevor Hampden, and daughter of George Brown, Esq., of Ellistoun, whose remains are deposited in the vault below. She died the 27th day of June, 1833, in the 60th year of her age.

Brass.

The Right Honourable Thomas Trevor Hampden, Viscount Hampden, Baron Trevor, of Bromham, and Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order. Died 20th August, 1824, aged 78 yeares.

Brass.

The Right Honourable John Trevor Hampden, Viscount Hampden, and Baron Trevor, of Bromham, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Died 9th September, 1824, aged 76 yeares.

Brass.

Sacred to the memory of the Right Honourable Harriet, Viscountess Hampden, widow of the Right Honourable John, Viscount Hampden, and daughter of the Revd. D. Burton, Canon of Christchurch, Oxford. She died on the 26th day of June, 1829.

Brass.

Sacred to the memory of Pyne, wife of Lt. Gen^{ral} Honble. H. O. Trevor, of Glynde, and sister of William, 4th Baron Brandon, whose remains are deposited in the vault below. She died on the 11th day of January, 1844, aged 67 yeares.

Brass.

Sacred to the Memory of Henry Trevor, twenty-first Baron Dacre, General in the Army, Colonel of the 81st Regt. Born, 27th July, 1777. Died, 2nd June, 1853.

Brass.

Sacred to the memory of Victoria, wife of Henry R. Brand, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. Henry Brand, of Glynde, M.P., and daughter of S. Van De Weyer, Belgian Minister to the Court of England. Married, January 21, 1863. Died, July 20th, 1865, aged 23 yeares.

CHURCHYARD.

WEST END.

Here lieth Honest Matt (Simonds), the gardener. 1710.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Saunders, Who departed this life September 8th, 1865, aged 78 yeares.

"Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Matt. xi. 28.

NORTH SIDE.

Sacred to the memory of RICHARD, the beloved son of John and Fanny Harris, who died Febyr.

20th, 1859, aged 5 years. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; Blessed be the name of the Lord.

Also of Fanny, their daughter, who died Janry. 13th, 1862, aged 10 years

In memory of William Cornwell, Gardener and faithful servant to the Right Revd. Richard Trevor, Bishop of Durham, who died 21st February, 1772, aged 52 years. Also of Martha, his widow, deservedly respected, who died 9th February, 1830, aged 95 years.

Here lieth the remains of Hannah Cornwell. Her Person, Temper, and understanding were uncommonly good, and she was faithful and diligent in the discharge of those Duties of which her youth and humble station in this life rendered her capable. She died of a lingering Illness, August 10th, 1778, in the 21st year of her age.

In memory of Thomas Howell, who died Jan. 12th, 1765, aged 31 years.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Hannah, second daughter of Stephen and Mary Petteit Lusted, who departed this life, October 10th, 1865, in the 17th year of her age.

My everlasting hope relies,
On Christ's atoning sacrifice;
Thro' him my peace is made in Heaven,
My guilt removed, my sins forgiven.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Maria, eldest daughter of Stephen and Mary Petteit Lusted, who died June 10th, 1858, in the 12th year of her age. Also of Catherine Sarah, their third daughter, who died October 20th, 1858, in the 6th year of her age.

Weep not, dear friends, for us at all,
For we must go when God doth call.
Our Saviour early bids us Home,
Prepare, dear Friends, and after come.

In memory of Lucy, daughter of John and Elizh. Tugwell, who died March 26th, 1763, aged 1 year and 11 days.

Dear parents, weep for me no more, I am not lost but gone before.

Sacred to the memory of Charles, son of John and Sarah Hilton, of this Parish, who died June 11th, 1858, aged 7 years. Also of Fanny Elizabeth, their daughter, who died July 21st, 1858, aged 4 years.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Sacred to the memory of Alfred, son of John and Sarah Hilton, of this Parish, who died June 30th, 1864, Aged 20 years. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

In memory of John Tugwell, son of John Tugwell and Susannah his wife, who died 30th March, 1783, Aged 45 years and 5 months.

To the memory of Harriet Mary, the beloved wife of William Underwood, who died 10th March, 1851, Aged 41 years. She was; but words are wanted to say, what, a good wife: she was that.*

Here lieth the Body of Samuel Dennett, of ye parish of Lambeth, Gardiner, Who died ye 17th Day of Feb., 1714, Aged 46 years.

* The correct version of this I believe to be—
"She was, but words are wanted to say what. Say what a good wife is; she was all that."

Sacred to the memory of Philley, wife of John Thorpe, who died 10 May, 1844, Aged 68 years.

To the memory of Jemima, Widow of Thomas Avis, who died Novr. 15th, 1828, aged 70 years. Thomas Avis, who died March 11th, 1828, Aged 76 years.

Lord wilt thou not reward us again?—Psalm—

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Tugwell, wife of Mr. John Tugwell, who died 11th day of December, 1824, Aged 93 years. Mr. John Tugwell, late of this parish, who died 7th day of May, 1809, Aged 78 years.

Life is a shadow. It soon passeth
Away, and we are gone.
Reader, prepare to meet thy God.

Also of Elizabeth Tugwell, daughter of the above John and Elizabeth, who died 5th of May, 1842, aged 89 years.

EAST END.

Sacred to the memory of Henry Mockett Weller, aged 51 years, for many years butcher in this Parish; of Mary his wife, daughter of the late Stephen and Maria Lusted, aged 48 years; and of Elizabeth Ellis Bincham, aged 35 years. Who met their death on the High road near Ranscombe, during an awful thunder-storm on the night of June 24th, 1863. The cart in which they had travelled was overthrown, and near it they were found lying dead, early in the morning of June 25th.

"In the midst of life we are in death; of whom may we seek for succour, but of thee, O Lord?"

In memory of Mr. John Willard, who died 13th of Febr., 1778, aged 78 years. Also of Mary Vine, daughter of John Willard, by Mary, his first wife, who died, 1st October, 1751, aged 25 years. In memory of Mary, second wife of John Willard, who died 6th of Janry, 1776, aged 76 years.

In memory of Mary, first wife of John Willard, who died 8th Novr., 1736, aged 43 years.

Beneath lie the remains of the Rev. George Bass Oliver, who was thirty-four years vicar of this Parish. He died 24th Decr., 1823, in the 61 year of his age.

Sacred to the memory of William Davies, formerly of Beddingham, who died 20th April, 1846, aged 75. Also of Mary, relict of the above, who died 30th March, 1858, aged 87. Also of Mary, their eldest daughter, and of William, their only son, who died in their infancy.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Dorothy Als, wife of Mr. William Als, late of Glynd Bourn, in this Parish, who departed this life, 28th July, 1796, Aged 48 years.

Sacred to the memory of Mr. William Als, late of Glynd Bourn, in this Parish, who departed this life Decr. 1st, 1792, Aged 51 years.

Sacred to the Memory of Marianna, Daughter of Wm. and Mary New, of Ringmer, who departed this life January 15th, 1811, Aged 10 years and 10 months.

Sacred to the memory of Mr. Steph. Lusted, who died 27th January, 1837, Aged 47 years. Mrs. Maria Lusted, who died 14th March, 1835, aged 42 years.

Also of William, their son, who died 2nd of July, 1836, aged 13 years, and of Elizabeth, their daughter, who died 10th June, 1837, aged 3 years.

Here lieth the remains of William Milton, who de-

parted this life February 7th, 1782, aged 71 years.

The King of heaven calls to us all
His glory to embrace;
With innocence so let us pray
And ask for early grace.
For, uncertain is our time on earth;
Not one moment can we borrow.
Without delay let us repent to-day,
And wait not till to-morrow.

Wm. Hodgson, Faithful servant of the Honble. and Right Rev. Dr. Trevor, Lord Bp. of Durham. Was born at Bp. Auckland, in that Diocese, 13th August, 1736, O.S. Conducted the Building of this Church, A.D., 1765; died in London, 30th Nov., 1769, And Rests here from all his Labours.

Sacred to the memory of Hannah, daughter of the late Stephen and Maria Lusted, who departed this life November 12th, 1854, Aged 21 years. "Watch therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of man cometh." Matt. xxv. 13.

Under this stone are deposited the remains of Mrs. Mary Davies, wife of the Rev. Thomas Davies, who exchanged painful life for Immortality on the 23rd of April, 1782, in the 50th year of her age.

Here rest the remains of the Rev. Thomas Davies, A.M., Vicar of this parish, who departed this life on the 16th of August, 1789, in the 71st year of his age.
Per juniorem suorum filliorum hoc monumentum erectum est (sic).

In memory of Ann Hubbard, wife of Samuel Hubbard, who departed this life April 1st, 1841, aged 72 years.

Reader, prepare to meet your God.

Also of the above Samuel Hubbard, who departed this life 8th April, 1846, aged 80 years.

Stone Monument.

Here rests John Hawes, A.M., late Rector of Berwick, and Vicar of this parish, for his many good qualities most deservedly beloved by all that knew him. He died ye 16th of January, 1750, aged 52.

Stone Monument.

M. S.

Johannis Jacobi Wedderburn, Davidis Wedderburn, Baronetti, Filii maximi natu: Qui ad huc puer, virtutibus ac ingenio plusquam puerili præditus, A.D., MDCCXC., ætatis autem VIII., morte immaturâ extinctus est, necnon Georgii Wedderburn ejusdem filii unici superstitis qui morum integritate spectatus, omnibus fere litteris, mirum in modum imbutus præceptoribus ac sociis carus, parentibus vero orbatissimus nunquam non defendendus, A.D., MDCCXCIII., annos natus XVIII., quoad mortaliss fuit diem obiit supremum.

J. J. W., born 15th Oct., MDCCCLII.
G. W., born 16th Nov., MDCCCLIV.

Thou that canst gaze upon thine own fair boy,
And hear his prayers' low murmur at thy knee,
And o'er his slumbers bend in breathless joy,
Come to this tomb! it hath a voice for thee!
Pray! thou art blest! ask strength for sorrow's hour;

Love deep as thine lays here its broken flower.
Thou that art gathering from the smile of youth
Thy thousand hopes, rejoicing to behold
All the heart's depths before thee bright with truth,

All the mind's treasures silently unfold,
Look on this tomb! to thee, too, speaks the grave,
Where God hath sealed the fount of Hope he gave.

Flat Stone surrounded by iron railings.

H. H.
Optima Indoles
Spes Parentum
obiit
Oct. 24, 1754,
Æt. 19.

(This inscription is "Henry Hay," son of Wm. Hay, Esq., aged 19, was buried Oct. 28th, 1754.—*Vide* Parish Register Book.)

Small Flat Stone.

Richard Brand, born, January 29th, 1858, died, February 10th, 1858.

In memory of Ebenezer Baptist Hooper, who died October 27th, 1853, aged 23 years.
Lord Jesus receive my spirit.

SOUTH SIDE.

To the memory of Mr. Richard Ellman,* late of this parish, who departed this life May 22nd, 1780, in the 67th year of his age. Also of Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life June the 23rd, 1780, in the 70th year of her age.

The wise, the just, the pious and the brave
Live without death, and flourish from the grave;
Grain hid in earth, repays the peasant's care,
And evening suns but set to rise more fair.

Stone Monument.

Here rest the remains of Mrs. Eliza Ellman, wife of Mr. John Ellman, of this parish, who, after suffering a long and painful illness, met death with instructive fortitude on the 9th of Decr., 1790, aged 32 years.

In the Vault below rest the remains of the late John Ellman, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant, and in the Commission of the Peace for this County. By him the breed of Southdown sheep was first improved, and thro' his exertions spread over the whole kingdom. A great portion of his life was spent in rendering practical assistance to public improvements; at the same time he did not forget to promote the welfare and happiness of the inhabitants of this Parish, in which he resided for more than 60 years. He died 22nd Nov., 1832, in the 80th year of his age.

In memory of Elizabeth Martha, daughter of John and Constantia Ellman, of this parish, who died on the 1st of April, 1808, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Also of John, son of George and Mary Ann Ellman, who died 6th January, 1833, aged 8 years.

Farewell, dear boy,
The Shepherd has but call'd his lamb.

Also of Elizabeth Spencer, youngest daughter of John and Catherine Springett Ellman, who died October 5th, 1845, aged 22 years.

Here rest the remains of Constantia, widow of the late John Ellman, Esq., of this Parish, who departed this life, Novr. 6th, 1845, aged 81 years. An unyielding fidelity of heart and uncompromising desire to serve those around her, marked her long life.

* This family seems to have come to Glynde in 1761; the late John Ellman left the Parish in 1846. See Lower's "Worthies."

Sacred to the memory of Charles Payne, late of this Parish, who departed this life June 29th, 1849, aged 76 years.

"Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—Matt. xi. 28.

Sacred to the memory of John Payne, son of Charles and Lucy Payne, of this Parish, who departed this life 24th of September, 1842, aged 31 years.

"Tis God that lifts our comforts high
Or sinks them in the grave;
He gave, and blessed be his name,
He takes but what he gave.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, widow of Richard Beck, who departed this life March 22nd, 1855, aged 85 years.

Richard Beck, who departed this life June 26th, 1844, aged 79 years.

For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John iii. 16.

Here lyeth the body of John Kidder, Who died April ye 19th, 1744, aged 67 years. Also Elizabeth, wife of John Kidder, died, December 5th, 1736, aged 51 years.

Here lieth interr'd the body of John Tisehurst, late of Burwash, in this county, who departed this life Nov. ye 26th, 1745, in the 44 year of his age. Also Elizabeth, wife of William Ticehurst, of this parish, who died Janry. 11th, 1749, aged 33 years; and Mary, Second wife of the above said William Ticehurst, who died March 24, 1751, aged 36 years.

To the memory of Elizabeth, wife of Willm. Weller, who died June 6th, M.D.C.C.L.V., aged 55 years.

Sacred to the memory of Mary, wife of William Abel, eldest daughter of Charles and Lucy Payne, of this parish, who departed this life in London, 23 January, 1837, in the 40 year of her age.

Her duty to her parents dear
Was sure excelled by none.
Husband, brothers and sisters all
Are left her love to mourn.
To love her neighbour as herself,
In life she ne'er did cease;
Her ways were ways of pleasantness,
And all her paths were peace.

Charles, son of the Revd. Wm. de St. Croix, Vicar of Glynde, and Martha, his wife, d. Novr. 1, 1861, a. 19 m.
Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God.

Sacred to the memory of Mary, wife of Thankful Tisehurst, who died the 2nd day of June, 1741, aged 61 years. Also of Mrs. Anne Balcomb (Grand-daughter of the said Mary Tisehurst, and wife of Mr. Thomas Balcomb, formerly of this Parish) Who departed this life the 4th day of February, 1798, In the 60th year of her age.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Payne, who departed this life February 6th, 1855, aged 72 years.

"Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon."—Isaiah iv. 7.

In memory of Henry Burgess, who died Nov. 2nd, MDCCCLVII., aged LXV. years.

In memory of Mary, Wife of Henry Burgess, who died Sepr. 7th, 1783, aged 93 years.

To the memory of Mrs. Ann Burgess, daughter of Henry and Mary Burgess, of this parish, who died 14 day of February, 1812, aged 81.

To the memory of Edmund Burgess, who died March 20th, 1757, aged 48 years.

In memory of Jane, wife of Willm Farncomb, who died 1st Feb., 1767, aged 57 years.

Sacred to the Memory of Frances, wife of Henry Morris, and daughter of James and Mary Eade, of this Parish, who departed this life on the 8th day of October, 1846, at Upper Holloway, Islington, London, Aged 31 years,
Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth (the Beloved daughter of John and Mary Wren), who died August 23rd, 1859, aged 15 years. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken; blessed be the name of the Lord.

To the memory of John Grover, Yeoman, late of Northease, who died May 14th, 1767, Aged 62 years.

To the memory of William Grover, Yeoman, who died May 1st, 1761, aged 59 years.

To the memory of Thomas Grover, Gent, Formerly of Northease, but late of South Malling, who died Febr. 5th, 1780, in the 80th year of His age.

To the memory of Mary, wife of Thomas Leney, who died the 9th day of March, 1823, aged 75 years.

In memory of Susanna, the wife of Richard Knight, who died, October 17, 1797, Aged 67 years. Also of Richard Knight, who died May 27, 1807, aged 72 years.