

SUSSEX
Archaeological Collections,

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY,

PUBLISHED BY

The Sussex Archaeological Society.



VOL XXI.

[VOL. IX. OF SECOND SERIES.]

SUSSEX
GEORGE P. BACON,
HIGH STREET, LEWES.

M.DCCC.LXIX.

5892

Acc. No.		Case	
63162		942-25	
Acc.	Chg.	Pat.	Checked.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

GN / DH

LEWES :
GEO. P. BACON, PRINTER.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Annual Report	ix
Financial Statement	xii
List of Members	xiii
Rules of the Society	xix
1. Mayfield. By WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A., V.P.	1
2. Ditto, Additional Notes on. By WILLIAM ANSELL DAY, Esq.	20
3. Beddingham, The Supposed Monastery at. By the Rev. W. DE ST. CROIX, M.A., Vicar of Glynde	24
4. West-Hampnett, The Church, Chiefly in reference to its Roman Remains. By GORDON M. Hills, Esq.	33
5. Crown Presentations to Livings. By WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A., V.P.	44
6. Lordington House; Its Owners and Associations. By the Rev. F. H. ARNOLD, LL.B.	73
7. Lewes, The Ancient Merchant Guild of, and the subsequent Municipal Regulations of the Town. By the Rev. EDW. TURNER, M.A., V.P.	90
8. Burwash. By CHARLES FRANCIS TROWER, Esq., M.A.	108
9. Hollington, Contributions towards a History of. By S. ARNOTT, Rector	138
10. Malling, near Lewes, Survey of the Church of the College of. Com- municated by J. R. DANIEL-TYSSEN, F.S.A.	149
11. Parochial Notices of Horsted-Parva. By M. A. LOWER, M.A., and the Rev. EDW. TURNER, M.A., V.P.	191
12. Fictile Vessel found in Buxted Church. By the Rev. EDW. TURNER, M.A., V.P.	202
13. Briefs. By the Rev. EDW. TURNER, M.A., V.P.	207
INDEX	223

NOTES AND QUERIES.

	PAGE.
1. Antiquities lately Discovered at Newhaven and Seaford	218
2. Anglo-Saxon Coins Found in Sussex	219
3. The Lost Towns of Northeve and Hydneve	220
4. On the Locality of Biohchandoune	222

ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIRECTIONS TO BINDER.

	PAGE
PALACE OF MAYFIELD, 1847	<i>to face</i> . 1
Doorways into the Hall	6
A Corbel in the Hall	7
Middle House, Mayfield	15
Tower and Porch of Mayfield Church	16
Mayfield Palace from the N.	<i>to face</i> . 20
Corbels and Diaper work	<i>to face</i> . 20
Banqueting Hall from the W.	<i>to face</i> . 23
Ditto Ditto from the E.	<i>to face</i> . 23
WEST-HAMPNETT CHURCH—Chancel Arch	<i>to face</i> . 33
Roman Tile	<i>to face</i> . 33
Ground Plan of West-Hampnett Church	<i>to face</i> . 40
Ditto of Rumboldswyke Church	<i>to face</i> . 40
Ditto of Ovingdean Church	<i>to face</i> . 40
LORDINGTON HOUSE	<i>to face</i> . 73
Staircase of Lordington House.	<i>to face</i> . 88
BLUNT'S CUP, LEWES	107
HOLMESHURST AND BATEMAN'S, BURWASH	<i>to face</i> . 113
GROVE HOUSE, HOLLINGTON	<i>to face</i> . 149
FICTILE VESSEL FOUND IN BUXTED CHURCH.	202
ARCADE, HORSTED-PARVA CHURCH AND ANCIENT TOMB.	<i>to face</i> . 197

REPORT.

THE Sussex Archæological Society continues to promote the objects for which it was founded with remarkable success ; gathering its members together at various points of interest year after year, and also furnishing them with a periodical volume of contributions to local archæology for perusal at home. The annual meeting at Mayfield and Rotherfield in 1868, though attended with some drawbacks as to weather, was on the whole successful, and those old Towns were viewed with the pleasure which every antiquary must derive from places round which are clustered many historical associations.

The Autumn Meeting with the visit to the Brookside villages was most successful, and afforded much pleasure to all present ; and, although nothing of great interest was exhumed, some human remains were found, and it is probable other objects will be brought to light in the same ancient cemetery.

The Committee regret the delay in the publication of the volume, which has been occasioned by the serious indisposition of the Editor.

The financial statement of the Society's accounts up to the present year is appended.

W. POWELL,
Hon. Sec.

** All communications respecting Papers for the next Volume should be addressed to the Rev. W. POWELL, Hon. Sec., Newick, as early as possible.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1868.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance at Treasurer's,			
Jan. 1st, 1868 - - -	50	16	7
Sale of Books - - -	1	9	6
Dividend, Consols - - -	9	19	2
Annual Subscriptions, Arrears	20	0	0
Ditto 1868	248	10	0
Life Composition - - -	5	10	0
Cash per Mr. Stenning for Il-			
lustrations of Eastgrinstead			
Paper - - - - -	6	0	0
	£342	5	3

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Bacon's Account—Vol.			
XX. - - - - -	100	0	0
Illustrations - - - - -	60	6	7
Salaries - - - - -	81	10	0
Book Cases (Barbican) - - -	9	8	11
Annual Meeting (Mayfield) -	13	17	4
Rodmell Autumnal Meeting -	2	13	2
Stamps, Stationery, and Sun-			
dries - - - - -	34	19	4
Balance - - - - -	39	9	11
	£342	5	3

CASTLE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Visitors to Castle - - -	79	13	6
Rents - - - - -	11	10	0
Balance - - - - -	60	12	11
	£151	16	5

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Treasurer,			
Jan. 1st, 1868 - - -	69	6	9
Pettet, Wages and Com-			
mission - - - - -	29	14	3
Rent, Castle (one year), -	31	7	6
Tent Account - - - - -	4	10	8
Rates, Taxes, Coals, and			
Sundries - - - - -	16	17	3
	£151	16	5

ESTIMATE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1, 1869.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, General			
Account - - - - -	39	9	11
Arrears of Sub-			
scriptions - 103 0 0			
Estimated to realize -	75	0	0
Invested in Consols - - -	132	15	11
Stock of Books - - - - -	100	0	0
Marquee - - - - -	30	0	0
Advanced to Pettet - - -	5	0	0
	£382	5	10

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Treasurer,			
Castle Account - - -	60	12	11
Rent Castle (Quarter year) -	7	17	4
Accounts unpaid - - - - -	105	0	0
Balance - - - - -	208	15	7
	£382	5	10

J. C. LUCAS.
P. DE PUTRON.

Sussex Archaeological Society.

President :

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

Vice-Presidents :

The DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.
 The DUKE OF NORFOLK.
 The MARQUIS CAMDEN
 Earl of ABERGAVENNY
 The EARL DE LA WARR
 The EARL OF SHEFFIELD
 LORD COLCHESTER
 LORD VISCOUNT GAGE
 The LORD BISHOP OF CHICHESTER
 The LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD, F.R.S., F.S.A.
 LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.R.S., F.S.A.
 Right Hon. HENRY B. BRAND, M.P.
 Hon. ROBERT CURZON, F.S.A.
 Hon. PERCY WYNDHAM, M.P.
 Sir PERCY BURRELL, Bart., M.P.
 Sir DAVID SALOMONS, Bart., M.P.
 Sir SIBBALD D. SCOTT, Bart., F.S.A.
 The Rev. Sir GEO. CROXTON SHIFFNER,
 Bart.
 The Very Rev. the DEAN OF CHICHESTER

The Venerable Archdeacon OTTER
 W. H. BLAAUW, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., F.G.S.
 R. W. BLENCOWE, Esq.
 J. G. BLENCOWE, Esq., M.A.
 Rev. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D., F.S.A.
 JOHN M. COBBETT, Esq., M.A.
 WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, Esq., F.S.A.
 Major-General F. DAVIES
 JOHN GEORGE DODSON, Esq., M.A., M.P.
 H. W. FREELAND, Esq., M.A.
 Rev. JOHN GORING, M.A.
 G. B. GREGORY, Esq., M.P.
 A. J. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., M.A., D.C.L.
 F.S.A., M.P.
 ROBERT HENRY HURST, Esq., M.P.
 W. TOWNLEY MITFORD, Esq., M.P.
 P. F. ROBERTSON, Esq.
 WM. TITE, Esq., V.P.S.A., F.R.S., M.P.
 Rev. EDWARD TURNER, M.A.
 AIBERT WAY, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.,

Committee :

Rev. C. HEATHCOTE CAMPION, M.A., West-
 mestion.
 ROBERT CHAPMAN, Esq., Tonbridge.
 Capt. COMBE, F.S.A., Oaklands, Battle.
 Rev. GEO. M. COOPER, M.A., Wilmington.
 ROBERT CROSSKEY, Esq., Lewes.
 Rev. P. DE PUTRON, M.A., Rodmell.
 Rev. E. B. ELLMAN, M.A., Berwick.

SAML. EVERSHERD, Esq., Uckfield.
 EDWARD HUSSEY, Esq., M.A., Scotney.
 Rev. G. A. M. LITTLE, M.A., Lewes.
 JOHN CLAY LUCAS, Esq., F.S.A., Lewes.
 Rev. HENRY SMITH, M.A., Fittle.
 Rev. W. DE ST. CROIX, M.A., Glynde.
 Rev. G. H. WOODS, M.A., Shopwyke.

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

Honorary Secretaries : { FRANCIS BARCHARD, Esq., Horsted Place, Uckfield.
 { The Rev. WILLIAM POWELL, M.A., Newick, Uckfield.

Editor of Collections : MARK ANTONY LOWER, M.A., F.S.A., Seaford.

Local Secretaries :

J. A. BLAGDEN, Esq., Petworth
 W. BORRER, Esq., M.A., F.L.S., Cowfold
 Rev. CAREY BORRER, M.A., Hurst-Pier-
 point
 GEORGE SLADE BUTLER, Esq., F.S.A., Rye
 THOMAS S. BYASS, Esq., M.D., Cuckfield
 H. CAMPKIN, Esq., F.S.A., 104, Pall Mall
 Rev. G. A. CLARKSON, M.A., Amberley
 Mr. H. M. EMARY, Eastbourne
 GEO. P. HOLMES, Esq., Arundel
 THOS. HONYWOOD, Esq., Horsham
 Rev. T. MEDLAND, M.A., Steyning

Mr. J. PHILLIPPS, Worthing
 BARCLAY PHILLIPS, Esq., Brighton
 C. LEESON PRINCE, Esq., F.R.A.S., Uckfield
 J. M. RICHARDSON, Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 J. H. ROGERS, Esq., M.D., East Grinstead
 T. ROSS, Esq., Hastings
 HENRY SIMMONS, Esq., Seaford
 Mr. WAKELING, Brighton
 Rev. G. H. WOODS, M.A., Shopwyke
 House, Chichester
 T. W. WONFOR, Esq., Brighton

Honorary Curator and Librarian : JOSEPH COOPER, Esq., F.S.A.,

Clerk : Mr. NEWLAND RUDWICK, Barbican, Lewes, to whom all communications respecting
 unpaid Subscriptions, and the delivery of Volumes, should be addressed.

Members.

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

- Abergavenny, Earl of, Eridge
 Ade, Mr. J. S., Milton Court
 Addis, John, Esq., Rustington
 Alderton, Mr. Chas., Hastings
 Alexander, W. C., Esq., Reigate
 Allfrey, G. Esq., London
 Andrew, R. T. S., Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 Arkcoll, Thos., Esq., Herstmonceux
 Arnott, Rev. T., Hollington
 Ash, Rev. Drummond, Cocking
 Athenæum Club, London
 Attenborough, Rev. W. F., Fletching
 Auckland, Mrs., Lewes
 Austen, H. J., Esq., Wadhurst
 Bacon, G. P., Esq., Lewes
 *Bacon, Rev. Thomas, Wiggonholt
 Bacon, Mr. S., Tunbridge Wells
 Baker, J. B., Esq., Buxted
 Bannister, Mr. Jos., Hastings
 Banks, E. S., Esq., Rye
 *Banks, Rev. G. W., Worth
 Barber, Mr. Wm., Willingdon
 Barchard, Francis, Esq., Horsted Place
 Barclay, Donald, Esq., Mayfield
 Bartlett, the Rev. W., Wisborough Green
 *Barttelot, Brian B., Esq., East Grinstead
 Barwell, Rev. A. S., Southwater, Horsham
 Bathurst, Capt. H., East Dereham, Norfolk
 Bates, Mr. Jas., Lewes
 Battye, Rev. W. W., Hever, Kent
 Baxter, W. E. Esq., Lewes
 Bayley, Miss, Keymer
 Beattie, A., Esq., Chislehurst
 Beard, C., Esq., Rottingdean
 Beard, Miss Matilda, Rottingdean
 Beck, Rev. Jas., M.A., Parham
 Beckley, Mr. G., Tunbridge Wells
 Beeching, Thos., Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 Bellamy, Mrs., Tunbridge Wells
 Bellingham, C., Esq., Brighton
 Bellingham, Miss S., Rye
 Biddulph, A. G. Esq., Burton Park, Petworth
 Bigge, Mrs. Arthur, Brighton
 Bishop, Miss, Hastings
 *Blaauw, W. H., Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Beechland
 *Blaauw, Mrs., Beechland
 Blaauw, T. St. Leger, Esq., Beechland
 Blackall, M., Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 Blackburn, H., Esq., Langton, Kent
 Blagden, J. A., Esq., Petworth
 Blaker, Edgar, Esq., Lewes
 Blakiston, Rev. Robt., Ashington Rectory
 Blencowe, J. G., Esq., Bineham
 Blencowe, R. W., Esq., M.A., The Hooke
 Blessley, Robt., Esq., A.I.B.A., Eastbourne
 Bloxam, Rev. J. Rouse, D.D., Beeding
 Blunt, F. S., Esq., Worth
 Blyth, H., Esq., Seaford
 Bond, W., Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 Booty, Mr. James, Tunbridge Wells
 Borrer, Rev. Carey H., Hurst-Pierpoint
 *Borrer, Capt. Clifford, Dover
 Borrer, W., Esq., M.A., F.L.S., Cowfold
 *Borrer, Lindfield, Esq., Henfield
 Bowdler, Charles, Esq., Runceton
 Bowles, Rev. F. A., Singleton
 Boxall, H., Esq., Wisborough Green
 *Boxall, W. P., Esq., Brighton
 Boys, Jacob, Esq., Brighton
 Braden, J. G., Esq., Lewes
 Braithwaite, Rev. G., Chichester
 Bramwell, Rd, Esq., Brighton
 Brand, Right Hon. H., M.P., Glynde
 Bray, Rev. E., Kingston, Lewes
 *Bridger, Edwd. Kynaston, Esq., London
 Bridges, Rev. A. H., Horsham
 Brooke, F. C., Esq., Ufford, Woodbridge
 Brown, Thos., Esq., Buckham Hill
 Brown, Alex., Esq., Cottesmore Hall, Oakham
 Brown, Rev. Felix, M.A., Stopham
 Brown, J. E., Esq., Shoreham
 Brown, Rev. H., M.A., Pevensey
 *Bruce, John, Esq., F.S.A., London
 Bruce, Rev. J. Collingwood, LL.D., F.S.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne
 Buck, Rev. W. H. M., Seaford
 Buckell, Leonard, Esq., M.D., Chichester
 Burden, Mrs. Cotsford, Lurgashall, Petworth
 Burnett, Rev. W., M.A., Boxgrove
 *Burrell, Sir Percy, Bart., M.P., West Grinstead
 Burrell, Lady Percy, Knepp, West Grinstead
 Burrell, Walter W., Esq., Ockenden
 Burt, Henry Mathews, Esq., London
 Burton, Alfred, Esq., St. Leonard's
 Burton, Decimus, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., London.
 Butler, G. Slade, Esq., F.S.A., Rye
 Butler, Rev. J. B. M., Langton, Tunbridge Wells
 Burrows, J. C., Esq., Brighton
 Byass, Thomas S., Esq., M.D., Cuckfield
 Byass, R. B., Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 Camden, The Marquis, Bayham
 Campion, Rev. C. Heathcote, Westmeston
 Card, Mr. H., Lewes
 Cardale, Rev. T. E., Uckfield
 Carpenter, H., Esq., London
 Carter, W. Bonham, Esq., Alverstoke
 Cass, Rev. C. W., Battle
 Catt, George, Esq., Bishopston
 Catt, A. Esq., Lewes
 Catt, Mr. Levi, Tunbridge Wells
 Cayley, Miss, East Grinstead
 Chapman, R., Esq., Tunbridge
 Challen, Mr. T., Storrington
 Chambers, G. F., Esq., Eastbourne
 Chambers, Jas., Esq., Seaford
 Chatfield, E., Esq., Lewes
 *Chetwynd, The Hon. Mrs. Charles, Beechland

- Chichester, The Earl of, Stanmer
 Chichester, The Bishop of
 Chichester, The Dean of, F.R.S.
 Chichester Library Society
 Chichester Literary Society and Mechanics' Institute
 Child, the Rev. A., Rotherfield
 Cholmondeley, Rev. R., D.D., Findon
 Christie, W. Langham, Esq., Glyndebourne
 Churchill, E., Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 Clark, Somers, Esq., jr., London
 Clarkson, Rev. G. A., M.A., Amberley
 Clutton, Robert, Esq., Reigate
 Clutton, Henry, Esq., Reigate
 Cobbett, John M., Esq., Edenbridge
 Colchester, Lord, Kidbrook
 *Coleman, Carlos, Esq., Brede
 *Coleman, Horace, Esq., Brede
 *Coles, J. H. C., Esq., Eastbourne
 Combe, Boyce Harvey, Esq., F.S.A., Oaklands, Battle
 Cooke, Rev. Thos., M.A., Brighton
 Cooper, W. Durrant, Esq., F.S.A., London
 Cooper, Mrs. W. H., Brighton
 Cooper, Rev. G. Miles, M.A., Wilmington
 Cooper, Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., Lewes
 Coppard, Thos., Esq., Lanehurst
 Cornthwaite, Rev. Tullie, Walthamstow
 Cosen, F. W., Esq., Clapham Park, Surrey
 Courthope, G. C., Esq., Whiligh
 Creake, A., Esq., Brighton
 Cripps, R. M., Esq., Novington
 Cripps, Mr. B., Washington, Hurst
 Cross, Rev. J. H., Brighton
 Crosskey, Wm., Esq., Lewes
 Crosskey, Robert, Esq., Lewes
 Curling, Mrs., Eastbourne
 *Curling, Geo., Esq., Croydon
 Currey, E. C., Esq., Malling Deanery
 Curteis, H. Mascall, Esq., Windmill Hill
 Curteis, Major, Leasam
 *Curzon, Hon. Robt., Parham Park
 Daintry, A., Esq., Petworth
 Dalby, Mr. C., Steyning
 Dalrymple, C. E., Esq., Blackburn, Aberdeen
 Darby, Geo., Esq., Markly
 Darby, George, Esq., jun., Warbleton
 Dashwood, Rev. G. H., Stow Bardolph
 Davey, Mr. Joseph, Lewes
 Davey, H. W. R., Esq., Worthing
 Davies, Warburton, Esq., London
 Davies, Major-General F., Danehurst
 Davies, Byam, Esq., Danehurst
 Day, John, Esq., Uckfield House
 Day, W. A., Esq., St. Swithin's Lane, London
 Day, Miss A., St. Swithin's Lane, London
 Dealtry, Miss, Bolnore
 De la Warr, Earl, Buckhurst
 Delves, W., Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 Delves, Mr. Wm. Henry, Tunbridge Wells
 Denman, Hon. Richard, Drove, Chichester
 Dennett, W. H., Esq., Worthing
 Dennis, Rev. R. N., M.A., East Blatchington
 De Putron, Rev. Peter, M.A., Rodmell
 Devonshire, The Duke of, K.G., Eastbourne
 Dickins, C. Scrase, Esq., Coolhurst
 Dickinson, Mrs., Hurst-Pierpoint
 Dilke, W., Esq., Chichester
 Dixon, Henry, Esq., Frankham
 Dixon, Rev. H., M.A., Ferring Vicarage
 Dixon, Mrs. G., Lavant
 Dixon, Miss, Wivelsfield
 Dodson, J. G., Esq., M.P., Coneyborough
 Dorman, Mr., St. Leonards-on-Sea
 Douglas, Rev. Stair, M.A., Ashling
 Drake, Commander, T. G., R.N., Cowfold
 Drakeford, David, Esq., Brookside, Crawley
 Drewitt, Robert Dawtrey, Esq., Peppering
 Duke, the Rev. F., Lewes
 Dumbrell, Mr. James, Ditchling
 Duncan, R., Esq., M.D., Tunbridge Wells
 Eedle, Rev. E., M.A., South Bersted
 Earp, Fredk., Esq., Brighton
 *Eden, Rev. Arthur, M.A., Ticehurst
 Edge, the Rev. W., Benenden
 Edmunds, Richard, Esq., Worthing
 Edwardes, T. Dyer, Esq., Hyde Park Gate, London
 Edwards, Mrs., Lewisham.
 Ellery, Mrs., Tunbridge Wells
 Elliott, Robert, Esq., F.S.A., Chichester
 Elliott, Robert, Esq., Ashford
 Ellis, W. Smith, Esq., Hyde Croft, Crawley
 Ellman, Rev. E. B., M.A., Berwick Rectory
 Ellman, Fred., Esq., Battle
 Elmsley, Mr., Lewes
 Elphinstone, Howard W., Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea
 Elsted, W. P., Esq., Dover
 Elwood, Mrs., Clayton Priory
 Emary, Mr. H. Miller, Eastbourne
 Emary, Albert, Esq., Hastings
 *Evans, Thomas, Esq., Lyminster
 Everast, Mr. W., Tunbridge Wells
 *Evershed, Saml., Esq., Uckfield
 Eyton, J. Walter K., Esq., F.S.A., London
 Fairles, Rev. Septimus, M.A., Lurgashall
 Farncombe, Mr. Joseph, Lewes
 Farnes, W., Esq., Lewes
 Fearon, John Peter, Esq., London
 Field, A., Esq., Brighton
 Field, George, Esq., Ashurst Park
 Field, Jn., Esq., Dornden, Tunbridge Wells
 Fielder, Geo., Esq., Kidbrook, East-grinstead
 Fisher, Richard, Esq., Midhurst
 Fitz-Gerald, John P., Esq., Pendleton, Manchester
 Fitz Hugh, Rev. W. A., M.A., Streat
 Fitz Hugh, W. H., Esq., London
 *Fletcher, John Charles, Esq., Dale Park, Arundel
 Foley, Rev. Jno., Wadhurst
 Foster, Rev. H., M.A., Selsey
 Foster, Rev. Rt., M.A., Burpham
 Foster, Rev. J. S., M.A., Wivelsfield
 *Foyster, Rev. H. B., M.A., Hastings
 *Foyster, Rev. G. A., M.A., Hastings
 Frampton, Rev. C. T., Chichester
 *Franks, A. W., Esq., F.S.A., Brit. Museum
 *Freeland, Humphrey W., Esq., Chichester
 Freshfield, Edwin, Esq., Bank Buildings, London
 Frewen, Thomas, Esq., Brickwall

- Fyffe, T. H., Esq., M.A., Hove
 Gage, Viscount, Firle
 Gage, Hon. Col., Firle
 Gainsford, Jno., Esq., Brighton
 Gainsford, Miss, Brighton
 Garnham, Captain, Densworth House,
 Chichester
 Gatty, O. H., Esq., Felbridge
 Gausden, C. H., Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea
 Gell, Inigo, Esq., Lewes
 Gibson, T. F., Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 Ginner, W., Esq., Hastings
 Godlee, Burwood, Esq., Lewes
 Gordon, Mrs., Handcross
 Goring, Rev. John, M.A., Wiston Park
 Gorring, Mrs. H. B., Seaford
 *Gow, James, Esq., Fowlers Park
 Gower, G. L., Esq., Titsey Park, Surrey
 Graham, J., Esq., Eastbourne
 *Grantham, Geo., Esq., Barcombe Place
 Gravely, Richard, Esq., Newick
 Gravely, Thomas, Esq., Cowfold
 Gregory, G. B., Esq., M.P., Boarzell,
 Hurst Green
 Griffiths, Rev. J., M.A., Brighton College
 Griffiths, R., Esq., Seaford
 Grover, J. P., Esq., Lewes
 *Hales, Rev. R. C., Woodmancote
 Hall, J. E., Esq., Henfield
 Halsted, C. T., Esq., Chichester
 Hamond, Capt., Ashurst Lodge, East
 Grinstead
 *Hankey, John A., Esq., Balcombe Place
 *Hannington, Mrs., Hurst-Pierpoint
 Harcourt, Col. F. Vernon, Buxted Park
 Harland, H., Esq., M.D., Mayfield
 Harris, W., Esq., Worthing
 Harris, H. E., Esq., Brighton
 Harrison, W. H., Esq., Camberwell
 Harrison, H. D., Esq., Cuckfield
 Harrison, W., Esq., East Grinstead
 Hart, W. H., Esq., F.S.A., Streatham
 Haviland, Rev. G. E., M.A., Warbleton
 Hawies, Rev. W. H., M.A., Slaugham
 *Hawkes, Timothy, Esq., Birmingham
 *Hawkins, Rev. R., M.A., Lamberhurst
 *Hawkins, J. Heywood, Esq., Bignor
 Park, Petworth
 Hawkins, Rev. H., M.A., Haywards Heath
 Hawkins, Ed., Esq., London
 Haydon, Rev. W., Midhurst
 Hayley, Rev. J. Burrell, M.A., Brighton
 Hayley, Rev. Burrell, M.A., Catsfield
 Hazlet, W., Esq., London
 Head, Mr. J., Lewes
 Head, John Merrick, Esq., Reigate
 Henry, Captain James, Blackdown
 Henty, Mrs. George, Chichester
 Hepburn, Rev. F. R., M.A., Chailey
 *Hepburn, James, Esq., Maidstone
 *Hesketh, Robt., Esq., F.R.S., London
 Heugh, Jno., Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 *Hewett, Rev. J. W., Tutbury, Burton-on-
 Trent
 Hill, the Rev. Rowley, Frant
 *Hill, Chas., Esq., F.S.A., West Hothly
 Hill, Mr. John, Maresfield
 Hillman, Edward, Esq., Lewes
 Hills, Gordon M., Esq., London
 Hoare, Rev. H. R., M.A., Cannes, Fr.
 Hoare, Rev. W. H., Crawley
 Hodgkin, J., Esq., Shelleys, Lewes
 Hodgson, Rev. J. F., M.A., Horsham
 Hoey, J. Cashel, Esq., Kensington
 Hogg, Robt., Esq., LL.D., 171, Fleet
 Street, London
 Hollamby, Mr. H., Tunbridge Wells
 Holland, Rev. T. A., M.A., Poynings
 Holland, Rev. Chas., Petworth
 Holland, Jas., Esq., Hyde Park Terrace
 Hollis, W. M., Esq., Brighton
 Hollist, Miss, Midhurst
 Holman, Henry, Esq., East Hothly
 *Holmes, E. C., Esq., Arundel
 Holmes, G. P., Esq., Arundel
 Honeywood, Thos., Esq., Horsham
 *Hope, A. J. Beresford, Esq., LL.D.,
 D.C.L., F.S.A., M.P., Bedgbury Park
 Hoper, Mrs. J., Shermanbury
 Hoper, H., Esq., Lewes
 Horton, G., Esq., London
 Hubbard, W. E., Esq., Horsham
 Huggett, Mr. Josh., Hastings
 Hughes, Hugh, Esq., Brighton
 Hunt, Mrs., Brook St., Shermanbury
 Hunt, Bernard Husey, Esq., Lewes
 Hurst, Robt. Henry, Esq., M.P., Horsham
 Hussey, Edward, Esq., Scotney Castle
 *Hussey, E. L., Esq., Oxford
 Hussey, R. C., Esq., F.S.A., London
 Hutchinson, Rev. Thos., M.A., Ditchling
 Ingram, Mrs., Ashcombe
 Ingram, Rev. H. M., M.A., Steyning
 Ingram, Mrs. Hugh, Steyning
 Ingram, Jas., Esq., Chailey
 Ingram, John, Esq., Steyning
 Jackson, Miss K., Brighton
 Johnson, Edw. W., Esq., Chichester
 Johnson, Mrs., Binderton House
 Jones, Mr. H., Lewes
 Jones, C. G., Esq., Gravelye, Lindfield
 Jones, Rev. W. H., Mottram-in-Longden-
 dale Vicarage, Cheshire
 Jones, John, Esq., Nutley
 Kettel, H., Esq., Camberwell
 Kirby, Rev. H. T. M., M.A., Mayfield
 King, Joseph, Esq., Finsbury Circus
 King, Mrs. Joseph, Finsbury Circus
 King, Rev. J. C., M.A., Bury
 *King, Henry., Esq., Isfield Place, Uck-
 field
 Kirby, Mrs., West Hothly
 Knightley, W. P., Esq., M.D., F.C.P.,
 Brighton
 Knott, G., Esq., Cuckfield
 Lambe, Mr. Richard, Lewes
 Lampson, Sir C. M., Bart., Rowfant
 Lane, Henry C., Esq., Middleton
 Lang, T. B., Esq., M.D., Groombridge
 Lainson, T., Esq., Brighton
 Larking, J. W., Esq., Forest Row
 Larking, Cuthbert, Esq., Forest Row
 Latrobe, C. T., Esq., C.B., F.R.G.S.,
 Clapham House, Lewes
 *Laurie, P. N., Esq., Paxhill Park
 Lawrence, James, Esq., Battle
 Lawrence, Charles, Esq., Battle
 Leach, Miss, Clapham, Surrey

Legge, Rev. H., M.A., Lavant
 Lenox, J. G. J., Esq., East Grinstead
 Leslie, Mrs., West Hall, Aberdeen
 Leslie, Col. K. H., Slindon
 Leslie, C. S., Esq., Slindon
 Lewes Library Society
 *Lewin, Thomas, Esq., Ifield. M.A., F.S.A.
 Ley, Rev. John, M.A., Waldron Rectory
 Lister, John, Esq., Warninglid
 Little, Rev. G. A. M., M.A., Lewes
 Lloyd, Lieut.-Col. G. K. Carr, Lancing
 *Locock, Sir Chas., Bart., M.D., London
 London Corporation Library Committee
 Long, C. T., Esq., Salehurst
 Long, Miss Tylney, Bolney
 Long, Miss Emma Tylney, Bolney
 Longcroft, C. J., Esq., Havant
 Lowther, Mrs., Grove Road, N. Brixton
 Lucas, John Clay, Esq., F.S.A., Lewes
 Luxford, J. O., Esq., Higham
 Luxford, Rev. G. C., M.A., Felpham
 Lyall, G., Esq., Epsom
 Maberly, Rev. T. A., M.A., Cuckfield
 MacAdam, Major, Borde Hill, Cuckfield
 *Mackinlay, D., Esq., Pollokshields
 McQueen, General, Canterbury
 McQueen, J. R. Esq., Chailey
 Macrae, J., Esq., Lewes
 Manby, Lieut.-Col., F.R.S., &c., East-
 bourne
 Marchant, W. T., Esq., London
 Martineau, Mrs. Philip, Fairlight
 Mason, Mrs. W. H., Arundel
 Matthews, J. D., Esq., Horsham
 Mayer, Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., Liverpool
 Mayou, Rev. S. M. W., Heighton
 Meadows, Geo., Esq., Hastings
 Mechen, E. L. Esq., Bromley-by-Bow
 Medland, Rev. T., M.A., Steyning
 Melville, Miss, Henfield Lodge
 Merrifield, F., Esq., Brighton
 Meryon, C. P., Esq., Rye
 Mills, Mr. A., Brighton
 *Milner, Rev. J., Cuckfield
 Minty, R. G. P., Esq., Petersfield
 Mitchell, W. W., Esq., Arundel
 Mitchell, Rev. H., M.A., F.S.A., Bosham
 Mitford, W. Townley, Esq., M.P., Pits
 Hill
 Molineux, George, Esq., Lewes
 Molyneux, Hon. F. G., Tunbridge Wells
 Monk, Mrs., St. Ann's, Lewes
 Monk, Thos., Esq., Lewes
 Montier, Mr. John, Tunbridge Wells
 Morgan, W., Esq., Uckfield
 Morgan, E., Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 Morrill, Miss, Brighton
 Mozley, Rev. J. B., M.A., Old Shoreham
 Napier, Rev. C. W. A., M.A., Wiston
 Napper, H. F., Esq., Loxwood
 Nash, A. G., Esq., Basinghall St., London
 Nevill, the Hon. Ralph, West Malling
 Nevill, Lady Caroline, Birling
 Nevill, Lady Dorothy, Petersfield
 Newman, Mrs. F. B., Burton-Latimer,
 Northamptonshire
 Nichols, John Gough, Esq., F.S.A.,
 Holmwood Park, Dorking
 *Nicholls, Rev. H., M.A., Petworth

Nicholson, Mrs., Lewes
 Noakes, Mr. J., Chiddingfold
 Noble, Capt., Forest Lodge, Maresfield
 Norfolk, Duke of
 Norman, Mr. S., St. John's Common
 Hurst
 Nott, Capt., R.N., Lewes
 Nourse, W. E. C., Esq., Brighton
 O'Flaherty, Rev. T. R., M.A., Capel
 Olding, W., Esq., Brighton
 Olliver, Mrs. W., Eastbourne
 Orme, Rev. J. B., M.A., Angmering
 *Ormerod, E. L., Esq., M.D., Brighton
 Otter, Ven. Archdeacon, Cowfold
 *Ouvry, Frederic, Esq., Tr.S.A., London
 *Oxford, The Bishop of, F.R.S., F.S.A.
 Page, Mr. T., Brighton
 Pain, Mr. J. K., Tunbridge Wells
 Paine, Lt.-Col., Patcham
 Paine, Cornelius, Esq., jun., Surbiton
 Hill
 Paine, W. D., Esq., Reigate
 Papillon, T., Esq., Crowhurst Park
 Paris, G. de, Esq., Brighton
 Parrington, Rev. M., M.A., Chichester
 Parsons, J. L., Esq., Lewes
 Paxton, Henry, Esq., Westdean
 Peachey, W., Esq., Ebernew
 Pearlless, R. W., Esq., East Grinstead
 *Penfold, H., Esq., Middle Temple, London
 Penfold, Capt., Junr. United Service
 Club, London
 Penley, M., Esq., Brighton
 Petley, Rev. H., M.A., Wilmington
 Phillips, Barclay, Esq., Brighton
 Phillips, John, Esq., Hastings
 Phillips, Mr. John, Worthing
 Pierpoint, Rev. R. W., M.A., Eastbourne
 Piggott, Rev. Fras. Allen, M.A., Worthing
 Pilkington, Rev. C., M.A., Chichester
 Pitcher, J. Carey, Esq., Hailsham
 *Pitman, Rev. T., M.A., Eastbourne
 *Plowes, John Henry, Esq., London
 Polehampton, Rev. E., M.A., Hartfield
 Pott, Arthur, Esq., Southboro', Kent
 Powell, Rev. William, M.A., Newick
 Powell, James D., Esq., Newick
 Powell, Charles, Esq., Speldhurst
 Powell, Rev. Richmond, M.A., South Stoke
 Powell, J. C., Esq., Westthothly
 Price, W. J., Esq., Brighton
 Price, John E., Esq., London
 Price, Ramsden, Esq., East Grinstead
 Prince, C. L., Esq., F.R.A.S., Uckfield
 Pullinger, Mr. E., Lewes
 Quintin, Rev. G. St., Hastings
 Ramsbotham, James, Esq., Crowborough
 Randall, Rev. R. W., M.A., Clifton
 Raper, R. G., Esq., Chichester
 Ramsden, A. C., Esq., Ashurst, Kent
 Rawdon, Mrs., Bath
 Read, Rev. T. F. R., Withyham
 Renshaw, T. C., Esq., Haywards Heath
 Richards, the Rev. —, LL.D., Hastings
 Richardson, J. M., Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 Richardson, J. M., Junr., Esq., Tunbridge
 Wells
 Rickman, John, Esq., Lewes
 Rickman, R. P., Esq., Lewes

- Ridsdale, Rev. R., M.A., Tillington
 Rindore, Rev. G., M.A., Chichester
 Robertson, Patrick F., Esq., Hastings
 *Robertson, Rev. Divie, M.A.
 Robertson, Dr. Lockhart, Haywards Heath
 Robinson, A., Esq., Lavant House.
 Rock, James, Esq., Hastings
 Rodgers, M., Esq., Hove
 Rogers, R. J., Esq., Brighton
 Rogers, Dr. H., East Grinstead
 Roots, G., Esq., F.S.A., London
 Roper, John W., Esq., Frant
 Rose, Col. Holden, The Ferns, Wivelsfield
 Ross, T., Esq., Hastings
 Ross, Hy., Esq., F.S.A., Swanscombe
 Rosseter, Mrs., Iford Manor
 Roswell, Mr. E., Lewes
 Rowland, Rev. W. J., Flushing, Falmouth
 Royston, Rev. Peter, M.A., Bridlington
 Rudwick, Mr. N., Lewes
 Rush, Rev. Henry John, M.A., Rustington
 Russell, Mr. Albion, Lewes
 Russell, Rev. J. C., M.A., Lewes
 Rutter, Jos., Esq., M.D., Brighton
 Saint, Rev. J. J., M.A., Groombridge
 Salomons, Sir David, Bart., M.P., Tun.
 Wells
 Sanders, Mr. James, Hailsham
 Sandham, Rev. J. M., M.A., Coldwaltham
 Sawyer, Lt.-Col., Brighton
 Saxby, T., Esq., Fittle
 Selater, James H., Esq., Newick
 Scott, Jas., Esq., Regent's Park, London
 Scott, M. D., Esq., Hove
 Scott, Sir Sibald D., Bt., F.S.A., London
 Scott, Jas., Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 Scrivens, G., Esq., Hastings
 Selmer, Jas., Esq., Staplehurst
 Settle, Capt., R.S.A., Southover
 *Shadwell, W. Drew Lucas, Esq., Fairlight
 Sharpe, J. H., Esq., J.P., Tun. Wells
 Sharp, John, Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 Sharpe, H. J., Esq., Hartley Wintney,
 Hants.
 Sheffield, The Earl of, Sheffield Place
 Sheridan, Jno., Esq., Eastbourne
 Shiffner, Thomas, Esq., Westergate
 Shifner, Rev. Sir G. Croxton, M.A.,
 Coombe, Lewes
 Shoppee, C. J., Esq., London
 Shuckburgh, Mrs., Hurstpierpoint
 Sidney, Capt. H. M., Brighton
 Simmons, Henry, Esq., Seaford
 Simpson, T. Fox, Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 Simpson, Rev. H. W., M.A., Bexhill
 Skilbeck, John, Esq., Brighton
 Slater, William, Esq., London
 Smith, Thos., Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 Smith, Francis, Esq., Salt Hill, Chichester
 Smith, Frederick, Esq., Lamberhurst
 *Smith, G., Esq., Paddockhurst, Crawley
 Smith, Rev. Henry, M.A., West Fittle
 Smith, Mr. J. Russell, London
 Smith, Mr. W. J., Brighton
 Smith, Wm. Tyler, Esq., M.D., 21, Upper
 Grosvenor Street, London
 Smith, O. A., Esq., East Grinstead
 Smith, Hickstall, Esq., Hove
 Smith, J. Maxfield, Esq., Lewes
 Smythe, Lewis, Esq., M.D., Lewes
 *Snaith, Miss Elizabeth, Brighton
 Snooke, Mrs., Chichester
 Sockett, Rev. H., M.A., Sutton
 *Sporling, Rev. J. H., M.A., Westbourne
 Spratley, J. S., Esq., Bow
 Staines, F. W., Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea
 Stapley, Mr. H., Tunbridge Wells
 St. Croix, Rev. W. de, M.A., Glynde
 Stead, Rev. A., M.A., Ovingdean
 Stenning, J. C., Esq., Halsford, East
 Grinstead
 Stone, F. W., Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 Stone, W., Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 Streatfeild, R. J., Esq., Uckfield
 Strickland, Mr. Geo., Hailsham
 Sutton, Rev. R. S., M.A., Rye
 Sutton, Rev. E., Slinfold
 Swainson, Rev. Professor C. A., D.D.,
 College, Chichester
 *Swift, John, Esq., Eastbourne
 Sykes, Sir F. F., Bart., Mayfield
 Talbot de Malahide, Lord, F.R.S., F.S.A.,
 Malahide Castle, Dublin
 Tanner, W. B., Esq., Rye
 Taylor, W. E., Esq., M.D., Pulborough
 Taylor, H., Esq., East Grinstead
 Terry, John, Esq., Iden, near Rye
 Tew, Rev. E. L. H., Halsted, Essex
 Thomas, W. Broderick, Esq., London
 Thomas, Revd. S. Webb, Southease
 Thompson, T. C., Esq., Hartfield
 Thorp, Mrs., Broyle Place, Lewes
 Thorpe, G. Archibald, Esq., Hastings
 Thorpe, Mr. B. H., Battle
 Tite, Wm., Esq., M.P., F.S.A., London
 Tooke, Mrs. Cheval, East Grinstead
 *Tourle, J. J., Esq., London
 Tracy, Rev. —, Chichester
 Trew, Mrs., Steyning
 Tribe, W. Foard, Esq., Worthing
 Trower, C. F., Esq., 11, Queensboro'
 Terrace, Kensington Gardens
 Truefitt, G., Esq., 5, Bloomsbury Sq.,
 London
 Trustram, W. P., Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 Tuffnell, Revd. E., Easebourne
 Turner, Rev. E., M.A., Maresfield
 Turner, J. Singer, Esq., Chyngton
 Turner, Rev. Tho. R., M.A.
 Turner, Mrs. John, Ditchling Court,
 Hurst-Pierpoint
 Turner, Roger, Esq., M.D., Petworth
 Turner, Richard, Esq., Lewes
 Tyacke, Nicholas, Esq., M.D., Chichester
 Tyler, H., Esq., Franklands, Lindfield
 Tyssen, J. R. D., Esq., F.S.A., Brighton
 *Tyssen, A. D., Esq., M.A., Brighton
 Venables, Rev. E., M.A., Bonchurch
 Verrall, Mrs. J., Swanboro'
 Vogan, Rev. T. S., M.A., Walberton
 *Wagner, H., Esq., London
 Waking, Mr. G., Brighton
 Waldegrave, Sarah, Countess of, Hastings
 *Walford, W. S., Esq., F.S.A., London
 Walker, Rev. G. A., M.A., Chidham
 *Wall, W. H., Esq., Pembury

Warden, H., Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 Warren, Reginald A., Esq., Preston Place,
 Arundel
 Waugh, Edward, Esq., Cuckfield
 *Way, Albert, Esq., F.S.A., London
 Weare, Rev. T. W., M.A., Isfield
 Webb, Mr. Alderman, Brighton
 Weeden, W. D., Esq., Hall Court, Rype
 Weekes, George, Esq., Hurst-Pierpoint
 Weller, Mr. John, Courthouse, Lowes
 Weller, T. E., Esq., Fulham
 Weir, Harrison, Esq., Peckham
 Wells, J. S., Esq., Little Bognor, Petworth
 Wellesley, Lady Victoria Long, Bolney
 West, Honble. Reginald W. Sackville,
 Knole,
 West, F. G., Esq., Horham Hall, Thaxted
 Wetherell, N., Esq., Pashley
 Wetherell, Captain Rd., Tunbridge Wells
 Wheatley, G. W., Esq., Charlwood
 White, E. A., Esq., Mayfield
 Whitelock, Rev. Benj., M.A., Groombridge
 Whitfield, T., Esq., Hamsey House
 Whitfield, George, Esq., Lewes
 Wigg, J. S., Esq., Tunbridge Wells
 Wilkinson, P. Richard, Esq., Brighton

Willet, Henry, Esq., Brighton
 Wilmott, Dr. J. B., Tunbridge Wells
 Winham, Rev. D., M.A., St. Andrew's
 Parsonage, Brighton
 Wisdon, Capt., Bognor
 Wonfor, T. W., Esq., Brighton
 Woolley, Rev. F., B.C.L., Lewes
 Wood, John, Esq., Hickstead Place
 Woods, A. W., Esq., Brighton
 Woods, J. W., Esq., Chilgrove
 Woods, Rev. G. H., M.A., Shopwyke House
 Woodward, Mrs. Thos., Winkinhurst
 Wollaston, R., Esq., Reigate
 Worge, J. A., Esq., Battle
 Wright, R., Esq., A.L.S., Hellingly
 Wyatt, Rev. John J. P., M.A., Hawley,
 Bagshot
 *Wyatt, Hugh Penfold, Esq., Cissbury,
 Worthing
 Wyndham, Hon. Percy, M.P., Petworth
 Wyndham, Hon. Miss, Petworth
 Wyndham, Captain C., Lewes
 Young, Thomas, Esq., Camberwell
 Young, Edmund, Esq., Steyning
 Young, William Blackman, Esq., Hastings

Honorary

Arnold, The Rev. F. H., LL.B., Apple-
 dram
 Campkin, H., Esq., F.S.A., London
 Charma, M., Caen
 Cochet, M. l'Abbé, Dieppe
 Corde, M. l'Abbé de, Bures, Neufchatel
 Diamond, Hugh Welch, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.,
 Twickenham House, Hon. Photographer

Members.

Harrington, Mr. J., Brighton
 Smith, Charles Roach, Esq., F.S.A.
 Spurrell, Rev. F., M.A., Witham
 Semichon, Mons. Ernest, Avocat.
 Thorpe, B., Esq., Chiswick
 Trollope, Rev. E., F.S.A., Hon. Sec. to the
 Lincolnshire Architectural Society

[Several inaccuracies having been observed in the *designations of the Members* in this List, gentlemen who have noticed others will greatly oblige by sending corrections to the Editor, or to the Local Secretaries of their respective districts, in order that corrections may be made in future Lists.]

Rules of the Society.

1. That the Society shall avoid all topics of religious and political controversy, and shall remain independent, though willing to co-operate with similar Societies by friendly communication.
2. That the Society shall consist of Members and Honorary Members.
3. That candidates for admission be proposed and seconded by two Members of the Society, and elected at any Meeting of the Committee, or at a General Meeting. One black ball in five to exclude.
4. That the Annual subscription of Ten Shillings shall become due on the 1st day of January, or £5 be paid in lieu thereof, as a composition for life. Subscriptions to be paid at the Lewes Old Bank, or by Post-office order, to GEORGE MOLINEUX, Esq., Treasurer, Lewes Old Bank, or to any of the Local Secretaries.

N.B.—No Member, whose Subscription is in arrear, is entitled to receive the annual volume of Collections, until such subscription has been paid.

5. That every new Member, upon election, be required to pay, in addition to such Subscription or Life Composition, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings.
6. That the Committee have power to admit, without ballot, on the nomination of two members, any Lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member.

7. That the general affairs of the Society be conducted by a Committee, to consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, two Honorary Secretaries, an Editor of the "Collections," who (in accordance with the vote of the general annual meeting, held 17th August, 1865,) shall receive such remuneration as the Committee may deem fit; Local Secretaries, a Treasurer, an Honorary Curator and Librarian, and not less than twelve other Members, who shall be chosen at the General Meeting in March; three Members of such Committee to form a Quorum.

N.B.—This Committee meet at Lewes Castle, on the Thursdays preceding the usual Quarter Days, at 12 o'clock.

8. That the management of the financial department of the Society's affairs be placed in the hands of a Sub-Committee, specially appointed for that purpose by the General Committee.

9. That the Finance Committee be empowered to remove from the list of the Society the name of any Member whose Subscription shall be more than three years in arrear, and who shall refuse to pay on application: and that this Committee shall at each quarterly meeting of the General Committee submit a report of the liabilities of the Society, when cheques, signed by three of the Members present, shall be drawn on the Treasurer for the same.

10. That the accounts of the Society be submitted annually to the examination of two auditors, who shall be elected by the Committee from the general body of the Members of the Society.

11. That an Editorial Sub-Committee, consisting of not more than three Members, be appointed by the Committee, to co-operate with the Editor of "Collections" in the selection of papers, in the choice of illustrations, and in other matters connected with the preparation of the annual volume.

12. That at all Meetings of the Society, or of the Committee, the resolutions of the majority present shall be binding.

13. That two General Meetings of the Society be held in the year, the one on the Second Thursday in August, at some place rendered interesting by its Antiquities or Historical Associations, in the Eastern and Western Divisions of the County alternately; and the other on the Thursday preceding Lady Day, at the Barbican, Lewes Castle, at 12.30; at which latter Meeting such alterations shall be made in the Rules as a majority of those present may determine, on notice thereof having been submitted in writing to the December Quarterly Meeting of the Committee.

14. That a Special General Meeting may be summoned by the Honorary Secretaries on the requisition in writing of five Members, or of the President or two Vice-Presidents, specifying the subject to be brought forward for consideration at such Meeting; and that subject only to be then considered.

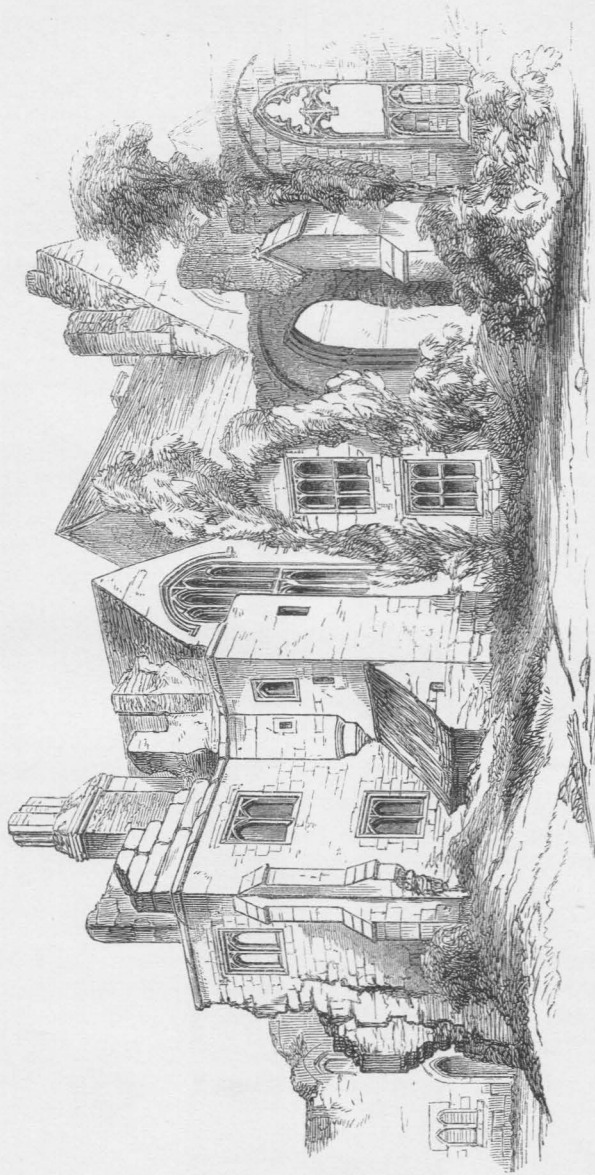
15. That the Committee have power to appoint as an Honorary Member any person (including foreigners) likely to promote the interests of the Society; such Honorary Member not to pay any Subscription, nor to have the right of voting in the affairs of the Society, and to be subject to re-election annually.

16. That the General Meeting in March be empowered to appoint any Member *Local Secretary* for the town or district where he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects of local interest; and that such *Local Secretaries* be *ex-officio* Members of the Committee.

17. That Meetings for the purpose of reading Papers, and the exhibition of Antiquities, be held at such times and places as the Committee may determine, and that notice be given in the county papers.

18. That the Honorary Secretaries shall keep a record of the Proceedings of the Society; such minutes to be read and confirmed at each successive Quarterly Meeting of the Committee, and signed by the Chairman then sitting.

N.B.—No further notice of the Quarterly Meetings of the Committee nor of the General Meeting in March, which will be held at the times and place as above mentioned, will be issued to Members.



PALACE AT MAYFIELD, 1847.

Sussex Archaeological Collections.

MAYFIELD.

BY WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A., V.P.

THIS is the ground of Sussex miracles and wonders. The very name of Lox-field reminds us of the evil spirit; whilst here it was, that St. Dunstan finding the orientation of his first wooden church rather defective, placed his shoulder, according to Eadmer, to the corner and left it due East and West; and here too, whilst at work at the forge, turning a horse-shoe, he perceived the old gentleman at his anvil, and seizing him by the nose¹ made him vanish, and to cool himself make a nine miles leap to Tunbridge Wells, where bathing himself in the waters, he gave them the ferruginous taste, which still pervades them!

Indeed, with the foundation of this Church by St. Dunstan our knowledge of Mayfield begins.

Malling had been given to the Church of Canterbury, between 823 and 826, and with it all the district north westward to Kent. This part of the country could not then have been thickly peopled, and to accommodate the few inhabitants, St. Dunstan built the church and erected a place for himself on his journies into Sussex. He held the Archbishoprick from 959 to 988.

What the house or palace was we know not, but it was enlarged by subsequent prelates, till at the close of the 13th century and the beginning of the next, it was three times visited by the Sovereign,² Edward I., on Thursday, 30th May, 1297; on Monday, 22nd June, 1299; and Monday, 28th June, 1305.

This was during the primacy of a Sussex man, Robert de Winchelsea.

¹ The pincers and anvil! of the Saint are still preserved in the ante-chapel, and are engraved in Suss. Arch. Coll., Vol ii., p. 214.

² King John was not here. He was at Malling 7th April, 1206. *Ibid.*, p. 134.

The hundred of *Lokkesfeld* or *Lovesfeild* occurs first in the Hundred Rolls of 11th October, 1274, and the possessions of the Archbishop are there stated to have been trespassed upon and injured.

The earliest instance we have, however, of a taxation for the town of Mayfield, is in the 24th Edw. I. (1295), when a Subsidy of an 11th and 7th was granted to the King before his first invasion of Scotland; the Writ for the collection of which, directed to Sir Robert de Pashley and William Ireton, bears date at Westminster, 4th Dec.³

The names of such inhabitants as were taxed, and the sums for which they were assessed, are as follows:—

Villata de Maghefeld.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Thomas, son of Ralph ate			Nicholas Hamund . . .	14	$\frac{1}{4}$
Timbe	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Alan Herth	21	$\frac{3}{4}$
William de Dodeslond . .	5	$6\frac{3}{4}$	Symon Fre	20	$\frac{5}{4}$
John Forestar	5	$8\frac{3}{4}$	William Maister	18	
Thomas ate Berghe	14	$\frac{1}{4}$	William Cupere	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
William de Haddeleghe	2	$4\frac{3}{4}$	Margery Gorulf	13	$\frac{1}{4}$
Ralph Saltere	15	$\frac{3}{4}$	William Kukku	21	$\frac{3}{4}$
John Pistor	2	0	Matthew Lomb	2	10
William Jopes	16	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ralph Taluir	17	$\frac{1}{2}$
Andrew Turnur	18	$\frac{1}{2}$	Jordan Botererl	19	$\frac{3}{4}$
Beatrice relict of Button	2	1	Gilbert Huchon	17	$\frac{5}{2}$
Symon Marchant	20	$\frac{3}{4}$	Simon Glover	20	$\frac{3}{4}$
Nicholas Strodherde . . .	23		Nicholas Fabre	4	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Walter Achoman	14	$\frac{1}{4}$	William Cole	2	$\frac{1}{4}$
			Sum—60s.	0	$\frac{3}{4}$ d.

This does not include that part of Mayfield in Bibleham Quarter, as the inhabitants of Bibleham are rated in the Hundred of Hawksborough, and Rape of Hastings.

The town appears to have been of nearly the same size as Midhurst, but the contributions were not so much.⁴

In 1st Edward III. (1328), the Grant of a 20th was made to the King in Parliament, held at Northampton, after his return from his unsuccessful expedition to the North, to avenge the inroad made by the Scots under their famous leaders, Randolph and Douglas; the writ for its collection in the County of Sussex setting forth the depredations committed in the said invasion, is dated at Lincoln, on

³ Rot. Pat., 24 Edw. I., No. 22. Lay subsidies, 189. 1.

⁴ Midhurst contributed 73s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Suss. Arch. Coll., xx., p. 7.

the 23rd November,⁵ directed to William de North and John at Sea. In this Roll, the names of the inhabitants of the two towns of Mayfield and Wadhurst (except such as resided within the manor of Bibleham) are taken conjointly, and are as follows :—

Villat : de Maghefeld & Wadehurst.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
John le Cade	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Peter Taillour		15
Thomas atte Cumbe	4	6	Robert de Bonewater	2	6
William le Cade	4	3	William Rikeward	2	6
John Baker		18	Alice de Everesfeld	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Walter Aylwyne		12	Gilbert atte Lymene		18
Laurence de Horlegh	2	0	William le Bussh	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Andrew le Turnour	2	0	Gilbert Curtais	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hamon de Stonlegh	2	0	Simon de Istede		18
Relict of Thomas atte Pote	3	3	William de Haddelegh	2	0
Henry de Wodeslonde	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	John Wykyn	3	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Robert Saptan	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Christiana Boton		13 $\frac{1}{4}$
William Weneman		12	John Le Bakere		18
Robert Yerdherst		16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Robert Cade	2	0
Isabella de Ludwelle		15	Robert Hamond		12
Simon Marchaunt		6	Thomas Le Mist		18
Simon Le Frie	4	0	Relict of Prinle	2	0
William Virgil	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	John Le Tournour		12
Rose Wevere	3	1	Isabel de Lockesford	2	0
Gilbert Hucharm		15	Simon Cole		6
John de Istede		15	Peter le Bothe		12
Gilbert Scrymond		18	Matilda de Aylardenne	5	6
Nicholas le Mist		12	Matthew Cade		12
John Petuon	6	3	Relict of Le Erl		15
Howestote de Hodlegh	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	William de Boghalde- brugh	2	0
Margt. Sweting	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stephen Donngate	2	0
John atte Welle	2	6	Juliana de Mouleshale	8	0
Adam de Courthope	2	4	John atte Halle	5	0
James de Mouleshale	6	0	William Pilcher	2	3
Thomas Broun	3	0	Peter Oderne		12
John Le Hurt	2	0	John Pilcher		12
William de Tokinghersh	4	0	Geoffrey Shorfam		6
John Le Fransh	2	0	Robert Carpenter		18
Walter Wabbe		6	Richard de Bonehurst		18
Richard de Borgome		12	Agnes de Arlegh	2	0
John de Wanebourne		12	Agnes atte Water	3	0
Margt. otesfeld	3	0	Henry Cok	2	0
John.	6	0			
William Le Hert	4	0			

	s.	d.
Taxors—Richard atte Stone	2	6
Henry de Combe	2	6

Sum total . £9 0 0

⁵ Rot. Pat., 1 Edw. 3, pt. 3, m. 18. Cedul. Lay subs., 189. 3.

The same plan was pursued in collecting the Subsidy of 6 Edw. III. (1332) a subsidy of one 10th, which the King demanded under pretence of certain troubles in Ireland, but in reality to furnish an expedition into Scotland, which kingdom he immediately invaded.

Villat: de Wadeherst and Maghefeld.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Elizota de Hothlegh	8	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Simon de Isted		19
Laurence de Courtehope	2	0	John de Isted		17
William Palmer	18	$\frac{1}{2}$	William le Red		6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robert Halpeny	5	0	Gilbert atte Lymene		9 $\frac{1}{4}$
William Beghildebrugg	2	0	Simon Wevere		8
Stephen Doungate	2	0	Simon Wolfan		10
Peter Oderne	2	0	Robert Cade		14
Adam de Rysdenne	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	John Wylkyn		18
Roger de Beregg	21		William Cade	2	0
Agnes atte Watere	18	$\frac{1}{2}$	William Lepard		22
William Lyghtfote		8	Nicholas Le Mist		8
William Denays	2	0	Thomas Prynce		12
John de Waneburn	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gilbert Huchon		12
John Le Hourt		18	Isabel Virgyle	2	3
Christian Pulcher		23	John Le Hert	3	9
Matilda Mapelherst	11	$\frac{3}{4}$	John Le Frye		12
John de Betesfeld	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Julia Serymond		18
Richard atte Halle	2	0	Robert Carpenter	3	0
Richard Oderne		22 $\frac{1}{2}$	John Cade	3	9
John Pulcher		12	John Ponte	2	2
John Colyn	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Peter le Tayllur		16
James de Mouleshale	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Alice de Eversfeld	2	3
Alice de Tokyngersh	3	2	John de Nywenham	2	0
William Walays	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Richard le Reg		8
Matilda de Aillardenne	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Gilbert Curtays		13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thomas Broun		17	Robert de Yerdhurst		8
Henry Dodeslond	5	0	Robert Hamon	3	0
William le Hert	4	0	Richard le Cade		16
William le Bousse	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Robert le Coche	3	0
Peter le Beche		11	William de Bayndenne		18
John de Yerdherst		12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Isabel Virgile	4	0
William Deneman	2	0	James atte Venele		8
Laurence de Horlegh	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	Matthew Cade		8
Robert Setter		8	Margery Swetyng		11
Alan Sage	10		John atte Welle	2	0
Robert de Sapertone		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Laurence de Wanebourn	5	0
Richard Phyrlok		13	Richard atte Frythe		2 0
John Cade		10	Alexander de Arlegh		14
Gilbert de Eversfeld		5	William Henry	2	0
John Gilberd		13	Gilbert Coggere	3	0
Hamon de Stonlegh		13	Richard Burdon		18

Villat : de Wadeherst and Maghefeld.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
John de Muleshale	14		Relict of John atte Pelle	8	
Thomas atte Red	13		Laurence Saunere	3	0
William de Leveselegh	10		Relict of Colet	12	
William le Kent	8		John le Cat	2	0
Laurence le Bont	9		John Martyn	12	
Lawrence atte Erowe	2	0	Nicholas Pilcher	12	
relict of Steld	12		Elya atte Melle	12	
relict of Choncele	6		William de Beregy	15	
Roger Gregory	12		Walter Cokerel	12	
William de Crouherst	10		Alan le Wayte	12	
Robert de Berklegh	16		Zabar Sutor	12	
Robert de Berklegh, Ju- nior	14		Reginald de Beteryndenne	3	3
Laurence atte Wode	10		John Chyllye	12	

Sm^a istius villat . £9 10 3½

The Rolls containing the Grants of 15ths and 10ths, in the 8th and 10th Edw. III. (1334 and 1336), made with the view of forwarding the king's designs upon Scotland, do not enumerate the names of individuals, but give only the gross amounts of taxation for each parish or township, and in this case for the towns of Mayfield and Wadhurst jointly—in both instances £12.

The residence now called MAYFIELD PALACE must have been of good dimensions, for Simon de Mepham, who died here on 12th October, 1333, held here a council on 17th July, 1332, at which the observance of holy days and the festivals of Saints was directed. Here also died his successor on 23rd August, 1348.

Parts, and very small parts, of this building remain, yet like the great hall it was built of the sandstone of the district. It was Simon de Islip, however, who was created in that year Archbishop, to whom we owe this hall and nearly the whole of the remaining buildings. It was erected about 1350, and according to Mr. Edw. Roberts, F.S.A., who has given a full account of it,⁶ it is 70 feet long by 39 feet wide, and about 42 feet to the level part of the ceiling, and 60 to the roof tree.

The palace has been fully described in our former volumes,⁷ and I need only here point out the principal features.

⁶ "Journal of the Arch. Ass.," Vol. xxiii., p. 333, where the ground plan and interior are engraved.

⁷ "Suss. Arch. Coll.," Vol. ii., p. 221; vii., p. 230; and xiv., p. 50.

At the east end where the dais was, was stone diapered work sometimes called a stall, marking the seat of the primate; this work is not dissimilar to the work on the Allard's tomb at Winchelsea, but it is now hidden by the high altar.

The roof was supported by three arches, which still remain, and they reach across the whole breadth of the room.

The arches above the windows are so constructed as to bear a longitudinal as well as outward pressure, and have been followed in the Library of St. Augustine, at Canterbury.

In the transactions of the Institute of British Architects, Session, 1864-5,⁸ Mr. George Edmund Street, A.R.A., F.S.A., has given a sketch of the hall as it existed before the recent



restoration, and another of the roof restored as he supposed it originally existed. He states that "it had evidently wall

⁸ P. 92 and 102, where the interior as it existed in 1847, and the same with the roof restored as suggested, are given.

pieces against the walls, above the stone arches, from which arched braces were probably framed to support the purlines, and above the centre of the arch probably stood a king-post with framed rafters, as in the Penshurst and Sutton Courtney examples," and it appeared to him "to be one of the most noble designs it was possible to conceive, and the class of roof to which it belongs illustrates a very interesting combination of the king-post roof, and the arched principal roof." Of two archways at the side I give a sketch.

The tracery in the windows is not unlike that in the windows at Penshurst and in those of Chartham Church, near Canterbury.

The glass in the windows was not fixed as it would be now, but consisted chiefly of moveable casements, easily taken out; and nowhere was it more apparent than in this hall.

The porch⁹ by which the hall is entered is of the later part of the 15th or beginning of the next century, and is probably of the period of Warham. The buttresses on the outside not only add to the strength but to the beauty of the design.

The building was erected at the finest period of English carving and the foliage of the vine, the ivy leaf, and the oak in the corbels are well worthy of careful examination.



Succeeding archbishops held it as a summer residence. In 1367 and 1368, Langham was here and others down to Kempe. It then seems to have been neglected till the time of Warham, who, between 1504 and 1532 made some addi-

⁹ The porch is engraved in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, Vol. ii., p. 235; and a restored bay of the Hall, p. 237.

tions, his arms, "a fesse between a goat's head in chief and three lozenges in base," occupying a spandril of one of the doors.

I give a view of the exterior taken in 1847.

There had been a park of no small dimensions, enlarged by 74a. in 1354 (Rot. Pat., 28 Edw. III.), and ultimately upwards of 400a. being included in it under the name of Frankham Park; and fish-ponds 9a. in size attested the care for the welfare of the most reverend prelates on fast days.

Cranmer alienated it to the crown, on 12th Nov., 1545, and it was granted on 5th January following to Sir Edward North, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, and Dame Alice his wife, subject to the following payments:—30s. for the rectory of Mayfield, 24s. 4d. for the rectory of Wadhurst, 20d. for the park of Frankeham, and £9 11s. 6d. for the manor of Mayfield and other premises. The Norths did not long hold it, for on 2nd August, 1546, Sir John Gresham and William Winlow applied for and had a grant of the reserved rent, and subsequently Sir John Gresham bought the whole property.

The Greshams seem to have occupied the mansion occasionally, and after it was alienated in 1567 to the younger branch of the family, Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange, he repaired and added to it considerably. On 22nd October, 1570, he wrote to Cecil, stating that he desired permission to go with his wife and family to his house at "Maysfield;" and the date of 1571, with grasshoppers (in Sir Thomas's crest), appears on the chimney in what is styled Queen Elizabeth's chamber, though she did not occupy it before 1573.

On the death of Sir Thomas Gresham, on 21st November, 1579, the estate came, by devise, to Sir Henry Neville, who, from entries in the registers, resided here.

He began to alienate the property bit by bit, and ultimately, on 6th May, 1597, he sold the mansion and manor to Thomas May, of Franchise, in Burwash.

And now its fall became imminent. May spent the greater part of his portion, leaving Dame Jane, his wife, and his son with small means. They sold the property on 11th November, 1617, to John Baker, for £4,100. He was

the friend of Wm. Pendle, the Calvinist, and author of the "Tutor." The disturbances of the times, however, told upon their fortunes. The work of destruction was complete in 1740; the hall was dismantled, the stones removed for other buildings. There is a drawing in Grose of its dilapidated state in 1785.

The hall and the buildings were purchased in 1858 by Francis Cordrey, from whom they were bought in 1863 by the Duchess of Leeds, and they have been restored by Mr. Pugin to the state in which we now see them.

A roof has been put over the hall, and it has been converted into a chapel.

The HUNDRED and MANOR were separated from the palace, and passed through the Nevilles, Mays, Bakers, and Pelhams to the Marquess of Camden, who bought them in 1790, the hundred changing its specific designation with the owners.

The TOWN itself is divided into four quarters, viz., the *Town*, *Moushill*, (formerly *Mesewelle*), *Five Ash*, and *Bibleham*.

It was once famous for its furnaces, and the principal inhabitants were engaged in the manufacture.

Now hops, introduced into England about 1524, and soon afterwards, as seems by an entry in the register, planted here, have supplied in some measure the place of the furnaces, although the quantity had fallen from 614½ acres in 1837 to 499¾ in 1857.

Of the inhabitants, we have observed that the name of Cade is to be found in the subsidy rolls down to 1557. In the subsidy of 1328 we have John le Cade, Robert and Matthew Cade; in 1352, Johns (two), Robert, William, and Matthew Cade, and John le Cade; in 1523 we find Ellen Cade, wo.; in 1545, John Cade; in 1558-9, John Cade, with lands worth £4 a year; and in 1575, John Cade, with lands worth 40s. No wonder that the constables and inhabitants obtained a full pardon for their help during Cade's rising.¹⁰

In 15 Henry VIII. (1523), the hostile conduct of Lewis, the French Monarch, was the occasion of the demand of a subsidy which was granted to the King yearly for four years upon all lands, upon personalty of the value of 40s., and

¹⁰ Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. xviii., p. 23.

upon all servants receiving wages to the amount of 20s. per annum. The names of the inhabitants of Mayfield and their respective contributions (exclusive of the quarter of Bibleham), are as follows :—

<i>The Borough of Maighfeld.</i>		s.	d.	s.	d.
Wittm. Nysell, in fee be yere	£111.	.	.	5	7
Thomas Fawle, his svt, in wages	.	26	8	.	4
Thomas Fallen, his svt, in wages	.	26	8	.	4
Robert Boutell, his svt, in wages	.	26	8	.	4
William Relf the elder, in goods	£35.	.	.	35	.
Andrew Holt, his servant, in wages	.	26	8	.	4
William Relf, his son, in goods	.	66	4	.	2 8
William Atte Hill, in goods	£15.	.	.	.	7 6
John Relf, in goods	£10.	.	.	.	5 0
John , in lands, by year	.	40	0	.	2 0
William Arnold, in goods	£3.	.	.	.	18
Nicholas Mousherst, in goods	£8.	.	.	.	4 0
Thomas Jamys, in goods	£9.	.	.	.	4 6
John Dorant, in goods	£6.	.	.	.	3
Richard Dorant, in goods	£4.	.	.	.	2
Robert Dorant, in wages	.	20	.	.	4
Harry Wodman, in goods	.	60	.	.	18
Water Atherwold, in goods	£4.	.	.	.	2
John Page, in wages, by year	.	20	.	.	4
Christopher Marten, in goods	£10.	.	.	.	5 0
John Mone, the elder, in goods	.	40	.	.	12
John Walcot, in wages	.	20	.	.	4
Thomas Hoget, in goods	£20.	.	.	.	20
John Hoget, his servant, in wages	.	20	.	.	4
William Melward, in land, by year	.	26	8	.	18
Joan Dorant, wid : in lands, by y ^r .	.	26	8	.	18
John Marchant, in goods,	£18.	13	4	.	9 4
John Wykeresham, in goods	£6.	.	.	.	4
Richard Smith, in wages, by y ^r .	.	26	8	.	4
William Gybbe, in goods	£8.	.	.	.	4 0
Julian Gibbe, widow, in goods	£4.	.	.	.	2 0
Matthew Kenward, in goods	.	.	.	.	3 0
John Aynescombe, in goods	£20.	.	.	.	20 0
Robert Mire, in goods	£16.	.	.	.	8 0
William A. Mier, in lands, by y ^r .	.	26	8	.	16
Symon Glasier, labourer, wages	.	20	.	.	4
John Hoke, in goods	£13.	.	.	.	6 6
Richard Modyll, in goods	.	40	.	.	12
John Drey, in goods	£7.	.	.	.	3 6
Richard Modyll, the elder, in goods	£4.	.	.	.	2 0
John , * in goods	.	40	.	.	12
Nicholas Modyll, in goods	£4.	.	.	.	2 0
John , * in goods	.	60	.	.	18
Richard Wilmesherst, in goods	£8.	.	.	.	4 0

<i>The Borough of Maighfeld.</i>	s.	d.	s.	d.
Robert Relf, in goods, £36 13s. 4d. .			36	8
John Burges, in goods £9.			4	6
John Mone, the younger, in goods .	60			18
Thomas Mone, in lands, by y ^r . .	26	8		16
Richard Fysher, in goods .	40	0		12
* * *				
Thomas Weston, by year .	20			12
William Dilke, in goods £7.			3	6
Thomas Longley, in goods £6.			3	0
* * *				
John Baker, in goods .	40			12
Robert Sawyer, in goods £7.			3	6
Thomas Kempe, in wages .	40			12
Nicholas Pentecost, in goods .	40			12
Richard Roger, in wages, by y ^r . .	26	8		4
* * *				
Harry Symon, in wages, by y ^r . .	20			4
Thomas Jefferey, in goods £14.			£7	
John Freman .				
Richard Bashe, in goods .	40			12
Thomas Smyth, in goods £11 10s.			5	9
Richard Holborne, in goods .	40			12
* * *				
John Edward, in lands, by year .	33	4		20
William Dorant, in wages, by y ^r . .	20			4
William Flecher, in wages, by y ^r . .	20			4
Elen Cade, widow, in goods .	106	8		2 8
John Modyll, in goods £6.				3 0
Robert Dyne, in goods £4.				2 0
William Aynescombe, in goods £4.				2 0
.... Gardener, in wages .	20			4
Gilbert Strenger, in wages .	20			4
John jun ^r . in wages, by y ^r . .	20			4
Thomas Proude, in goods .	40	0		12
Thomas Marten, in goods .	26	8		4
Laurence Marten, in wages .	20			4
John Adams, in wages, by year .	26	8		4
Richard Brymsted, in wages .	20			4
John Hoke, in wages, by year .	20			4
William A. Lye, in goods .	106	8		2 8
.... Everesfield, Widow, in goods £8				4 0
John Langereg, in goods .	60			1 6
Richard Whetle, in wages, by y ^r . .	20			4
* * * wages .	20			4
* * * wages .	30			4
* * * goods .	40			12
Sum of the Borow of Maighfeld, £17 15s. 0d.				

* Defaced.

We pass over 100 years, and we have the then names.

The Subsidy Roll of the 22nd James (1624) does not distinguish the different parishes, but gives all the inhabitants of Loxfield-Baker together ; it is as follows :—

<i>The Hundred of Loxfield-Baker</i>	£	s.	s	d.
Mr. Jo. Maynard, pastor (of Mayfield), in lands	30	.	6	0
Mr. Tho. Haughton, in lands	30	.	6	
Mrs. Katherine Aynescombe, and Thos. Aynescombe, gent, in lands	3	.	12	
Mrs. Jane Stolyon, in lands	20	.	4	
Richard Wemshurst, in lands	20	.	4	
Tho. Westgate, in lands	20	.	4	
Robert Martyn, in lands	20	.	4	
John Relfe, in lands	20	.	4	
Richard Marchant, in lands	20	.	4	
Tho. Booreman, in lands	20	.	4	
Rich. Carpenter, in lands	20	.	4	
Jo. Middell, in lands	20	.	4	
Jo. and Tho. Burges, in lands	20	.	4	
Tho. Maynard, in lands	30	.	6	
Tho. Moone, in lands	20	.	4	
Will. Durrell, esq., in lands	5	.	20	
Jo. Dunmoll, senr., gent ⁿ in lands	2	.	8	
William Johnson, gent, in lands	4	.	16	
William Bryan, gent, in lands	30	.	6	
William Courthopp, gent, in lands	50	.	10	
Jo. Barham, of Butt, in lands	50	.	10	
Jo. Barham, of Shoosmythes, in lands	3	.	12	
Robert Winborne, gent, in lands	2	.	8	
Jo. Saunders, in land	2	.	8	
Ed. Benge, in lands	3	.	12	
Michael Throckmorton, gent, in lds.	2	.	8	
Tho. Ballard, gent, in lands	30	.	6	
Nicho. Barham, in lands	2	.	8	
Tho. Saunders, in lands	2	10	10	
Mrs. Burton, widow, in lands	30	.	6	
Mrs. Maplesden, widow, in lands	20	.	4	
Alice Saunders, widow, in lands	30	.	6	
Ann Baker, widow, in lands	30	.	6	
Nicholas Saunders, in lands	30	.	6	
Tho. Kyndgwoodd, in lands	20	.	4	
Richard Marckwicke, in lands	30	.	6	
Richard Weston, in lands	30	.	6	
Thomas Lucke, in lands	50	.	10	
Richard Lucke, in lands	30	.	6	
Alex. Collen, in lands	3	.	8	
Tho. Sheapherd, in lands	30	.	6	

		£	d.	s.	d.
<i>The Hundred of Loxfield-Baker.</i>					
Will. Terry, in lands		2		8	
Will. Barham, Lampkins, in lands		20		4	
Jo. A' Woodd, in lands		20		4	
Peter Trice, in lands		20		4	
Tho. Bate, in lands		20		4	
Tho. Russell, in lands		20		4	
Jo. Longley, Pennybridge, in lands		20		4	
Andrew Skinner, in lands		20		4	
Will. Yonge, in lands		20		4	
Jo. Weston, for the heirs of Nichlas Puxty's lands		30		6	
Tho. Maynard, in lands		2		8	
Jo. Lucke		30		6	
Tho. Weston, Highfield, lands		20		4	
Widow Crowhurst, in lands		20		4	
Jo. Longley, Mousehall, lands		30		6	
Hugh Lucke, in lands		30		6	
Tho. Packham, in lands		30		6	
Will Maynard's wid., in lands		30		6	
Gregory Sawyer, in lands		30		6	
Richard Barham's wid., in lds.		30		6	
Widow Burd and Jo. Burd, in lands		20		4	
Sessors.	Tho. Sawyer, in lands	3		12	
	Mr. Stephen Panckhurst, in lds.	16		84	
	Tho. Wickersham, in lands	2		8	
	Robert Relf, in lands	2		8	
	Tho. Daye, in lands	2		8	
	Rich. Ballard, gent., in lands	3		12	
	Jo. Dunmoll, gent., in lands	3		12	
	Alex. Butcher, in lands	3		12	
Collector, Tho. Burges.	Sum, £22 13s. 0d.				

The names of the places mentioned in these subsidies still remain; some farms bear the names of the owners in the time of the Edwards: and many of the inhabitants of the present day have the names, or are the descendants of the older taxpayers.

Thomas May, the poet, and historian of the long parliament, was not born here, but at Franchise in Burwash, in 1595; his father only bought Mayfield two years after. His change from the King to the Parliament made the loyalists bitter against him; and, on his sudden death, 13th November, 1650, Andrew Marvell described him

As one pot drunk, into the packet-boat,
Tom May was hurry'd hence, and did not know't.

Here was born in 1638, Sir Thomas Jenner, who rose to be Recorder of London, Serjeant at Law, Baron of the Exchequer,

Isinghurst, situate near the south-west corner of the parish, was annexed to the priory of Michelham, by Thomas de Burton and Joan, his wife, and was worth £2 a year, in 1291. At the dissolution it was granted to Thomas Cromwell, and on his fall to Sir Richard Sackville, by whom it was sold in 1544 to John Baker, of Battle. It devolved, in 1831, on the Rev. John Kirby, by whom it was sold, in 1842, to Morgan Thomas, of Gatehouse, Esq.

There are two old houses deserving attention. Aylwins, which in the time of Henry VI. belonged to the Aynscombes, who worked a furnace in July, 1616, and on 5th July, 1621, one of them (Stephen) was in trouble for exporting iron ordnance; and it remained in that family till 1672, when it was purchased by John Fuller. In 1728 it belonged to the Rev. Peter Baker, the vicar, and ultimately came to John Dudlow.

Middle House, erected of wood, in 1575, which date it

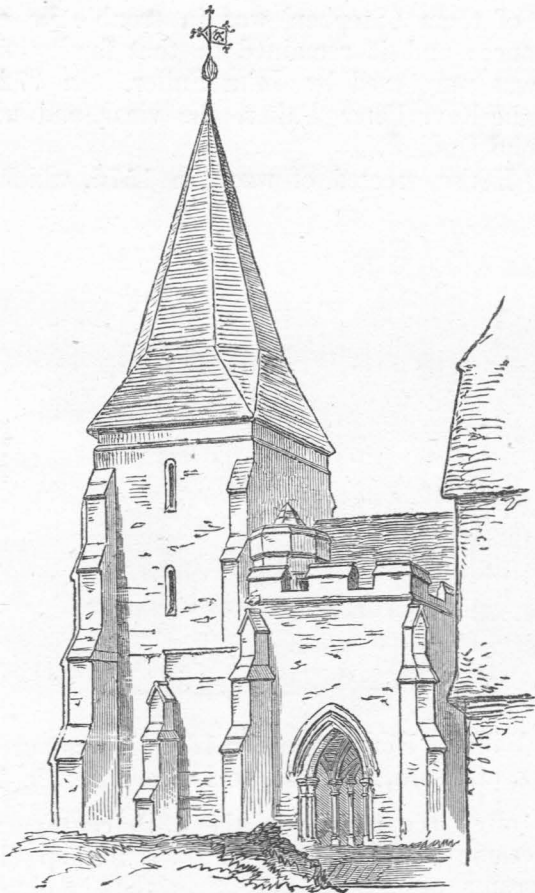


bears, by William Houghton. In 1669, it was purchased by the Bakers, and sold, in 1841, to Edward Tench, Esq.

It was after the middle of the 13th century that this district became populous, and the Archbishop (Boniface) obtained grants of markets and fairs; thus he obtained one

in 1252, for Wadhurst; in 1260, a market here on Thursdays and a fair on the Vigil, Day and Morrow of St. Dunstan, changed, in 1314, to Tuesday, and the fair diminished to two days, the Vigil and Feast of St. Dunstan; but in 1391 the market was again changed to Wednesday, the three original days of the fair were restored, and a second fair of three days on the Vigil, Day and Morrow of All Souls was added:—In 1282, for Ringmere; 1314, Framfield; 1331, the Cliffe; and 1378, for Uckfield.

THE CHURCH.—In 1389, a fire occurred which burnt down



the Nave, Aisles, and Choir of the Church, and also a Chantry dedicated to St. Alban.

The tower was left standing and the lower portion is the original of the 13th century. It has scroll string mouldings of about 1220 or 1230, and equilateral lancets.

The central window is also older than the fire. It was a fine specimen of a style very uncommon in England, *flamboyant*, and very much resembles the windows in Shottesbrooke Church, Berks, built in 1337 by Sir William Tressell.

The first portion of the Church which was rebuilt, was the chancel, and the whole was finished between 1410 and 1420. The nave is 65 feet long by 26 feet 6 in. wide; the north aisle is 9 ft. 5 in. wide and the south 16 ft. 5 in., making the whole width the same as Wadhurst, which was another peculiar of the Archbishop. There are octagonal piers to the arcades. The chancel is of the same width as the nave, and 49 feet in length.

At the eastern end of the south chancel was a chantry, probably that of St. Alban restored.¹¹ Edward I., when here on the Saints' Feast Day, 22nd June, 1299, gave 7s. in this chapel in his honour; but I can find no trace of the existence of a priest or an endowment.

There is a piscina in the southern aisle, and another in the chantry.

A Lychnoscope is in this chantry.

At present the church is under repair.

The font bears the date of 1666.

The VICARAGE was endowed in 1262; a copy of the endowment is printed in Horsfield, and the following list of the vicars was compiled by William Courthope, Esq., Somerset Herald, and is now among his MSS. in the College of Arms (Nos. 22—25); from whence it has been kindly copied by T. W. King, Esq., F.S.A., York Herald.

¹¹ Suss. Arch. Coll., Vol. ii., p. 145.

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	VICARS.	HOW VACANT.	PATRONS.
... ..	{ James . . . assisted } by Richard de Ter- ring and William de Isewood (a)	... ..	<i>Archbishops of Canter- bury.</i>
1317. May 14	John de Thynden (b)	... ..	Walter Reynolds
... ..	Ralph de Ravenstan	... ..	Ditto
1351. March 13	{ Ralph Baker (of } Sevenoaks)	res. Ravenstan	Simon Islip
1361. July 21	John de Wickliffe	death of Baker	Ditto
1380. Dec. 13	Simon Russell (c)	exch. with Wickliffe	Simon Sudbury
1382. April 15	William Wardewe	exch. with Russell	William Courtenay
— July 21	Geoffrey Mareschall	death of Wardewe	Ditto
— Aug. 31	John Sabyn	res. of Mareschall	Ditto
— Oct. 2	William Lyndon (d)	exch. with Sabyn	Ditto
1389 May 23	John Chapman (e)	exch. with Lyndon	Ditto
... ..	John Scoy	... ..	... ..
1404. May 2	Richard Maynford (f)	exch. with Scoy	Thomas Fitz-Alan
... ..	Henry Trowell	... ..	... ..
1417. Dec. 19	William Blundell (g)	exch. with Trowell	Henry Chichely
1450. March 17	William Hebbenge	... ..	John Stafford
... ..	Robert Chaloner	... ..	... ..
1459. Oct 18	Thomas Lemster	death of Chaloner	Thomas Bourchier
1481. March 18	Thomas Symys	death of Lemster	Ditto
... ..	William Dale	... ..	... ..
1544. Feb. 4	Geoffrey Aprice	res. of Dale	Thomas Cranmer
			<i>Lay Patrons.</i>
1559. July 19	Henry Becher	{ death of last in- } { cumbent }	John Gresham
1567. Feb. 20	Thomas Goddall (h)	res. of Becher	Ditto
1589. April 28	George Carleton	death of Goddall	Henry Neville
1605. Aug. 23	Edward Topsell	res. of Carleton	King James I.
1605-6. Feb. 19	William Whitfield	removal of Topsell	{ John Porter, gent., } in virtue of a con- veyance made to him by Sir Thomas May, Knt.
1610.	John Lucke	death of Whitfield	... ..
1624. July 30	John Maynard	death of Lucke	{ Thomas Maynard } and William Peck- ham, Yeomen
1662. Jan. 9	Francis Seyliard	ejection of Maynard	John Baker
1663. May 16	Robert Peck	res. of Seyliard	John Baker
1696. July 16	Peter Baker (i)	death of Peck	Ditto
1730. July 1	Odiarne Hooper	death of Baker	Michael Baker
1733. Feb. 20	Robert Hooper	res. of O. Hooper	Ditto
1746. May 17	John Godman	death of R. Hooper	Ditto
1752. Jan. 9	Richard Porter	death of Godman	George Baker
1762.	Robert Challice	death of Porter	Michael Baker (minor)
1780.	John Kirby	death of Challice	... ..
1810.	John Kirby	res. of his father	... ..
1845.	{ Henry Thos. Mur. } { dock Kirby }	... ..	... ..

(a) 1315, 6 Id. (10th) April. Richard de Terring was appointed assistant to the Vicar, on account of his then labouring under severe illness; and 2 Id. (14th) Oct. 1316, was succeeded in the same office by William de Isewood.

(b) This person is, in all probability, the John Denys de Thynden who resigned the Vicarage of Wadhurst this day.

(c) Formerly Vicar of Horsted Keynes in this county.

(d) Formerly Rector of Little Warley, co. Essex.

(e) Formerly Rector of Denton in this County.

(f) Formerly Vicar of Seton, in the diocese of Exeter.

(g) Formerly Vicar of Wymering, in the diocese of Winchester.

(h) Mr. Goddall's son John was buried here 30th September, 1578.

(i) He was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, A.B. 1694; A.M. 1698.

Three names deserve a word of notice.

First, in 1361, John Wickliffe was appointed vicar, and it has been assumed that he was the great reformer; but this was an error, as the vicar of Mayfield exchanged for Horsted Keynes and there died. The particulars are stated in the "Gentleman's Magazine" of August, 1841, and April, 1842.

The second is George Carleton, the author of the "Thankful Remembrance," afterwards Bishop of Llandaff, and subsequently of Chichester. This preferment is not mentioned by M. A. Lower, Esq., in his biographical sketch in the *Sussex Worthies* (p. 92). He married Anne, widow of the patron, Sir Henry Neville.

And the third is John Maynard, whose father was a wealthy yeoman of Rotherfield, and whose family had spread very extensively over that and the adjoining parish of Mayfield. One of them, William, had been burnt at Lewes in 1557. He was appointed one of the Assembly of Divines. The particulars of him are printed in Lower's *Sussex Worthies*, (p. 234.) He married three wives, the first of whom was Margaret, daughter of the Rev. John Lucke, his predecessor, to whom he was married at Wadhurst, 9th February, 1624. By her he had seven children, and she died in child-birth of the last (twins) in September, 1635. He married secondly, at Mayfield, 28th June, 1637, Margaret Withers, of St. Edmund, Lombard Street, London, by whom he had issue; but she died in May, 1640, and he took for his third wife Anne, daughter of Henry Ingham, who survived him, and dying 7th September, 1670, was buried with him in the churchyard of this parish.

In 1556 four martyrs were burnt here.

The Curfew is still rung from Michaelmas to Lady-day at 8 p.m.

The registers begin in 1570, but are deficient a few leaves at the commencement; and they have been already referred to in our pages.¹²

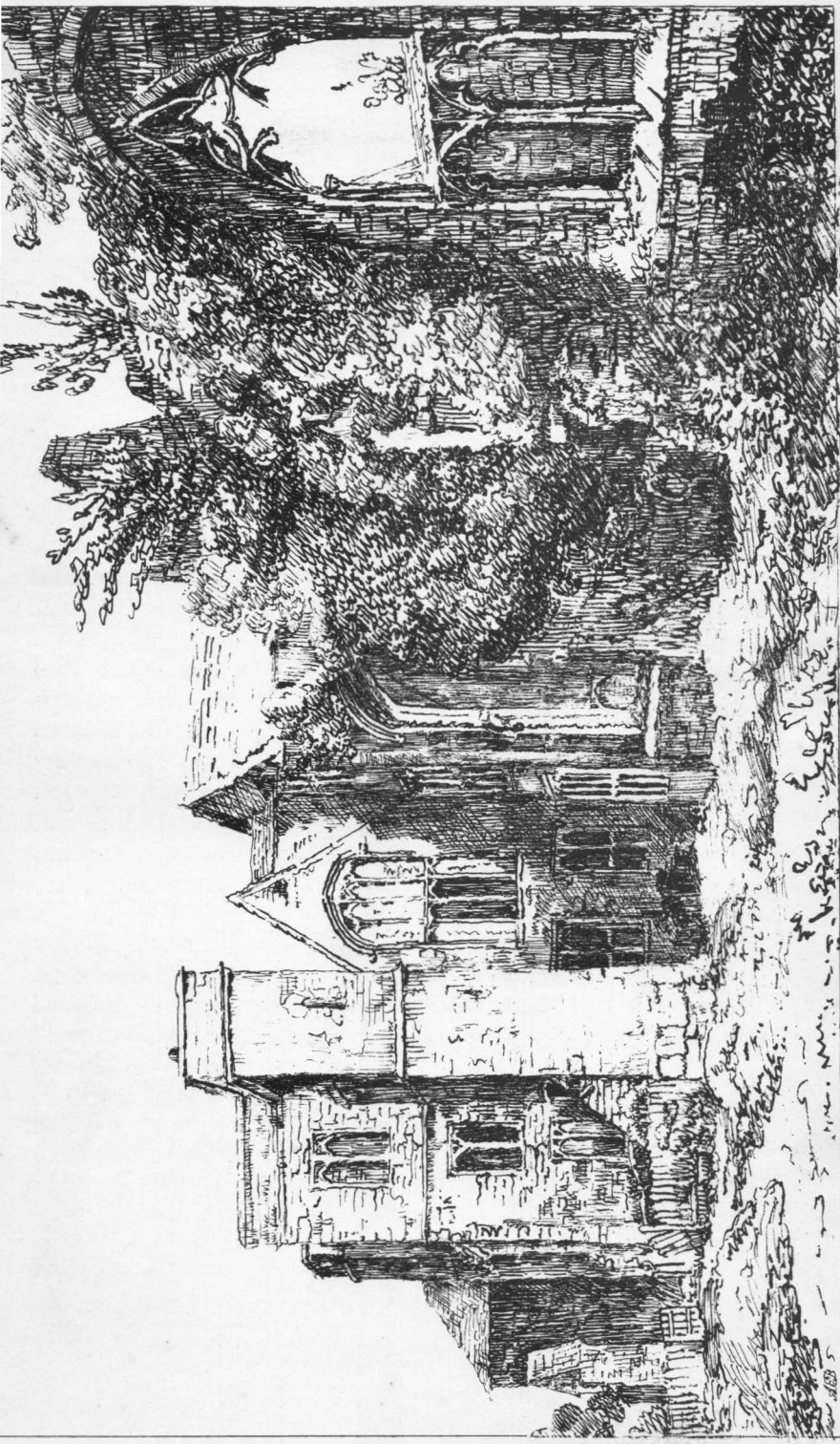
¹² Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. iv., p. 256.

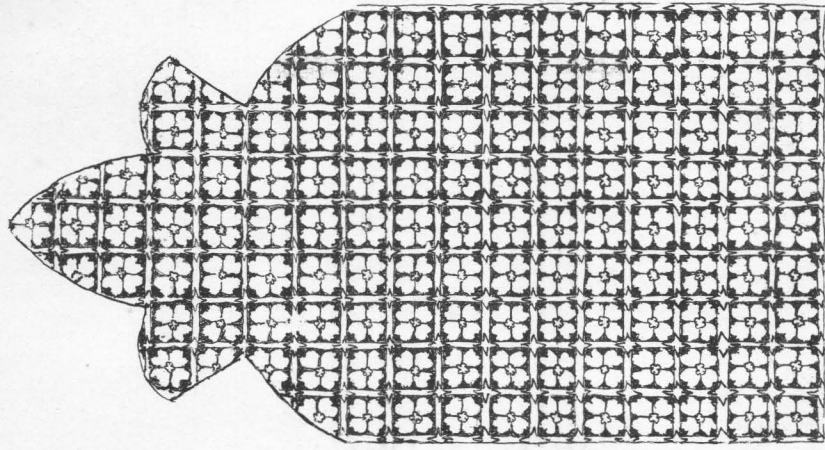
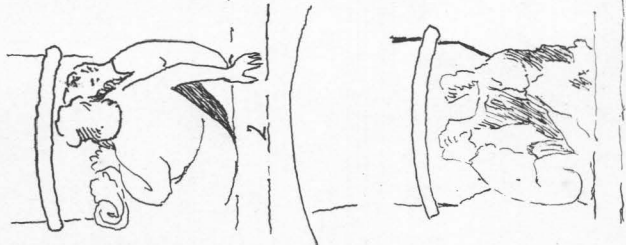
ADDITIONAL NOTES ON MAYFIELD.

BY WILLIAM ANSELL DAY, Esq.

THE labours of the learned archæologist command my respect, and not unfrequently enlist my sympathy. All that tends to illustrate the Past, to throw side lights upon its glorious details, and waken the chords that never sounded save to the touch of loyalty and honour must find a response in every thoughtful and educated mind. But sometimes I think our antiquaries worship the Past too much, and think upon the Present too little, for in the present we ought to discern the germs of future history, and we should treasure and chronicle the events of to-day, that they may be handed down for the instruction of posterity. Mr. Durrant Cooper read a learned and elaborate paper on Mayfield Palace, and I listened with great interest to, and hope learned something from, it; but when he stated he did not know whether Queen Elizabeth had stayed there, or merely paid Sir Thomas Gresham the compliment of a morning call, I confess to a feeling that a literary vicar in the time of Queen Elizabeth, or even a gossiping parish clerk, would have been an inestimable boon to the archæologists of the nineteenth century.

And here, *en passant*, as a Mayfield man, I may be allowed to vindicate the traditional account. The state of the highways alone would have prohibited a flying visit. We all know when a turnpike road was first proposed to be made through the parish, that the elders of the city (as Mayfield has long been called), in vestry assembled, heard the suggestion with profound distrust; and that after many comments and a few speeches, the sense of the meeting was well expressed by one old farmer, who pronounced the proposal





Vincent Brooks Day & Son Ltd.

CORBELS & DIAPER WORK - MAYFIELD PALACE.

not only ruinously extravagant, but also absurd, "because," said he, "how can a broad-wheel waggon stand upright if it has got no ruts to go in?" Such being the state of our roads in Mayfield in the eighteenth century, is it conceivable that Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth could, in one day, have spent some hours at Mayfield, and travelled thirty or forty miles in a coach along the same roads in the sixteenth? For my own part I do not believe it, and although on antiquarian grounds I may not be able successfully to defend the authenticity of St. Dunstan's sword and tongs, I am in hopes that the hammer, and possibly the anvil, are so catholically shapen as to defy the searching inquiries of modern scepticism.

Having said thus much for past centuries and their traditions, I venture to add a few words which have reference to the events of the present. While the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Mayfield is remembered not only by the learned antiquary, but even by the collectors of legendary lore, the visit of the Princess Victoria and her august mother stands in danger of being overlooked by both. Mrs. Homewood, who lived in the old ruins as long as I can remember, and who played an active part in that drama, has been superseded by those excellent ladies whose faith is different from mine, but whose charity and virtue we all admire and respect. They are engaged in their pious work, and the events of the day claim neither recognition nor remembrance at their hands; and death has taken away some, and age is creeping upon others of the actors in that scene, and it is only in the papers of a society like ours that I can hope to place upon record a lasting memorial of it.

In the autumn of 1832 or 1833, my father, the late Mr. Day, of Hadlow (but who then resided at Maresfield), made an arrangement to meet Lord and Lady Delawarr, at Mayfield. That plan was altered, and the following paragraphs, which are extracted from a letter from my mother, will give some authentic details of the Royal visit. I give them without alteration, for I think the very words in which a spectator narrates an event are worth a thousand improved readings by subsequent commentators:—

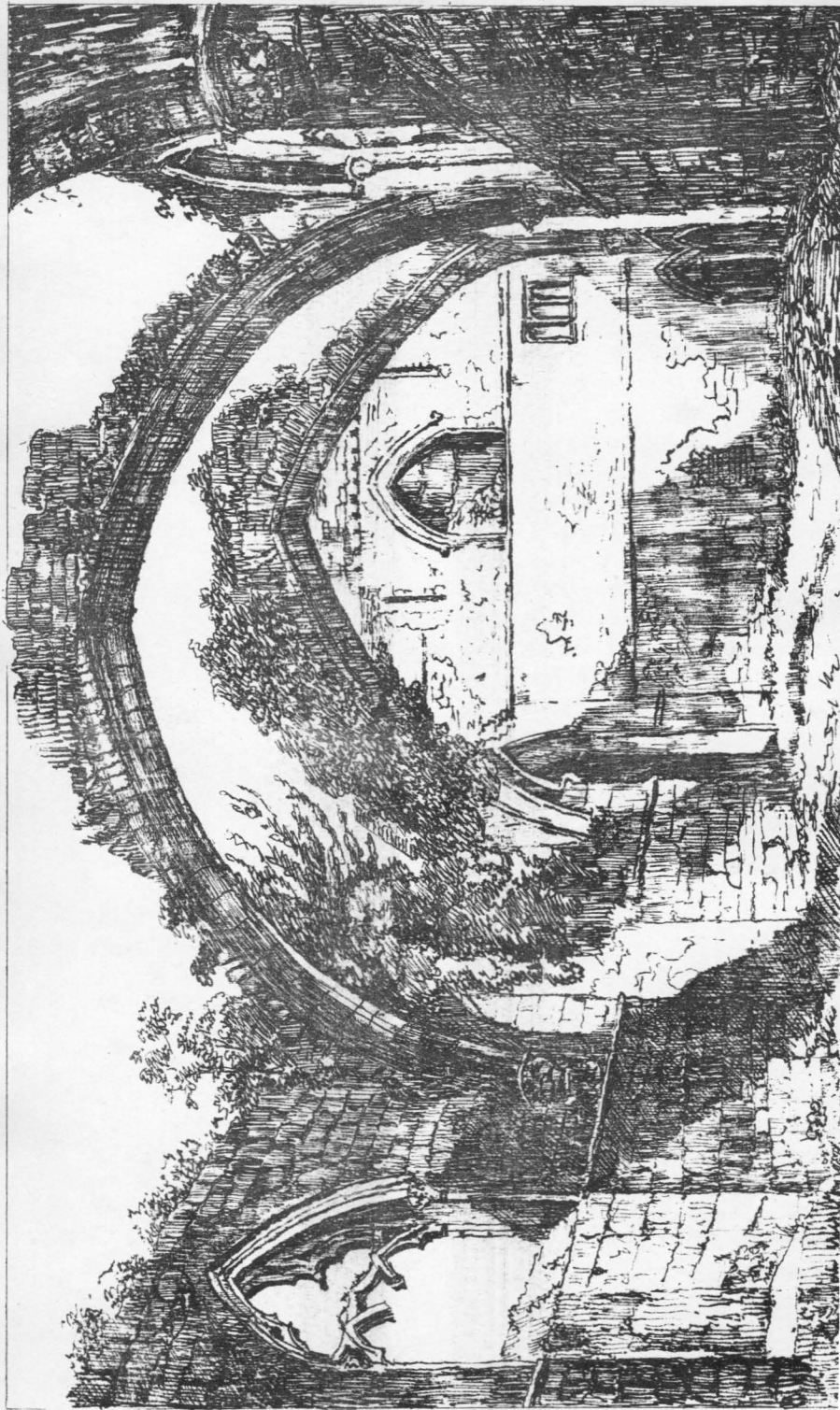
"Your father had a note from Lord Delawarr, who had previously promised to bring Lady Delawarr with him in the

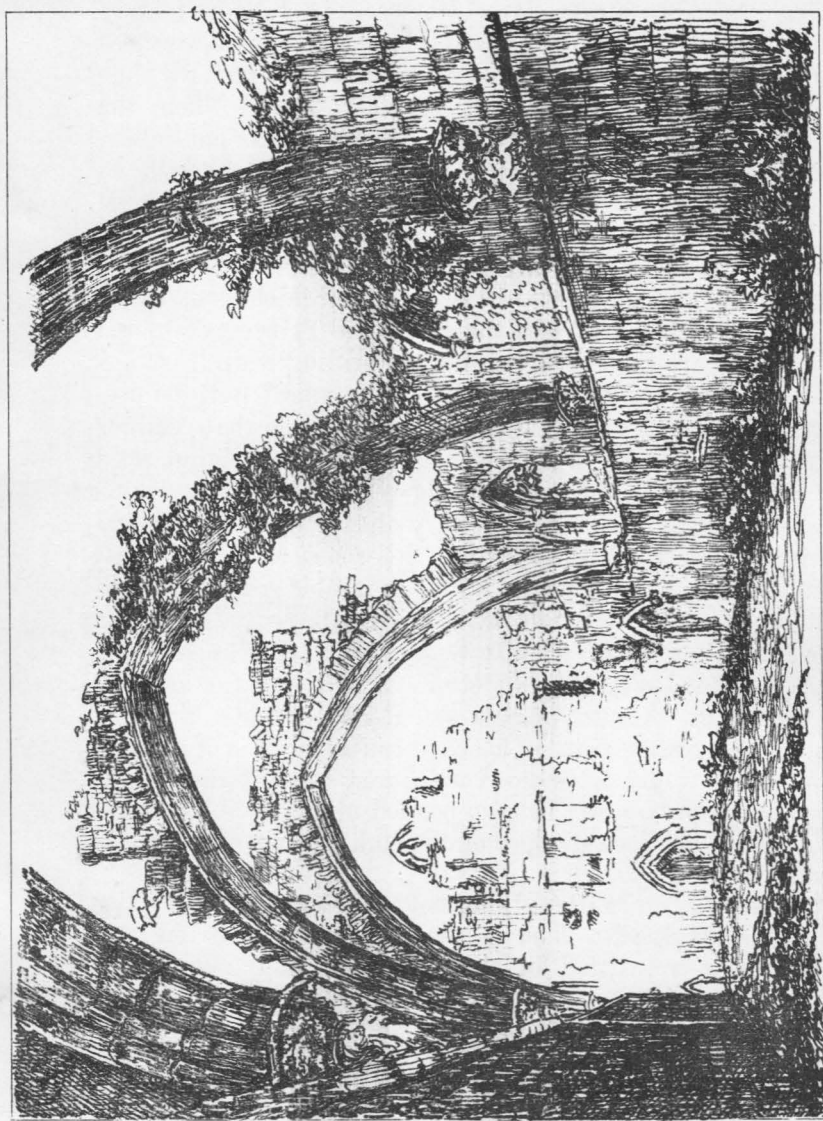
course of a few days to see the ruins, where we were to have a luncheon prepared. The Duchess of Kent was staying at Tunbridge Wells, and this note stated that the plan was changed, that the subject had been mentioned at the Duchess' table and that he had been desired to give the Duchess' commands to your father to attend her there on the following day, and that it would be proper (though not imperative), that I should accompany him.

“At the hour fixed, or rather about half an hour earlier, we were at the spot. Instead of its usual quiet, it was filled with servants bringing in everything necessary for the collation, or as Mrs. Homewood (the farmer's wife who had charge of the place) said ‘There were nasty furriners jabbering everywhere.’ Soon Lord and Lady Delawarr arrived to do the honours. Just then arrived the Duchess, the Princess, and their suite. Lord Delawarr and his family being a quarter of an hour after time, it was very awkward, as we did not know one person. The appearance of the whole cortège was not imposing; such a dusty party I think I have never seen. The then Earl of Abergavenny had been asked to permit them to ride through his park, and had refused, as he would not break through the rule he had made, of allowing no visitor to Tunbridge Wells the *entrée* to his grounds. He said they might ride through the steward's grounds, but as these were not extensive enough to be desirable, they had ridden by the turnpike road, and the Princess, partly as it seemed from pique, partly from girlish fun, took the middle of the dusty road, and the ladies in attendance were bound to follow her.

“A call for a clothes-brush followed and, after considerable delay, it was procured, and the young ladies set to work to brush each other's habits at the door of the sitting-room. This did away with a good deal of ceremony and occasioned much fun. The Princess Victoria was then about 14 or 15 years of age, and I heard her say that it was not the first time she had visited Mayfield; that on the first occasion she was quite a little child; that she had fallen asleep in the carriage and awoke very hungry, adding: ‘I never was so angry in my life; there was nothing to be had that I could eat.’

“You will perhaps like to know the names of those who were





From a Sketch by W. Day, c. 1803

there. I remember the Baroness Leitzen (I am not sure that the name is exactly correct), the Princess' governess, Dr. Davies, then her tutor, Miss Davies, Sir John and Lady Conroy and two daughters, Lady Flora Hastings (for whose very kind attention I had much reason to be obliged, for your father was called upon to act as cicerone and when the luncheon had been discussed, I was the only person not known to all, and should have been uncomfortable had she not so kindly joined me). There were some others in the Duchess' suite, but I have forgotten their names.

“Lord and Lady Delawarr were also there with their eldest daughter and the youngest, the present Marchioness of Salisbury. She was a little girl then, and the Princess delighted her by presenting her a silver-mounted riding whip.”

There are also other memories which might well be preserved of the Palace. It is no remote tradition that reminds us of a former owner, a clergyman, who, old and blind, used to take his walk in the great dining-room—that room which was very lately used as a granary and hop-oast. He had carefully ascertained the length of his room, and at one end of it had had a rack placed, with a moveable peg like a cribbage board, and every time he reached it he scored one, and thus took his walk of three or four miles every day, literally measuring his steps. Again, it should be borne in mind that the roof of the banqueting-hall was perfect towards the close of the last century, and that that splendid specimen of palatial architecture would have stood uninjured until to-day, if the most ordinary care had been expended upon it; or if, indeed, the roof had not been stripped off through motives of an utterly mistaken economy.

Speaking personally, I cannot think the restoration is well imagined. The great hall was built for the banquet; it was fitted for the revels of stately churchmen, but it was not the place where prayers were to be chanted and masses said. The tracery of those old windows to which the ivy clung so closely, and the decaying floors of those old chambers where the great Queen rested, and which bore the Gresham crest, had a charm which can never attach itself to the grand but inappropriate splendours of Mr. Pugin's chapel, or the neatly restored chambers of the building to which it is annexed.

THE SUPPOSED MONASTERY AT BEDDINGHAM.

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

I give the above title to this paper, because the existence of a Monastery in Beddingham seems to me to be a matter of "supposition." Various writers have made mention of a monastery there, so that in common with others I had been induced to accept the statement. Upon enquiry, however, I find there are some difficulties to be encountered, and the question whether there ever *was* or *was not* a Monastery in the parish of Beddingham seems to deserve consideration.

The statement that there once was a Monastery there is broadly made, and while it is accepted by some, it is denied by others. There remains, therefore, the probability or the possibility of its existence. But here we are thrown back into the far distant past, and, at the best, are left to speculate upon what *might have been*, without the ability to arrive at any definite conclusion whether it *was* or *was not*.

Was it before the Conquest? If so, was it,—as would seem to be the case—abolished before that era? Again, *what* was it? and *where* was it? These are fit questions for Archæological enquiry.

The advocates of probability must here take their stand. If the Monastery were there at all it would be before the Conquest, for if the Record to which by and bye I shall have occasion to refer points to the Beddingham of Sussex, such must have been the case. I have made enquiries into the manorial history of the parish, with a view to gather thence some evidence which might tend to substantiate the existence of this Monastery. There are herein many points of interest to the Archæologist, which may be more fitly considered by some future historian of the parish.

But we have to look back into times previous to the Conquest, when the tenure of lands with religious houses and churches was frequently matter of dispute; when the duration of existence in the case of Monasteries was frequently somewhat brief, and the religious foundation sank down into manor or farm. Many tenures also were disturbed at the period of the Conquest, when confiscations were rife, so that it is not strange if we find—as we do find—somewhat of confusion in the grants then made. But no mention is made of the particular Monastery into whose existence I have searched, neither can I find with any approach to certainty what manor or farm represented it. My enquiry had special reference to the question of which I treat, so that I abstain from introducing matter with which I do not feel myself concerned, because no clue is afforded me towards the solution of the difficulty which has to be encountered. With regard also to the name of the parish, “Beddingham,” I find a great variety of spelling in the documents to which I have referred. So that I see necessity for caution in applying to this particular parish any statement which I meet touching manors, &c. A great difficulty in such investigations always besets the Archæological enquirer, and I find special difficulties in the present case, so that the more caution is needed. Etymological questions are to be met and considered; and the present stage of Archæological science demands special reference to the most minute and apparently trivial matters. The genuineness and authenticity of ancient documents are to be canvassed, and the simulation of fact collated with fact itself. Statements must be submitted to the test of evidence, and evidence weighed according to its nature.

I come then to the statement which is made by Horsfield. In his *History of Sussex*, vol. i., p. 339, under “Beddingham,” he says, *here* was “a Monastery in the beginning of the ninth century.” In a note he refers to “Tanner’s Not. Mon.” In his work, “Lewes and its Environs,” there is this passage under “Beddingham”: “Tanner says there was a Monastery here in the beginning of the ninth century, and refers to Mon. Ang. vol. iii., p. 118, a. b. “de terris in Denton, ad hoc vel ad Selesciense monasterium spectantibus.” We have not, however, been able to obtain any further in-

formation on this point." Tanner's work I have not at hand, nor do I believe it is regarded as a valid authority; but Tanner, Horsfield says, refers to Dugdale, so to Dugdale I also refer. And here I feel bound to bear in mind the wise caution given by Mr. Blaauw in p. 6, of vol i., S. A. C., where he says, "It may be permitted here to caution antiquaries from drawing too hasty conclusions from similarity of names." Reference to Dugdale shows me that "Beddingham" is mentioned in various records, and under varied forms of spelling. In the charter of Richard I. there is a recital of the grant by Matilda Countess of Moreton to Grestein of two hides of land, and the church in "Bedingeham," this being the "Beddingham" of which I write. We find also a recital, temp. Edward I., of a grant to the Priory of Walsingham, in Norfolk, of the Church of St. Andrew "de Bedingham," also in that county, "ex dono Huberti de Burgo." There is under the head of "Berkingense Cœnobium in agro Essexiensi," a recital of a grant "ad augmentum monasterii tui quod dicitur Bedenham," but this clearly has no reference to or relationship with the "Beddingham" of Sussex, the two titles being etymologically different. In the "Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici" (Thorpe) there appear "Beadingaham," "Beadyngham," "Bedingehom," all of which are set down in the index of the work as "Beddingham, Sussex." The special record of the Monastery of Beddingham, wherever and whatever it may have been, appears in a Charter of 801, "King Cénwulf of Mercia," (Diplomatarium Anglicum, p. 45). In this Charter it is spelled "Beadyngham;" and in another Charter, 825, it is recited as "Bedingehom." These Charters appear, too, in the Monasticon. In the will of King Alfred, also, there are named "Beadingas" and "Beadingaham." Out of this variety of spelling, we do not gather information with regard to the special question under consideration, but are thrown upon the Charter of 801, where a distinct statement is made. This appears to be *the one Charter* upon which the *supposition* of the "Beddingham Monastery" is grounded, and corroboration is inferred from the supposed fact that the neighbouring parish of "Denton" is therein named as the place where the lands in dispute were situate. "Selsey," also, is named as

the religious house or See to which the lands were allotted, and as these places so named are represented by places in Sussex bearing similar names, the conclusion is drawn that the Monastery of "Beadyngham" was in "Beddingham," now so called, in Sussex. In the recital, also, of 825, the place again appears as "Bedingehom;" so that under these two varied forms of spelling, the same parish is described.

If it be that Beddingham and Denton, which are mentioned, are the Beddingham and Denton as we know them now in Sussex—and they are neighbouring parishes—the mere fact of their juxtaposition is no proof of the Monastery of Beddingham; for Selsey, which is far distant from both, appears as the successful claimant. And if a Monastery existed at Beddingham of sufficient importance to enter into dispute with the See of Selsey in the matter of lands, we might not unreasonably look for some further record of such a Monastery than that which is thus afforded. Herein, it seems, lies the main point. It is not credulous to accept this evidence, but no one who desires something more by way of corroboration can justly be deemed sceptical. And the Charters of Selsey, as they stand in the Monasticon, are "full," Palgrave says, "of the most extraordinary corruptions."

The question then occurs—not *what* was it? for of that no evidence is forthcoming—but *where* was it, if it was in Beddingham of Sussex? In Vol. I., S. A. C., we have a paper by Mr. Blaauw, "On the Translation of Saint Lewinna," of whom he writes, that "her body was buried, and her bones held in honour, at a Monastery dedicated to St. Andrew, in Sussex, not far from the sea, the position of which we shall presently inquire into." The martyrdom of this Saint occurred between 680 and 690. In 1058, a monk of the Benedictine Monastery of Bergue, in Flanders, named Balgerus, made a voyage to England, apparently with the view of collecting relics of Saints. A contemporary monk, named Drogo, gives the narrative of the voyage. Being driven from their course by unfavourable winds, the crew were fain to put their ship into such port as they could fetch, and that port is called "Sevordt." The harbour is described as of

narrow entrance, and having on each side thereof two headlands, or cliffs, and Mr. Blaauw's opinion is that "it would be difficult to describe more accurately than this ancient topographer has done the mouth of the river Ouse, which now forms Newhaven Harbour, but then entered the sea near Seaford." I must here take the liberty of quoting Mr. Blaauw's paper (p. 49, Vol. I., S. A. C.) verbatim: "The next morning the Monk Balgerus began to inquire immediately whether there was any church near, for it was Easter Sunday, and he perceived at a distance a Monastery separated from the port by almost three leagues. Taking one companion, he gladly started on his journey, and, when half way, sat down, pale and covered with cold perspiration. A grey-headed old man coming up, Balgerus asked him, 'What Monastery is that; what relics may be there, and to whose honour is it dedicated?' 'It is the Monastery of St. Andrew,' he answers, 'which you see, and Saint Lewinna, Virgin and Martyr, rests there also in her body, the excellence and merit of whom is every day testified by heavenly power. You have your answer; do you wish for more?' 'No; farewell.' No such monastery is known to have existed, but there may have been one, notwithstanding the silence of records. In Dugdale's Monasticon (Vol. VIII. p. 1164) are deeds relating to a dispute concerning lands at Denton (a village two miles and a half from Seaford, on the road taken probably by the monk), 'claimed A.D. 801, by Cœnulph, King of Mercia, as belonging to the Monastery of Bedinghom' (Beddingham, two miles and a half from Lewes) 'and on the other hand, claimed for the See of Selsey by the Bishop Wethun, as having been transferred by the Abbot Pleggaard to Selsey, by permission of King Offa' (A.D. 758—796). By a deed, A.D. 825, Beornulf, King of Mercia, surrenders it to the See of Selsey." Vol. I., S. A. C.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Blaauw points to the *probability* of the existence of a Monastery at Beddingham, the point of debarcation, as he views it, being Seaford, or the mouth of the river Ouse there. On the other side we must hear Mr. Lower, and I must take the same liberty of quoting words of his from his notice of Saint Lewinna in his

“Worthies of Sussex” (p. 319). “The topographical description of the port given by the Monk does not at all agree with the outlet of the Ouse, where the headlands of Newhaven and Seaford are nearly three miles apart.

“My own opinion is, that the haven reached by the shipmen was that of Cuckmere, which, though not strictly speaking in Seaford, forms the eastern boundary of that parish for a considerable distance. This little harbour exactly corresponds with Drogo’s description, there being a high cliff on each side, the one culminating westward at Seaford Head, and the other eastward at Beachy Head. The Monastery of St. Andrew I take to be Alfriston Church, which is still dedicated to that Saint, and where there was a seat of religion in very early times. This would be visible from Cuckmere, the distance being between four and five miles.”

In the topographical question here introduced, I incline decidedly to Mr. Lower’s view, and consider it to be satisfactorily proved that the Monk Balgerus did not see the “Monastery of Beddingham” on his route from his port of debarcation, wherever that may have been. If Seaford were the port, there were physical impossibilities in the way : if Cuckmere were the harbour, then he saw Alfriston and not Beddingham.

But, then, here again we have the “Beddingham Monastery” still in supposition, because Mr. Blaauw observes that though records are silent on the subject, still there *might have been such a place*. Mr. Lower’s evidence, though it does not touch the actual question under consideration, yet operates as a check upon the question of *probability* raised by Mr. Blaauw. We come, then, to the question, *where was it*, if *our* Beddingham be the *locus in quo*? Upon this point I have neither evidence nor records, nor even tradition to aid me. “Imagination fondly stoops to trace” various probable sites, but the Archæologist is not at liberty to draw upon his imaginative faculties. The Church, though bearing evident marks of considerable antiquity, can scarcely be expected to carry us back to the dates which have been alluded to. I have never remarked, neither have I ever heard mentioned, any locality in the neighbourhood of the Church as the site of a Monastery. In Hussey’s “Churches of Sussex”

(p. 194), it is stated under "Beddingham," and in reference to the Monastery, that "nothing definite appears to be known of this foundation, the situation of which is totally lost."

When I was engaged in collecting materials for my paper on "Glynde," published in Vol. XX., my attention was directed to a portion of the parish of Beddingham, whence a small rent-charge is payable to the vicar of Glynde. This portion of the parish though called and known now, probably for brevity's sake, as "Preston," was originally known, and is entered in maps and old books, &c., as "Preston Beckhelwyne." This was suggestive—"Preston" would be "Priest Town," and "Beckhelwyne" is clearly a corruption of "Bec-Hellouin," the abbey in Normandy to which this Manor with the Church of Glynde was granted by William Earl of Moreton between 1096 and 1139.

There are evident traces of very ancient road communication through this parish, which would incline one to suppose that there might have been here or hereabout some halting place, or "travellers' bungalow" as the Anglo-Indian would term it. A roadway may still be partly traced under the hill leading from Itford (? Atte-ford) in the direction of Firle, thence viâ Alciston and Alfriston towards Eastbourne. This road would seem to be in conjunction with the Ermine Street passing from Lewes to Newhaven by Iford (Eye-ford), by Swanboro' to Northease (? Northeye) through Southease (Southeye), thence a diversion to the eastward crossing the estuary to Itford (? Atte-ford), and thence taking a route to the north under the hill by Asham, then to N.E., through Beddingham. This road communication is deserving of notice by those interested in such matters. Horsfield records the discovery of several skeletons, male and female, with arms, ornaments, &c., in a field at no great distance from this road. Wisdom, in his MSS., often referred to in my paper on Glynde, speaks of Sir Thomas Carr's, "Drayton-field," as the locality where Major Shadwell, Capt. Fraser, and Dr. Shrapnal, found skeletons, and a spear-head about 18 inches long, the handle being decayed and gone. The date of this discovery would be about 1804 or 5.

At "Preston Beckhelwyne" there is a "Crundel" or

“Crumbel.” Professor Leo speaks of a Crundel as “a spring or well, with its cistern,¹ trough, or reservoir, to receive the water, such as are still found in the banks by the side of great roads, sometimes furnished with an iron ladle secured by a chain.” (Local Nomenclature of the A. Saxons.) Kemble (Cod: Diplom:) says the name denotes “a sort of watercourse, a meadow through which a stream flows.” Thorpe (Glossary, Diplom: Angl:) believes it “signifies a *tumulus* or barrow, and is akin to the Welsh Carneddaw, a Cairn or heap of stones.” Here in this instance of a “Crundel” it is a spring with a pond or reservoir, whence there runs a watercourse to the “Glynde Ritch,” and it is to be found in a field bearing the suggestive title of “Stoneburg field.” A place of some importance this Beddingham “Crundel” must have been to wayfarers in the olden time, when their road to which I have alluded passed by it, and was bounded by the chalk-hills of the Southdowns on the one side, and the estuary of the Ouse on the other. Traces of this road are now disappearing before the operations of the steam plough.

In this “Stoneburg field” there are discernible at particular seasons traces of lines as of the foundations of old buildings. But excavation has brought nothing to light which might indicate ancient work. And, moreover, there is evidence to show that here, some 150 years ago, or thereabout, there stood a malthouse, and the lines discernible very much resemble the lines which the foundations of a malthouse would present, so that great caution is needed in treating of them as appertaining to any other building than that. But it is well known that foundations of ancient buildings have been taken up and used for parochial or domestic purposes, as necessity arose, by those who considered themselves at liberty to do so. (Vide vol. xix., re

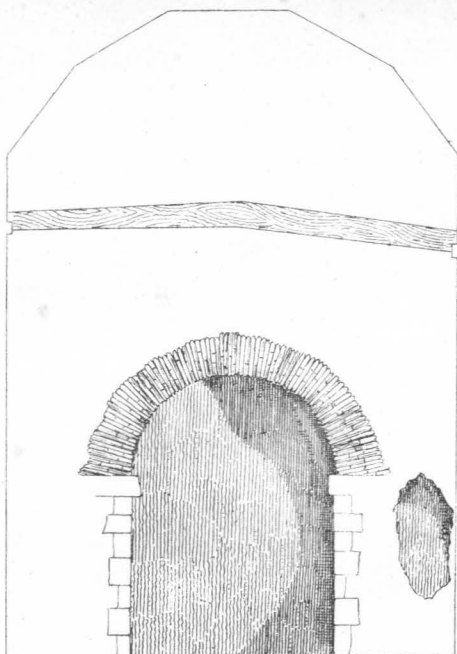
¹ One is bound to call to mind here the lines in Marmion, (Canto vi., xxx.)

“ A little fountain cell,
Where water, clear as diamond spark,
In a stone basin fell.
Above, some half-worn letters say,
' Drink, weary pilgrim, drink and pray
For the kind soul of Sybil Grey
Who built this cross and well.' ”

Northeys, p. 19-20.) Such, for all we know, may have been the case here; but, whether it was so or not, excavations here in recent times have not produced specimens of work which could be attributed to the days when this "Monastery of Beddingham" is supposed to have existed. Some few coins have been found in this locality at various times, several Nuremberg tokens, two or three Roman coins, and one of Offa, which last is now in the collection of J. C. Lucas, Esq., F.S.A., of Lewes. Coins also at various times and in various places have been discovered in the parish, but as these have been dispersed by gift or sale I have not the means of ascertaining what they are, or where they were found.

The only conclusion, then, which seems open is, that, if there ever was a Monastery at Beddingham it *was before the Conquest*, and that it had fallen into decay and oblivion before that era; for Wm. of Malmesbury "makes no sign." The case rests upon the two charters recorded in Thorpe's "Diplomatarium," *i.e.*, 801, King Cénwulf of Mercia, Reg. B. xviii., fol. 6, penes D. and C. Cicest; and 825 Archbp. Wulfred, M.S., Reg. B. xviii., fol. 6, penes D. and C. Cicest. In the latter it stands "de hæreditate Ecclesiæ Bedingehomes," in the former as "Monasterium in Beadyngham;" but, "Monasterium," Mr. Lower observes, was "in those times a term occasionally applied to very small ecclesiastical foundations."

It may be remarked that I do but leave the question where I found it, and I am free to confess that such is the case. I have given much thought and made considerable enquiry upon the subject, in which I felt interested, and though the result is that I am compelled to leave the case still as one of "supposition," I can, at all events, leave on hand a record of careful investigation, with some few points of evidence which may possibly be of service to future enquirers.



*West Hampnett Church.
Fig. 4. Chancel Arch.*

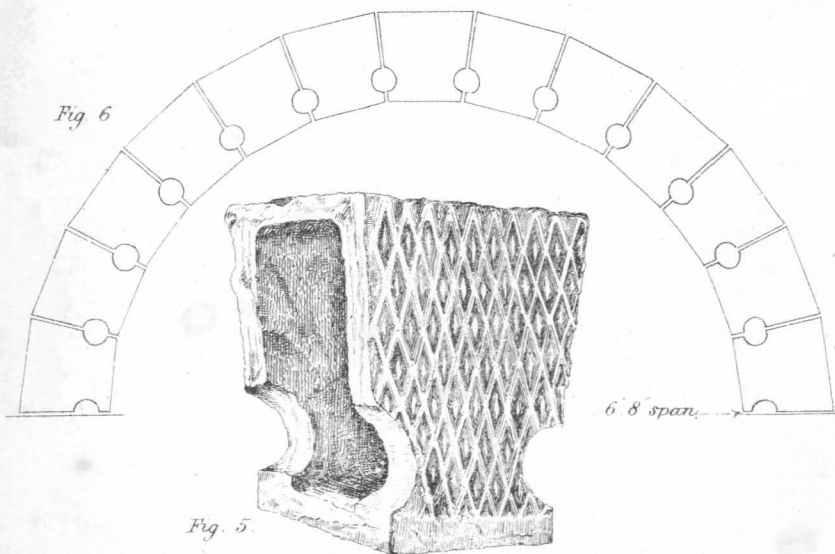


Fig. 6

Fig. 5.

Roman Tile from West Hampnett Church.

THE CHURCH OF WEST-HAMPNETT, SUSSEX,
CHIEFLY IN REFERENCE TO ITS ROMAN REMAINS.

BY GORDON M. HILLS, Esq.,

HON. TREASURER OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

(Reprinted from the *Journal of the British Archæological Association.*)

THE village and church of West-Hampnett are situated about a mile and a half from Chichester, to the north-east; and as I have to treat of the church of West-Hampnett in reference to the Roman remains lately discovered in it, it is important to notice that the road which leads directly from Chichester (the Roman station of *Regnum*) to West-Hampnett is the Roman *Stane-street*, which went from *Regnum* to London, and which for several miles out from Chichester, and in other parts of its course, is still an important public high-road. West-Hampnett Church stands immediately on the north, or more strictly speaking, the north-west side of this road.

Until the summer of 1867 the church was not known to possess any marks of greater antiquity than those of the mediæval ages. So far as its features had till then been open to observation, it was certainly an interesting and rather peculiar specimen of church architecture of the beginning of the thirteenth century; but its modest pretensions had never attracted notice in print, except the very slightly expressed opinion as to its "early Norman era" of architecture offered by Dallaway¹ fifty years ago, and a notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1832,² which adopts Dallaway's opinion, and adds a few facts connected with the then recent

¹ Western Sussex, vol. i, p. 119.

² Vol. 102, Part I, p. 579.

discovery of an ancient tomb in the church. This notice is accompanied by a small and good view of the church from the south-east.

As an addition to the size of the church has been made in the course of last year, I must speak of it as it appeared before this latest alteration. It consisted of a nave with south aisle and porch, and a chancel. Its plan was singularly irregular, the nave being 1 foot 10 inches wider at its east end than at its west, and the chancel bending off to the south, without being parallel to either of the walls or to the centre line of the nave. The tower, placed at the east end of the aisle, between 11 and 12 ft. square externally, had its upper story framed in timber, and carries a low, shingled spire, giving a very picturesque effect to the south side of the church. Externally the entire church was covered with plaster, except the end of the porch and the west end of the nave, which have been rebuilt within the last thirty years. The ancient architecture visible externally was all of the thirteenth century, being the lancet-windows of the chancel, its east window, and a curious square trefoil-headed window in the north side, except that the windows and door in the north side of the nave were distinctly of the fifteenth century. In the interior the date of the work was principally indicated by the beautiful little arcade to the south aisle, in which the scalloped capitals to the columns indicate the lingering remains of the Norman style, whilst in all other particulars the architect had advanced into the full use of the detail of the Early English style of the beginning of the thirteenth century. The interior aspect of the chancel was very unpromising. Its walls had been battened over, and lathed and plastered (about forty years ago it would seem from the notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine*), and every part of the dressings to the side windows concealed; whilst the chancel arch (of which one could still see that it must originally have been a very simple semicircular arch) had had its stone jambs rudely cut, in order to widen the view through it, and its arch had been cut on the under side, and made smooth with modern brick and tile smoothly plastered over, to widen it out to match the altered jambs. No stone dressings appeared in the arch, and I then fancied that in the

course of cutting the arch they had been got rid of. In the end it appeared, however, that the arch never had stone dressings. The nave had a becoming ancient roof, and the chancel a very poor one of forty or fifty years ago.

It was resolved to get rid of the modern lath and plaster inside the chancel, to put a suitable new roof to that part of the building, to rebuild its east walls and south-east corner. Owing to the failure of a former roof, and the proximity of graves, the east wall had separated, and half of it had gone away to the south, the rest a little to the north, so as to have added five inches to the width of the east window at its sill, and to have altogether distorted the shape of its head.

Upon the chancel walls being stripped of their lath and plaster, a part of them was found to be of much greater age than any previous appearances had indicated. The chancel arch was found to be originally wholly constructed of brick of Roman fashion; and the wall about it to have many fragments of Roman brick intermixed with rubble, stone, and flint, laid chiefly in herring-bone courses. The two side walls of the chancel, extending from it to 16 or 17 feet eastward, contained similar Roman remains, mixed material, and herringbone work; and in each of the side walls there remained a diminutive window about 2 ft. 8 ins. high, 6 ins. wide at top, and 7 ins. at the sill. The jambs formed of rubble-stone, flint, and broken Roman brick. The head of one of them destroyed, but the head of the other perfect, a small semicircular arch cut in one stone. Both windows splayed out to a good width, inside, with splayed semicircular arches, but were wholly destitute of cut stone.

I conclude that the most ancient remains thus far described are a Saxon chancel-arch with the side walls of a Saxon chancel, the original length of which is shewn to have been 16 or 17 ft., by the length of so much of the side walls. The continued history of the chancel can then easily be read in the rest of the chancel-work. In the thirteenth century the old Saxon east end was taken down, and the chancel extended to about 24 ft. long; the old material of the east end was chiefly used in the base of the new piece of wall on the north side; the old Saxon windows were stopped up, and

windows inserted in the Saxon walls, to correspond with the style of the new work. The Saxon chancel-arch was still considered sufficient. It was, no doubt, at first plastered over, and so remained, with but little alteration, to our own days. The chancel-arch (one can hardly say it without an archæological pang) has now been taken down to make way for a larger opening into the chancel. All the rest of the Saxon work remains just as it was found, except a small piece to the right of the south Saxon window, which was taken down to save it from falling. From this piece of wall, and from the old chancel-arch and the larger aperture made about it, the specimens of Roman material now produced have been obtained. The chancel-arch was wholly constructed of the flat building tile—much of it in fragments—of the two kinds represented by the first six following specimens. I was struck with the weight of the third specimen, a fragment which weighs just twenty-five pounds; but on testing its specific gravity, I find it remarkably close to the average of brick as given by modern authorities. In Gwilt and Haviland the weight of brick is given at just double that of water, viz., as 2000 to 1000; and the calculation for this ancient specimen gives just 2006. No. 1, which I also tested, is specifically heavier, being 2,306; its actual weight, 21 lbs. 15 os.

[It must be observed that the reference figures here belong to illustrations in the "Journal of the British Archæological Association," which it is not deemed necessary to reproduce. Those who are interested in these minute details can refer to the article by Mr. Gordon Hills in that Journal.—EDITOR.]

No. 1.—Flat building tile, $16\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $10\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick. Marked with the print of a dog's foot. 21 lbs. 15 ozs. Specific gravity, 2306.

No. 2.—Flat building tile, 15 ins. by $10\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick.

No. 3.—Flat building tile, broken. Must have been about 22 ins. long, and is $14\frac{3}{4}$ ins. wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. thick. The fragment weighs 25 lbs., and is scarcely half of the tile.

No. 4.—Flat building tile, $14\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 10 ins.; $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. thick.

No. 5.—Fragment of a flat building tile, $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide. Similar to Nos. 1, 2, 4.

No. 6.—Fragment similar to the last, $9\frac{3}{4}$ ins. wide ; very hard burnt, hence reduced by burning to a small width.

No. 7.—Fragment of tile, 1 in. thick. Probably an imbrex or roofing tile ; marked on the under side with wavy scratches.

No. 8.—Part of the rim of an imbrex or roofing tile. The tile was 1 in. thick. The rim is raised $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and the under side of the tile seems to have been scored with some kind of marking like the last described

No. 9.—Fragment of a hollow or flue-tile scored with wavy marks outside, on its side, and impressed with lozenge pattern on its end or soffit. It has two semicircular indentations on the side, segments of a circle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. to 3 ins. diameter. This is the bottom part of the tile.

No. 10.—Fragment from the top of a similar hollow or flue-tile, $12\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, scored with wavy lines on both sides ; the top plain.

No. 11.—A perfect flue-tile, shewing completely, as the two former fragments do less perfectly, that these tiles are formed like the voussoirs of an arch in shape ; $8\frac{7}{8}$ ins. long on the bottom, or intrados ; $10\frac{1}{4}$ ins. long on the top, or extrados ; $11\frac{5}{8}$ ins. high ; impressed on both sides with a lozenge pattern, and on the soffit or intrados ; the top plain. The tile is $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins. wide. The cavity of the tile is about 3 ins. by 9 ins., which leaves the sides or walls about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Near to the intrados the sides are each of them indented at their verges with a semicircle ; making, when two tiles are joined together, a hole $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. to 3 ins. diameter. (See plate 16, figs. 5, 6.)

No. 12.—Small fragment of the bottom and side of a similar tile ; intrados stamped with lozenge pattern ; sides scored with wavy lines.

No. 13.—Fragment of the intrados of a similar tile. This tile is only $4\frac{5}{8}$ ins. wide. The bottom and both sides are marked similarly to the last described.

Nos. 14 and 15 are two fragments of a red and white marble cut into squares $5\frac{5}{8}$ ins. across, and evidently parts of a pavement ; wrought smooth on one side, and picked rough on the other, to give them a hold in their bed of mortar.

Of the specimens of tile, the most remarkable are the

hollow or flue-tiles, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. I use the word "flue-tiles" here, but I by no means desire it to be understood that these were ever used or designed for the purposes of heating. It was in old times, and often now is, convenient to use hollow tiles when there is no idea of passing hot air through them.

I take occasion to observe that the term "hypocaust," applied to a hollow floor in ancient Roman remains, is often much misused. Wherever a hollow Roman floor is discovered, it is straightway dubbed a hypocaust, and we are expected to believe that the hollow was in every case used for the purpose of admitting heated air for the sake of warming the apartment through the floor. I apprehend that the real state of the case is very different. Very often (certainly in this climate) the Romans laid their pavements hollow for the same reason that we frequently do at the present day, viz., to ensure their thorough dryness by separating them from the soil beneath, and giving them an under ventilation. This was very palpable at Uriconium (Wroxeter, Salop), where I noticed the considerable thickness of the mass of material which carried some of the pavements,—in one instance fully 2 ft. 6 ins. thick of concrete and rubble above the hollow, a mass which it is impossible to suppose hot air from below could ever have been intended to penetrate ; and, moreover, I was struck with the fact that the pavements laid hollow were generally found in good preservation, whilst those laid on the ground had perished, thus shewing the real utility of the hollow method in a most conclusive manner. I believe that a careful consideration will shew that the real hypocaust and warming flues were used only in connexion with the bath and the hot chambers belonging to it.

And again, as to the hollow tiles. At Corinium (Cirencester) none of them have been found in use as flue-tiles, but have been applied as pillars to support a floor, in lieu of the more common piles of flat tiles. No doubt these particular tiles were made for flue-tiles, and their application to another purpose is purely accidental. Not so with the West Hampnett tiles. There are many reasons, without reference to smoke or heat flues, why tiles should be made hollow : such simple ones as the saving of clay, and the better adaptation

for burning of the thin sides than of the solid mass. And again, the plastering upon hollow tiles would much sooner be fit for colour or decoration than if upon a solid face. All of these purposes were served in the West-Hampnett hollow tiles; but in their adaptation to an arch they are, I believe, unique amongst Roman remains in England.³ In the side walls of the chancel there yet remain eight of them, presenting, in seven instances, their plain backs in the face of the wall, and in one case the ornamented lower end or soffit. Their true character cannot be detected until compared with the perfect and perfectly seen specimen, No. 11, which is evidently the voussoir of an arch. The tiles appear to have been intended for the face of the archivolt of an arch. Thirteen of them would make a semicircular arch, 6 ft. 8 in. span, allowing less than a quarter of an inch each for joints. The stamped and scored patterns in their sides and soffits would give a good hold for the superficial plaster with which the Romans would cover them. Their plain backs received the wall above, and hence needed no provision for the adherence of plaster. Both sides being stamped or scored, enabled the tiles to be used indifferently for both sides of a wall, and with either side outwards. The holes in the sides enabled the workmen to manipulate the better to fix the tiles, and provided means to fix wood, metal, plaster, terra-cotta, or other ornaments, on the face of the work.

The two pieces of marble also deserve attention, being a foreign material, or at least from a distance; I believe from Devonshire.

It is not worth while to venture on conjecture as to what Roman building in ruin may have furnished to the Saxons the material for their chancel. In the vicinity of Regnum such material must have been abundant. In the summer of 1866 similar material and similar herringbone work were discovered, and may still be seen about the very early stone chancel-arch of Rumboldswyke Church, nearer to Chichester,

³ Since the original article was written, I have seen at the newly discovered Roman Villa at Chedworth, in Gloucestershire, some hollow tiles, which must have had a similar purpose, though there is a greater probability of their use as flue-tiles. In form they are like these,

but they have no pattern, either impressed or scored; they are much smaller, and instead of the perforations being on the edges of the tiles, there is a hole about 1 in. diameter in the centre of both sides of each tile.—G. M. H.

and not more than a mile and a half from West Hampnett; and in 1851 an undercroft was discovered in the little church of St. Olave, in the city of Chichester, in which Roman brick was used.⁴

I have called the old chancel of West-Hampnett, Saxon. If rudeness of workmanship could always pass for a mark of age, we might pronounce this to be of the earliest Sussex Saxon church-work. I am inclined to do so; but I find a better reason in the abundance of the Roman material, which, as time passed, became gradually scarce, and was much more scarce in the late Saxon period to which I attribute the more perfect Saxon church of Rumboldswyke. In the latter church it is found only in the wall between the nave and chancel.⁵

A good idea of the original, complete form of West-Hampnett Church may be obtained from that of the unaltered form of Rumboldswyke, or from that of the almost perfect Saxon church of Ovingdean near Brighton. (See plate.) The latter is mentioned in *Domesday*, so is West-Hampnett Church.⁶ St. Wilfrid, Bede says, came to Sussex about A.D. 681, and founded his Monastery at Selsey, which continued to exist at Bede's decease, about 731. He speaks of the monastery having a church of its own, and states that the monks also "celebrated masses in all the oratories of this monastery;" *i. e.*, I presume in the neighbouring villages, in little and rude structures such as West-Hampnett must have been. Before St. Wilfrid, Bosham alone in all Sussex had a church, and its establishment was by no means prosperous. About

⁴ Sussex Archæolog. Collections, vol. v., page 223.

⁵ Rumboldswyke Church was enlarged by the addition of an aisle in the summer of 1866. Its walls were wholly stripped of plaster internally, but the old plaster left externally. The windows were all lancet-windows of the thirteenth century, and one door of that date. All of them were palpably seen to be insertions in a much older wall. The chancel-arch and a north door alone were of early work, and original. The chancel-arch remains, and the windows and south door, unaltered.

⁶ Dallaway has not noticed this. In *Domesday*, in the possessions of Earl Roger, within the hundred of Boxgrove,

the manors of Antone and Hentone, are both mentioned; and are, in fact, the East-Hamptonett, Hamptunett, or Hampnet, and the West-Hampnett, of the present day. Hentone, *alias* West Hampnett, then possessed a church and one mill, and a second inferior, and apparently remote, mill is afterwards mentioned. West-Hampnett still has its church. The mill-stream of the parish is the small stream called the Lavant. There is still a mill-house, now or lately a public house and brewery, standing on the Lavant. I do not know where the other mill stood; but the city of Chichester had a mill lower down the stream, and now destroyed, which existed almost to modern times.

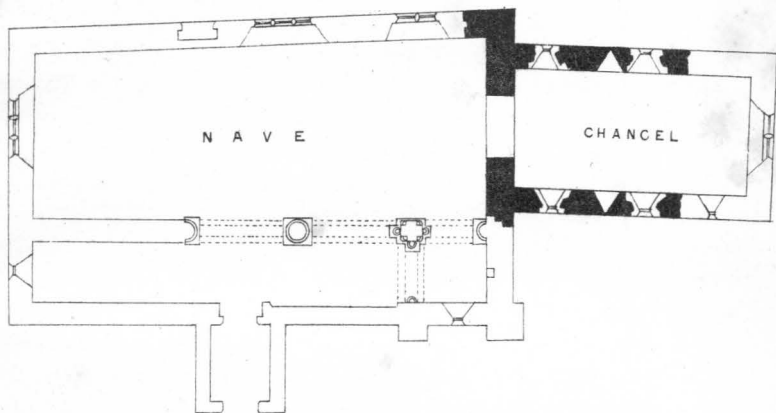


Fig. 1. West Hampnett Church.

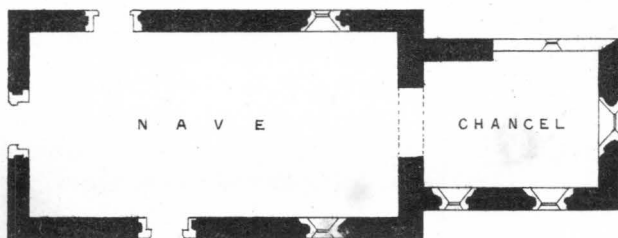


Fig. 2. Rumboldswyke Church.

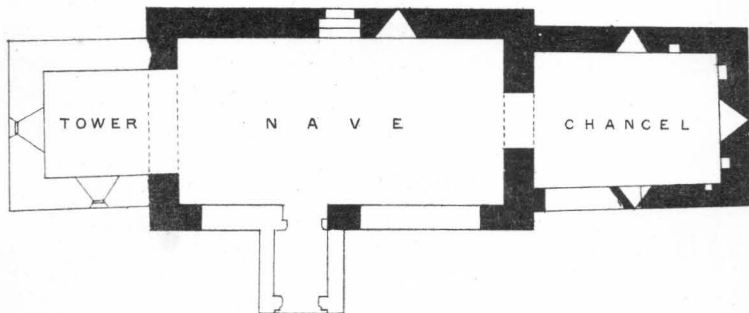


Fig. 3. Oringdean Church.

Scale, 20 Feet to an Inch.

Saxon Construction, black

735 Selsey, too, seems to have flagged. In 705, it had become a bishopric; but in 735 it lost the dignity again, and was annexed to the see of Winchester. It is not impossible that to this first period of Christian prosperity under the see of Selsey, the Saxon work of West-Hampnett belongs.

The latest mediæval work in the church possesses some interest. The north door is a very simple Pointed door with a semicircular internal arch, and a label both inside and outside; both labels having a shield at the crown, and one at each foot,—six shields in all, and bearing arms.⁷ Three of them are the curious coat of Robert Tawke, who was born at the beginning of the fifteenth century,—a T and R conjoined, three chaplets in chief; a fourth bears three grasshoppers, the arms of the family of Thetcher; a fifth has the Tawke arms impaling those of Thetcher; and the sixth, three mullets in chief,—the arms, says Dallaway, of the family of St. John; the St. Johns being the lords of Halnaker, of which this manor was a member. These coats of arms give the date of the former rebuilding of the north wall of the nave, the two windows of which are of the same age as the door, viz., about the middle of the fifteenth century. Three shields on a tomb in the chancel (which is very well engraved in Dallaway),⁸ carry the heraldic history a little further. We have there the arms of Thetcher and of Sackville, and the one united with the other,—the union of a lady of the Thetchers with Richard Sackville, an ancestor of the good Earl of Dorset of the great Sussex Sackville family. Robert Tawke was the owner of a mansion called Hampnett Place, not far from the Church, on the opposite side of the Stane-street. His family was succeeded by Thos Thetcher, and his daughter and heiress married Richard Sackville. The mansion continued much longer; was rebuilt, on a larger scale, in the eighteenth century; and is now the Poor-house for the parishes of Boxgrove, West-Hampnett, and East-Lavant.

The question of the dedication of the church of West Hampnett is a vexed one, which tempts me to say a few

⁷ See my article in the "Herald and Genealogist," Part xxix., p. 471.—Ed.

⁸ But the inscription under the sculp-

ture of the Trinity is wrongly given "Sanct's Spiritus unus Deus." It is really "Sancta Trinitas unus Deus."

words at the risk of appearing irrelevant. Bacon's *Liber Regis* gives the dedication to St. Peter. In the *Sussex Archæological Collections* (vol. xii, p. 73) we find mentioned the "light of our Lady of West-Hampnett," and the "light of St. Peter in the sayde church;" to both of which lights bequests were made in one will in 1535. In vol. xv. of the same *Collections* (p. 89), the Rev. E. Turner, M.A., of Maresfield, tells us, from the chartulary of Boxgrove Priory, that the church of Hamptonett was given to that priory under the dedication of St. Peter at Hamptonett. At p. 94 he gives the same dedication from another grant. At p. 96 he tells us of "the church and vicar of St. Mary of Hamptunet, and the chapel attached to it." Now the church at present has evidence of an altar, which stood at the east end of the aisle, in the tower. A niche of the fifteenth century remains there, fit to receive a small statuette. Was it designed for St. Mary or St. Peter? The high altar in the chancel,—to which of the two was it dedicated? The majority of the references is in favour of St. Peter as the dedication of the high altar and the church, and St. Mary for the aisle altar. It can, perhaps, be decided by a further reference to the Boxgrove chartulary.

I have described the church as it was before the alterations of 1867, and I have said that those alterations have involved the removal of the ancient Saxon chancel-arch. Besides this the church has been enlarged by the addition of an aisle on the north side of the nave. This rendered necessary the removal of the door and windows connected with the family of Tawke and Thetcher, but they have all been conscientiously refixed in the new aisle. A new arcade, of four arches, takes the place of the old north wall. The south arcade of the nave has been extended westward by the addition of a fourth arch where there was a large blank space in the wall. The south aisle, which had no windows, except one at its west end, and one in the tower, has received a couplet of lancets. The east window of the chancel has been rebuilt with the old stones to jambs and arches, but with a new mullion and the quartrefoil in the head new. The Saxon side windows have been walled up, but left perfectly distinguishable. The eastern and western lancet windows in the south wall are the

original ones. The centre lancet in that wall had been destroyed, but its inside arch was found perfect, and the outside has been renewed after the pattern of the western side window, to suit the size of the inside arch and jambs which remained. The window in the north wall, opposite to the centre lancet, had been destroyed, and has been similarly renewed outside. The square, quartrefoil-headed window in the north wall is unaltered; its external masonry is in Pulborough stone, which is not found anywhere else in the church; and as the window itself externally corresponds with no other in the church, either in form or section of the jamb, it is likely it was renewed by itself in the fourteenth century. Under the small eastern lancet in the south wall the alterations disclosed a good thirteenth century piscina. It was filled with rubbish, as well as the little window above it, which was walled up; and in the rough work taken out from the window or the piscina were found some other objects, viz., a thirteenth century carving, in Caen stone, of a female head, 5 ins. high, 4 ins. wide; a small corbel, or a label-termination; and the base to a shaft, $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins. diameter, of the twelfth century, which seems to have been, from the perforation down the middle, and the inverted cavity in the bottom, part of the base of a pillar, water stoup, or piscina.

CROWN PRESENTATIONS TO LIVINGS.

 BY WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, V.P., F.S.A.

THE loss of the Bishops' Registers prior to the year 1400, renders it difficult to find the early incumbents to Sussex livings. The following extracts from the Public Records show the names of those who were presented by the Crown,¹ and supply, in some measure, the particulars wanting in the local records.

Some of these presentations were of right in the Crown, such as the King's Free Chapel, in Hastings, and the two benefices at Winchelsea; whilst others were in the King's hands, owing to the patronage being in Foreign houses, temporarily seized by the Crown; such we find at Brede, Hastings, and Steyning, livings belonging to the Abbey of Fécamp; at Glynde, belonging to the Abbey of Bec; and at Hartfield and Willingdon, belonging to the Priory of Wilmington, under the Abbey of Grestein. Others were to supply vacancies which happened whilst the sees of Canterbury and Chichester were vacant, or the lands of the patron were in the hands of the Sovereign. The bulk of the presentations, however, were simply licences to exchange benefices.

The list has been taken principally from the Patent Rolls; but there are some additions from the Close Rolls, the *Inquisitiones post Mortem*, &c., which I have marked.

ALBORNE	24 Edw. I.	The Bishop had a license to give the advowson to the Dean and Chapter.
	10 Rich. II.	Robert Swyft exchanges with Robert Hellesworth, parson of Perham.
	4 Hen. IV.	John Strogull exchanges with John Pavys, parson of Little Stanbrugge dioc. London.

¹ For a list of the crown presentations, temp. Elizabeth, see "*Suss. Arch. Coll.*," vol. xii., p. 256.

ALCISTON	13 Rich. II.,	and chapelry of Lullington. William Haller exchanges with
	19 „	William Crossby exchanged with
ALMODYNTON	44 Edw. III.	Nicholas Grene, vicar of Glynde.
	7 Hen. IV.	Roger Prymere exchanges with
	9 Hen. V.	John Ferrom, parson of Fishborn.
		John Syngleton.
		Ralph Bosvysch exchanges with
		Henry atte Rode, chaplain of Chantry of
		chapel of St. Faith, lately founded within
		the cemetery of Chichester Cathedral.
AMBERLEY	45 Edw. III.	Robert Mayn exchanges with
		William Dalby, parson of All Saints, Hast-
		ings
	4 Hen. IV.	Robert atte Mere exchanges with
		John Fogell.
	3 Hen. V.	William Croydon.
	8 „	Thomas Forester.
ANGMERING (WEST)	34 Edw. III.	William Testard, resigned.
		William Burgham.
	2 Rich. II.	William Abbot, of Staunford.
	7 „	Richard Coytere.
	22 „	John Fogell.
	4 Hen. IV.	John Fogell exchanges with
		Robert atte Mere, vicar of Amberley, ex-
		changes with
	5 „	William Willy, vicar of Tortington, ex-
		changed
	2 „ V.	John Gerveys, parson of Ichene, dioc. Winton, resigned.
	3 „	John Clerk (William resigned).
	<i>St. Margarets—</i>	
	5 Hen. V.	John Courtgame.
ARUNDEL	23 Edw. III.	Walter de Flyttewyp.
	24 „	Richard exchanges with
		Walter, vicar of Wandsworth.
	28 „	Walter atte Hull, exchanges with
		Adam de Limbergh, vicar of Walberton.
	43 „	William Rotour.
	<i>St. Nicholas—</i>	
	28 Edw. III.	Edmund de Cotton.
	<i>Master and Warden</i>	<i>of College of Holy Trinity—</i>
	9 Hen. V.	John Colmorde.
ASSHHURST	2 Hen. IV.	John atte Pytte exchanges
		Philip Palmer, parson of Byley, dioc.
		Winton.
BALCOMBE	15 Rich. II.	John Stawell exchanges with
		Thomas Brugge, vicar of Tudenham, dioc.
		Hereford.

BATTLE. <i>Chapel of St. Mary—</i>		
	24 Edw. III.	Geoffrey de Ludford.
<i>de la Battaille—</i>		
	25 "	Simon de Brantingham.
<i>Vicarage—</i>		
	25 "	John de Armiston.
BEDINGHAM	3 Hen. V.	John Westcote exchanged Thomas Legyer, vicar of Portslade.
BEGEHAM	42 Edw. III.	License to Thomas atte Forde and others, to give 8 ^a of land and 3 ^a of meadow, in Lamberhurst, to Abbot and convent.
BERWICK	21 Rich. II.	Walter Godlah exchanged Thomas Stilingflet, parson of Burghershe.
BILLYNGSHURST,	23 Edw. III.	William Frye.
BIXLE	11 Edw. III.	Simon de Shorham.
	40 "	William de Retford exchanges with Henry Torkard, parson of West Grym- stead, Wilts.
BLACHINGTON,	43 Edw. III.	Richard de Flycham exchanges Robert, parson of Nytymbre.
BODYHAM	1 Hen. V.	John Gaston exchanges with William Lyndon, parson of St. Clement Hastings.
BORNE	1 Hen. VI.	Peter Bynbroke exchanges Geoffrey Motte, parson of Jeventone.
BOSHAM. <i>King's Free Chapel—</i>		
	34 Edw. III.	Kings appoints persons to supervise state of free chapel, and to put it into proper order.
	44 "	<i>Apeldram prebend.</i> Nicholas de Wyke- ham.
<i>Church—</i>		
	45 "	John Crosse exchanges with John de Botheby, vicar of Horane, dioc. of Winton.
	2 Hen. IV.	Wm. Langton exchanges Richard Hals, parson of Warbelton.
<i>Westhope—</i>		
	29 Hen. VI.	John Belgrave.
BOSGRAVE	12 Edw. III.	Robert de Henton.
	23 "	Adam de Beriton.
	3 Hen. IV.	Richard Hugh exchanges Henry Voytree, chaplain of chantry of St. James, exchanged
	11 "	John Chaunceller, parson of Gates.
BRAMBER	15 Rich. II.	Richard Malyn resigned.
	17 "	Robert Michel exchanges with John Mallesors, vicar of West Greenwich, Kent.

Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, near—Part of possessions of
 11 Hen V. John D. of Norfolk, worth £43 13s. 4d.
 per an. (Inq., no. 43.)

BREDE. *St. Georges*—

- 23 Edw. III. Robert de Fromounde.
 49 " William de Botton.
 3 Rich. II. Edward Byngham, warder of chapel of
 Wodehede, dioc. Lincoln, exchanges with
 Paul Dunton, parson of church of Cron-
 dale, dioc. Canterbury.
 10 " Robert de Regenhill exchanges
 22 " Wm. Bolton, parson of Werplesdon, Winton
 9 Hen. V. Robert Barton exchanges
 Hamo de Offington, parson of Iwehurst,
 resigned.
 1 " VI. Edmond Thrapston.

BROADWATER. *Chaplain of Chantry of St. Mary*—

- 17 Hen. VI. Christopher Scoll exchanges
 John Dull, vicar of Lymminster.

BULWAREHETH 14 John.

BERGHERSH 16 Edw. III.

- Daniel, son of Richard
 Richard Swafham exchanges with
 John Strongman, of Pritewell, parson of
 Brunsted, Norwich.
 6 Rich. II. Richard Speneve exchanges with
 Walter Godelake, parson of Wodeham
 Mortimer.
 21 " Thomas Stillingflet exchanges
 Walter Godlak, parson of Berwick.
 3 Hen. V. Hugh Estwell exchanged
 Edward Hoper, vicar of Climping.
 21 " VI. Sir John Pelham, Knt., has license to give
 the advowson of an acre of land in
 Burwash, for the support of the chaplain
 in chantry, founded in Warbleton, and
 to build a proper house.

BURY.

- 34 Edw. III. John Haukyns.
 11 Rich. II. John Pevense.
 12 " John de Edyndon exchanges with
 13 " Peter Bynbrok, parson of Talydon.
 21 " John Ikelington.

BUXLE.

- 24 Edw. III. Thomas Isemongere, of Petworth, ex-
 changes with
 Hugh Julian, of Guldenemordon, parson
 of Gates.

BYGENEVERE. *Chantry of Holy Cross*—

- 5 Hen. VI. Thomas Squyer.

CHICHESTER. *Archdeacon*—

- 16 Edw. I., Geoffrey de Gates, charged as having been
 killed by Simon, Vicar of Ifield (Assize
 Rex roll, no. 61). He proved his inno-
 cence (close 22, Edw. I.).

<i>Chancellor—</i>	
40 Edw. III.	Robert de Walton.
11 Richard II.	Lambard Threkyngham exchanges with Simon Russell, Archdeacon of Chichester.
17 Hen. VI.	John Morton exchanged John Faukes, parson of All Saints, Hastings.
<i>Dean—</i>	
13 Richard II.	William Lullington, exchanges
20 "	John Maydenfrith, parson of St, Dunstan, near Tower of London,
"	Gilbert Boxford.
<i>Wardenship—</i>	
28 "	Walter Newton
35 "	Thomas Eyre, for life
<i>Prebend, Bracklesham—</i>	
11 Rich. II.	William Scaldewell.
12 "	Robert Neel.
16 Hen. VI.	Robert Felton died. William Brewster.
"	Richard Tangmere.
<i>Colworth.</i> 44 Edw. III.	Guy Moore.
10 Rich. II.	Thomas Butiller.
13 "	William Wyndsore exchanges with John Notyngham, Dean of King's Free Chapel of Hastings.
17 "	John Taverner resigned John Hornle.
28 Henry VI.	Edmond de la Beche.
<i>Eastmarden.</i> 11 Edw. III.	William de Faryngton.
12 Rich. II.	John Stacy.
<i>Ertham.</i> 45 Edw. III.	Ralph Canon.
<i>Fitelworth.</i> 10 Richard II.	Nigel Hornyngham.
22 "	Robert de Walton.
<i>Ferring.</i> 45 Edw. III.	William Noroun.
11 Rich. II.	Thomas Harling.
7 Henry IV.	Richard Medford.
<i>Gates.</i> 9 Richard II.	John Boor.
13 "	John de Codyngton.
<i>Hanfelfd.</i> 36 Edw. III.	William de Thorntoft.
<i>Heathfield.</i> 33 Edw. 1., p. 1	Adam de Hilton.
<i>Hunna.</i> 27 Edw. III.	
<i>Hurst and Shetesore—</i>	
17 Edw. III.	John de Saukwyll.
26 "	William de Rothwell.
<i>Hylygh.</i> 40 Edw. III.	William de Horewyp.
11 Rich. II.	Robert Pebelewe.
<i>Ippethorn.</i> 35 Hen. III.	W. de Kilkenny ²
36 Edw. III.	Robert de Walton.

² An order that seizin of the land in Slindeford which did belong to Peter de la Garston, who was hanged for felony, and which was holden of the prebend of

Ippethorn in Chichester Church, should be delivered to W. de Kilkenny who now holds that prebend.—*Close Roll*, 35 Hen. III., no. 4.

<i>Middleton.</i>	15 Rich. II.	Robert Halum.
<i>Seaford.</i>	5 Hen. V.	Robert Shiryngton resigned Henry Ware, Keeper of King's Privy Seal.
<i>Selsey.</i>	17 Edw. III.	Ralph de Dalton.
	25 "	John Leith.
	5 Richard II.	Hugh de Cotyngham.
	7 "	} John de Herlaston, or Harleston.
	11 "	
	5 Hen. V.	Edmund Warham died. Simon Gaunstede.
<i>Sutton.</i>	10 Edw. III.	William de Sutton.
<i>Sydlesham.</i>	40 Edw. III.	John de Birmingham.
	9 Rich. II.	Thomas Hertford exchanges with Thomas Butiller, parson of Lemyngge, Kent.
	21 Rich. II.	Ralph Repyngton.
<i>Thorney.</i>	6 Hen. V.	William Kynwolnersh.
<i>Waltham.</i>	6 Hen. V.	John Wotton died. Nicholas Wymbyssh.
	"	
<i>West Wyghtering.</i>	20 Rich. II.	Ralph Repyngton.
	21 "	Thomas Botiller.
	6 Hen. V.	Richard Alkeryngton died. John Aucher.
<i>Woodhorn</i>	33 Edw. I., p. 2	Jordan Moraunt, on resignation of Giles de Adenardo.
	44 "	John de Shipedam.
<i>,, & Arlington.</i>	45 "	William de Gunthorp.
<i>Wysborough.</i>	19 Edw. III.	Philip de Weston.
	12 Rich. II.	Giles de Stokkely, alias Wenlop.
	9 Hen. V.	John Depeden.
	37 Hen. VI.	Thomas Marchall died. Thomas Walkington.
<i>Chapel of St. Cyriac—</i>		
	54 Hen. III.	Stephen de Medhurst, the King's Chaplain, had a stipend of 5 marks (<i>Liberate</i>).
<i>Chapel of St. Faith, within Cathedral—</i>		
	9 Hen. V.	Henry Atte Rode exchanges Ralph Bosvysch, parson of Almodytone.
<i>St. James' Chantry—</i>		
	54 Henry III.	Leodgarius was stipend of 60s. per an.
	6 Rich. II.	Henry Botiller.
	22 "	John Shephurde exchanged
	23 "	Henry Hikke, parson of Grofham, resigned.
	22 "	Henry Veautry, or Voytrer, exchanges
	3 Henry IV.	Richard Hugh, vicar of Boxgrave, ex- changed.
	7 "	Nicholas Cotille, parson of St. Mary-in- Market-place, Chichester, exchanged
	9 "	Thomas Waryn, parson of St. Olave, Chichester.

Chantry at Altar of St. John the Baptist, in Cathedral.

- 2 Henry VI. William Clement.
 „ Richard Lympton exchanges.
 „ Philip Goldstone, parson of St. Olave.
 „ John Scurye.

St. Mary—

- 3 Hen. IV. Nicholas Stalyngburgh exchanges.
 William Wykemere.
 15 „ VI. John Clere.

Two New Chantries—

- 1 Hen. V. John Godifades to one.

All Saints in the Palant—

- 23 Edw. III. William de Iselhame.
 33 Hen. III. Leodgarius, with a stipend of 2d. a day
 out of the issues of Sussex.

St. James—

- 12 Edw. I. William de Deveral vice
 Peter de Lewes, deceased.
 10 „ II. John Gilbert died.
 22 „ III. Adam de Clune.
 John Nichole.
 22 Rich. II. Henry Hikke resigned.
 Henry Veautrey.
 6 „ William Fish.

Without East Gate—

- 14 Henry VI. Thomas Paxton, died.
 Thomas Gardiner.

St. Martin—

- 26 Edw. III. Roger de Spicer.
 32 „ John le Clerc, of East Lavent.
 7 Richard II. Thomas Passh.
 9 Henry V. John Heynon.
 William Baker died.
 38 Hen. VI. William Cole resigned.

„ in Swine Market—

- 11 „ William Fryk resigned.
 John Oppye.
 William Hawart.

St. Mary in the Market Place.

- 7 Henry IV. Nicholas Cotelle, exchanged.
 „ Richard Hugh, Chaplain of St. James'
 Chantry.

St. Olave.

- 9 Hen. IV. Thomas Waryn exchanged.
 „ Nicholas Coteler, Warden and Chaplain of
 St. James.
 2 Hen. VI. Philip Goldstone exchanges
 „ Richard Lympton, Chaplain at Altar of
 St. John.

St. Pancras without—

28 Rich. II., p. 7. } John Daubeny.
20 " }

St. Peter in le Northstrete—

6 Richard II. Thomas Bowe resigned.
8 " Robert Clerk.
33 Henry VI. John Weston.

St. Peter the Great—

18 Edw. II. Henry Youngyne.
5 " III. John de Langton.
6 " John de Cayleton.
13 " John de Cumbwell.
30 " Walter Byden resigned
30 " Robert Catour.
37 " Peter de Ouresby.
10 Rich. II. Thomas de Colyngbourne.
18 " Richard Baker, exchanges
 " John de Stapelton, parson of Buthcastre,
 " dioc. Carlisle.
20 " William Cop, resigned.
 " John Coukern.
 " Richard Bapere, resigned.
 " John Attewelle:
31 Hen. VI. John Langton.
18 Edw. IV. John Pellicot exchanges
 " John Willughby, parson of Woolbedyng.

St. Peter in the Market Place—

13 Hen. III. to be demolished and the area given to the
adjacent hospital of St. Mary.

next Guildhall—

13 Edw. III. John de Aumberle, of Slinfold.
21 " Gilbert le Frensh.
26 " Hugh de Mordon.
22 " Augustine de Lewes.
27 " Walter Bydir.
40 " George de Morton exchanges with
 " Thomas de Brampton, vicar of church of
 " Thrykenham, dioc. Lincoln.
12 Hen. IV. John Moreaux, resigned.
 " John Milleward.

Hospital of Lepers—

33 Hen. III. Leodgarius de Hampton.

St. Mary Hospital—

8 Richard II. Alan de Leverton.
CLOPHAM 9 Edw. III. Bartholomew Tyrel exchanges with
 " Nicholas de Buremarsh, parson of Old
 " Radnoure, Hereford dioc.
13 Hen. IV. William Mone, resigned.
 " Robert Muskham, resigned.
2 " V. Robert Youle.

Thorney-Prebend—

	25 Edw. III.	Thomas de Brembre.
CLYMPING	45 Edw. III.	Geoffrey Spede exchanges with
	"	William Wright, parson of Wykford, dioc. London.
	6 Rich. II.	John Watersfield.
	3 Hen. V.	Edward Hoper exchanges with
		Hugh Estwell, vicar of Burgashe.
COKEFIELD	17 Rich. II.	John Forester exchanges with
		John Stoke, parson of Swanescombe, Kent.
	8 Hen. IV.	William Malpas.
COMPTON	12 Rich. II.	Walter Forey exchanges with
		John Curdray, archdeacon of Lewes.
COWFOLD	17 Edw. III.	Henry de Watts, to vicarage.
DENTON	9 Hen. VI. (Inqus. 13)	John Hydenye held a messuage land rents, and a moiety of the advowson of the church, as of manor of Bishopstone, by service of rendering, at death of Bishop, for time being, one horse with all its caparison.
DYCHENYNG	6 Rich. II.	John de Chitterne exchanged with
		William de Brampton, parson of Newchurch, I. of W.
EAST ANGMERING		
	21 Rich. II.	Thomas Shelford.
EAST DEAN	18 Hen. III.	William de Chichester.
	27 "	Richard, son of Richard de Clifford.
	12 Edw. III.	John de de Bynbrok.
	19 "	Richard Wardon, resigns.
	"	John Golding.
	23 "	John Willard.
	47 "	Simon Cutt exchanges with
	"	Richard Sharp, vicar of Exsete.
	1 Rich. II.	Geoffrey atte Lee.
	10 "	Geoffrey Whate exchanges with
		John David, parson of Excete.
	1 Hen. IV.	William Tuppyn.
EASTER GATE	31 Edw. III. (p. 1)	William de Stoke exchanges with
	8 Hen. V.	Roger de Lyndon, of West Wittering.
		William Newebald, resigned.
		Adam Symond.
EAST HODLEY	45 Edw. III.	John Wysbech exchanges with
		John Abbe, vicar of Stening.
EAST ICHENOR	18 Edw. III.	Oliver de Dinelaye.
EAST LAVANT	44 Edw. III.	William de Aston.
	5 Rich. II.	Thomas de Monte Acuto.
	15 Charles II. (pt. 18)	Joseph Henshaw, dean of Chichester, made
	"	Bishop of Peterboro'.
	"	Thomas Grumble.

EDBURGHTON	7 Rich. II.	Thomas de Kent, chaplain of <i>Chantry of St. Katherine</i> in church of, exchanges with
	"	John Longe, vicar of New Shoreham.
ERLINGTON	36 Edw. III.	Thomas Carter to vicarage.
ERNLE	42 "	Laurence Harpelee, parson, is pardoned for having ravished and carried away Katherine, the wife of Geoffrey Hebbe, in Chichester, with £6 6 8 belonging to the said Geoffrey, whom he has since satisfied.
ETCHINGHAM	36 Edw. III.	Licence to Wm. de Echyngham to give an acre of land contiguous to cemetery, to enlarge same.
	7 Henry V.	Henry Turnour exchanges
		Nicholas Clerik, vicar of Stenyng.
EWHURST	9 Henry V.	Hamo Offyngton exchanges
		Robert Barton, parson, of Brede.
EXSETT	47 Edw. III.	Richard Spark exchanges with
	"	Simon Cutt, parson of East Dean.
	10 Rich. II.	John David exchanges with
	"	Geoffrey Whate, vicar of East Dean.
FALMERE	9 Rich. II.	William Midelham exchanges with
	"	Robert Mapell, vicar of St. Peter Veteri Ponte.
FALYHAM	15 Rich. II.	Alexander Dothelee.
FINDON	28 Edw. III.	Nicholas de Horton exchanges with
		Gilbert le Freynsh, parson of Raley.
	4 Hen. IV.	Richard Wanyng.
	11 " V.	Church parcel of manor of John Duke of
	(Inq. no. 43.)	Norfolk, worth £10 a year.
FISHBOURNE	<i>Chapel</i> —	
	23 Edw. III.	John de Brampton.
	32 "	John Carleton exchanges with
	"	John Fervur, vicar of Berghstede, Kent, exchanged with
	44 "	Roger Prymere, parson of church of Almodynton.
	4 Rich. II.	John Braklesham, resigned.
	12 "	Thomas Romeseye.
	2 Hen. IV.	William Willy.
	3 "	William Wykemere exchanges.
		Nicholas Stalyngburgh, chaplain of chantry at altar of St. Mary in Chichester Cathedral.
FORDES	8 Hen. VI.	John Colmorde.
GATES	24 Edw. III.	Hugh Julian, of Guldenemordon, exchs.
		Thomas Isenmongere, of Petworth, exchs.
	28 "	William de Stoke, parson of Lodegaresale.
	31 "	Adam de Ertham.
	"	John Luterel,

GATES	17 Rich. II.	John Chauncellor, exchanged
	11 Hen. IV.	Henry Veutrer, vicar of Boxgrave.
	14 "	Richard Shyple, exchanges.
GLYNDE ³	"	Edmond Webley, parson of Slyndfold.
	2 Richard II.	John de Sprotley.
	7 "	John de Asshewe.
	9 "	Adam Doleth.
	14 "	William Algod, exchanged
GORING	"	Nicholas Grene, exchanged
	19 "	William Crosby, vicar of Alciston.
	39 Edw. III.	The King grants to Richard, Earl of Arundel, all the goods and chattels of John de Miller, forfeited to the King by reason of the outlawry promulgated against the said John at the suit of the said Earl.
	5 Rich. II.	Richard, Earl of Arundel, grants advowsons to master and chaplains of the College of the Holy Trinity, Arundel.
GREATHAM	14 Hen. III.	Prior of Lewes recovered seizure of the (Close, pt. 1, no. 6.) advowson against Geoffrey de Dunstanvill.
	25 Edw. III.	Richard de Derby.
GRENESTEDE.	<i>Bremblethye Free Chapel</i> ⁴ —	
	18 Hen. VI.	John Hirry resigned. William Shirley.
GROFHAM	22 Rich. II.	Henry Hikke, exchanged. John Shephurde, chaplain of chantry of St. James' Hospital, Chichester.
	4 Hen. V.	Richard Bagot.
	9 "	Robert Fonteyn, exchanges Nicholas Baldewyn, vicar of Stoghton.
HAMPNE	56 Hen. III.	Richard de Queré.
HASTINGS.	<i>All Saints</i> —	
	13 Edw. I.	John le Petit.
	12 " III.	Richard de Hathelseye.
	13 "	Thomas Parl, v. Hathelsy to St. Giles, Winchelsea, exchanges.
	14 "	Robert Brok, parson of Cruket Malherb, Bath and Wells.
	22 "	John de Leverington, exchanges with John de Temesford, parson of Heveningham, Norwich.
	23 "	John de Wynshull, exchs.
	"	Walter de Groby, par. of Hoclive, Lincoln.
	45 "	John Dalby, exchanged with Robert Mayn, vicar of Amberley.
	"	William de Dalby, exchanges with John Somer, vicar of Wertling.
47 "		

³ See "Suss. Arch. Coll.," vol. xx., p. 75.⁴ See "Suss. Arch. Coll.," vol. ix., p. 171.; and vol. xx., p. 136.

HASTINGS	49	Edw. III.	John Hering.
	20	Rich. II.	John Hyne.
	21	"	Thomas Deakene.
	4	Henry IV.	William Lochard.
	6	"	Richard Baker, resigned.
		"	Walter Whiteby.
		"	John Barker, exchanges
		"	John Pakwode, parson of Hungry Hattele.
	5	" V.	John Couper.
	3	" VI.	John Faukes, exchanges.
	7	"	John Gautron, parson of St. Clements.
	15	"	John Faukes, exchanged
	18	"	John Morton, chancellor of Chichester.
<i>St. Clements—</i>			
	23	Edw. III.	John de Raynford, exchs.
	26	"	Robert Gome, parson of St. Andrew, Holborn.
	35	"	William Only of Brampton,
	49	"	John Squire.
	5	Richard II.	William de Lyndon.
	13	"	John Tyngewyk.
	1	Hen. V.	William Lyndon.
		"	John Gaston, vicar of Bodyham.
	7	" VI.	John Gautron, exchanges John Faukes, parson of All Saints.
<i>St. Leonards Church—</i>			
	8	Edw. III.	Thomas de Hampton, exchanges with
	18	"	Robert Fennycompton, warden of Chantry of Wappenham, Linc.
	21	"	Robert de Preston, of Derby.
	23	"	Stephen de Bolton, exchs.
	25	"	Thomas Maunsel, parson of Onger ad Castrum.
<i>St. Leonard Church, near Hastings.</i>			
	47	Edw. III.	William de Dalton.
	48	"	John Elysaundre.
<i>Free Chapel of—</i>			
	15	Rich. II.	Robert Lincoln.
<i>Free Chapel—Dean—</i>			
	7	Edw. III.	Geoffrey de Clare.
	14	"	Walter de Lyndrugge has custody.
	16 & 18	"	John Wade, for life.
	17	"	Walter de Kyndruh has custody, ex- changes with
		"	William de Harpam, Master of Hospital of St. Mary Bothum, York.
		"	James de Hothum, on res. of John de Heslarton, exchs.
	23	"	Thomas de Repplyngham, parson of Lachyndon, Kent, exchs. with

HASTINGS	24	Edw. III.	William de Palmorna, parson of Wittell, dioc. Winton.
	31	"	John Wade ordered to Tower for contempt, but as he submitted the King gave him protection in coming to himself on the council.
	33	"	John Wade, resigned. ⁵
	"	"	John de Codyngton, dean and warden.
	43	"	Robert Leget.
	"	"	William Crull, resigned.
	48	"	William Grysley, resigned.
	"	"	John de Harleston, resigned.
	7	Richard II.	John Eyr exchanges with
	13	(pt. 1, no. 15)	John Notyngham, prebendary of Combe Septima, in Cathedral of Wells, exchanged with
	17	"	William Wyndsore, prebendary of Colworth, exchanges with
	20	" (pt. 1)	Richard Clifford, resigned.
	22	"	Gilbert Stone.
	"	"	Richard Clifford, junr., resigned.
	"	"	Gilbert Stone, exchanged.
	2	Henry IV.	John Ganvill, canon of Hereford and prebendary of Tamworth.
	15	" VI.	John Faukes resigned.
	38	"	John Kingscote.
<i>Canon and Brother—</i>			
	39	Edw. III.	The Abbot of Robertsbridge for the time being.
<i>Free Chapel—Prebend—</i>			
	23	Edw. I.	Walter de Agmondesham, on death of Thomas de Ashburn.
	8	" III.	Robert de Ayleston died.
	(pt. 1.)	"	Richard de Turbeville.
	"	"	Robert de Langton.
	"	"	Robert de Tanton.
<i>Prebend—Bodiam and Hollington—</i>			
	2	Edw. III.	John de Caninges, on res. Peter Lyswy.
<i>„ Bolewardesheth—</i>			
	1	Edw. II.	Robert Hurle res.
	4	"	William de Peuesey.
	22	" III.	John de Grey.
	26	"	William de Shrovesbury exchs. with Edmund La Zouch preb. of Brondesbury, St. Paul's Cath., exchs.
	27	"	William de Ukkcfield, warden of the Chapel of Leppeford.
	32	"	Robert de Hedyngham resigned.
	35	"	John Codyngton.

⁵ See also "Suss. Arch. Coll.," vol. xiii., p. 154.

HASTINGS	43	Edw. III.	Robert Curll resigned.
	44	"	William Reed.
	48	"	William Grysley, on resignation of William Crull, resigned.
		"	John de Harleston.
	8	Rich. II.	John Eyr resigned.
		"	James de Billingford.
	9	"	Henry de Bokeland resigned.
		"	Thomas Banastre, of Eltisle, resigned.
	17	"	Robert Elteslee resigned.
	22	"	John Wotton resigned.
	1	Henry IV.	Thomas atte Lee.
	1	" V.	Henry Shelford.
	31	" VI.	William Brown resigned.
		"	William Tracy.
<i>Brightling—</i>			
	6	Edw. III.	Edmond de London died. Walter de London.
	9	"	Nicholas de London.
	10	"	John de St. Paul.
	15	"	William de Dalton.
	25	"	William de Wytterseye.
	38	"	Thomas de Bishopeston resigned. Thomas Thebaud, of Sudbury.
	13	Rich. II.	William Norton.
	16	"	Nicholas Slake, resigned.
	18	"	William Spigornel exchanges
	20	"	Walter Awmeney, parson of Normanton, York.
	2	Hen. IV.	Edmund Lacy. Thomas Butiller.
	2	" V.	Edmund Lacy, resigned. David Pryce resigned.
	5	"	John Cook.
	14	" VI.	William Gosberkirk died. John Bury.
		"	
<i>Crowhurst—</i>			
	33	Edw. I., p. 2	William de Dover, resigned. Roger de Portes, exchanged
	10	" III.	Walter de Lindregge, parson of Norton, dioc. Norwich, has custody of vacant deanery.
	14	"	John de Etton.
	25	"	Thomas de Keynes.
	31	"	William de Blakerug.
	36	"	William de Burghbrugge, exchanged.
	37	"	Adam Robelyn, prebend. of Thorpe, in Collegiate Church of Howden.
	22	Richard II.	Richard Prentys died.

HASTINGS. „ *and Tisherst—*

4 Henry V. William Haytoun died.

Crowhurst—

14 Henry VI. Henry Hauslape.

29 „ John Brewes died.

„ John Pemberton.

Ewherst and Hollington—

32 Henry VI. William Witham, resigned.

„ John Ruding.

Hollington—

7 Edw. II. Richard de Aylesbury.

10 „ III. John de Salberis.

17 Richard II. Henry Medbourne, resigned.

„ John Lincoln, resigned.

18 „ John Notyngnam, resigned.

22 „ Thomas Hilton, resigned.

1 Henry IV. William Ilkytsale.

14 „ Richard Botton.

11 „ VI. Nicholas Sturgeon, resigned.

„ Robert Galeon.

14 „ Robert Chirbury, resigned.

„ Richard Vincent.

Hollington, Bodiam, and Ewherst—

13 Edw. II. Roper de Lisury.

2 „ III., pt. 2 John de Canning.

4 „ Richard Townlay.

„ Thomas Hilton.

13 „ Robert de Townlay exchanges with John de Ellerton, preb. of Toleshurst Militis, in St. Martin le Grand.

14 „ Peter de Berkele.

45 „ John Wade, resigned.

„ Henry de Codyngton exchanges with

47 „ Thomas Mount, of Wykham, prebendary of Ayton and Crophill, in Coll. Church of St. Mary, Southwell.

49 „ Henry de Medburn.

22 Richard II. John de Nottingham, resigned Hollington.

Marlepast—

10 Edw. II. Richard Camel.

1 „ III. Henry Mohur.

4 „ John Fort.

6 „ Bertrand Ferrant resigned.

„ John de Ayleston.

9 „ William de Alderwyk exchanges with

15 „ William de Feriby, preb. of Sharhowe, in chapel of St. Wilfrid, Ripon, resigned.

18 „ William de Nassington resigned.

26 „ Philip de Nassington resigned.

HASTINGS	34	Edw. III.	Walter de Lindrigge.
	22	Rich. II.	Simon Hoke.
	1	Hen. IV.	William Repyngton. Simon Hoke resigned. Thomas Preston.
	5	"	Thomas Southwell resigned.
	10	" VI.	William Bouptemps died.
	21	"	John Mason.
<i>Pesemersh—</i>			
	2	Edwd. III.	pt. 2. William de Boudon died.
	10	"	Richard de Feriby.
	40	"	William de Mulsho.
	26	"	William de Elinham.
	39	"	William de Sutton.
	40	"	William de Mulsho.
	42	"	John Mulsho resigned. John Benet.
	49	"	Richard de Wykeham.
	2	Rich. II.	William de Pakyngton resigned. Henry Davy.
	3	Hen. V.	Henry Darsid died. Robert Shiryngton.
<i>Stone—</i>			
	29	Edw. I.	John de Cadomo resigned. Nicholas de Cadomo, res.
	10	" II.	John de Stretford res.
	11	"	Walter de Harpham, res.
	13	"	Richard de Bynteworth.
	11	" III.	Henry de Idesworth.
	15	" (pt. 1)	Bernard Brocas resigned.
	36	"	Arnold Brocas resigned.
	40	"	John de Foxle resigned.
	44	"	Gregory de Bottele resigned.
	49	"	Valentine atte Forde.
	2	Rich. II.	William de Pakyngton resigned. Henry Davy resigned. Thomas Kyngesbury died.
	6	"	William de Norton resigned.
	10	"	John Rowley, prebendary of Cadyngton, Major in St Paul's, London.
	13	"	Thomas Ende.
	21	"	Alexander Herle resigned. Thomas de Weston.
	22	"	John Doneys.
	5	Hen. IV.	William Aghton.
	20	" VI.	John Donell resigned. Nicholas Cecyll resigned.
	21	"	William Osgodby.

HASTINGS. *Wertling, Ninfield, and Hoo—*

11	Edw. III.	John de Woodford.
12	"	John de Flete.
14	"	John de Thormeton exchanges with John Wade, parson of Stanton Wyvyll, Linc.
17	"	John de Wodeford exchanges with John de Haselarton, parson of Hattefield.
18	"	Armand Fittling. John de Tamworth death of John de Flete.
21	"	John Wade exchanges with John Ellerker, preb. of Hollington, Bo- diam, and Iwhurst.
24	"	Robert de Walton exchanges with Nicholas Talmach, preb. of Wherwell.
27	"	William de Osberston to one of the por- tions, resigned.
28	"	William Stanford exchanges
29	"	Thomas de Alston, parson of Old Romney exchanges with
38	"	John de Erdington, prebendary of St. Margaret, Leicester, in the church of St. Mary, Lincoln.
39	"	Thomas Alston exchanges with Robert Richond, prebendary of Estrat, in Collegiate Church of Landewycheny, diocese of St. David.
50	"	John Landreyn.
3	Rich. II.	John de Roxceby.
	"	Robert de Faryngton.
8	"	John Scarle, resigned.
	"	Richard Stockton.
9	"	Nicholas Slack, resigned.
	"	John Vyne, resigned.
	"	William de Aston.
12	"	Thomas de Stanley.
16	"	William Aston exchanges with Salomon Haywode, parson of Herting.
17	"	Thomas Staundon.
18	"	Thomas Boteler, resigned.
	"	Walter Gibbes.
19	"	Ralph Repyngdon.

Wartling—

13	Richard II.	Simon Russell.
	"	John Wandester died.
4	Henry VI.	Richard Blythe.

Wertling, Ninfield, and Hoo—

8	Henry IV.	Thomas Standon, resigned.
10	"	Hugh Holbache resignation ($\frac{1}{3}$ part) John Wandester, one of the vicars.

HASTINGS	1 Henry VI.	Richard Blythe died.
	"	John Everdon.
	2 "	Thomas Bailly.
	<i>Wertling, &c.—</i>	
	2 Henry VI.	William Mokking died.
	"	Richard Wells.
	33 "	John Champayn, resigned.
	"	John Wood.
	<i>Westhurrock—</i>	
	31 Edw. III	Paul de Monte Florum, resigned.
	"	Thomas de Kaynes on presentation of William de Wanton, patron.
	15 "	William Flameranus.
	8 Hen. V.	John Hemesthorp died. Thomas Ferriby.
	<i>Wrytlingho—</i>	
	32 Hen. III.,	Laurence de London.
	11 Edw. II.,	Andrew de Lincoln.
		John de Stretford resigned.
	13 "	Henry de Cornubia.
	17 "	Robert de Langeton.
		On res. Jas. de Berkeley.
	1 "	III. John de Stagenho resigned. John de la Chambre.
	3 "	John de Cannera resigned. Gerard de Septenaco died.
	4 "	Adam de Eyton.
	7 "	Robert de Langeton exchanged with Richard de Barewe, parson of Raleigh.
	9 "	John de Etton exchanges Thomas de Staunton, preb. of Godestre, in King's free chapel of St. Martin-le- Grand.
	20 Rich. II.	Ralph Repynton, preb. of Wartling, Ninfield, and Hoo, exchanges with Nicholas Moching, Dean of St. Chad, Shrewsbury.
HERTFIELD	12 Edward III,	Stephen Leopard (temps. of Wilmington, in King's hands) exchanges with
	15 " (pt. 1)	John de Malton, of Winterbourn Bassett, Wilts.
	18 "	William Mugge.
	23 "	John de Sparkynden.
	27 "	Richard de Ravendere.
	32 "	Richard de Brokelby.
	43 "	Albert de Praga exchanges with John Spicer, parson of West Grin- stead.

HASTINGS	15 Rich. II.	Edward Dalyngrugg (who, with Thomas Wysebeck had custody of Wilmington Priory) had license to present a proper person on next vacancy: it is worth 35 marks per annum.
	18 "	Thomas Wysebeck.
HERTING	18 Edw. 1	Robert de Burnedissh, lands of Henry Husee, in King's hands.
	16 Rich. II.	Soloman Haywode exchanges with William Aston, prebendary of Ninnfield, Hoo, and Wertling.
HOLLINGTON	4 Hen. IV.	William Smith exchanges William Clerk, Vicar of Seorde, dioc. Winton.
Hoo	37 Edw. III.	John Henry, vicar, pardoned the outlawry promulgated against him for not appearing to answer a certain transgression committed by him against Simon Robeland.
	10 Richard II.	John Ivot exchanged with Henry Brakle, vicar of Brensete, in dioc. Canterbury.
HORSHAM,	<i>Chapel of St. Leonard (near)—</i>	
	16 John	Robert Mansell resigned Geoffery de Meyse.
	4 Richard II.	William de Langham resigned. Thomas de Bekyngham (custody of land, and heir of John Mowbray, being in the King's hands).
	5 "	Thomas de Bromflet.
	1 Henry IV.	John Bilney resigned. William Ashenden.
	8 " V.	John Brewster (Norm.)
	11 (Inq. no. 43)	Part of possessions of John D. of Norfolk, worth £1 6s. 8d. per annum.
ICKLESHAM	40 Edw. III.	Valentine Mory.
IDEN	23 Edw. III.	John de Kendale.
IGHAM	6 Henry IV.	William Rydale.
IHAMME	30 Edw. III.	Walter Jaques exchanges with William de Brampton, vicar of Buggeden, Linc. dioc.
IHAMME, South	<i>St. Leonards, of—</i>	
	23 Edw. III.	Hugh de Langport.
	22 Richard II.	John Boltherne.
	12 Hen. VI.	William Tewe resigned. William Pyngyll.
	15 "	Thomas Cope.
	23 "	Philip ap Howell. Thomas Symson.

IPING	4 Edw. III.	William de Chymbeham, lands and heir of William Musard, in King's hands.
JAGGELE	10 Edw. II,	John de Girdler resigned. William de Fakenham.
JEVINGTON	1 Hen. VI.	Geoffrey Motte exchanges. Peter Bynbroke, vicar of Borne.
	18 "	John Herry resigned. John Sudbery.
KIRDFORD	30 Edw. III.	Richard Gamel, vicar, exchanges with Robert, parson of the church of Elvestede.
	48 "	Richard Taunesoure exchanged.
	50 "	William Power, vicar of West Henreth, in dioc. of Sarum, exchanges with
	1 Richard II.,	Robert Busshe, parson of church of Swynecombe, dioc. Lincoln, exchanged with
	2 "	John Knigh, parson of Larkestoake, dioc. of Winton.
KINGSTON	37 Edw. III.(p.2)	John de Querneby, lands and heir of Wm. Fifhide, being in King's hands.
"	juxta Shoreham—	
	38 Edw. III.	John de Ketene.
KINGSTON	juxta Lewes—	
	11 Hen. IV.	John Algar exchanged. John Inglewode, vicar of Wylingdon.
LAUNGING	48 Edw. III.	John de Stopham.
LEWES, Priory of	29 Hen. III.	Guichard de Osaye. ⁶
	<i>Archdeaconry—</i>	
	28 Hen. III.	Robert Passelewe elected Bishop of Chester.
	33 Edw. I. (p. 1)	John de Godele resigned. Hamelin de Godele.
	"	
	<i>St. John, near the Gate of Lewes Priory—</i>	
	11 Edw. III	John de Aumberle.
LIMINSTER	37 Hen. III.	John de Wydihaya.
	22 Edw. III.	Henry Kempe.
	23 "	John Akman.
	32 "	John Fogheler (the Priory of Loemenster being in King's hands).
	11 Rich. II.	John Goolde exchanged with
	17 "	William Burgeys, vicar, of Netherhavene, Wilts.
	19 "	Eustace Brown.
	17 Henry VI.	John Dull exchanges.
	"	Christopher Scole, chaplain of Chantry of St. Mary, Broadwater.
LYNCHE	19 Edw. I.	Robert de Abbotslegh.
	2 Hen. IV.	John Smith exchanged.
	"	John Palmer, vicar of Whytemistre, dioc. Worcester.

⁶ See "Suss. Arch. Coll.," Vol. iii., p. 196.

LOTEGERSALE	16	Edw. III.	William Russell exchanges with John Franklyn, vicar of Est Greenwich.
	28	"	William de Stoke exchanges with Thomas Isemongere, parson of Gate.
MARESFIELD ⁷	18	Edw. II.	John de Ashwell resigned.
		"	Richard de Chaddesden.
	45	" III.	William Dole resigned.
		"	Robert de Barowe.
	1	Rich. II.	Richard, parson, exchanges with John Norfolk, parson of Silhamsted
		"	Abbot, dioc. Sarum.
			<i>Chantry of the Chapel in the King's Manor—</i>
	45	Edw. III.	Stephen Mackworth.
MEECHING	18	Edw. II.	Roger de Corby (Lewes Priory being in the King's hands).
		(pt. 1)	
	1	" III.	John de Kyngston.
MIDLAVENT	28	Edw. II.	License to Edward St. John, to give advowson to Prior and convent of Shulbred.
	36	"	Nicholas Draper, of Egynton.
	8	Rich. II.	Edmund Petipas.
		"	Priory and convent of Shulbrede paid King's fine of £10 for having obtained the advowson from Sir Edward de John in mortmain.
MUNHAM	23	Edw. III.	Roger de Stradbroke.
NITIMBRE	55	Hen. III.	Edmund de Almarico had letters of protection.
	43	Edw. III.	Robert, parson of, exchanges with Richard de Flycham, parson of Blachington
		"	
NORTHIAM (Ihamme)—			
	4	Edw. III.	John de Sunting.
		"	John de Askham.
	12	"	William Houkesworth.
	17	"	William de Northscarle.
	23	"	Hugh de Auston.
NORTH STOKE	56	Hen. III.	Nigel de Miridene.
	11	Edw. I.	William Gargat, custody of lands and heir of John Fitzalan, being in King's hands.
	11	" III.	Richard, Earl of Arundel, has license to give the advowson to priory of Tortington.
NOTEHURST	39	Edw. III.	John Tauke.
	40	" (pt. 2)	Thomas Tauk.
	8	Hen. V.	Hugh Warde.
	9	"	Thomas Percebrig.
	8	" VI.	William Amory resigned.
		"	John Lovell.
ORE	9	Hen. V.	John Tapper exchanges John Golding, parson of Woolbeding.

⁷ For incumbents from 1404, see "Suss. Arch. Coll.," Vol. xiv., p. 159.

PACCHINGS	48 Edw. III.	John de Exestre.
	8 Rich. II.	Ralph Weston, of temporalities of Priory of Lemenyster being in the King's hands.
PAGHAM	16 Hen. III.	Peter Grimbald.
	55 "	Milo Lillingston (see of Canterbury being vacant).
	23 Edw. III.	Simon de Islip.
PARHAM	45 "	John de Douton.
	23 Edw. III.	John de Crumberle.
	10 Richard II.	Robert Hellesworth exchanges with Robert Swyft, parson of Alborne.
	8 Henry IV.	John Taylor exchanged Adam Mory, parson of Bokland, in dioc. of Winton.
PEASEMARSH	31 Henry III.	Robert de Shotingdon.
	2 Edw. III. (p. 2)	John Elys, of Whitewell.
PETWORTH	12 Edw. II.	John de Hampton, the lands and heir of Henry de Percy, being in the King's hands.
PLAYDEN	11 Edw. III.	Alan Boys.
	23 "	Robert de Briscowe.
POLING	35 Edw. III.	William Papilon.
	14 Richard II.	Ralph Weston exchanged with Ralph Aley, of Ilesham.
	22 "	Thomas Frogham, resigned.
	"	Henry Frost.
	2 Henry IV.	John Crane.
PORTSLADE	21 " VI.	Ralph Grove, resigned.
	"	Walter Davy.
	3 Henry V.	Thomas Legyer, exchanged.
POYNINGS ⁸	"	John Westcote, vicar of Bedingham.
	13 Richard II.	John Newenham exchanges with Nicholas Asser, parson of church of Little Burstead, in dioc. of London, exchanges with
	14 "	John Barbour, vicar of Kersalton, exchanges,
	1 Henry IV.	Thomas Ferby, parson of Bagherst, dioc. Winton
	"	<i>Chantry at Altar of St Mary in—</i>
RADEMEL	13 Richard II.	John Clerc.
	1 Henry IV.	William Alkebarowe.
	33 Edw. I. (p. 2)	Bernard de Gipperwico.
	24 " III.	License for a fine of 6s. 8d. to Richard de Pershute, to give to Henry de Midhurst, parson of Radmelde, a messuage and an acre of land, for a habitation for the parson of Radmelde for ever.
	6 Henry V.	Thomas Fettewell.

⁸ For list from 1402, see "Suss. Arch. Coll.," Vol. xv., p. 31.

ROWSPERE *Priory*—

11 Henry V. Part of possessions of John Duke, of
(Inq. no. 43) Norfolk, worth £3 6s. 8d. per annum.

RUSTINGTON 40 Edw. III. William Chelsham to vicarage.

RUTHERFELD 10 Edw. II. William de Shotesham.

47 „ III. William de Wymondham.

12 Richard II. John de Wysbeck.

RYE. *Hospital of St Bartholomew, Wardens of*.—See Suss. Arch.
Coll., vol. xvii., p. 136.

ST. BOTOLPH, near Bramber—

9 Richard II. John Jacob, temporalities of priory of
Sele, being in the King's hands.

SEAFORD, *St. James*, near—

13 Richard II. William Crosseby exchanged with
William Haker.

SELE 14 Richard II. William Walton exchanged with
John Radecock.

18 „ William Walton.

11 Henry V. Priory part of possessions of John Duke,
(Inq. No. 43) of Norfolk, worth £10 a year.

SELSEY 11 Edw. III. Geoffrey de Sidlesham.

18 „ John de Hale.

27 „ William de Evendon exchanges with

„ William de Gategang, parson of Winter-
born St. Martin.

13 Richard II. The parsons of the church, from time im-
(Inq. No. 170) memorial, have had in right of their
church assistment, of 6 oxen and a bull,
from the Quinzuimes of Easter to the
Gales of August, yearly, in the park of
Selsey, belonging to the Bishop of
Chichester, till Peter Halsted, prede-
cessor of Richard, the present parson,
was unjustly deprived of it, by William
(Reade), the late bishop.

8 Henry V. William Graunstede.

SHOREHAM (New)

22 Edw. III. License to Sir John Moubray to give to
prior and brethren of St. Mary of
Shoreham an acre and a half of land
to enlarge their house.

Prior and Brethren of Order of St. Mary,
of Mount Carmel, had a message given
them, in N. S. to enlarge their house, by
John atte Hyde and Isabel, his wife.
Patent, 37 Edw. III.

5 Richard II. Reginald Catigo, resigned.

„ Thomas de Bradefeld.

7 „ John Longe exchanges with

SHOREHAM (New)	7 Rich. II.	Thomas de Kent, chaplain of the chantry of St Katherine, in the church of Edburghton.
„ (Old)	27 Edw. III.	Thomas de Brantingham. ⁹
	6 Richard II.	William de Gategang exchanges with John Larke, parson of Milan, in dioc. Norwich.
	14 „	John de Melton.
	21 „	John Inglewood.
SLAUGHAM	1 Henry VI.	John Cook, exchanged.
	„	William Nutfield, vicar of Steyning.
SLINFOLD	13 Edw. II.	John de Aumberle exchanges with John Yongwyne, parson of St. Peter the Great, Chichester.
	14 Hen. IV.	Edmond Webley exchanges Richard Shyple, parson of Gates.
SOUTH MALLING, <i>Prebend</i> —		
	57 Hen. III.	William de Clifford succeeds Pontius Sadler.
	23 Edw. III.	William de Whiten to penitentiary and to churches of Stanmer and Mayfield.
	21 Hen. VI.	John Bold dead.
		Richard Andrew.
<i>Dean</i> —	45 Edw. III.	Richard Apelderham exchanges with Thomas Ocle, parson of Winterbourn, Wilts.
	5 Rich. II.	Adam de Wykemere
	9 „	John de Kyrkeby.
	20 „	Richard Felde.
SOUTH STOKE	21 Rich. II.	Richard Bolingbrooke.
SOUNTING	12 Rich. II.	Thomas Martyn, vicar, exchanges with William Calchild, vicar of Wassington.
STEYNING	23 Edw. III.	William de Thame.
	24 „	John Grel, resigned.
	29 „	Simon de Whattele.
	34 „	William Eliot.
	45 „	John Abbe exchanges with John Wysbeck, of East Hodley.
	9 Rich. II.	John Abbe resigned.
		William Pimor.
	10 Hen. IV.	Thomas Barker.
	3 „ V. (pt. 1)	John Burnsay.
		William Tanfeld resigned.
		Nicholas Clerk exchanges
	7 „	Henry Turnour, parson of Ichyngham.
	8 „	William Nutfield exchanged

⁹ He was in 44 Edw. III. (1370) Bishop records was edited by Frederick Devon, of Exeter and Lord High Treasurer of 1835. England. The Issue roll among the Pell

STEYNING	1 Hen. VI.	John Cook, parson of Slaugham.
	16 "	William Potter resigned.
		William Yerdeley died.
	19 "	William Pynder.
	<i>Chantry in Chapel of St. Mary—</i> ¹⁰	
	7 Hen. IV.	Michael Cheep, chaplain, license to John Norton to give 65 ^a of land and 22 ^a . and 1 ^r . of wood, called Keale, in Cullledon, Surrey, to chaplain and his successors for ever.
STOKE	11 Hen. V.	Church parcel of estates of John, Duke of Norfolk, part of manor worth £5 a year.
	(Inq. no. 43)	
STOPEHAM	9 Hen. V.	Edward Moyses.
STOUGHTON	13 Rich. II.	Nicholas Benet.
	9 Hen. V.	Nicholas Baldewyn exchanges Robert Fonteyn, parson of Graveham.
STREET	1 Rich. II. (pt. 2)	Philip Bernoud.
	2 "	John Snork, of Debenham.
SYDELESHAM	13 Rich. II.	Thomas Cook.
TANGMER	23 Edw. III.	Ralph de Kelleby.
TERRINGE	48 Edw. III.	John Marcheford.
THAKEHAM	36 Edw. III.	Robert Blok, parson, license to give 35 ^a of land, 2 ^a . of meadow, and a rent of £1 10s. 4d. in Walberton, Warnham, and Horsham (after the death of Isabella Power), to a chaplain to celebrate mass in the chapel of St. Mary, Thakeham.
THORNE	2 Edw. II.	Stephen de Molendinis.
THORNEY	11 Hen. V.	Presentation in John Duke of Norfolk every 3rd time parcel of manor worth £5 a year.
	(Inq. No. 43.)	
TORTINGTON	5 Hen. IV.	William Wilby exchanges Robert atte Mere, vicar of West Angmering.
		Hugh Puncchun.
TWYNEYE	13 Edw. III.	
TWYNHAM, <i>Chapel—</i>		
	10 Edw. III.	Stephen de Grenneburgh.
UP-MERDON	14 "	License at request of John de Warrenne, Earl of Surrey, and Henry de Percy, to the Prior and Convent of Lewes, to give the advowson to Prior and Convent of Shelbrede.
VETERI PONTE, ST. PETER DE—		
	5 Rich. II.	John Menhi.
	9 "	Robert Mapell exchanges with Thomas Midelham, vicar of Falmere.

¹⁰ See "Suss. Arch. Coll.," Vol. xvi., p. 238.

WALBERTON	28	Edw. III.	Adam de Limbergh, exchs. with Walter atte Hull, vicar of Arundel.
	48	"	John Penreth, of Staverney.
	49	"	John de Bernard castel (Philip de Brumpton, one of the parsons being outlawed).
	4	Rich. II.	Richard Sabyn.
	8	"	John Mortymer.
	22	"	Richard Halse exchanged.
	2	Henry IV.	William Langton, prebendary of Appeldurham, in free chapel of Bosham.
	21	" VI.	The executors of William Prestwyk, late clerk of parliament, has license to found Chantry in church, in which his parents were buried.
WALDERNE	44	Edw. III.	John de Grentham.
WASHINGTON	27	Edw. III.	John Welle.
	12	Rich. II.	William Calchild exchanged with Thomas Martyn, vicar of Sounting.
WERTLING	47	Edw. III.	John Somers, vicar, exchanges with William de Dalby, of All Saint's, Hastings.
WESTBOURNE	21	Rich. II.	John Boor.
WEST GRINSTEAD—			
	43	Edw. III.	John Spicer exchanges with Albert de Praga, parson of the church of Henfield.
	49	"	Thomas Tauk.
	3	Rich. II.	John Bouryng (custody of lands, and heir of John Moubray, deceased, being in the King's hands) resigned.
		"	John Bongeye.
	11	Hen. V. (Inq., no. 43)	Church parcel of Manor, worth £5, John, Duke of Norfolk.
WESTHAM	8	Rich. II.	John Wotton, (the temporalities of Priory of Wilmington being in the King's hands).
	9	"	John Bakere, alias Clement.
	15	"	John Marchall.
	4	Hen. V.	William Richard resigned.
		"	William Kendale.
WEST THORNEY—			
	10	Hen. IV.	Robert Daprechecourt.
WEST WITTERING—			
	31	Edw. III. (p. 1)	Roger de Lyndon, vicar, exchanges with William de Stoke, of Eastergate.
WILLINGDON,	18	Edw. II.	John de Folkgardeby (Priory of Wil- mington being in the King's hands.)
	23	" III.	William de Northleye.
	49	"	William Dysel, of Grendon, exchanges with

WILLINGDON,	15 Rich. II.	John Wyttonhurst, vicar of Hardyngston, dioc. Lincoln.
	22 "	John Randolph exchanged Richard Elyndon, parson of Brynkle, dioc. Ely.
WILMINGTON	10 John	John Geoffrey de Cay.
	49 Edw. III.	John Cormibare (priory of W. being in the King's hands).
	8 Rich. II.	William Purleston exchanged with John Bocher, parson of Gatton, in dioc. of Winton.
WINCHELSEA,	<i>St Giles</i> — ¹¹	
	24 Edw. I.	Thomas de Winchelsea.
	29 "	Richard de Duffield.
	33 „ (pt. 1)	John de Buselingthorp.
	13 „ III.	Richard de Hathelsay.
	21 "	Roger de Barneburgh.
	24 "	Peter de Calceto resigned John Lascy exchanged
	27 "	Alan Ferrers, parson of Wulsingham, dioc. Durham.
	28 "	Robert Dunham, of Brembre.
	33 "	License to Robert de Brembre to give a messuage, contiguous to the cemetery of St. Giles, to Robert, parson of same, to be a habitation for him and his suc- cessors for ever.
	34 "	Richard Gryffyn.
	36 "	Robert Chamberlayn, of Brampton.
	46 "	Richard Gedling.
	22 Rich. II.	William Tyrell exchanges John Birston, vicar of Eltham.
	3 Hen. IV.	Thomas Bukby exchanged
	4 "	William Howet, parson of Lee, dioc. Rochester.
	9 "	Thomas Morton.
	10 "	John Overton.
	10 „ VI.	John Pyper.
	14 "	Thomas Kyrkebrid.
	23 "	Thomas Smyth resigned. John Wash.
	24 „ (pt. 2)	Thomas Daird resigned. Walter Peytwyn resigned.
	29 "	Richard Berd.
	<i>St. Thomas</i> —	
	39 Henry III.	Roger de Messenden, resigned.

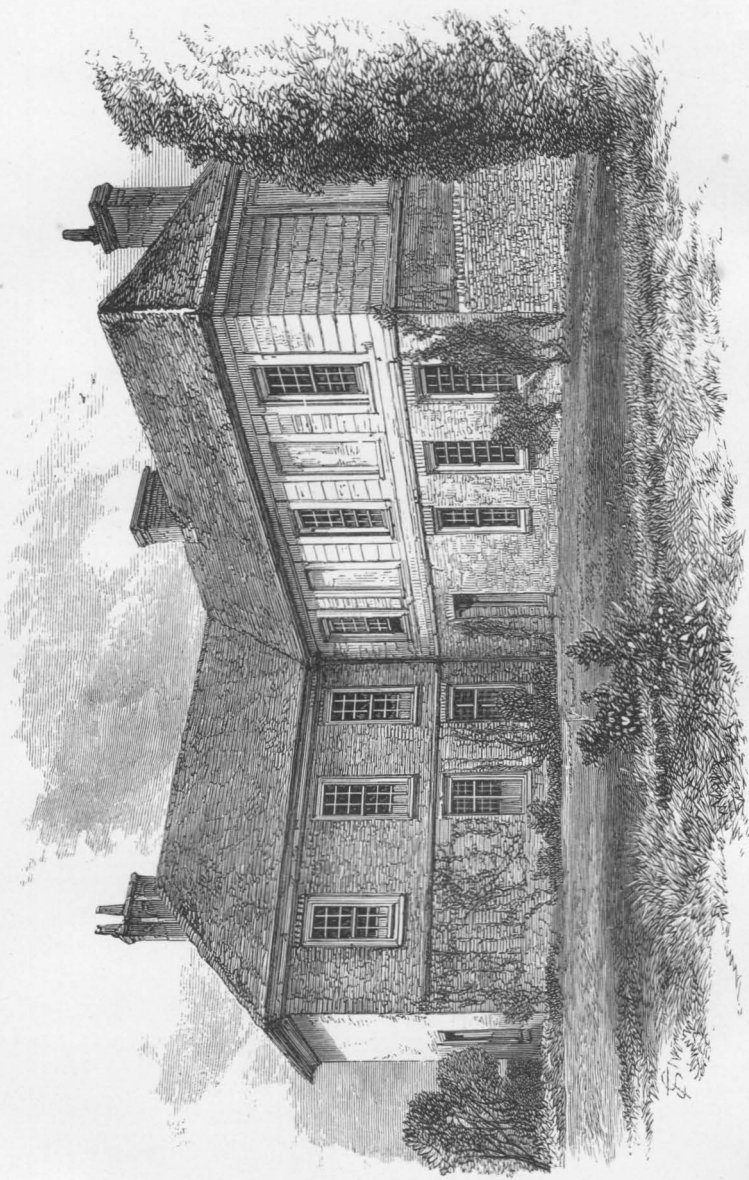
¹¹ These are all additional to the three mentioned in the "History of Winchelsea," p. 144.

WINCHELSEA,	50	Henry III.	William de Agmundesham.
	3	Edward II.	Thomas de Agmundesham,
	4	"	Richard de Gyngc.
	3	" III.	Richard Bydenden.
	11	"	Thomas Glynde. ¹²
	23	"	John de Scarle had in same year grant of a messuage to the east of the cemetery of the church, formerly belonging to Matilda Lycotin, deceased, without heirs for a rectory house for ever.
	36	"	Richard Griffyn.
	49	"	Patrick Wyot.
	9	Richard II.	Patrick atte Wood, exchanges
		"	Ralph Kerysby, parson of Lanzance, dioc. Exeter.
	2	Henry IV.	Hugh Setour, parson, and his successors for the time being, are to have the parcel portion or custom, called Christe's share in the town, for and in the name of the tithe of fish taken at sea by the fisher- men of the town, which in time of peace is worth sometimes 20s., 40s., 100s., or 10 marks per annum.
	1	" V.	John Wade.
	11	" VI.	Richard Martyll.
		"	Thomas Astell, resigned.
	11	"	William Derby.
	15	"	John Kette.
WITHTHAM	15	Edw. III.	Laurence de Wyndesore exchs. with
		"	Walter Herry, parson of Rollesby, Nor- wich.
	19	"	Laurence de Wyndesore exchs. with
		"	Richard Pigot, parson of Benington, Linc.
WODITON, Chapel—			
	17	Edw. II.	John de Silkeden resigned.
		"	Geoffrey atte Wode, lands and heir of John le Fawkener, in King's hands.
WOODMANCOTE—			
	2	Edw. II.	Thomas de Nova Haya (lands of Templars being in the King's hands) resigned.
	5	"	Richard Torecard, of Sheffield. P. Seal.
WOOLLAVINGTON—			
	1	Henry VI.	Richard Arnold.
WOOLBEDING	9	" V.	John Golding exchanges
		"	John Tapper, vicar, of Ore.
	18	Edw. IV.	John Willughby exchanged
		"	John Pellicot, parson of St. Peter the Great, Chichester.

¹² John de Glynde and John de Scarle are alone mentioned in the "History of Winchelsea," p. 141

WORMINGHURST, *Perpetual Chantry*—

	14 Rich II.	John Radecock exchanged with William Walton.
	”	William Dysel.
WYLYNGDON	49 Edw. III.	John Wyltonesherst exchanges
	22 Rich II.	John Randolph vicar of Thrulegh, Kent, exchanges
	”	
”	(Juxta Borne)	
	22 ”	Richard Elyndon, parson, of Brinkle, Isle of Ely resigned.
	2 Hen. IV.	Thomas Bradle.
	10 ”	John Inglewode (Priory of Wilmington being in the King's hands (exchanged).
	11 ”	John Algar, vicar of Kingston juxta Lewes.
WYNDEHAM	<i>Hospital</i> —	
	45 Edw. III.	Custody of Wm. de Bodington, See of Chichester vacant.
	(pt 1)	
YAPTON	3 Henry V.	John Malbush.



LORDINGTON HOUSE: ITS OWNERS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

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

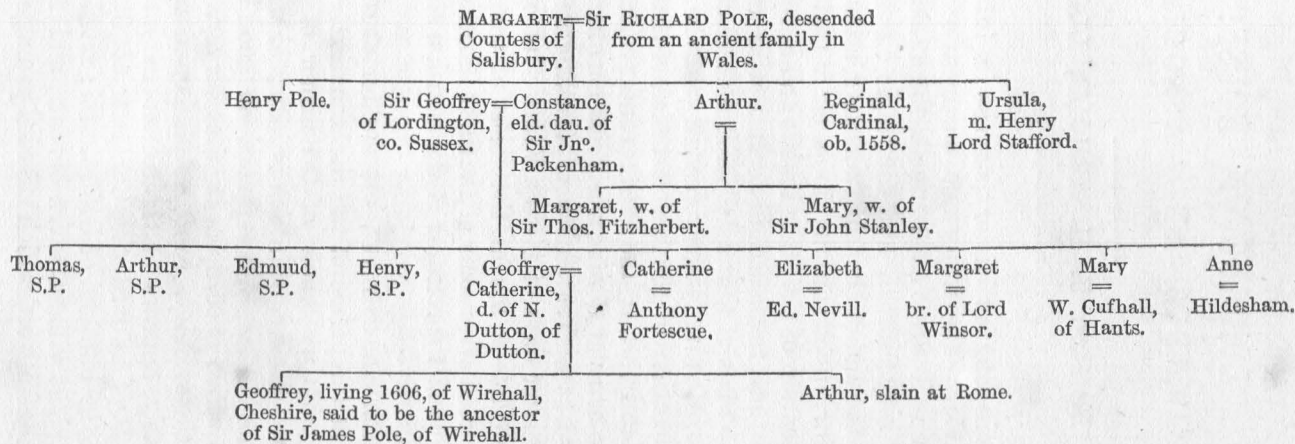
FEW periods in English History surpass in interest the reign of Henry VIII. The important changes, ecclesiastical and civil, by which it was characterized, the autocratic temperament of the king himself, and the tragic circumstances with which his domestic and consanguineous relations are invested, all incite our investigations to their utmost limits. The recent publication of the State Papers and Foreign Documents of the time has furnished historians with material for re-writing the annals of that age. From these also, facts illustrative of our County History remain yet to be gleaned. The motives and actions of the foremost men of that time now appear more clearly, whilst the schemes and projects are disclosed of others whose lives were scarcely less chequered or eventful.

The interest which attaches to Lordington House culminates in the later days of Henry VIII. Its owner was then of Royal descent—a son of the “last of the Plantagenets,” closely connected with some of the most illustrious personages of the time—and the remains of the mansion still retain traces of such occupancy.

Before entering, however, on the fortunes of those who dwelt there at the period of the Reformation, it will be well to revert to what we know of the manor of Lordington in earlier times. That Lordington is identical with the Hurditone of Domesday has been supposed on good authority, and the position which it occupies in that survey, contiguous to parishes in the vicinity, confirms the opinion. Lordington also frequently appears as Hurditon in later documents. Ulstan held it of Edward the Confessor at 30s. It is described as in the hundred of Ghidenetroi; rated at four hides, and having eight villans, seven bordars, and two ploughs; a mill of 30s., and a wood which afforded pannage for three hogs.

POOLE¹ OR POLE.

M.S. Harl., 1562, fo. 67, b. Lambeth M.S., 555.



¹ In the 16th century the name was usually written and pronounced Poole. Sir Geoffrey and two of his sons so wrote their name on the walls of their prison chamber in the Tower of London, in 1562 and 1564.

After the Conquest it was granted to Roger de Montgomeri, who in 1071 was seized of two knight's fees in Lurdyton¹ and Walderton, and in his days a fair was held there. On the death of Hugh de Albin his estates were divided amongst his sisters and their representatives in 1243, when a knight's fee in Lordington passed to Robert Tatteshale,² son to Mabel, the eldest. Early in the 14th century Henry Romaine held a knight's fee there, which passed to John de Lisle, of Gatcombe. On his death in 1349 Edward III. granted to his widow Johanna the custody of the manor of Lordington during the minority of the heir, upon the payment of the sum of ten pounds, and in 1428 it came into the possession of William Bramshott.

Towards the end of the 15th century, according to Dallaway,³ Lordington fell into the hands of Sir Richard Pole, K.G., a cousin of Henry VII., and to him is ascribed the erection of Lordington House. It was long owned by his son and by his grandson. The Tudor cognizance on the staircase, an interesting feature yet remaining, bears testimony to their occupancy; and we have abundant documentary proof that throughout the 16th century, Lordington continued to be associated with the illustrious family of Pole.

Descended, it is asserted, from Cadwallader, the last British King, Sir R. Pole was of a stock which supplied occupants to the throne in one of the most momentous eras of our history. In the first year of his reign, Henry VII. appointed his relative an Esquire of the Royal Body Guard, with an annuity of fifty marks. In the same year he was made Governor of Harlech Castle and Sheriff of Merionethshire. Soon afterwards, created a Knight of the Garter, he received the Stewardship of Montgomery. Entering on active service, Dugdale speaks of him as a valiant and expert commander, who was retained by the king to serve him in his wars in Scotland, in 1497, with 5 demi-lances and 200 archers, and before the end of that year with 600 men-at-arms, 60 demi-lances, and 540 bows and bills.

¹ Fitzalan MSS., apud Burrell MSS.

² Ibid. "Roberto Tatteshale 1 fœd. mil. in Lurditon."

³ Dallaway says of it "*supposed* to have been built, but *certainly* inhabited

by Sir Richard Pole. As the building now stands, it would seem to have been mainly erected in the seventeenth century—a re-construction of the former mansion on its original site.

The date of Sir Richard's marriage could not have been later than 1495. Its circumstances are historically worthy of note. A more wary or politic king than Henry VII. never occupied the throne of England. He secluded and at length executed the young Earl of Warwick, with whose only sister Sir R. Pole formed a union. Hall speaks of her as "being much bounde to the Kyng Henry VII. for her avauncement in marriage;" but it is more probable that the king thus hoped to prevent any revival of the Plantagenet claim. Be this as it may, Sir Richard wedded the last of that race : blood derived from the Conqueror flowed in her veins. The Lady Margaret was niece of Edward IV., her father being the unfortunate George, Duke of Clarence, her mother Isabel, daughter of Richard, Earl of Warwick, "the setter up and putter down of kings." Margaret bore her husband four sons and a daughter—Henry, Arthur, Reginald, Geoffrey, and Ursula. Sir Richard did not live to see any of his children brought up, and this duty devolved upon his widow.

One circumstance in the latter years of Sir Richard Pole⁴ greatly influenced the future fortunes of his family. When Prince Arthur set up his court at Ludlow, he was appointed Chief Gentleman of the Bedchamber, and attending him into Wales, received high commands in that district. Here Lady Pole first became acquainted with the Infanta of Spain, and formed a friendship with her, which continued to increase when the widow of Prince Arthur became the wife of Henry VIII. Lady Pole was sponsor to her daughter, the Princess Mary, and afterwards her state governess; she resided with her at Ludlow castle, and at this time grew in favour with Henry VIII., who paid her highly, and enabled her to support the dignity of her family. In the fifth year of Henry VIII. she petitioned Parliament for restoration to rank, "as being only sister to Edward, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, and daughter of Isabel, daughter and heir to Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, son and heir to Alice, daughter and heir to Thomas Montague, Earl of Salisbury," and by the King

⁴ He must have died when his children were quite young, since in the Privy Purse expenses of Henry VII. there is

the following entry, Nov. 15, 1505—"To my Lord Herbert in lone by his bille for burying Sir Richard Pole, £40.

in Parliament was admitted in full right to be Countess of Salisbury. Until the divorce of Queen Catherine the Poles enjoyed court favour. After that their prosperity was clouded. We lose sight of the countess for a time as connected with Lordington, and direct our attention to her sons.

In 1526, Henry Lord Montague, the eldest, appointed his brother Reginald,⁵ afterwards Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury, to the living of South Harting, about six miles distant from Lordington House.

Geoffrey Pole, described as of Lordington, was knighted by Henry VIII., at York Place, in 1529.⁶ Like a blot on an escutcheon, his name appears darkly on the page of history; but as one of the *dramatis personæ* in the tragedies of his time, his career repays observation. To him and to the other members of the family, the king, in the early part of his reign, was a benefactor; but on the rupture with Rome, when a line was drawn and parties became clearly defined, a change ensued. The Poles openly or covertly joined the opponents of Henry, and he then kept watch on their every action. On the Continent, Reginald Pole refused to come to England at the king's invitation, because, as he says, "he saw the footsteps of those who went into the lion's den, but none of any who came out." Soon after he undisguisedly declared against him and was made a Cardinal.

In England the northern rebels rose in the Pilgrimage of Grace; Sir Geoffrey commanded a company against them, at Doncaster, under the Duke of Norfolk, but his sympathies were with the insurgents, and it was afterwards proved that "he had avowed an intention of deserting in the action, if action was fought."

In what has been denominated the Exeter conspiracy which followed, his name has been branded with the epithets of coward and fratricide, and although it is doubtful whether

⁵ Of Cardinal Pole, Dallaway says—"There is a fair presumption that he was born at Lordington in 1500." And this opinion has been fortified by Mr. Longcroft.—*Valley of the Ems*, p. 25. Beccatelli, his contemporary biographer, assigns London as his birthplace. Leland states that he was born at Stourton Castle, Staffordshire, and he has been

followed implicitly by almost every historian without additional evidence. Into the career of Reginald Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury, I do not enter. It has been examined by many, and recently and most fully, by the Dean of Chichester.

⁶ Arthur Pole was knighted in France by the Duke of Suffolk, in 1523.

he was "beyond comparison the most guilty," yet his conduct was such as deservedly to incur the deepest infamy.

Lord Exeter, grandson of Edward IV., and cousin to the Poles, Lord Montague, Sir Geoffrey Pole, Sir Edward Nevil, Sir Nicholas Carew, and others were suspected of contemplating a rising in the western counties, and that they were disaffected is manifest. Evidence was sought against them. On suspicion of conveying letters between Cardinal Pole and the members of his family in England, one Holland, of Southampton, was arrested. As he was being brought to London, with his feet tied under a horse's belly, Sir Geoffrey Pole happened to meet him. A few words sufficed to show that danger was imminent. Sir Geoffrey thought only of himself. He hurried on to anticipate anything that might be said against him. He presented himself before the Privy Council, ready to divulge all that he knew. The blackest feature in the transaction is that he in no way endeavoured to screen or save his own brother, Lord Montague, who on a charge of high treason was, on the 4th of November, 1538, committed to the Tower.

The trials of those implicated possess much interest, but the details have been only in part preserved. Sir Geoffrey was in each case the chief witness. Against the Marquis of Exeter it was alleged that he had said, "I like well the proceedings of Cardinal Pole, but I like not the proceedings of this realm, and I trust to see a change in this world;" and that once, when speaking to Lord Montague, he uttered these words, "I trust once to have a fair day upon those knaves who rule about the king, and I trust to see a merry world one day. Knaves rule about the king," he said, and then he stretched out his arm and shook his clenched fist; "but I trust to give them a buffet one day."⁷

It seems hard that Lord Montague should have been put to death simply for corresponding with the cardinal, yet this is set forth as the "head and front of his offending." Sir Geoffrey bore this testimony as to one of his brothers, thus speaking of the other, "I would I were over the sea with my brother" (Reginald) Lord Montague said, "for this

⁷ State Trials, ed. Cobbet, I. 479.

world will some day come to stripes, and I fear we shall lack nothing so much as honest men."

That Sir Geoffrey was not an honest man his relatives appear to have previously discovered, and to have trusted him but little. What he added, however, was fatal. "My brother, Lord Montague, also declared he had dreamed a dream that the king was dead, and though he was not yet dead, he would die suddenly. One day," said he, "his leg will kill him, and then we shall have jolly stirring."⁸ The accused were found guilty, and on the 9th of December, the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Montague, and Sir Edward Nevil were brought to the block on Tower Hill. Sir Nicholas Carew was also beheaded.⁹ Sir Geoffrey Pole alone received a pardon.

In a letter to the Emperor Charles V., Cardinal Pole represents the sufferers as guiltless; "they died," he says, "on account of their high birth, and because the generosity of their minds was equal to their high descent." With respect to the charges against them, to the dispassionate inquirer, they appear "not proven."

Burnet supposes that Sir Geoffrey was soon after sent out of the kingdom; but from the Acts of the Privy Council it appears that, at least for a time, he remained at Lordington. They give a few glimpses of his private life which show that he was not always quietly occupied at home. On the 9th of September, 1540, "Letters were brought from the Lord Privy Seal, declaring a certayn affray to be made by Sir Geoffray Poole, in Hampshyre, upon one Mr. Gunter, a justice of peax, for that (as Poole sayd) one of the Gunter's servants had spoken evyll of him, and for that also hymself, Gunter, had disclosed to the King's Counsail in the tyme of Poole's trouble, certain secret conference which Poole had with hym." The Privy Council investigated the matter,

⁸ The Chancellor of the Cathedral of Chichester, George Croft, was charged with having said "the King was not, but the Pope was, the supreme head of the Church," and one John Collins, priest, with declaring that "the King would hang in hell some day for plucking down the abbeyes." A few words which might be construed as disaffected were sufficient. Together with Holland, of Southampton, described as a mariner,

above mentioned, they were condemned, and executed at Tyburn. Sir Geoffrey Pole only escaped.

⁹ A letter from Sir T. Wriothesly to Sir T. Wyatt then in Spain, gives us an insight into the real reason of these executions. Henry VIII wished to render more secure the succession of Edward VI., "the surety of my lord prince, our only jewel after his majesty." Ellis, ii, 108.

and the result was that he was committed to the Fleet, to remain there until further knowledge of the king's pleasure. He did not, however, long continue in prison. On the 24th he was released, probably on his wife's intercession, for it was "declared to the Lady Poole that the King's highness had pardoned her husband of his imprisonment;" but "it was ordered that he should agree with the party," and it was expressly added that he should "in nowise approche near to the King's presence, nor come to the Courte, until his Highnes' pleasure wer further knowen in that behauf."¹⁰

Prohibited from appearing in London, Sir Geoffrey next occupied himself in setting at variance two clergymen. To bring a charge of sedition or treason against anyone in the reign of Henry VIII. was a sure method of involving a person in much trouble. "The ears of the Council," says Sir H. Nicolas, "were open to any accusation, however trivial, which could possibly be construed into disaffection to the Government. At that time every man was thus placed at the mercy of a revengeful or malicious neighbour, and instances were numerous in which innocent persons were accused, although afterwards set at liberty, having been found guiltless—while great expense, anxiety, and inconvenience were incurred."

Lordington House, at which Sir Geoffrey Pole resided, is situated in the parish of Racton, and Richard Sandwich, his chaplain, appears to have been incited to charge the incumbent of Racton, John Mychaell, with having uttered "certain haynous and traytorous words against the King's Majestie." On which he was committed to the Tower, April 13, 1541. Previously to this, however, the Privy Council had been informed that Sir Geoffrey had violently assaulted the unfortunate Mychaell and wounded him in his own house. Letters were therefore sent to Mr. Merven and Mr. Gunter, justices, residing in the vicinity, to make further enquiry, when it was found that the witness against Mychaell "did somewhat varge" in his statement, from what had previously been deposed. Another sitting of the Council took place on the 22nd, at which were present Archbishop Cranmer, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Hertford, the

¹⁰ Acts of the Privy Council, 31 Hen. VIII.

“Great Admiralle” of England (Lord Southampton), the Bishop of Durham, and others, who examined the case and caused the following minute to be made—“It was agreed that forasmuch as it appeared from evidence received from Sussex, and by other vehement presumption, that the accusation of Sir Robert Sandwich, prist, against Sir John Mychael, parson of Racton, by means of Sir Geoffray Poole, knight, had proceeded only of malice, and that therefore the said parson, who was in the Tower upon that accusation, should be let to bail.”¹¹

Within a month of this time, the residents of Lordington must have been shocked at the dreadful end of Sir Geoffrey’s mother. A tradition still lingers about the building of a lady apparition, with neck encircled by a blood-red stain—I cannot vouch for a recent appearance. The story, however, evidently relates to the murdered countess, and exemplifies the well-known fact that associations of this nature long linger with the uneducated.¹² A few particulars of the closing scenes of her life remain. Proceedings had been instituted against her, even before Lord Montague’s arrest. She was then residing at Warblington, near Havant, not far from Lordington House; and by the magistrates of Stockton (Stoughton), an adjoining parish, evidence had been sent, as early as the 15th of September, 1538, that a woman there had said—“If so be that my Lady Salisbury had been a young woman, as she is an old woman, the king’s grace and his council had burnt her.”¹³ In November, Lord Southampton, with the Bishop of Ely, went to Warblington to arrest her,¹⁴ and from two letters which he then wrote, we have some interesting details, as to the haughty spirit and un-

¹¹ Acts of the Privy Council, 32 Hen. VIII.

¹² Among grave documents like the State Papers, it is curious to meet with such statements as these.—1584, Oct. 8. The deposition of Henry Cæsar, minister of Lostwithiel, touching the report of the appearance of Cardinal Pole to Sir Walter Mildmay, after death, by conjuration, taken before Richard Carew, of Antony, and others.—1585, Feb. 8. The examination of H. Cæsar, clerk, taken before Rauff Rokeby, Esq. Denies being either Jesuit or priest. His belief in

spirits and apparitions. Regrets having asserted that Sir W. Mildmay or Mr. Secretary Wilson had desired to see the apparition of Cardinal Pole. *Col. of State Papers. Domestic. Eliz.*

¹³ MS. State Paper Office, 2nd series, vol. xxxix.

¹⁴ Her servants had been previously seized, and of Standish, one of them, in the first letter it is stated that nothing could be learned of him; but in the next Southampton writes—“We have pyked out of him more than in the beginneng wee could.”

1538) daunted mien, presented by this descendant of a long line of kings. The first is dated from the manor of Warblington, the xiiij of Novembre (1438), late in the night. He informs the Lord Privy Seal that he had the day before gone thither, and after apprehending some of the domestics of the countess, "wente in hande with her, but altho' he entreated her in both sorts, sometyme doulx and milde, and now roughly and asperly; she would disclose nothing." Then speaking of her bearing he continues—"Wee suppose that there hathe not been seen or herd a woman so earnest, so manlique in continuance (countenance), and so fierce as well in gesture as in wordes . . . her sonnes have not made her privy to the bottom and pitt of their stomaks, or ells is she the most errant Traytresse that ever lived."¹⁵

The next letter was written on the 16th, from Cowdray,¹⁶ whither she had been removed, and where she was for a time kept in durance. Lord Southampton again alludes to her resolute conduct—"We have dealt with such a one as men have not dealt withall to fore, we may call her rather a strong and constaunt man than a woman." He concludes with mentioning that nothing could be extorted from her, but that "certayn bulls graunted by a bishoppe of Rome had been found in the room of one of her domestics, and that a letter had been discovered from her to Lord Montague."¹⁷ On the 12th of April, Cromwell wrote to the king, and acknowledged that the enquiry which he had instituted against her had not been successful. Nevertheless in the Parliament of May, 1539, she was attainted, and the expressions of the Act are so unqualified that they invite attention. They run thus—"Whereas, Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury, and Hugh Vaughan, late of Bekener, in the County of Monmouth, yeoman, by the instigation of the devil, putting apart the dread of Almighty God, their duty of allegiance, and the excellent benefits received of his Highness, have not only traitorously confederated themselves with the false and

¹⁵ Ellis' Letters, 2nd series, vol. ii.

¹⁶ Lord Herbert is wrong in conjecturing Cowdray to have been the residence of Lady Salisbury. The Earl of Southampton carried her to his own house, as the first stage of his journey, should it

be the King's pleasure to commit her to the Tower.

¹⁷ It was also objected to the countess that she would not suffer the New Testament, or any of the books which the King had privileged, to be read by her tenants.

abominable traitors, Henry Pole, Lord Montague, and Reginald Pole, sons to the said countess, knowing them to be false traitors; but also she has maliciously aided, abetted, maintained, and comforted them in their said false and abominable treason, to the most fearful peril of his Highness, the Commonwealth of this realm, &c., the said countess shall be declared attainted, and shall suffer the pains and penalties of high treason.”¹⁸

At the last reading of this Act in the House of Lords, to excite the peers against her, Cromwell tried the effect of a sensation. He rose in profound silence, and held forth a tunic of white silk. On the front were embroidered the royal arms of England, viz., three lions, having a border of two different flowers called “pounces and marigolds.” Behind was the badge of the five wounds—that used by the northern insurgents.¹⁹ This had been discovered by Lord Southampton in the linen wardrobe of the countess. Its exhibition was considered as a visible proof of her tendencies. The bill passed on the 12th of May, 1539, and she was then removed from Cowdray to the Tower. She lingered in confinement for nearly two years, but although regarded by the eye of the law as dead, some attention seems to have been paid to her personal comfort.

In March, 1541, a letter was sent from the Privy Council at Hampton Court to the Queen’s tailor, “to provide and make mete for the *late* Countesse of Salisbury, beyng prisoned in the Tower, the parcells of apparail and other necessarys ensuing—

“In primis a nyght gowne furred, a kyrtel of worsted, and a peticote furred.

“It. a nether gowne of the facion of a nyght gowne of saye lyned with saten of Cypres and faced wt saten.

“It. a bonet and a frontelet.

“It. four payer of hose.

“It. four payer of shoys and one payer of slippis.”²⁰

From the chronicles it appears that the spring was inclement and the cold unusually severe: hence the aged

¹⁸ 31 Henry VIII., cap. 15. Rolls House MS. Froude iii, 383.

²⁰ Acts of the Privy Council, vii, 147, ed. Sir H. Nicolas.

¹⁹ Parl. Hist. iii, 141.

countess may have needed furred clothing; but her days were fast drawing to a close. The immediate cause of her execution is stated to have been a slight rising in Yorkshire. In May she was beheaded within the precincts of the Tower, under circumstances of peculiar horror, well-known to every reader of English history. Lord Herbert's statement is this—"The old lady being brought to the scaffold set up in the Tower, was commanded to lay her head on the block; but she, *as a person of great quality assured me*, refused, saying, so should traitors do, and I am none. Neither did it serve that the executioner told her it was the fashion, so turning her grey head every way, she bid him, if he would have her head, get it as he would, so that he was constrained to fetch it off slovenly."²¹

The execution of Lady Salisbury at such an advanced age, unless designed as an act of revenge against the Cardinal, can only be considered as a gratuitous murder. At this time, as we have seen, Sir Geoffrey Pole resided at Lordington, and I find no further mention of him during the reign of Henry VIII. His name has been branded with the epithet of fratricide, and subsequently Cain-like he appears to have become a vagabond, and to have been, during the life of Edward VI. a semi-exile on the Continent. The following letter from Sir John Masone to the Council, as descriptive of his proceedings, may be here inserted; it is dated from Poissy, Aug. 2, 1550:—

"Jeffery Pole was lately in Paris, and I was at that time informed by an Irishman, who purposely came hither to bring me tidings thereof, that he was even then come out of England and was returning to Rome, whereupon I sent Mr. Barnardyn thither to espy his doings and to learn me as much as he could what he intended. Suddenly I understood he was come to this court, and by and by I was told he was at my chamber door, whom causing to enter, I demanded what he had to do in these quarters. He told me his continuance was at Liege, and having nothing else to do, he minded to pass this summer in riding up and down to see countries, and having occasion to go this way to Roan, he thought it his duty to visit me as the King's Ambassador. He told me he had been

²¹ Herbert. Life of Henry VIII., 227. Hall says—"Two and-sixty years after her father was put to death in the Towre, she on the green within the same place,

with an axe suffered execution, in whose person died the very surname of Plantagenet."

with Mr. Hobby who had written in his behalf, but as yet could have no answer. His desire he said was to return, having not offended any otherwise, but that he departed without licence out of the realm. Yes, quoth I, you have been with the unnatural man your brother. True, quoth he, and how well I contented myself there, my short abode may well declare. I asked him what entertainment he had, and how he lived abroad. He told me he had 40 crowns a month of his brother, and that the Bishop of Liege was very good to him. This, notwithstanding, he much desired to return to his own country, and prayed me I would write in his behalf. I told him I would do so, if I might be sure he would be a good and true subject. And thus he took his leave and went forth on his journey to Roan, minding as he said from thence to return to Liege."

In 1551, the French Ambassador in Flanders, accused him of practising sedition, and supposed that he had returned, but the English Government, better informed, were watching his proceedings. On the 20th of May, he was at Mechlin, for, says Dr. Wotton, as we passed through that city a servant of mine told me that "one in a velvet coat asked him whether he were an Englishman? My man said yea; then, quoth the other, I pray you shew your master that I would speak with him. What is your name? quod my man; marry, Geoffrey Pole, quod the other. When I heard this, I told my man I would not speak with him, he having used himself as he had done."²²

Sir Geoffrey Pole remained abroad until the death of Edward VI., since we find him, together with the Cardinal, among those specially exempted from the general pardon in the Parliament of 1552. Doubtless he returned on Mary's accession, for those who had opposed the government of her predecessor stood high in her favour. Strype informs us that, at her death, he was one of the first to plot against Elizabeth. By Constance Pakenham, only child and heiress of Sir John Pakenham, he had a son also named Geoffrey, and in historical documents it is not always easy to discriminate between them.

Sir Geoffrey Pole the elder died before the year 1570, and was buried at Stoughton, where his wife, who survived him, was also interred. Her will dated Aug. 12, 1570, and

²² Dated May 20, 1551. Brussels, Dr. Wotton to the Council. *Cal. of State Papers, Edw. VI. (foreign)* p. 108.

proved in the September following, contains some points of interest:—

12 Aug., 1570. *Reg. Lyon, fo. 28.*

“ Dame Constance Poole, of Lordington, in the Countee of Sussex, widowe, beyng sycke in bodye. . . . My bodye to be buried in the Church of Stowghton, neere unto my deare and welbeloved husbände, Syr Jeffrye Poole, Knight, deceased. . . . I give to the Cathedral Churche of Chichester, iijs. iiijd. . . . To the Parishe Churche of Stowghton, vs. . . . Unto Thomas Poole, my eldest sonne, and to hys heyres for ever, all my manner²³ of Lordington, with all other landes and tenements. To Jeffrey Pole, my sonne, xx£ in money, to be payde to the saide Jeffrye, my sonne, the last daye of Maye next comeing, by the handes of myen executor; iij fether beddes, iij bouldsters, iij payer of sheetes and the coverletts; iij poundes in money to bye the sayde coverletts, at the discretion of myne executors, ij spoones of sylver gylte, i tester of russet satten, paned with blacke velvet. . . .

“ To Henry Poole, my sonne, xx£ in money. . . . iij fetherbeddes, iij bowlsters, ij payer of sheetes, j tester for a bedd of grene and tawneye damaske. To my eldest dawghter, Katherine ffoskwe, x powndes in money, my executors shalle yerelie pay unto the saide Katherine, my dawghter, during her naturall lyfe, the summe of ijl. xiijs. iiijd. at two usual termes in the year. 1 payre of beades of corall, guarded with golde, 1 bedde of downe, 1 of my beste fetherbeddes, iiij£ to by iiij counterpainted to the same, 1 cameryke payer of shetes, my beste table clothe of diaper, and ij payer of holland sheetes, and my standing cuppe of sylver and gilte, with a cover, and xxs. to by her a counterpainted.

“ Unto Margaret Winsor, my dawghter, a gounne of satten, furred with sables, my best kyrtell of velvet, a fetherbed, my castinge bottle of sylver and gilte, with a gilte spoone to take up fruyte, and ij other spones of sylver and gilte, ij payer of fyne shetes, and 1 payer of myddel shetes.

“ To Mary, my dawghter, x£ in redye money, 1 payer of corall beades, garded with sylver and gilte, 1 gowne of damaske, with a kyrtell of russett satten, ij gilte spones of sylver, ij payer of my fyne shetes, 1 payer of goode myddle shetes, 1 book garnished with sylver.”²⁴

She also mentions “ my sonne Thomas Poole’s wyfe ” and “ William Caufolde, my sonne in the Lawe,” and his children. There are also small bequests to various other persons.

The next owner of Lordington House does not appear to have made it his permanent residence, but to have let it to his brother-in-law, Anthony Fortescue, who was also one of

²³ It has been hence conjectured that Sir Geoffrey may have acquired Lordington through his wife, but Dallaway’s statement appears better supported.

²⁴ For this document I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, Præcentor of Chichester.

the turbulent spirits of the period.”²⁵ Among the State Papers of Elizabeth’s reign three letters occur, which were found on a Mr Legge, torn and the fragments pasted together again; one of these is a receipt of Geoffrey Pole for the sum of £25, from Anthony Fortescue, in 1585, for half a year’s rent of Lordington, Sussex.

Fortescue had been “comptroller” to Cardinal Pole, and was so active in his opposition to Elizabeth that, immediately on her accession, an order was issued to the Earl of Rutland for his apprehension. This is dated 22nd of November, 1558. In addition to the charge of conspiracy against the Queen with foreigners, it was alleged that he had “dealt with conjurers to cast figures to calculate Elizabeth’s death and the duration of her government.”²⁶ He was leniently treated, but continued his machinations for a considerable period. When the Spanish invasion was anticipated, he was residing at Lordington House, and represented himself as unable to furnish a light horse, although he denied to the Sheriff of Sussex that he was a recusant.”²⁷

In 1608 Geoffrey Pole sold Lordington to Hugh Speke. In 1622 it was resold to Sir John Fenner. Philip Jermyn²⁸ purchased the property in 1630, and it was inherited by his son Alexander, who married Julia, daughter of Lord Lumley.

²⁵ As soon as Elizabeth came to the throne, the Poles began to plot against the Protestant interest. Arthur and Edmund Pole maintained the name and something of the cause of the Red Rose. “Arthur held his title to be as good as that of Mary Queen of Scots.” He went to De Quadra, the Spanish Ambassador, and desired to enter Philip’s service, and next to De Foix, the French Ambassador; the latter would not aid him to the detriment of Mary; but a compromise ensued. Arthur was to give up his claim, and the Queen of Scots on becoming Queen of England, was to revive in his favour the Dukedom of Clarence. He conspired with others to raise 5,000 troops for the Duke of Guise, and with Anthony Fortescue, who afterwards rented Lordington, endeavoured to escape by the Thames. They were taken and thrown into the Tower. A trial of several supposed to

be concerned in the plot ensued. All who were arraigned were found guilty, but Elizabeth spared their lives.—*Simancos Documents*, temp. Eliz. pp. 80, 84. This was the immediate provocation for the Act 5, Eliz. (*Strype*).

²⁶ *Strype*, Annals i, 9.

²⁷ He was however so returned in 1587. S. A. C., iii.

²⁸ On the wall beneath the terrace walk, at the south end, is a coat of arms, ermine, two chevrons impaling a lion rampant gardant, now partly defaced. The Jermyns bore argent a lion rampant gardant. The stone must therefore have pertained to this family. In Racton Church there is an inscription to Richard, son and heir of Alexander Jermyn, who died in childhood. “*Dulcis filiolus—oppido transivit Infans ad gaudia infanda.*”

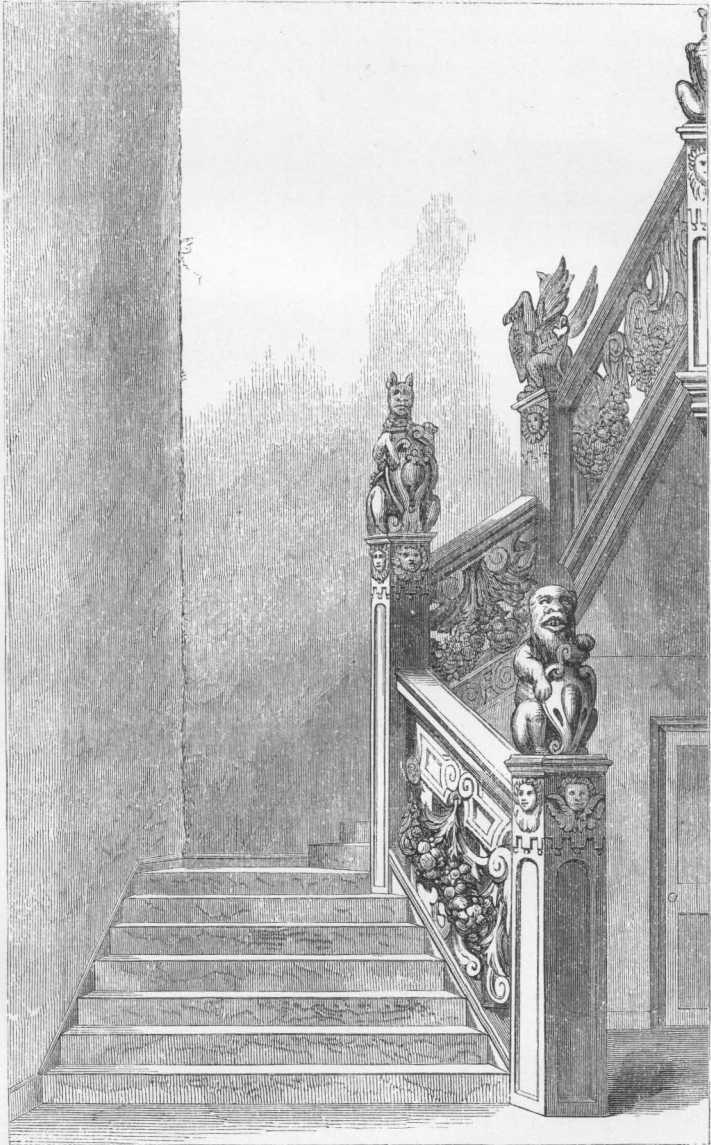
He died in 1665, and was buried at Racton. Under a settlement, the estate passed to John Shuckborough, who had married his daughter Frances, the heiress of the Jermyns, from whom it was purchased by Richard Peckham, of Upmarden. He died, a bachelor, in 1718. On the death of Richard Peckham, a minor, in 1723, the manor devolved on Sarah Peckham, his sister, who married Thomas Phipps, of Haywood House, Wilts, whose eldest son, Thomas Peckham Phipps, inherited and devised it to his godson, Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, G.C.B.,²⁹ fifth son of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, Rector of Winwick, by Lady Ann Stanley, daughter of James, Lord Strange, and sister of Edward, fifth Earl of Derby. He married Maria Sophia, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne, and dying on the 19th of March, 1867, it passed to his son, the present owner, Commodore Geoffrey Thomas Phipps Hornby, R.N.

Old Lordington House is very pleasantly situated on a slope rising from the western side of the Ems. Its appearance still testifies that it was the mansion of personages of importance in days of yore. The avenue of elms, the spacious gardens, the bowers in which its denizens delighted, the terrace walks once paced by those who dwelt there, yet remain, and if we enter by the old gateway and examine the interior, vestiges of its former grandeur plainly appear. Pannelled wainscotings and bay windows: the oaken staircase, in good preservation, and remarkably carved with elaborate figures of animals—the bear, with dragons *sejant*,³⁰ the Tudor cognizance, such as may be seen in the cloister of Chichester Cathedral, and well-known

²⁹ Admiral Hornby, who entered the Navy in May, 1797, saw much active service in the Mediterranean and the W. Indies. In May, 1806, he served on shore at the defence of Gaeta; he commanded the seamen and marines at the capture of Capri, and when in command of the *Duchess of Bedford*, beat off two Spanish privateers in the Gut of Gibraltar. He was next employed in the *Minorca*, and at the blockade of Ceuta. While in command of the *Volage*, he operated in the defence of Sicily against the threatened invasion of Murat, and then com-

manded the *Spartan* until 1816. He was afterwards Controller General of the Coast Guard, and a Lord of the Admiralty from Feb. to Dec. 1852.

³⁰ The bear is well known as the badge of the king maker, the Earl of Warwick, the Countess of Salisbury's ancestor, conspicuous so often in the Wars of the Roses. The red dragon, the ensign of Cadwallader, adopted by Henry VII., and retained by his descendants, served as a token to the Poles of their ancient ancestry.



STAIRCASE, LORDINGTON HOUSE.

as the badge of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., retained until the close of Elizabeth's reign. A portion of the eastern end of the mansion was taken down in 1845, but the original design of the building may yet be perceived. The view from the terrace walk in front, looking out on Walderton Down, and extending towards Racton Park, must have constituted one of its charms. Below was a pond which supplied carp and tench, and in the clear waters of the Ems, winding through the low grounds, trout abounded. Behind was Lordington Wood, perhaps coeval with the Conquest.

THE ANCIENT MERCHANT GUILD OF LEWES,
AND THE SUBSEQUENT MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS
OF THE TOWN.

BY THE REV. EDWARD TURNER, M.A., V.P.

THE date of the foundation of the town of Lewes, like the source from whence its name is derived, is involved in much uncertainty and doubt. Many conjectures have, from time to time, been indulged in by Sussex historians in their endeavours to clear up these two important points, through which it is not my intention to follow them. All that I shall say of them is that while some are specious, none are altogether convincing; they leave the archæological mind unsatisfied. Nor have I any hypothesis of my own on either of these subjects to advance with any prospect of better acceptance than that of those who have preceded me in the same field of enquiry.¹ Sufficient for my present purpose is it to be able to assert, upon the most indisputable evidence, that though Lewes is not now the largest town in the county, Brighton having of late years increased so rapidly in size as greatly to surpass it in the number of its houses, and in the amount of its population; still it is *one of the* most ancient, if not *the* most ancient of our county towns, and indisputably our Shire Town.

Situated on a narrow pass of the Novus Portus, or Newhaven Estuary, and at the point of intersection of two important Roman roads, one running east and west, and the other north and south, its existence in early Romano-

¹ See on this subject Dr. Charnock's "Local Etymology," p. 156.

British times cannot, I think, admit of reasonable doubt. And although in proof of this I am unable to adduce as positive evidence of the fact any decided Roman *indicia* discoverable in the buildings of undoubted antiquity which are to be found in it; although no red mortar is to be observed, as at Pevensey, in the construction of any part of its ancient castle walls, nor have any votive tablets been disinterred, as at Chichester, in effecting any of its street improvements; still, Roman pottery and Roman coins have been found within the precincts of the town, and in its immediate neighbourhood; and many tumuli are still to be observed on its surrounding chalk hills, indicating that the Romans had a settlement here; and where, from the nature of the ground, could that settlement well have been but upon the site of the present town?

Early in the present century—the exact time I do not recollect, nor do I find any record of the fact—a Roman urn, filled with burned bones, was dug up in the garden of the late Dr. Mantell, in Castle Place, at the foot of the lofty mound on which the keep of the Castle stands, making it highly probable that a Roman fortress was situated on this elevated spot previous to the erection of the present Norman structure. Coins, too, of Domitian, Antoninus Pius, and other of the Lower empire have been occasionally found on the same cultivated banks.²

But to come down to a somewhat later period in the history of the town, we learn, from the Saxon Chronicle, that after Ælla's conquest of the Regnian kingdom, and the establishment of the South Saxon dynasty, Lewes became the capital of the kingdom of Sudsex (Sussex), and a part of the crown demesne;³ and it was possibly on account of its importance

² A Provincial History of Lewes, published in 1819, and declared to be compiled from original documents, states that the claims of the town "to a Roman situation are indisputable; for numerous vestiges of the fortifications, military weapons, urns, &c., of that enterprising and ingenious nation, present themselves to the notice of the Antiquary. A learned friend of ours," the writer says, "for whose opinion we entertain the highest respect, considers Lewes to be the

Mutuantonis of Ravennas; and many arguments might be brought forward in proof of this conjecture. However this may be, it appears certain that in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, about A.D. 47, Lewes, together with the rest of the kingdom of the Regni, submitted to the Romans."

³ Edward the Confessor is said to have had 127 Burgesses in the town under his own immediate protection.

as a stronghold between Regnum (Chichester) and Anderida that he is said to have left a colony of his own bondmen in it; and during the peaceful reign of his son Cissa, it appears to have become a very industrious and thriving town. In the days of the Saxon rule it was undoubtedly fortified.

The earliest notice of Lewes in the works of the Chroniclers is to be found in Fabyan, which he himself styles "The Concordaunce of Stories," which was first printed in 1516, in two vols., folio. Speaking of the town in the time of Alfred the Great, he says:—

"And yn the whyle that the King with hys hoost spedde hym thytherwoarde, they, leuing the strongholdes and castell garnysshede with men and vitayll, toke agayne shyppe, and fet their course in such wyse that they landed in Sussex, and so came into the towne of Lewes, and from thence toward London; and buylded a tower or castle near unto the river of Lewes. But the Londoners, herynge of theyr doynge, manned out a certayn number of men of armys, the which, with assistens of the men of the countree, put the Danys from the tower, and after bette it downe to the grounde. Soone after the King came downe thyther, and for he thoughte that rivershould be a meane to brynge enemyes efte soone into that countrie, therefore he commanded that streme to be deuyded into dyuers stremes, soo that, by reason thereof, there where a shyppe might sayle in tyme afore passed, than a lyttell bote myght scantly rowe. Than by presence of the Kynge, the Danys were forced to flee that countrie, and thense take agayne way toward Walys. This happened in the 21st year of the reign of Alfred. (892.)"⁴

The importance and extent of its mercantile transactions in Saxon times is shown from the circumstance that, when Athelstan issued an edict prohibiting the coinage of money, except in the principal towns of his kingdom, Lewes was excepted, and permitted to hold two mints, while Chichester, the only other town of any consequence in Sussex, possessed at the same time but one. Lewes, then under the Saxon Heptarchy, must have been the more considerable place of the two.

Among the Anglo-Saxon coins found by Mr. C. Ade in a garden at Milton Street in the year 1848, of which an account is given in Vol. i., pp. 40 and 41, are some both of Canute and Edward the Confessor, struck at Lewes as well

⁴ Extensive earthworks existing on the Wallands (walled-lands) on the north side of the town are urged in support of

a not very well authenticated surmise that a battle between Alfred and the Danes was fought here.

as at Chichester; and in the remarkable find of Saxon coins at Chancton, in Washington, in December, 1866, many of different types were minted at Lewes.⁵

The site of Lewes, indeed, would naturally lead to its mercantile superiority over Chichester. Standing, as it does, on ground gradually rising above one of the most considerable of our Sussex sea estuaries, the waters of which, coming in at Seaford, and flowing past Newhaven, must, in the Roman and Saxon periods, have flowed up to Hamsey and Barcombe, if not still farther northward every tide, ships of considerable burden would be able to navigate as far as this town, while Dell Quay, the Port of Chichester, is two miles from the city.

Having, too, the great forest of Anderida stretching one hundred and twenty miles or more in length, east and west, and about thirty in depth to the north and south, and with the chalk hills overhanging it on two of its sides, and a slope, on which it is built, and on which are pastured countless flocks of sheep, its trade, in timber and wool alone, must have been very considerable. Chalk, too, which was then becoming extensively used for building purposes, and iron, which it is now clearly established was among the earliest articles of manufacture in the county, and much of which must, in Roman and early Norman times, have been smelted a few miles to the north of Lewes, would also be among its articles of commerce and exportation.

It was not, however, until the Anglo-Norman period, and the assignment of the Rape and Barony of Lewes to William de Warren, the son-in-law, and companion of the Conqueror in his invasion of this country, that the town of Lewes attained to any very high state of importance as a place of trade. Having made the castle his residence, and feeling a deep interest in the prosperity of the adjoining priory of St. Pancras, of which he and his wife were the founders, he applied himself to render Lewes a town worthy of its natural and acquired position in the county.

What that position was at the time of such assignment we learn from the Domesday Survey. We there find that previous to the commencement of the Norman era the amount

⁵ See Mr. J. C. Lucas' paper on these coins in S. A. C., vol. xx., p. 212.

of the municipal taxes and tolls paid in the borough was £6 4s., and that besides the King's there were in the town Burgesses belonging to the Abbeys of St. Peter, Winchester; and of Battle, in Sussex; to the Bishop of the Diocese; and to the Manors of Southover, Rodmell, Ditchling, Chiltington, and Allington, amounting, on the whole, to 181. These paid each of them a stipulated sum, as a consideration for the protection and other advantages they received from the lord. Other manors in the immediate neighbourhood of the town possessed Hagæ, or houses with shops, in it. Of these there were 188, each paying a sum varying in amount from about 25s. to 7d. to one or other of these manors. At these shops the tenants probably dealt, and received shelter in case of danger.

Another tax levied upon the inhabitants of the borough was, that whenever it became necessary for the King to send an armed force to sea for the protection of the coast, if he did not himself attend in person, they were obliged to pay 20s. towards the expenses of the fleet, which sum they were bound to raise by a tax, to be levied rateably on the Burgesses generally, without any regard being had to peculiarity of tenure.

Market tolls, however, for articles sold, and fines for the more aggravated offences committed within the borough were amongst the most valuable of the privileges which Lewes enjoyed from the time of its being brought under the Saxon Heptarchy. At the period of the Norman Survey the amount of revenue arising from the former of these two sources was £34, which was an increase of £6 upon their value during the reigns of Edward the Confessor and Harold. It must be borne in mind that all traders were then obliged to resort to the nearest city or town for the sale of their most valuable commodities, all persons, by a Saxon ordinance, being restricted from selling any articles above the value of 20d. in any other way than in open market; and for some centuries Lewes was the only town in Sussex enjoying, and profiting by, this privilege.

As a sample of these market tolls, the owner of a horse brought within the limits of the borough for sale, paid 1d. to the constable or lord's bailiff (*præposito*), and if sold, the purchaser paid the same; the seller of

an ox paid 0½d., and of a man 4d.,⁶ from whatever part of the Rape of Lewes he might be brought for sale. And with regard to fines arising from the commission of certain offences within the town—although the Domesday Survey mentions the sum to be paid as a penalty for each offence, it does not state the aggregate amount per annum so received, nor have we any other means of judging of its annual value. The penalty inflicted on a murderer was 7s. 4d.; on a violater of female chastity, 8s. 4d.; and on an adulterer the same; and although these penalties were usually divided into three parts, of which the King had two parts, and the Earl one, in the case of adultery committed, the Archbishop of Canterbury appears to have had a singular interest in the penalty inflicted, probably in right of his manor of Malling. The words of Domesday Book are, “Adulterium et raptum faciens viii. sol. et iv. den: emendat homo; tantidem fœmina. Rex habet hominem adulterum;—archiepiscopus fœminam.”

On a captured fugitive the penalty was 8s. 4d.; whenever a coinage of money took place the borough was bound to pay to every master of the mint 20s.; and thirty inhabited houses, and twenty uninhabited in the Rape paid 26s. 6d.

The fishery also of the town must, at this time, have been very extensive; as a part of the acknowledgment due from the Burgesses subject to Winton Abbey, to that Religious House, was a chevage⁷ of not less than 38,000 herrings; and those subject to the manor of Southover paid to the lord a chevage of 1,600 herrings. Besides a money payment of 22s. the occupiers of the fortyfour Hagæ, subject to the manor of Rodmell, were bound to supply the lord with 4,000 herrings annually.

Such, then, being the town of Lewes in size, situation, and the importance of its mercantile transactions, at the time of, and previous to the Norman rule, some municipal governance would have been necessary for its general good. Accordingly we find after the division of the Saxon Heptarchy into counties, and inferior districts, which, if not commenced in, were completed as early as, the reign of Alfred, the jurisdiction of the Rape of Lewes was committed to an earl or alderman, and under him were associated for the government of the town the more wealthy and respectable of the Bur-

⁶ Villains (villani) were servants in the condition of slaves. When a farm was sold they passed to the purchaser with the land on which they resided, and might be put up for sale in any public market.

⁷ A Chevage, or Chiefage, as a tribute

in money or kind paid to the Lord by his villeins as an acknowledgement that they held under him. “Chevagium,” says Bracton, lib. i., cap. 10, “dicitur recognitio in signum subjectionis et domini de capite suo.”

gesses. And this fraternity was called "The Merchants' Guild" from the Saxon word "gildan," to pay, as I have already stated in my account of the guild of St. George, Chichester; (see Vol. xv., p. 165) each member being obliged to contribute periodically a stipulated sum towards the expenses of such guild. Previous to the days of Alfred, merchants resident in towns had formed themselves into voluntary associations for the purposes of greater peace to themselves, and security to their property; the members of such fraternities binding themselves to protect each other against any molestation which might arise in the exercise of their callings, of whatsoever nature they might be, as well as against any encroachments on their rights and privileges as merchant-traders, and against any fraud attempted to be committed on any one of them. To meet any expenses that might at any time be thus incurred, they taxed themselves for the first raising and after support of a common fund, out of which their police expenses were paid, and pecuniary compensation was also made for losses unavoidably sustained. They also chose one of their own body to preside over them as their head, who was called "The Reve," or bailiff, and who was invested by them with considerable administrative powers, and on whom the government and charge of the town more immediately fell. According to Camden, merchant-guilds at a later period acquired the privilege of holding certain pleas of lands, and of exercising other important rights within their own towns. These guilds were originally constituted without reference to diversity of trades and occupations; but as from particular local circumstances particular trades increased in importance and in the number of their followers, the members of each trade formed themselves into separate guilds, until each had its own particular guild, and its own separate rights and privileges.

At first guilds were not formally sanctioned by law. But towards the close of the Saxon dynasty, they were become so general, that they received authoritative confirmation; and one of the first acts of William de Warren, after he was established in the possession of the Barony of Lewes, and all its extensive rights and possessions, was to grant a Charter of incorporation to the Merchant-Guild of

the town of Lewes. He also encouraged many foreigners to settle in the same town, by which means its trade was very greatly improved. As the trading corporations or guilds multiplied throughout the land, privileges and exemptions were vested in them little inferior to those possessed by the lower order of the nobility. In all pleas, with the exception only of felony and treason, they could not be sued otherwise than in their own bergmote, or guildhall, where the alderman, or his deputy, presided to the entire exclusion of the King's Judges.

The merchant-guild of Lewes continued to enjoy uninterruptedly all the rights and privileges of a chartered company until the time of William de Warren, the third Earl of Surrey, and Lord of the Barony of Lewes, who for some cause or other—probably some insult offered, or offence given, suspended such rights and privileges; and they continued in abeyance until the year 1150, when his brother Reginald de Warren, who had been invested by Stephen with the government of the Town and Rape, during the time that William de Warren was absent in the Holy Land, reinstated them in the full possession of all that this William had dispossessed them of upon the condition of their paying 20s. to the government or prefecture of Lewes.

From this time to the middle of the sixteenth century we are left very much in the dark as to the situation of the Town of Lewes under the government and control of this fraternity; owing perhaps in some measure to the supposed loss of one of the town books, from which, had not this been the case, much valuable information bearing on the later history of this merchant-guild, might doubtless have been derived. Its loss, then, is much to be deplored by archæologists; particularly by those, who, like myself, are deeply interested in the ancient history of this town.

How long after this fraternity of merchants continued to exist as a guild or corporation, we have now no evidence to show. It is probable that it did not long survive the loss of its privilege of coining money, which must have ceased towards the close of the 12th, or quite at the commencement of the 13th century; for it is not included in the writs issued during the reign of John to the moneyers, &c., in the cities

and boroughs of the kingdom. Whether the members of this fraternity owed their downfall to the concealment of a most extraordinary and atrocious murder, committed in Lewes in the reign of Henry II., as is supposed by some to have been the case, I shall not pretend to determine. Possibly it might. So flagrant a dereliction of duty and obligation, if true, could not well have been visited with a less degree of punishment.

But though the fraternity were discontinued as a corporate body about this time, they appear to have been revived under a different form, and by a different name, soon after. For in the following reign the government of the town is represented as vested in twelve men selected by the inhabitants from among the most opulent and respectable of their body, acting by two of their number, who were chosen constables, and who selected from among their townsmen as their assistants two headboroughs. We have official mention of constables as the supreme authorities of the town in the murage grant to Lewes by Henry III., dated Northampton, May 3rd, 1266, the 50th year of his reign, which is addressed to them. By this grant they were allowed to tax certain specified articles brought into the town for sale, the sum realized by which taxation they were to expend towards defraying the expenses of supporting the town walls. And the sum so received and expended by them annually is the best evidence we have of the flourishing or depressed state of the trade of the town at that time, as well as of what kind the articles principally were which were brought into it for sale.

Besides the society of the Twelve, there was also a subordinate society, called the society of the Twenty-four, from which the vacancies occurring in the society of the twelve were annually filled up at a meeting directed to be held on Whit-Monday. I have already shewn that Brighton also was, from an early period, governed by a similar society.⁸ The members of the society of Twelve, to distinguish them from those of the society of Twenty-four, were dignified by the title of Barons. This society appears to have had the appointment of its members, and to have

⁸ See "Suss. Arch. Coll." vol. ii., pp. 41, 42.

regulated the affairs of the town wholly independently of the Stewards of the Lord, and of the Magistrates. In "the great Town Book," as it was called, to distinguish it from another town book, probably of much smaller dimensions, but certainly of an earlier date, called "the little Town Book"—the book to which I have already alluded as lost, and which is stated to have disappeared from among the Town Records in a very mysterious, not to say fraudulent, manner, and which is occasionally referred to in "the great Town Book"—we have unfortunately the earliest record of the Town Municipal Acts and Regulations now remaining. It commences in 1542, and in it these two societies of twelve and twenty-four are often mentioned. Mr. Rowe, whose name is too well known as a Sussex Antiquary to need further introduction here, and whose ancestors were members of this society, and served the office of constable—in speaking of Lewes, and the two societies, says that they have existed time out of mind, and that from among the members of the society of Twelve, one, by prescriptive right, was annually chosen senior constable by his fellow members, and the junior constable by the senior, with the consent of the jury customarily empannelled on the Law-day, out of such members of the society as may not as yet have served the office, and the constables, so nominated, the Lord's Steward was bound to accept, and to swear in to a due discharge of their duty. The headboroughs were chosen by the constables—subject, however, to the approbation of the same jury. The Law-day for the choice of constables was held on the Monday next after the feast of St. Michael. All rates made for the common good of the inhabitants (*pro bono publico, et communi utilitate Burgi*) were collected by the headboroughs and disbursed by the constables, and the receipt and expenditure so made, were submitted to and examined by the society of Twelve in the month of August or September in each year, and, if found correct, passed. The principal town charges in Mr. Rowe's time were for the support of a clock-keeper and bell-ringer; for the repairs of the Market and Sessions Houses; the bridge; the stocks; the cucking stool; the pillory, and the butts; for whipping rogues; conveying malefactors to gaol; suppressing disorders and re-

straining offenders ; with the addition, at a somewhat later period, of the King's provisions of wheat, oats, coals, carriages, &c., for standard weights and measures, and for the uses and charges customarily imposed on Shire Towns. In 1551, a new bridge, built at the expense of the two adjoining Rapes, is stated in the Town Book to have been finished. The assessment on Lewes Rape towards the expenses of this bridge are recorded to have been £87 5s. 3d. And the constables' accounts for the year 1570 shew an outlay for making a new pillory for the town at the east end of the Sessions House.

The society of Twenty-four are described as ranking next after the society of Twelve in age and respectability, and as having a similar reference to it that the London Common Council have to the Court of Aldermen.

In 1557 a halberd, or staff of authority, otherwise called a partisan, was given to the town by one of its Burgesses in Parliament named Slutter, which he directs to be borne by the senior constable for the time being on all public occasions. This was lost in 1589, having been entrusted by the elder constable to an inhabitant of the town deputed to go into France in charge of provisions sent to Dieppe for the use of the French, and not brought back again.

About this time the Burgesses of the town of Lewes ceased to be paid for their attendance in Parliament. The sum paid to them for legislative duties and services was so small that they possibly no longer cared to accept it.

The earliest code of rules and regulations adopted by the society of Twelve for their guidance and direction as a governing body which has come down to us, is dated 1550, and is to be found among the Town Records of that year ; they are short, consisting of twelve items only. Still, from them we may easily collect what the laws were, to the observance of which the members were bound as a brotherhood ; as well as what the principal duties and obligations arising out of them were. These laws were required to be read over to, and to be subscribed by each constable, as well as each newly appointed member of the society on the day of his election. By them a strict attendance of each member on the constable is enforced, whenever, from any cause, such attendance is re-

quired; they define the circumstances under which a prisoner committed to ward could be bailed; and they declare their own corporate body to be exempted from any such incarceration without the sanction and consent of the rest of the society; they assign to the constables the entire power of regulating the society's supper, and decree that all money not collected by them at the close of their year of office should be lost to them—that all forfeits for inexcusable absence of the members on the Law-day should be from time time applied towards the expenses of the constables' feast, and that the old constables, upon their going out of office, should yield up to their successors the Town-box, and Town-key, and all other things belonging to the town, which ought to be officially in their keeping; and they further enjoin secrecy on each of the twelve members in all matters brought under debate at their meetings for the common weal of the town under a penalty of 10s., the non-payment of which subjected the offender to absolute expulsion from the society.

What the particular articles were which, in the year 1577, the out-going constables delivered over to their successors are to be found recorded in the same Town Book, under that date. They are as follows:—

“The Town Box with one lock and two keys, in which the Town Evidences and Records were kept.”

“The Town Seal for Vagabonds.”

What this “Seal for Vagabonds” was, I have been unable to discover. The only conjecture I shall hazard upon the subject is that it might have been a seal kept and used for the sole purpose of passing vagabonds, or vagrants, who were very numerous and very troublesome in the different towns of the kingdom at this period, from one place to another.

“One Ancient” (*ensign*, or small flag). See Halliwell, *in voc.*

“One Drum with two drumsticks.”

“The Statute Books.”

These were the three volumes of “The Statutes at Large,” which, it appears, from another part of the same book, the constables, by the advice of the Fellowship, had purchased in 1573 for the use of the borough, at the cost of 32s.

“Twelve Leathern Buckets, Two great Iron Hooks, with Chains, and Two Fire-poles.”

“One Lock and Two Keys for the West Gate.”

The West Gate was used as the Town Prison.

“A Chest with Two Locks and Two Keys, in the Town House.”

What this chest contained, or to what use it was applied, does not appear. Of the two keys, by which it, as well as the Town Box, were each of them secured, one was, doubtless, in the custody of the senior constable, and the other of the headborough.

In addition to the above we have, in a list of articles, delivered over in 1587 by the old to the new constable and headborough, “Weights and Measures,” as before referred to, which, doubtless, were kept by the society as standards, for the regulation of those used by the traders of the town. “The Partisan,” also before alluded to, “an additional Drum, and two drumsticks complete, and Two Town Books of Record—namely, the Old Register Book, called ‘Parvus Liber de Lewes,’ and the Great Town Book.”

These rules and regulations of the society continued in force until the year 1595, when it became necessary to enlarge them, so as to meet the altered circumstances of the times; and eighteen fresh articles, embodying those I have just noticed, were drawn up and subscribed by both societies, at a general assembly, held for the purpose in the Town House upon Whit-Monday in that year. They enact that, before a member of the society of Twenty-four can be elected into that of the Twelve, notice of the society’s intention to elect, with the name and position in life of the party proposed to be elected, be given in the Town House, in the presence of the constables, on the afternoon of the day preceding. The adoption of this precautionary measure became requisite in order to secure to all parties interested in the proceedings an opportunity of investigating into the character, so as to form a judgment of the fitness of the person selected for the vacancy, and to give publicity to the society’s intentions; and in case of there being an equality of votes at any such election, it is provided that the senior constable shall have a

second or casting vote. That the new members might have some previous knowledge of the duties devolving upon them, they further declare that no person shall be so elected until he has been a member of the Society of Twenty-four one full year at the least, and has, during that time, "walked in the same company on the watch of Whit-Monday with the constables, according to ancient custom and order," and has been himself constable of, or has borne the same office, or some other "of more countenance and credit" in some other town. Upon all public occasions each member of the Twelve "was required to wear a gown, or some other equally decent and comely apparel, fit for, and becoming ancient townsmen."

The articles next provide for the due discharge of the duties of the fraternity generally. When warned by the headboroughs, at the instigation of the constables, each member was required at all reasonable times and seasons to appear without unnecessary delay at the Town House at the particular time of meeting appointed by them, whether his attendance was required or not for the service of the Queen (Elizabeth) then on the Throne of this Realm, or upon the business of the town, under a penalty, unless the approval of his absence was certified by the constables, or by a majority of the society of the Twelve, of three shillings and fourpence for every such offence, to be expended in gifts to the poor of the town. To secure the good behaviour of the members, they bound themselves under a penalty of twenty shillings, to be expended in the same way, not to conduct themselves when assembled for business, or at any other time, "stubbornly and frowardly" towards each other; but cheerfully and willingly to assent to all orders and decrees, and to aid in the collection of all assessments, and in the discharge of all payments to be made, after they have been sanctioned and approved by the majority present. It was also their duty to aid and assist the constables in the due discharge of the duties of their office, whether they consisted in correcting offenders, levying and collecting rates made for the service of the Queen, for the relief of the poor, or for the liquidation of the town charges. Every inhabitant of the town, whether he was a member of either of these two societies or not, was required by the same articles to produce on Whit-Monday in a serviceable state, either themselves, or by deputy, all the furniture of armour and weapons, with the custody of which they were charged for the Queen's Service, and to attend upon the constables and fellowship with them "in the Queen's Watch and walking," according to ancient custom and order, under a penalty for contemptuous refusal of committal to the Gate or Ancient Town Dungeon, which was so called from its being situated at, or very near to, the western gate, or entrance into the town; or of the payment of two shillings and sixpence, to be applied to the use of the poor of the town at the discretion of the constables.

Admission to the Society of Twenty-four was directed by ancient custom and order to take place upon the nomination of that of the Twelve; towards whom, and towards each other, each member elected was required to demean himself

“Respectfully and well,” walking with them on Whit-Monday in the afternoon, and supping with them in the evening, displaying their armour, and doing all such things as were required of the company generally, under a penalty of incarceration in the same gate (the West Gate) for the period of three hours, or submitting to a forfeiture of two shillings and sixpence, at the discretion of the constables. The election into the society of Twenty-four was directed to take place in the Town House on Whit-Sunday after evening prayer, and to every person so elected the articles were to be read over, after which they were further required to subscribe them.

The articles proceed, in the last place, to define the duties of the headboroughs, which were as follows:—

Diligently to attend upon the constable when on duty, carrying with them at such times, and upon such occasions, the staves belonging to their office. It was also their duty to levy and collect the town rates, when called upon by the constables to do so, to carry persons to the Gate, or to set them in the stocks, as the case might be, when ordered by the constables, or any four of the Twelve to do so, and not to leave the town during their year of office without a deputy being appointed, to be approved by the constables, to discharge in their absence their duty for them. For the peaceful ordering and well-governing of the town, and for the suppression and punishment of evil doers and disorderly persons, the constables, and two of the fellowship, to be selected according to a prescribed rule and order, with others to assist them, were expected once in every week at the least, and oftener if need be, from the first day of October to the last day of March in each year, diligently to search in the night time “all inns and ale-houses, and other places suspected of bad and disorderly rule, and to punish, according to the quality of the offence committed, all lewd persons, and all disorderly frequenters of such houses as they should find there.”

These articles consist of eighteen items, which are attested by the signatures both of the Twelve and of the Twenty-four. Among the benefactions to the town was one given in 1585, by the will of Mr. John Kyme, a successful and beneficent merchant of Lewes, of two sums, to be disposed of as follows:—one of £20, one-fifth of which he directs to be lent to each of five tradesmen of the town, and at the expiration of that term to five others; the other of 40s. per annum for the five years immediately following his decease, to be distributed

by the constables at their discretion to poor housekeepers and old maids. Against loss in the management of the former of these two benefactions, either through the negligence and carelessness of these officers in not taking good and sufficient bonds and sureties for the repayment of the money so lent, or in not keeping the bonds safely after they have been duly executed, the constables for the time being as trustees, were required by the articles agreed upon for its management, to make all deficiencies good; and they were further bound by a penalty of £3 to deliver such bonds over to their successors at the expiration of their year of office, and not to keep back any portion of the money in their hands for their own use.

We learn from the Town Records that during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the societies of Twelve and Twenty-four were no longer restricted to the number of members originally prescribed, and from which they derived their name, but that they often consisted of many more, on which account they were no longer described as the societies of Twelve and Twenty-four, but as "The Societies commonly called the Twelve and Twenty-four." In 1591 the Society of Twelve appears to have consisted of eighteen, and that of the Twenty-four of nearly thirty members. In 1618 it is represented as having seventeen, and in 1626 nineteen members, three new members having been elected during that year; and the list containing six names that are not to be found in that of 1618.

It was, then, probably on account of the inconveniences which were found to arise from this variable, and from this time, constantly varying number of their members, that we find among the ordinances passed and subscribed by these two societies certain articles which were concluded and agreed upon to be observed and kept for the future by the inhabitants generally of the borough of Lewes, for the better ordering and government of the same, and also for the better increase and continuance of perfect peace and unity among them, which, for the efficient working of these societies, it was desirable should perpetually remain, and which articles were confirmed and subscribed at a general assembly, held in the Town House, upon Whit-Monday, the 8th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1595. Of these articles the third is

“Item, that the company of *Twelve* shall not exceed the number of eighteen, nor the company of *Twenty-four* the number of twenty-seven members.” This regulation, however, appears not to have been very strictly adhered to, for we find subsequent lists of both Fellowships exceeding their numbers. The item, too, is curiously enough crossed out in the Great Town Book, but at what date does not appear; it was probably found inoperative, and therefore expunged. In 1633 the number of the Society of Twelve was still nineteen, six of the preceding list being no longer members. In 1634 the members were increased to twenty-four. In 1650 four new members were elected; but as with this addition the numbers stood at twenty-one only, seven members must have left the society.

The Society of Twenty-four, too, during the same period often exceeded the number of its members prescribed by this rule. Great irregularities were perpetrated about this time by both societies, which led to much dissatisfaction and complaint in the borough. Questions frequently arose as to the legality of their proceedings, which led to a dispute between the Society of Twelve and the Stewards of the Barony as to the right of this society any longer to appoint the town constables, and two constables were appointed by these Stewards from among the inhabitants of the town generally. In 1598 John Rowe was chosen constable, who was not at the time a member of either society; still the authority of the Society of Twelve was, though not *fully*, to a certain extent recognised and submitted to, so that in 1647, and again in 1649, a vacancy having occurred in the office of constables, by the death of one of them, the members of the Fellowship were allowed to appoint a successor from their body without any interference on the part of the lord's stewards, or of the justices of the peace. In 1663, however, a constable was chosen who was not of the Fellowship; and this state of things continued, sometimes the society appointing, and at other times the lord's stewards, until the memorable year 1666, when the authority of the Society of Twelve appears, by the Town Records, to have been again set at nought; the constables' accounts having this year been submitted to the new constables and the rest of the jury, for their inspection

and approval, instead of to the constables elect and the rest of the Fellowship, as heretofore; and at the January Sessions, held at Lewes in 1673, John Brett was appointed constable of the town by an order of court. This might have happened on the application of the Fellowship, for the purpose of compelling an unwilling nonconformist to serve the office after he had been duly appointed by them. But even taken in this point of view it shews the declining authority of its members; for such an exercise of judicial interference would have been unnecessary had they still retained their former power of enforcing their own orders and directions. Everything, indeed, tends to shew that they were now vainly struggling to prolong a doomed existence. Futile endeavours were made in 1698, and again in 1706, to give renewed life and vigour to the society. All attempts, however, to revive it and its powers were ineffectual; its authority was no longer recognized or submitted to, nor were its precepts any longer regarded. The constables were now regularly appointed at the Court Leet; and they alone made and collected the rates necessary for defraying the town expenses; and in 1720 the Society of Twelve ceased to be even individually represented by the death of Mr. Watts, its last member, after having existed first, as a Merchants' Guild, and afterwards as a Society of Twelve, for a period of eight hundred years or more.

I cannot conclude without mentioning that among the bequests made in 1611 by Thomas Blunt, a well-to-do barber of the town, was a silver cup and cover, double gilt, of the value of twenty nobles, which he gave to the constables and Society of Twelve, and which is still held by the constables for the time being, and used at the annual festivities of the constables and headboroughs, as a "loving-cup."

For an illustration of this old borough relic I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. W. E. Baxter.



BURWASH.

By CHARLES FRANCIS TROWER, Esq., M.A.

If the traveller leaves Lewes—the fair down-embosomed old capital of Eastern Sussex—by the North-east, and follows the high road for a dozen miles, or so, as far as the “well known” way-side hostelry¹ of Cross-in-Hand, he will find three roads diverge, like prongs from the handle of a fork, all of them eventually finding a common vent eastward in the great line of communication between Tunbridge Wells and Hastings. Of these the most northerly will lead him to the little town of Mayfield; the southernmost to the villages of Dallington and Brightling; the centre one, with which alone I am now concerned, by way of Heathfield, to the parish of Burwash, which he will enter at about the fifth milestone from the point of divergence.

It is a remote and quiet district I am inviting him to enter; it seldom contributes news to the columns of the “Sussex Express;” our Society has not yet honoured it with a visit; Mr. Murray² dismisses it with a paragraph of half-a-dozen lines; and yet, for all this, I hope to shew, before I have done, that it is one which possesses singular features of interest, and will bear comparison with many of the most favoured corners of our county.

But before we enter the parish of Burwash, we are within its Rape and Hundred; the Rape of Hastings, and the Hundred of Hawkesborough. I say its *Hundred*, for although

¹ xiii. Suss. Arch. Coll, 80.

² Handbook to Kent and Suss., p. 232.

parts of it are within the Hundreds of Shoyswell and Henhurst also (and Mr. Horsfield seems wrong in saying³ they are not), yet by far the larger part of it is in Hawkesborough, of which Hundred the Earl of Chichester⁴ is said to be Lord, holding for it, as did the Norman Counts of Eu, his Courts Leet, and claiming the wastes in it as chief lord.

I will, therefore, say a few words about these old præ-Norman divisions of territory, for they are very curious old things, and belong to my subject. Of the 63 Hundreds into which our county was and still is divided, 38, and Hawkesborough among them, retain their original names. But what they were, and whence the names of many of them, and of this one in particular; and how, and when, and why, the names of 25 of them have been changed, are questions little known. Sir F. Palgrave has, indeed, mentioned the various bases for calculating their meaning, whether they regarded a hundred hides of land, or a hundred free families, or a hundred free-men, or a hundred freeholders; but this is only to state the difficulty, which we might have looked to him to solve.⁵

Mr. Hallam⁶ helps us more, by arguing against their meaning *freeholders*, on the ground that, looking at the then sparse population, such an interpretation would give too large a number (6,300) for the county. Then again, supposing the name to refer to a hundred freemen or their families, not being necessarily freeholders, who was a free-man? who were they, whom the Conqueror addressed in his well known mandate from Old Sarum as his "*liberi homines*" of the country. What constituted liberty? How far was England a land of slavery?

These are interesting questions, which I throw out rather for others to pursue than myself, whose enquiries must, at least at present, be chiefly directed to a single parish. However, whatever their solution, the two conspicuous features of the Hundred, its Court and its view of Frankpledge, shew the height of organization and police to which our ancestors had attained; in the former, by bringing

³ History of Sussex, vol. i., p. 588.

⁴ vi, Suss. Arch. Coll., 57.

⁵ Rise of the English Commonwealth, p. 100.

⁶ Middle Ages, vol. ii., p. 278.

justice home to every one's door; in the latter, by rendering through a strict espial and coercion in the district, every one a surety for the good behaviour of his neighbour.

But to our parish. Burwash, or as the common folk pronounce it, Bur-rh-'sh, has had as many *aliases* as any word in Her Majesty's English. Thus we find it occurring as Burgherrsh, Burghese, Burghesshe, Borgarssch, Borgeise, and even as Borwhesse, and Borwarssh. It lies in the centre of the district of the county, known as the Forest Ridge, a name well given to it both from the forestal character of its scenery, and the crest-like shapes in which it rears itself, like so many "*undæ sequaces*" among the trough-like valleys. Speaking geologically, it is wholly situate in that lowest division of the Wealden formation⁷ known as the Ashburnham beds, the character of which is a shelly limestone⁸ alternating with sandstones, shale, and marl, and layers of Tilgate⁹ stone.

It is an interesting fact in connection with Burwash, that our eminent Sussex geologist considers the most interesting locality of these beds occurs in a farm, Pounceford, in this parish, in a deep glen situate about a mile to the right of the turnpike road leading from Cross-in-Hand;¹⁰ and that he devotes several pages, and an engraving, to the description of the spot. In a quarry there, he found a section of the Tilgate calciferous grit *beneath* a layer of the Ashburnham limestone, and an incrusting spring had its source there; and it appeared to him not a little extraordinary, that the occurrence of the calciferous grit in this division of the Hastings beds should have so long eluded observation.

On a glorious January morning in the present year, with the bracing frosty air on the hill-tops, and a warm sun kissing the slanting lowlands, I had the pleasure of visiting this remarkable spot, being shewn over it by the son of the tenant who conducted Dr. Mantell, and who perfectly remembered his visit. The incrusting spring no longer bubbles

⁷ The Wealden formation rests upon the upper Oolite, and itself supports the lower chalk.

⁸ Mantell's Geology of the S. E. of England, 219.

⁹ This is the division of the Wealden

formation, which intervenes between the Hastings Sands and Ashburnham Beds, and receives its name from having formerly been much quarried in Tilgate Forest.

¹⁰ Illustr. of Geology of Sussex, 46.

between the limestone beds, and its lapidescent powers are said to be much diminished. It has been channeled away lower down the brook, which parts the glen; while the solid blocks themselves are now concealed by mould and underwood, and the *debris* thrown out by workmen from adjoining works. Forty years have caused a great transformation in the scene; but it will still amply repay a visit, and the traveller will find in Mr. Symes an obliging and intelligent guide.

Returning from the glen to the main road, the landscape becomes one of varied and romantic picturesqueness, vying with, if it does not surpass, that of most other parts of the county. As we pursue our journey eastward along the highway, which runs with the formality of a military road over this spine of the Forest Ridge, a panorama of almost unequalled beauty and extent opens out before us. If the sky be clear, the eye roams from Crowboro' Hill in the extreme west to the Folkestone Cliffs in the extreme east; from the Kentish Downs on the north, to the sea-girt Downs on the south. Its general character is still wood and forest, with sharp declivities and steep ravines, resembling the Yorkshire "becks," unfavourable indeed to the plough, but well fitted for the cultivation of hops, introduced into England from Flanders early in the 16th century. If amidst this magnificent display of Nature's works, and prodigality of her charms, one might make any criticism, it would be, that the landscape, as almost all inland Sussex landscapes do, wants water. The silver thread of the Rother, which, rising at Rotherfield, and finding its way into the sea at Rye, may be roughly taken as the boundary of the parish on the one side, is scarcely discernible on the north; whilst the Dudwell, which may be also taken as its boundary on the south—a brook dignified by Mr. Hayley with the name of river¹¹—is so utterly insignificant, that it fails in diversifying the scene at all.

What was the social condition of this interesting district in former times, is the first question, which arises from the survey of so imposing a breadth of country? Old drawings of

¹¹ Add. MS., 6344, f. 179. This is doubtless the stream referred to by Mr. Lower (xv. S. A. C., 151) as "rising to the N. of Heathfield, and

passing the site of Burwash Park, anciently the seat of the Barons Burgersh."

the dress, agricultural implements, course of husbandry, and even cottages of its peasantry do not, it is true, differ materially from what they are now. And yet, what vast changes must not the external features of it have undergone! Not to ascend to præ-historic times—when probably it was first the delta of some mighty river, and next an oceanic deposit¹²—what was its state, say, a thousand years ago? Here we are in the centre of the once great forest of Andreadswold, with its half fabulous city, whose very site is forgotten. Here we are within sight of towns swallowed up by an encroaching sea,¹³ which again in another part has been thrown back for miles. Here, to descend to later times, were forests, not, as now, such only in name, but great realities, full of beasts of prey, and later of beasts of venery; deep eternal solitudes, into which the foot of woodman never entered. Here presently rose the towers baronial of the Echyngshams and the Burghershes, when Burwash, which since then must have changed for the worse, was no mean vill, for the County Court was always held in a principal place, and here the Sheriff held it in the days of our 2nd Edward, and a weekly market was granted.¹⁴ Here, too, we are in the centre of our county ironworks, which drove so prosperous a trade during the 16th and 17th centuries, and “filled the neighbourhood round about night and day with continual noise.”¹⁵ In Burwash Church, as has been already elsewhere pointed out,¹⁶ occurs, perhaps, the oldest existing article produced by our foundries, in the shape of a cast-iron slab, with an ornamental cross, and the following inscription in relief upon it:—

“Orate pro annemâ Jhone Colline,”

on whose identity some light has been thrown by observing that a Collins was returned to the Council as owning the “neither forge” in Burwash in 1574.¹⁷ A century later, a forge or iron-mill in Burwash still continued “in hope of encouragement,”¹⁸ though “it had not made guns or shotts in the then late war.” This, probably, was the forge called Glaisyer, on Pounceford

¹² Horsf. Suss., vol. i., p. 23.

¹³ *e. g.* Northeye and Hydneye, xix. S. A. C., 1.

¹⁴ *Infrà*, n. 73.

¹⁵ *Camd. Britannia*, vol. i., p. 268.

¹⁶ *ii.* S. A. C., 178

¹⁷ *iii.* S. A. C., 243, 245.

¹⁸ *xviii.* S. A. C., 16.



HOLMESHURST.



W. L. Walton lith.

BATEMANS.

M & N Hanhart sculp.

Farm, which is marked in Budgen's map of 1724, as close to the Dudwell Brook and incrusting spring already spoken of. In the farmhouse of Pounceford is a good specimen, of the date, 1629, of one of those handsome chimney backs so common in this district, and of which we possess such beautiful engravings.¹⁹ As late as 1825 a forge is said to have been worked in the neighbouring parish of Ashburnham. It was then that the lone manorlike Elizabethan and Caroline houses of "Holmeshurst" and "Bateman's," which I have selected for my engravings, and of "Rampynden's" in the village street, were built; but which were not manor houses, but the residences of opulent iron-masters. I have examined the records of a curious Chancery suit in 1592, between Robert Cruttenden and Thomas Hepden, names which have ever since been known names here, for the performance of an agreement by the former to purchase of the latter an "iron forge or ironworks, known as Burgherst forge, the inheritance of one Henry Colley, and of a certain stack of coal lying at the same forge containing the number of 300 loads, being very necessary and beneficial for such persons as should occupy the said iron forge."

And then when trade died off, times of violence and lawlessness succeeded. Men now living, or their fathers, can remember, how it was scarcely safe to ride after nightfall over Burwash Downs, and how often the inmates of lone farmhouses were scared by the assaults of burglars. The parish seems to have had an unenviable notoriety for being the birthplace or sheltering-place of rick-burners, sheep-stealers, and thieves. The immediate ancestors of those, who now pursue a quiet and honest life of husbandry, gained an illicit profit, and led dissolute lives, in conveying kegs of brandy up the country with relays of horses from the sea-coast.

But better times have since set in, and everything is now changed. Land has improved in value. Agriculture has been encouraged; good roads laid down; waste lands enclosed. Opulent families, attracted by the beauty of the situation, are choosing it for their homes. The South-Eastern Railway sends its blue puffs of steam every hour through our valley, and has made us an accessible population. Within the last few

¹⁹ For which see ii. S. A. C., 188.

years have been built within the parish, or converted into gentlemen's residences from small farmhouses, Southover, the property of Mr. Pooley; Dudwell House, Mr Gibbs's; The Franchise, Mr. Newton's; St. Clements, the seat of Mr. Breech; and Hollyhurst, of the Misses Trower; to which may now be added Blackdown, lately purchased by the Hon. Mrs. Holland.

True, the peasantry are still ignorant, and there is the same blunt independence which has ever marked, and often marred, the character of the Sussex labourer. But they have a capacity and thirst for learning, of which it surely is a remarkable proof, that in an outlying part of the parish during the long dark evenings of the late winter, an adult night school has been attended by 30 pupils, many of them living two or three miles off, and coming voluntarily, after a hard day's work, to an hour's practice in the elements of reading and writing: whilst the children's schools are crowded all the week; and from them great things may be expected.

The fact is, the very primitiveness and seclusion of the place is, in this respect, its safeguard. It is a virgin soil to work on, that drinks in readily the streams of knowledge. All press into it with a docility and an avidity, which are quite refreshing to those to witness who have laboured among the skilled artisan classes of large towns. I never in my life witnessed a prettier sight, than when I was ushered suddenly, a year ago, into a room full of these children of the moor and of the glen, who were engaged in accompanying, with the sweetest voices and simple movements of their hands and feet, those well-known stanzas of the child's song:

“ If you want to learn or read,
Try, try, try again!
If at first you don't succeed,
Try, try, try again !”

What may not those 80 voices do, thought I, for good for Burwash, when a dozen more years have passed over their young heads!

I often think our rural populations contain a germ of true aristocracy in them; and I confess to be unable to converse,

without a sentiment of respect, with those who, and whose fathers to the 3rd and 4th generation, have been born, and lived, and died in the same cottage, and have never, it may be, travelled beyond the sound of their own village bells; whilst how many spoilt children of fortune, have often changed homes; rolling stones, gaining little influence and doing little good in the wide wide world.

Of the parochial history of Burwash—which may be divided, as usual, into the Manorial and Ecclesiastical—I fear I shall not be enabled to present so perfect an account as I could have wished. There is not only in the parish a remarkable plurality of manors, contrary to what Blackstone considered the general rule²⁰; but its principal manor is said to have become divided in early times into two, which renders it more difficult to trace its descent. No large resident squirearchy, interested in the prosperity of the place, and tenacious of its former importance, open their archives to the enquirer and assist the search. Those houses, which are most manor-like in their appearance, are not, as I have already said, manor houses at all; whilst its real ones have been pulled down, or are difficult or impossible to be identified.

Before particularizing the manors, however, let me endeavour to express the true legal idea of an original Manor—no easy thing to do in a precise yet popular manner, and yet most necessary; for I rather think the writers in our Collections, which have treated so largely of manors, have taken it for granted that their readers are better acquainted with that idea, than on examination they would prove to be.

Suppose a great Lord then, owner of a large tract of land, held by him of the Crown, to have built his castle or mansion for personal residence, on a portion of it, and granted a further portion of it among, at least, two freehold tenants, to hold of him *as of that* castle or mansion, by certain services not unbecoming a free man to render. The residue, so reserved in his own hands, constituted what were called his *demesne* lands. Of these a threefold division was generally made by him. One part he retained in his own occupation, to be cultivated by his villains or bondsmen, for his own sustenance;

²⁰ It very seldom happens that a manor extends itself over more parishes than one. 1 Comm. (Steph. 3rd ed.), 114.

of another part he delivered possession to the villains themselves for their sustenance, who, in course of time became copyhold tenants; the third part was termed the Lord's wastes, and served for roads, and for the enjoyment of the various rights of common for himself and all the tenants. The freehold of all the *demesne* land remained in the lord. The whole tract thus parcelled out, and reserved, constituted a Manor. Sometimes no distribution of land was made to the villains, and then of course the only tenants of the manor were freeholders. It would seem, however, that some *freehold* tenants were an essential part of a manor. The Crown, as the fountain of Justice, empowered the Lord to hold two Courts; one the Court Baron, in which the freeholders were judges, and the Steward rather a Registrar than a Judge, to punish offences and decide controversies within the manor; the other, the customary, or copyholders' Court, in which the Steward was Judge, for the transfer of the estate of the copyholders. Even though the Court Baron be lost, yet the manor may exist as a reputed manor as to the copyhold tenants, and many so-called manors at this day are of this description.

I know of no more concise and fitting definition of a manor than the following, from an old law writer of the 16th century:—

“And it is to know that the beginning of a Manor was when the King gave a thousand acres of land, or a greater or lesser part, unto one of his subjects and his heirs, to hold of him and his heirs, which tenure is knight service at the least; and the donee did perhaps build a mansion house upon parcel of the same land, and of twenty acres, parcel of that which remained, or of a greater or lesser parcel, before the Statute of *Quia Emptores, &c.*, did enfeoff a stranger to hold of him and his heirs, as of the same mansion house, to plow ten acres of arable land, parcel of that which remained in his possession, and did enfeoff another of another parcel, &c., to carry his dung into the land, &c., and did enfeoff another of another parcel thereof, &c., to go with him to war against the Scots, and so in continuance of time he made a manor.²¹ ‘In continuance of time’; for ‘time is indeed the mother, or rather

²¹ John Perkins' Profitable Booke, paragr. 670.

the nurse, of manors';²² and custom, which is the strength of the copyholders' title, requires time to mature; whence it seems a manor was not created instantaneously.

In course of time the freehold tenants became themselves Lords of manors by pursuing, with regard to the lands granted to them, and that without their Lords' consent being required, the same process as that which he had pursued with regard to his larger tract, by carving out still smaller portions to be held of them, *as of their mansion*, and by like services to those which they themselves rendered. Both the above processes were called sub-infeudations. Thus sub-manors were multiplied, until each superior Lord in the chain found himself deprived of the escheats, wardships, and marriages, which were due to him.²³ This led to the passing in 1290 of the Statute,²⁴ called from its two first words, *Quia Emptores*, whereby all further sub-infeudations were prohibited: whence it follows that a manor existing at the present day must have existed as early as that date.

I wish I might confine myself to the subject of manors only, but in conscience I cannot. The position of the Lord of a Manor depends so much on its relation to the larger territorial divisions of a county, that I must say a few words about them, and at least invite the attention of others to their fuller discussion hereafter. County histories have, I think, erred much in shirking these questions. What for example is an 'Honor,' a 'Barony,' a 'Hundred,' or a 'Lordship.' In Sussex we have another difficulty—the 'Rape.'

To begin with the largest, what is a Rape? or rather, for Mr. Lower explains at least its *etymology*,²⁵ what did a *grant* of it carry: as, for example, when King John ordered the Bishop of Winton—the earliest record I find of the grant of the Rape of Hastings—to give seisin of it to Peter of Savoy?²⁶ Was the grant of the Rape by the Conqueror to the Earl of Eu (of which no record exists,) a grant to him of the fee simple of every acre in it (though according to Mr. Horsfield²⁷

²² Coke's Copyholder, p. 52.

²³ An escheat was the reverter of the fief to the lord on failure of heirs: wardship and marriage gave him a pretty considerable slice of the profits, if the tenant was a minor, or refused a marriage ten-

dered by him, or contracted one without his consent.

²⁴ 18 Ed. 1.

²⁵ xv. S. A. C., 149.

²⁶ 16 John, Pat. Rot., membr. 17, part i.

²⁷ Vol. i., p. 78.

Battle Abbey owned some portion of it), displacing and overriding all Saxon rights pre-existing in it; and did Peter of Savoy own it in the same sense as the Earl of Eu did; or was it a grant to them only of such *manorial* rights, as the Crown succeeded to, upon the great re-adjustment of affairs consequent upon the Conquest?

So again it is difficult to understand how a man who, as the Earl of Chichester is said to be,²⁸ is Lord of 9 only of the 13 hundreds which compose, and are territorially co-extensive with, the Rape, can be with strict accuracy called the Lord of the Rape. Did the Rape imply manorial jurisdiction at all? Was it not rather a division framed for military, as a hundred was for civil and police, purposes, and irrespective of feudal considerations?²⁹

Then what did a grant of a Hundred carry? We find instances of conveyances of Hundreds. I can only arrive at it in this way; it carried the Lordship of the Hundred, whatever that was, and Spelman tells us, better than I have seen it put elsewhere, what it was. I must translate, for the sake of my lady readers.

“The Lord of the Hundred formerly had the whole Hundred under his protection (*clientelá*) and subjection (*obsequio*), deriving from it many ‘aids,’ suits (of Court), tributes, and other profits, both for use and pleasure. Bread for instance, and corn to feed his sporting dogs, in the name of which we understand from other sources, that now-a-days an annual tribute of money is paid. Report says this tax was at first granted in order that he might destroy and drive off wolves and foxes, badgers (*taxos*,) and animals that were hurtful to the public.”³⁰

Again, what shall be said of an “Honor,” and in particular, what was the “Honor of Hastings,” of which it is said to have been once much disputed, whether the Manor of Burwash was held or not.³¹ Blackstone treats an “Honor” as a mere assemblage or plurality of manors in the hands of one and the same Lord.³² Mr. Walford considers it ‘a lordship, of which several manors were held by sub-infeudation.’³³ “A genuine Honor,” according to Mr. Madox, “is a Land

²⁸ vi. S. A. C., 57.

²⁹ Palgrave's English Commonwealth, 102 n.

³⁰ Glossary, title “Hundred.”

³¹ ii. S. A. C., 163.

³² 1 Comm. (Steph.), 207.

³³ vii. S. A. C., 51.

Barony,³⁴ the seignory of a Baron or an Earl 'relieving' of the King." Spelman defines it as the feudal patrimony, or barony, of every greater Baron.³⁵ Cruise says that the possessions of an Earl were frequently called 'Honors,' as well as those of Barons.³⁶

But when was the Honor of Hastings created, and of what did it consist? How did it differ from the Barony, or from the Rape itself: nay, was there ever such an Honor at all? With regard to the last question, it is noticeable that Lord Chief Baron Comyn,³⁷ who is said to have given us a list of the 80 Honors in England,³⁸ does not mention Hastings at all among them; nor even Richmond, of the Earldom of which the Barony of Hastings is called an appendage.³⁹ On the other hand, it is frequently mentioned in the Records, and was specially granted, by that name, first to the Dukes of Brittany,⁴⁰ and afterwards to the Pelhams.⁴¹ We have also the following account of the items of which it consisted in 8 Edward I. :—

"To the Honor of Hastings belong 57 fees (with two in Thurrock Co. Essex), and they render annually for the Castle-guard, £21. 0s. 9d. In the Rape of Hastings there are 9 Hundreds and a half,⁴² which render annually for their common fine £31. 2s. (There is) a certain customary toll which is called the Lastage of Winchelsey, worth per annum, 21s. The toll of carriages, 9s. 9d. From the remaining 'aid' of the Bailwick, 16s. 5d. The pleas and perquisites of the Courts of the said Hundreds, £10 per annum. Total value of the Honor per annum, £64. 8s. 11d."⁴³

It is sometimes called the Honor of the Rape. That might have been a correct designation, so long as it comprized (if it ever did), all the Hundreds, and therefore was co-extensive with the Rape, which we see it was not in 8 Edward I., and has not been since: or, if the term denoted nothing more than that the Honor was locally situate *in* the Rape— which, after all, I suspect is the true explanation of the designation.

³⁴ Bar. Angli, 2.

³⁵ Glossary, title "Honor." The Majores Barones were the more ancient and powerful, in distinction to the Minores, or the less ancient and powerful.

³⁶ Digest, vol. iii., p. 127 (4th ed.)

³⁷ Digest, title "Honor."

³⁸ 1 Blackst. Steph., p. 207 n. (p.).

³⁹ 8 Nichol's Collectanea, 172.

⁴⁰ 1 Rym. Fœd. (new ed.), pt. 2, p. 516.

⁴¹ ii. S. A. C., 161.

⁴² *i. e.*, belonging to the Honor, for there were 13 in the Rape.

⁴³ 8 Ed. I. Inq. p. m., No. 50.

This Honour having escheated to the Crown by the forfeiture of the Eus, Peter of Savoy was created Earl of Richmond in Yorkshire, a title, however, which he does not seem to have used,⁴⁴ and the Honor of Hastings was granted to him in exchange for lands in Norfolk belonging to the Honor of Richmond. A clause was frequently inserted⁴⁵ in the creation of an Earl, enabling him to hold all or any part of his estates *sub comitatûs honore*; whereby they became part of the Honor of the Earldom, though locally distant from it. This will explain how the manor of Burwash came to be called (as we shall presently see it was), "parcel of the Honor and Earldom of Richmond," even after that Earldom had escheated to the King (without being merged however), by the confiscation of John of Brittany. The descent of the Honor has been shortly traced by Mr. Turner,⁴⁶ so I will not repeat. But he omits the ownership of it by the Dukes of Brittany, Earls of Richmond, during the reign of Edward III., which formed an important feature in its history, nor does he tell us of what it consisted.

Two other terms require to be noticed, because they frequently occur in connection with our Manor, "Barony," and "Lordship." Was the Barony the same as the Honor of Hastings? In later times it would seem to have been used synonymously with it, as Spelman does, though both words sometimes occur in the same grant. Thus in the reign of Edward III., the Barony of Hastings was granted to John of Gaunt, by the description of the Honor and Rape of Hastings, and was an appendage to the Earldom of Richmond.⁷ That, perhaps, was only a conveyancer's caution; but in earlier times we find "Barony," and not "Honor."

"Lordship" (*dominium*), according to Blackstone, is synonymous with "manor." Yet this can hardly be, for we find it so often applied to the other territorial divisions. It would seem more correct to say, that it is used indiscriminately to mean the headship (whatever that carried), of any of those divisions, rather than any particular division itself.

The parish of Burwash contains 7,320 acres, and the fol-

⁴⁴ 1 Whitaker's Richmondshire, p. 28.

⁴⁵ Cruise Dig., vol. iii., p. 127.

⁴⁶ xiii. S. A. C., 140.

⁴⁷ 8 Nichol's Collect., 172.

lowing manors lie wholly or partly in it; but a considerable part of it is free from any manorial rights:—

- 1, 2. Burwash and Burghurst.
3. St. Giles.
4. Woodknowle and Mottingden.
5. A small rectorial manor.
6. Robertsbridge.
7. Etchingham *cum* Salehurst.
8. The prebendal manor of Brightling.
9. Pebsham or Pepplesham.
10. Haselden (perhaps).
11. Tirseys (perhaps), *alias* Turzies, *alias* Turziers, a sub-manor of Etchingham.

Of these I propose to enter at some length into the descent of the two first, because of the family who, taking their name from the place, reflected on it the lustre they received from it. Of the three next I shall add a few words, because they are the only manors which lie wholly within the parish, and are therefore in a peculiar sense Burwashian. The history of the rest belongs more properly to that of the places in which they are chiefly situated.

1, 2. Burwash, Burghurst. I treat of these together because, though said to be long ago divided and separate manors, they were in early times one, and belong at the present day to the same Lord, the Earl of Ashburnham. The former is chiefly a copyhold, the latter is entirely a freehold, manor.

Burwash does not occur in Domesday under that name, nor under any of its synonyms to which I have referred. Mr. Dallaway⁴⁸ considers it to have been the Brewice, and Mr. Horsfield⁴⁹ that it was the Berewice, or Bervice, of that Survey; but no such word as Brewice occurs in it, and both Berewice and Bervice, though they do occur there under Henhart (Henhurst) hundred—in which, as we have seen a part of our parish is situate—yet occur there among places⁵⁰ which we know to be at a considerable distance from Burwash, and not even in the same Rape. Now, allowing that detached parts of the same Hundred may occur in opposite parts of the same Rape (as is the case of Dane-

⁴⁸ Western Sussex, vol. i. (1815), p. 40.

⁴⁹ History of Sussex, vol. i., p. 426.

⁵⁰ *e. g.*, Alciston, Firle, Bourne, Selmeston.

hill), yet Berewice is much more likely to be Berwick than Burwash, and Bervice is so bracketed in Domesday with Claverham, which we read is an extinct manor⁵¹ in Arlington parish, that it seems referrible to the same quarter.

In fact, all this difficulty of identification only shows, after 20 volumes of the history of our county, in what ignorance we are still as to the very names, geographical distribution, and changes of one of our chief civil divisions; an ignorance which it would be well, I think, for our archæologists to endeavour to dispel.

But if all express mention of Burwash is omitted from Domesday—which is not surprising, for the names of places there are, we know, not in every instance those of villages, but frequently of manors, and sometimes of very small and insignificant portions of land,⁵² and it may have been omitted from its forestal and non-productive character—we gain traces of its existence as a manor in times all but coeval with the Survey. In the following Royal Inspecimus of 22 Ed. I. we have the recital of a grant (probably by the grandfather of a former Earl of Eu) *out of the demesnes of Burwash*. The light thus thrown on our present subject is so interesting that I venture to give an extract, the more so as Mr. Turner has not, I think, quite correctly quoted from it.⁵³

DEC. 4. 22 ED. I.⁵⁴

Inspecimus cartamquam Henricus quondam comes de Augo fecit ecclesie Sanctæ Mariæ de Hastings in hæc verba: “Henricus comes de Augo omnibus, &c., salutem. Sciatis quod ego concedo et hæc præsentem cartâ meâ confirmo præbendas ecclesie ab antecessoribus meis in liberam et perpetuam eleemosynam concessas, sicut carta Henrici avi mei testatur. Prætereâ concedo et confirmo redditus ad thesaurarium ecclesie ejusdem pertinentes; scilicet de vice comitatu meo annuatim decimum denarium; *de dominicis de Burrhersiâ*⁵⁵ x. solidos, &c.”

We have inspected the charter which Henry, formerly Earl of Eu, made in favour of the church of S. Mary of Hastings in these words, “Henry, Earl of Eu, to all, &c. Know ye that I grant, and by this my present charter confirm, the prebends granted to the church by my ancestors in free and perpetual alms, as the charter of my *grandfather* Henry witnesses. Moreover, I grant and confirm the rents belonging to the Treasurer of the same church; that is to say, from my bailiwick annually the tenth penny; *out of the demesne lands of Burwash* ten shillings, &c.”

⁵¹ xiv. S. A. C., 211 (n.).

⁵² Ellis' Introduction to Domesday, 41.

⁵³ xiii. S. A. C., 139.

⁵⁴ 6 Dugd. Mon., 1470.

⁵⁵ The italics are mine.

Now I think this document establishes that there was a manor of Burwash at the time the grant of the 10 shillings was made; and if it amounts to a confirmation of such a grant by the *avus*, it would carry back the existence of the manor two generations further. For Henry, the grandfather, succeeded his father A.D., 1096, and died before 1149;⁵⁶ so that we should have evidence of the manor, at all events, not later than sixty, and possibly as early as ten years, after the Domesday Survey. The difficulty, it is true, presents itself here which presented itself to Mr. Walford in the case of Crowhurst,⁵⁷ that if the manor were held of the Honor of Hastings, of which the Earl of Eu was lord, we should have expected not to have found *him* in possession of the manor, which he must have been if he made a grant out of it, but some *tenant*; which yet may have been the case. Was then the manor so held of the Honor? That it was 'parcel of,' and 'belonged' to it, there can be no doubt, if the Barony were the same as the Honor, for in 8 Ed. I., the manor is described as *pertin' baron' de Hastings*,⁵⁸ and in 7 H. IV. as having been '*parcell' comitatûs et Honoris de Richm.*'⁵⁹ of which Earldom the Barony of Hastings was an appendage;⁶⁰ but whether the lord of the manor owed feudal service to the lord of the Honor is, perhaps, not quite the same thing. There can, however, I think, be little doubt that he did, for we find that in 34 Ed. I., Rob. de Burghersh held the manor *de hærede Joh. de Britannia nuper Com' Richm. defuncti in custodiâ regis existente, per servitium tertie partis feodi militaris*' (of the heir of John of Brittany, late Earl of Richmond, deceased, being in the custody of the king, by the service of the third part of a knight's fee):⁶¹ and the house of Brittany at that time had the Honor. So, again, in 35 Ed. III. an inquisition finds that Thomas de Aldon held the manor, &c., *de Comite Richm. et de aliis dominis, sed per quod servitium, ignorant* (of the Earl of Richmond, and of other lords, but by what service the jurors know not).⁶²

Upon the forfeiture of the lands of the Earls of Eu for ad-

⁵⁶ x. S. A. C., 68; and 1 Dugd. Bar., 137, citing Chr. Norm. 978 c.

⁵⁷ vii. S. A. C., 51.

⁵⁸ 1 Cal. Inq., p. 70.

⁵⁹ Pat. Rot., m. 28.

⁶⁰ 8 Nich. Collect., 172.

⁶¹ Inq., p. m., No. 41.

⁶² Inq., p. m., No. 10., 1st part.

hering to the French cause in the end of the reign of H. III., or beginning of Ed. I, the manor passed, together with the church, into the hands of the king, where we find it in 8 Ed. I., and we have an 'extent' or particular account, of what it consisted at that time, which it may be interesting to give:—

"There is there a capital (chief) mansion, which is worth annually in herbage, garden produce, and a certain *area* in front of the gate, 7s 6d. Eighty-seven acres of arable land in the demesne (as well within as outside the park), which are worth annually £1 1s. 9d.; the price of an acre is three pence; a quarter of an acre of meadow is worth *per ann.* 8s. 6d. In the park are twenty acres of wood, the herbage of which, with the pannage⁶³ is worth *per ann.* 6s. 8d. The sale of the underwood in the same park is worth *per ann.* 9s.; the sale of the heather (*brueria*) 12d.; warren and conies 4s.; and a water mill one marc. The herbage of the forest five marcs; the pannage in the forest two marcs. The sale of the wood, without waste, is worth *per ann.* £4. There are customary tenants who pay a rent of 44s. and 6d. a year. The *averagium* and *carragium* of the same, half-a-marc. The toll of wagons passing thro' the forest 12d. The freeholders pay 41s. 1½d. a year; one bow and four arrows worth 4d.; one pound of pepper worth 10d.; one pair of gilt spurs 6d; three hens and a cock 5½d.; half-a-pound of cummin (*cumini*) worth ⅛ of a penny. The pleas and perquisites of court are worth *per ann.* 20s. Total, £18 2s. 1½d."⁶⁴

It would appear by an Inquisition p.m. of 8 Ed. III.⁶⁵ that a grant of the manor had been made by Ed. I. to the Duke of Brittany for the time being. In the 34 Ed. I., however, Rob. de Burghersh died seized of it;⁶⁶ but by what means he became possessed I do not find. He was a man of note in his day; was summoned to Parliament 31—33 Ed. I. and made Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle. There are five tombs of this family in Lincoln Cathedral, of which see his son, Henry, Lord Chancellor of England,⁶⁷ was bishop, of whom Camden and Fuller mention the story of the ghost, given by Mr. Lower.⁶⁸ The singing boys of that cathedral and other

⁶³ *i. e.*, the right to feed hogs on the mast and acorns.

⁶⁴ 8 Ed. I, Inq., p. m., No. 50.

⁶⁵ No. 70.

⁶⁶ Inq., p. m., No. 41.

⁶⁷ 1 Campb. Lives of the Chancellors, p. 214, 1st series.

⁶⁸ 1 Britannia, 263; Fuller's Worthies, 103; Lower's Worthies, 324.

churches there are still maintained by the funds of a Burgersh; and an old house there is still called by the family name. Of this family—but I think of a collateral branch of it—was John de Burghersh, who married Maude de Kerdeston, and left issue a son John, who, in 47 Ed. III., went into Flanders, and left issue two daughters, of whom Maude married Thomas Chaucer, the son of the poet.⁶⁹

From Robert the manor descended in regular course to his eldest son and heir Stephen, who, in 1 Ed. II., obtained from the crown a grant of free-warren, or right of hunting beasts of prey and chase (a right which did not necessarily pass with the grant of a manor itself) in the *demesne* lands of the manor.⁷⁰ Stephen left his daughter Matilda his heir;⁷¹ she married first Sir Walter de Paveley,⁷² who died 1 Ed. III.; and secondly Sir Thomas de Aldon, who died 35 Ed. III.; and she had a son by each husband; but I do not find evidence of her having been in possession of the manor, except that she 'proved' her age of fourteen, being then the wife (a very young one!) of de Paveley, in 12 Ed. 2, with a view, I suppose, to his suing out livery of her lands. John, Duke of Brittany, had obtained the grant of a weekly market, and a fair twice a year, in his manor of Burwash in the 3 Ed. II.⁷³ I fear, therefore, that he may have laid violent hands on her patrimony, on account of either her infancy or sex. Throughout the latter part of the reign of Ed. II., and the greater part of that of Ed. III., the Dukes of Brittany still exercised acts of ownership over the manor, and in the *Nonarum Inquisitiones* of 14 Ed. III. (1340) they are returned as holding there:⁷⁴ but the Burghersh family re-appears for a short time as its lords, in the person of Thomas de Aldon, and of his son Thomas, and Eliz., his wife, to whom, and the heirs of their bodies, Thomas the father left it.⁷⁵ It has been suggested to me that as Thomas de Aldon's lands were

⁶⁹ Blore's Rutlandsh., 204; Lower's Worthies, p. 324.

⁷⁰ 2 Dugd. Bar., 34.

⁷¹ Inq. p. m., 12 E. II., No. 53.

⁷² Nicolas' 'Historic Peerage,' title 'Burghersh.'

⁷³ Horsfield, vol. i., p. 579 n., incorrectly says 3 E. III.; but Gale, in his Registrum of Richmond, Appdx., gives the true date.

⁷⁴ P. 371, and i. S. A. C., 60.

⁷⁵ Inq. p. m., 35 E. III., No. 10, pt. 1.

forfeited for his having held the Castle of Leeds against the king's forces, 15 Ed. II.,⁷⁶ John of Brittany may have seized the manor into his own hands as Lord of the Honor, but the forfeiture only extended to his lands in Yorkshire, I think; and moreover, though I don't find how he came to it, we have the distinct evidence of the Inquisition that he left it to his son; and, what is very remarkable, we find Walter de Paveley, the son, or grandson of Matilda, the owner of it in 2 R. II., for at that time John de Fiennes held his manor of Hurstmonceux in part by the render of 1d. to Walter de Paveley *at his*⁷⁷ *manor of Burghursh*. Sir W. Burrell⁷⁸ thinks de Fiennes was himself Lord of Burwash, on the authority, I presume, of the Cal. of Inquisitions *post-mortem* of 2 Rd. II; but which, when examined by the Inquisitions themselves, means nothing more than this, that he is mentioned in the Calendar in connection with Burwash in the way I have just stated, not that he was *Lord of it*.

How these numerous and sudden changes in the descent came to succeed each other, how far by might and how far by right, I cannot say. I can only state the fact of their having taken place, and leave it to others, or to myself, at some future time, if so it may be, to reconcile them. Of the Burghersh family—as taking their name from the place, and owners of the principal manor—I have, on the other page, given the genealogy, connecting the former with the present titles, and following that (which appears the correctest one), given by Mr. Banks and Mr. Blore,⁷⁹ rather than that given by Dugdale,⁸⁰ which Mr. Lower,⁸¹ Mr. Horsfield,⁸² and others,⁸³ have adopted.

Upon the forfeiture of the Earldom of Richmond by the Duke of Brittany, *circa* 14 Rd. II, the manor again reverted to the Crown. From this time its descent is clearer, and with one or two interruptions, regular.

Henry IV. granted it to Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, for

⁷⁶ Abbrev. Rot. Orig., 261.

⁷⁷ Inq. p. m., 2 R. II., No. 22.

⁷⁸ Add. MS., 5679, p. 175.

⁷⁹ Baron, Angli Concentrata, p. 143.

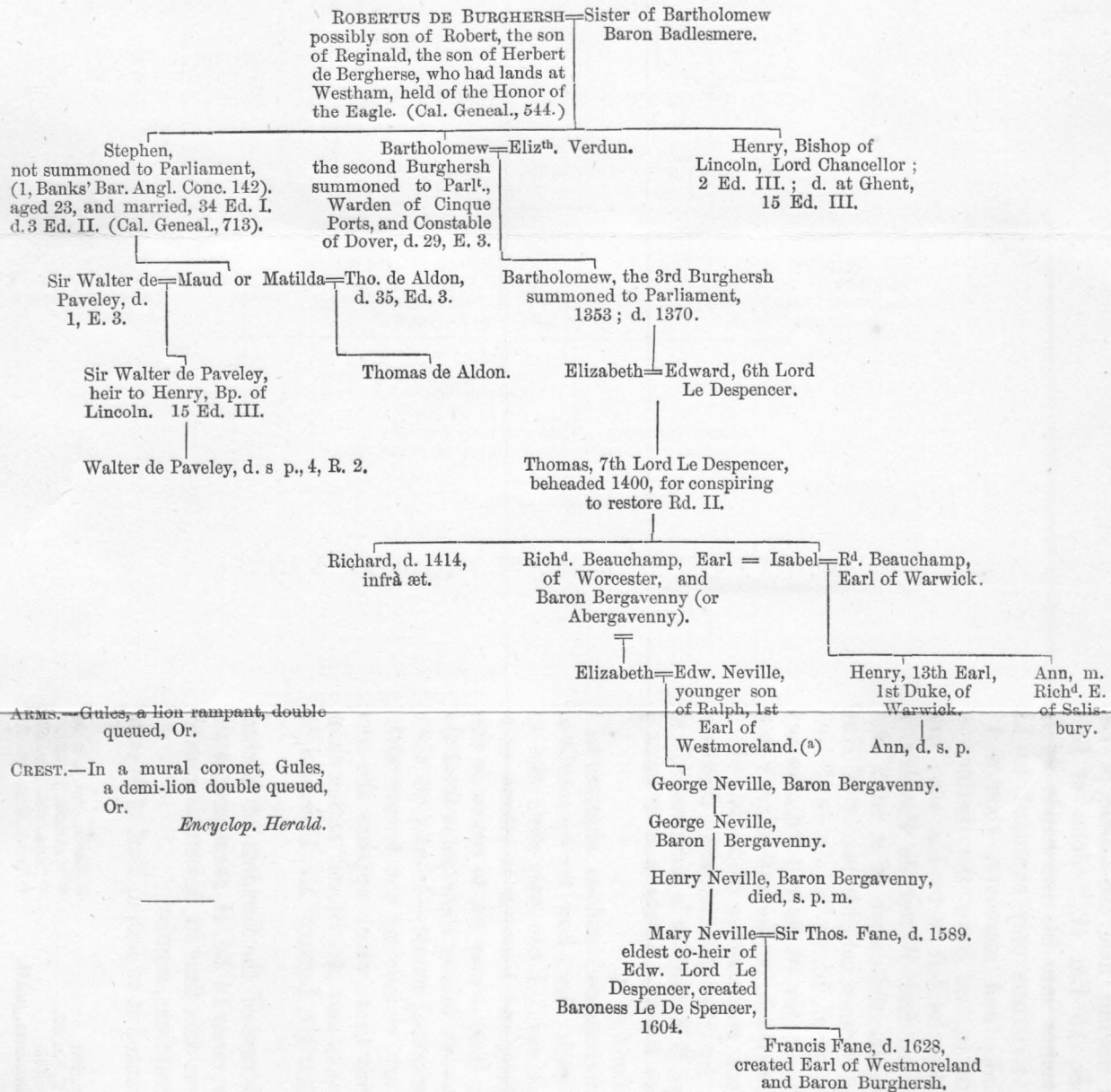
⁸⁰ Baron, vol. 1, p. 34.

⁸¹ Worthies, p. 324.

⁸² Suss., vol. 1, p. 578.

⁸³ Gent. Mag., vol. xxxiii., p. 192.

GENEALOGY OF THE BURGHERSH FAMILY.



(^a) This Earldom was forfeited by Charles Neville, 1570.

life, with remainder to John Pelham, in fee,⁸⁴ it being then worth £23 13s. 4d.

In the Subsidy Roll of 13 Henry IV., John Norbury was returned as Lord of it, probably as grantee or lessee of the Earl. It was then worth £16 per annum.⁸⁵

The disputes referred to by Mr. D. Cooper,⁸⁶ between the Pelhams and Hoos, as to whether the manor was *held* of the Honor, which were finally settled in 5 Ed. IV., by the release of William Lord Hastings to Sir J. Pelham, of all his right,⁸⁷ did not affect the *descent* of the manor; for it was not expressly named in the grant of the Rape by the King, 23 Henry VI., to Sir T. Hoo, and was expressly excepted from the confirmatory grant to him of the Honour and Rape by Sir J. Pelham.

The only interruptions in the enjoyment of the manor by the Pelhams during the long period of three centuries and a half down to the latter part of the last century, were, I think, no real interruptions at all. They rest upon the authority of Sir W. Burrell, who refers to the Pelham deeds, and are therefore worthy to be mentioned. The one occurs in 28 Henry VI., when one John Burcester is said to have held his manor of Burwash and Totyngworth by the service of a third of a knight's fee and suit of Court; and again in 9 Ed. IV., when one Eliz. Burcester (probably the widow of John), is said to have been seized of the manor for life, remainder to Thomas Hoo, in fee, "which manor was late Walter Paveley's, and formerly Rob. de Burghersh's."⁸⁸ The other is a release of the manor by one Andrew Thatcher, to John Lewknor and others, in 35 Henry VI. But the latter looks like the limitation of a family settlement, and not what the lawyers call an "adverse possession;" for the Thatchers,⁸⁹ a county family, settled at Ringmer, married into the families both of the Pelhams and of the Lewknors, another well-known county family.⁹⁰ Whilst as to the former, Sir W. Burrell himself doubts whether the manor of the Burcesters was this manor at all, and inclines

⁸⁴ 7 H. IV., Pat. Rot. (2nd part) membrane 28; 14 H. IV., Pat. Rot., m. 13.

⁸⁵ x. S. A. C., 136.

⁸⁶ ii. S. A. C., 162.

⁸⁷ Harl. MSS., no. 3881.

⁸⁸ Add. MS., 5679, pp. 175—692.

⁸⁹ Berry's Sussex Genealog., 157.

⁹⁰ Horsfield's Lewes, 189; iii. S. A. C.,

to the opinion that it was another manor, though somewhat similar in name, Burhurst or Berhurst. And I think his doubts well founded; for I can meet with no other evidence of their title to Burwash, though the Hoos and Burcesters were allied by marriage.⁹¹

From this time the course of the descent flows on uninterruptedly, until in the middle of the last century the manor devolved, under the will of the Rt. Honble. Henry Pelham, the eminent statesman, upon his daughters Catherine, who married the Earl of Lincoln, and Grace, the wife of Lewis Lord Sondes, who sold it to Jno. Earl of Ashburnham, the ancestor of the present owner.

It only remains for me to remark upon this part of the subject, that in the 22 James I., 1624, Francis Fane, not having then, so far as I can learn, any lands in Burwash, and certainly not the manor, was created by letters patent Earl of Westmoreland and Baron Burghersh,⁹² and that this Barony still remains the courtesy title of his eldest son. I know not what Mr. Hayley means by thinking that our parish has not the honor of giving this title.⁹³ To my mind nothing can be clearer than that it has. The mother of Francis Fane, the Lady Mary Neville, daughter of Lord Bergavenny, had been herself created in 1604, Baroness Despencer,⁹⁴ in her own right, as being the lineal descendant of Hugh Despencer, the Chief Justiciary in the reign of Ed. II. Now Elizabeth, the daughter of Bartholomew de Burghersh, the son, had married a Despencer; and it would seem that as she brought back that title, which had been so long in abeyance, so her son chose his title, as being that which revived once more the old Burghersh title, which had once belonged to his lineal ancestor, Robert the first Baron. The genealogy of the Burghershes and Despenchers has been fully given in one view, in an interesting letter in the 33rd vol. of the "Gentleman's Magazine,"⁹⁵ to which, therefore, I will refer the reader, with the single caution, that 'Palæophilus Hertfordensis,' has there fallen into the same error with Dugdale, of making Bartholomew de Burghersh the son, instead of the brother, of Stephen.

⁹¹ viii. S. A. C., 122.

⁹² Collins' Peerage, vol. 3, p. 294 (1812). See genealogy, *suprà*.

⁹³ Add. MS., 6358, p. 15.

⁹⁴ Collins' Peer. vol. 3, p. 292.

⁹⁵ p. 192

With regard to the division of the manor, one catches glimpses of it here and there at different periods of its history, but with no certainty, so far as I have been able to find, of its how and its when. For example, in a suit in Chancery, by John Wyborne, one of a family who was much connected with this part of the county,⁹⁶ against John Pelham (*temp.* Elizabeth), for a perambulation of the boundaries of the manors, the plaintiff states in his pleadings that there had been for a long time *two manors of the same name*, whereof he was seized of one, and the defendant of the other; but that, "before the division and partition of it, it had been one, and in the tenure and occupation of one Sir Thos. Aldon."⁹⁷ Another evidence of the division is Sir W. Burrell's statement that (*temp.* Charles I.), one William Langham, had been seized of a *moiety* of the manor. But here the question arises whether they are to be considered parts of the same manor or distinct manors. If they were one in the days of de Aldon, who flourished after the time when new manors could be created, I do not see how they can be distinct manors now, for a man cannot by his own act create a manor at this day; and I do not find more than one manor ever named in early records. They may in course of time have come to have their distinct Courts, as I understand they have, and be called by names, slightly differing from each other, and yet legally speaking, they would be rather moieties of the same manor than separate and distinct manors, or rather not even that: for although it was held in early times that coparceners (i.e. heiresses by descent), could divide a manor,⁹⁸ yet I can find no evidence of our manor having been in the hands of coparceners, and even this early law seems reversed by later law; for in the reign of Anne it was solemnly decided by the whole Court of King's Bench, that a manor, being an entire thing, was not severable.⁹⁹

3. St. Giles or Giles. This manor, as has been said, lies wholly in the parish, and the lands held of it are all freehold. I find no mention of its early history in ancient records. It is described as lying on the north of the village street, and

⁹⁶ viii. S. A. C., 17, 26.

⁹⁷ Proceed. in Ch., p. 154.

⁹⁸ 6 Jarm. Convey. Sweet., 3rd ed., 500.

⁹⁹ Reg. v. Duchess of Buccleuch, 6 Mod. Rep., 51.

one of the fields in Brooksmayle or Brooksmarle farm, which holds of it, and seems to have been confounded with Burwash manor,¹⁰⁰ is known as Chapel field. There is no manor house in existence; it is thought to have stood on the site of the building some years ago intended for an hotel, close to the churchyard. The manor came from the Polhills to the Dykes. A century ago Mrs. Dyke informed Sir W. Burrell that the quit rents were very trifling, and the best beast was due for a heriot from the tenants for every tenement, except a few who only paid 6d. The present owner is Mr. Newton.

4. Woodknowle (or Wokenolle), and Mottingden. This manor (which Mr. Hayley thinks two), also lies wholly in the parish, and is situate about two miles N.W. of the Church. It is entirely a freehold manor, and holds, according to Mr. Hayley, by knight service of Burwash manor, by the yearly rent of 6d. for a pair of gilt spurs, and 10s.—and he cites a receipt to this effect. This is the same service it will be remembered that was rendered to the Lord of the manor of Burwash, in the 'extent' already set forth, by its freeholders in the reign of Edw. I. In the 20th Edw. III. I find a conveyance between Johannes de Cressyngham, Vicar of Burwash, and Walter Wokenolle, and Joanna, his wife, whereby the said John granted to the said Walter and Joan, for life, a house, mill, two hundred acres of arable, three acres of meadow, and sixty of wood, and rents to the amount of sixty shillings (*sexaginta solidatos redditus*), with their appurtenances at Burwash; and after their decease, to William Lonesford, and Joanna, his wife (daughter of the said Walter and Joan), and the heirs of their bodies.¹⁰¹ The conveyance is not expressly said to be of the *manor* of Woodknowle, but I conclude that it was. I do not gain sight again of any dealings with that manor (which would appear to have remained in the possession of the Lonnesfords or Lunsfords, during the whole interval) until 1618, when Sir W. Burrell gives us a family settlement of it by Sir John Lunsford, in favour of his son Herbert. From the Lunsfords half of it is said to have passed to the late Mr. Wm. Constable, a well-known Sussex name, who gave it to his second son, who bequeathed it to his brother John; and the remaining half

¹⁰⁰ viii. S. A. C., 127.

¹⁰¹ 4 Nich. Collect., 153.

came to the family of Land; but the same arguments against any actual legal division of it present themselves here as in the case of that of Burwash. The present owner of the entirety is Mr. Lucas.

5. Of the Rectorial manor, to which I have referred, I need only say that Mr. Horsfield and Mr. Hayley both agree in mentioning its existence, and that the description given of it by the latter is, that it comprizes three messuages on the south side of the highway through the village, to the west of the Parsonage, held of the Rector by the yearly respective rents of 6d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. But those most interested in the question have not, I believe, of late years, asserted their manorial rights.

There are also Ecclesiastical singularities in our parish. Firstly, it is situated in what was once, perhaps, an exempt jurisdiction, the Deanery of Dallington, a jurisdiction which comprizes 30 benefices, and still so far retains traces of its former privileges, that the Head of it attends the triennial visitations of the Bishop under protest. Mr. Hayley has read that Burwash itself was once the head of a Deanery, and of one *Gualterus Decanus de Burghershe*, in the XIth year of Pope Honorius III., about A.D. 1224.

But who is this Dean of Dallington? and whence this supremacy of so insignificant a place? The Head of the Deanery is no longer as he once was, and as it is natural to suppose he should be, the Dean of *Dallington*, but the Dean of Battle, and the Dean of Battle is the Incumbent of Battle. Of this Dignitary and his functions some accounts will be found in a former vol. of our Collections,¹⁰² but how or when the transfer took place of the headship from Burwash (if it ever was a Deanery) to Dallington, and then from Dallington to Battle, I can meet with no satisfactory explanation. It has been suggested to me as a probable explanation, that the Abbey having large property in the Deanery of Dallington, and the Abbot being jealous of any jurisdiction which did not emanate from himself, superseded the Dean, and transferred it to his own door, where the Dean was a creature of his own appointment. It is observable, moreover, that the Dean of Battle is legally¹⁰³ quoted, as an instance of a Dean of Pec-

¹⁰² Vol. xvii., 35.

¹⁰³ Burn's Eccl. Law, title "Dean," 149.

liars; whereas the Dean of Dallington was, I suppose, nothing more than a Rural Dean, and as such might be the more easily merged in Battle.

Burwash was also one of those shocking Ecclesiastical anomalies, a sinecure—a Rectory and a Vicarage, with a Rectory House and a Vicarage House. As, however, the Rectory and Vicarage were united in the same hands for more than 20 years before 1840 it has ceased to be a sinecure, and is now under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Act,¹⁰⁴ a Rectory with cure, although in consequence of the Rectorial and Vicarial tithe rent charge having been separately apportioned, it has been sometimes considered still to sustain both characters. The Vicarage house, built by the Rev. G. Jordan, in 1721, is a large and substantial mansion, standing in park-like and well-timbered grounds of its own; but the Rectory House was sold in the beginning of the present century, by a former Rector, the Rev. W. Curteis, to reimburse himself for the redemption of the land tax, which he had purchased from the assignees of Archdeacon Courtail, and is now a cottage.

A church certainly existed here as early as Ed. I., for in the 8th year of that reign, as we have seen, it was in the King's hands, and in 21 Ed. I. was assessed on Pope Nicholas' taxation, at 30 marks. It stands well with its shingle steeple and chime of five bells¹⁰⁵ at the end of the village street, looking down on the site of the old park and palace of the Burghershs, and is of the ordinary Norman type, probably of the 13th century. Though generally said to have been dedicated to St. James, its patron saint was St. Bartholomew, which we should have expected from the circumstance that that was a favorite family name of the Burghershs, who, even if an earlier church had existed of the foundation of the Earls of Eu (of which we have no information), may have rebuilt and re-consecrated it. Thomas Donet, moreover, "of Burwassehe," by his will, dated in 1542, an extract of which has already appeared in our Collections,¹⁰⁶ gave and bequeathed "his body to be buryed in the churchyard of *St. Bartholomew.*"

¹⁰⁴ 3 and 4 Vict., c. 113, s. 55.

¹⁰⁵ Nos. 1 and 2 of which have on them the inscription "John Waylett made me, 1714;" Nos. 3 and 4 "Mr. John Coney

and Jos. Cruttenden, Ch. War., 1714," and No. 5 "John Waylett made me, 1724." xvi. S. A. C., 203.

¹⁰⁶ iii. S. A. C., 115.

One of John of Brittany's¹⁰⁷ fairs, now represented by a few gingerbread stalls, was fixed for the eve and feast of St. Bartholomew, and the two following days, perhaps in memory of the Burghersh Bartholomews. And in the King's book the church is called St. Bartholomew.¹⁰⁸ Mr. Murray¹⁰⁹ remarks on the baluster shaft of its tower, as its chief architectural ornament. It was completely restored in 1856. The Pelham buckle is still on its font, and was formerly on the head of a mullion of a window in the east end of its south aisle. Both font and window, Mr. Lower thinks, may have been presented to the Church by the Pelhams after their acquisition of the manor,¹¹⁰ which would be compatible with the Church itself being of an earlier date.

There is a handsome row of lime trees in the church-yard, under whose fragrant boughs the villagers have long loved to gather on a summer Sunday, and which now casts its shadows over a sepulchral monument, to the memory of the late patron, and for 19 years rector—the Rev. Joseph Gould—of whom it has been appropriately said—

‘ Parochiam lateritiam invenit,
Marmoream reliquit.’

The monuments in the church, which are fully given by Sir W. Burrell, are, for the most part, void of interest. Two, however, besides the fine specimen of iron foundry I have mentioned, deserve notice for their quaintness. The one is to Obedience Nevitt, wife of Thos. Nevitt, and daughter of Robert Cruttenden, of Burwash, who died in 1617, at the early age of 32.

“ Ne'er Nature framed a better wife,
By lawes divine she squared her life;
She was not proud, nor high in aught,
Save when to Heav'n she advanced her thought;
Her name and nature did accord,
Obedient was she to her Lord;
And to his hests she did attend,
With diligence until her end;
Her hart was an Exchequer store,
Of love to friends, and bountie to the poor;

¹⁰⁷ See *suprà*, n. 73.

¹⁰⁸ Bacon's Lib. Regis.

¹⁰⁹ Handbook to Kent and Sussex, p. 232.

¹¹⁰ iii. S. A. C., 225.

Envy she strooke dumbe, who might repyne,
 But not reprove her virtue so divine ;
 To whose fair life and death's example,
 Love might erect a statue, zeal a temple."

The other is a somewhat pompous one to the memory of John Cruttenden, a young barrister, likewise carried off at the age of 32, who seems to have taken the same unfavourable view as Dr. Arnold did of the morality of a lawyer's life, and to have thought he could better serve God by retiring to relieve the poor in the country, than by following it in London.

Qui
 Cum cæteris suis ingenii dotibus
 Multifariam legum scientiam adjunxisset,
 Juvenis adhuc
 A foro et urbe
 In otium et rus hic se recepit,
 Ubi in silentio latere maluit
 Quàm in concursu et strepitu splendescere,
 Et de penu suo, utcunque parvo,
 Aliorum necessitatibus hic inservire,
 Quàm illic alienis injuriis
 Et oppressionibus rem facere ;
 Quibus assiduè exercitatus virtutibus
 Ad cælum suis, heu ! citò nimium migravit.

I should perhaps also notice, though it is not here, but in the undershaft of our "Lady's Chapel," in Canterbury Cathedral, an inscription to a former, probably noble, denizen of this place.

"Joan de Burwassche,
 Dame de Moun."

The proper epitaph being—

"pour Dieu priez pour l'âme Joanne Burwasche que fut dame de Mohun."

Among the altars in Christ Church, Canterbury, is the altar of the Chantry of Lady Mohun.¹¹¹

The living was, according to Horsfield,¹¹² an appropriation of Battle Abbey, but he does not give any authority. In the Valor of Pope Nicholas,¹¹³ Westfield and Battle are the only

¹¹¹ Hayley, Add. MS., 6358.

¹¹² Hist. Suss. Appx., 76.

¹¹³ p. 137.

churches mentioned as appropriations of the Abbey at that time (1290), and it is not mentioned, according to Mr. Turner, among those churches which the Sacristan of the Abbey returned, as belonging to it in 1460,¹¹⁴ I much doubt, therefore, whether it ever did belong to it. We have already seen it was in the Crown in 8 Ed. I.¹¹⁵ The Crown presented to the Rectory in 1595,¹¹⁶ but wherefore it does not appear. The value of the Rectory in the King's Book was £8 10s., and that of the Vicarage, £18, which, if taken together, would make it too high to have ever been in the Chancellor's patronage. We find the Pelhams purchasing the living from John Ashburnham, and in 1602 the next presentation to the Vicarage was granted by Thos. Pelham to Thos. Aynscomb and Thos. Porter, in trust for a nephew of the latter. The advowson continued in the Pelhams until it became separated from the manor in the last century, when it passed to the Duke of Newcastle, who sold it to Archdeacon Courtail, for some time the incumbent, whose executors sold it to the Rev. W. Curteis. The Rev. Joseph Gould subsequently purchased it, and bequeathed it to his widow, who presented the present rector, the Rev. J. C. Egerton, in 1867.

Among the quasi-ecclesiastical curiosities of Burwash—a sort of second sinecure—should be mentioned the prebendal manor of Brightling, one copyhold farm of which runs into the parish. The Earl of Eu founded the College or Free Chapel of Hastings,¹¹⁷ and attached to it ten secular Canons, whom he endowed with as many Prebends, out of lands of his in the Rape; of which, as we have seen, or of the greater part at least of which, he was Lord. Each Prebend was originally called by the name of the Canon who owned it. Brightling, although omitted to be named in the grant of the Eus,¹¹⁸ was one of those Prebends, and the value of it in Pope Nicholas' taxation, 1290, was £13 6s. 8d. It was charged with 23s. 4d. to the Dean of the College, and 6s. 8d. to the Steward of the Manor, but it does not clearly appear, from Mr. Turner's account,¹¹⁹ what endowments the prebend had besides its prebendal manor (with which alone I am con-

¹¹⁴ xvii S. A. C., 24.

¹¹⁵ *Suprà*, n. 64.

¹¹⁶ xii. S. A. C., 257.

¹¹⁷ xiii. S. A. C., 141.

¹¹⁸ *Ib.* 140; *Inq. p. m.*, 8 Ed. I., No.

50.

¹¹⁹ xiii. S. A. C., 144.

cerned on the present occasion), nor to which of the 10 original prebendaries it answered. The patron of the Rectory, the Rev. Burrell Hayley, and not the Rector, is, I understand, at present the prebendary, and Lord of the prebendal manor, and enjoys the endowments.

Sussex, as has been observed¹²⁰ by one of our writers, is not rich in its religious signs. We have, however, already mentioned one¹²¹ in this neighbourhood: and the thoughtless tipplers at the tavern of the Burwash "Wheel" will hardly think that this place, too, was sanctified by a holy symbolism, and owes its name to the St. Catharine, who was martyred on the rack.

The S. Bartholomew of Burwash is united once again,¹²² in a holy brotherhood, with S. Philip, though I think on the erroneous supposition that the tutelar saint of the parish was S. James. In the part of it, which a hundred and fifty years ago figured on Budgen's map as 'Burwash Downs,' and which, as we have said, men were afraid to walk across after nightfall, there is now gathered an outlying population of several hundreds, whose spiritual wants may be said to have been nearly unprovided for, so long as they lived two miles and a half from a church to which they could go, or a school to which to send their children. To the school which now supplies their educational wants I have already alluded. Their ecclesiastical necessities have been also attended to, owing in a great degree to the Christian energy of the Misses Trower, of Hollyhurst, seconded by the spontaneous generosity of neighbouring Churchmen and Churchwomen, by the erection, within the last two years, of the Chapel of S. Philip, an unpretending, but chaste and correct building of the early English style, from the design of Mr. Slater, and forming, from its commanding situation on one of the highest points in even this elevated district, one of the most conspicuous objects in all the country round.

Such is, in a feeble outline, the Burwash of the past and of the present. I hope I have not done wrong in disinterring its historical stores, such as they are, and bringing them to light. A facetious Sussex friend of mine—if he will allow me to call him so—in reference to my present attempt has

¹²⁰ x. S. A. C., 184.

¹²¹ See note 1.

¹²² S. Matth., c. 10, v. 3.

observed, "Happy is the nation that is without a history; and by this rule Burwash is much to be felicitated, unless you destroy its claim." I believe I have shown that it possesses more history than he supposes; but whether I have succeeded or no, I hope he made that remark playfully, and not of 'malice aforethought;' if he did, it would strike at the root of our trade—it would be high treason to archæology. I perceive that he is not a member of our society, or it would be heresy also. At all events, I fear we shall receive no invitation to visit him in his parish! There are some people—I do not go so far as to say my friend is one of the number—who conscientiously set themselves to obliterate from their calendar one great division of time—the Past. Whilst acknowledging with them the importance of the participles in *rus* and *dus*, I cannot subscribe to their creed; I cannot consent to banish the sweet memories of my childhood, of the dear old faces, and the dear old places, whose like will never be replaced. And as it is with individuals, so is it with nations, and with parishes, which are the miniatures of nations. I cannot decline to contemplate the events which have swept over those storm-proof old hills. As I gaze, with one more spring, on the delicate pea-greens of those larchen woods, and the bright red browns of their young bark, and thank God for their beauty; I cannot think of the past of a thousand years merely as a dreamy and a dreary waste, nor turn a meaningless eye to the vista it unfolds, but would learn from it the lessons of wisdom which it is intended to convey. So can I all the more readily join in the prayer that Burwash may bear her part in the great hereafter; that she may henceforth hold a conspicuous rank for all that is "honest and of good report" among the villages of our county; and that "Excelsior" may be the motto engraved alike upon her clergy and her people.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS A PAROCHIAL HISTORY OF HOLLINGTON.

BY S. ARNOTT, RECTOR.

HOLLINGTON is a parish in the hundred of Baldslow, situated on the ridges north of St. Leonards-on-Sea, between the town of St. Leonards and Beauport Park, which is partly in the parish of Hollington, partly in those of Westfield and Battle. Geologically, Hollington lies on the Hastings Sand, the lower division of the Wealden formation. This Hastings Sand, we may perhaps here be allowed to state, is now subdivided into the following strata : 1 (Highest, immediately under the Weald clay,) Tunbridge Wells sand. 2 Grinstead clay. 3 Wadhurst clay. 4 Ashdown Sand. 5 Ashburnham beds. The beds represented at Hollington are 2, 3, and 4; the church and greater portion of the parish being in No. 3 (Wadhurst clay). Several "faults" occur in the district, and the strata have been much dislocated. At the Rectory and at Ironlatch Hill shale appears immediately below the surface; elsewhere sand, and again small beds of grit and limestone. The Wadhurst clay is noticeable as being the source whence was derived much of the clay ironstone, which supplied the furnaces so numerous in former times in the Weald district.

There are no remains of iron-works within the parish of Hollington; but in the lower ground in Beauport Park towards Battle, and in that parish, there is a large cinder-bank on which grow firs, with ash and oak, all planted by Sir Charles Lamb.

The origin of the name Hollington is discussed by Mr. Lower in the additions to this article. There is a place called Hollington in Staffordshire.¹

Holyngton occurs Inq. p. m., vol. iv., p. 330, under Derb'. The surname Hollington is to be found in London Directories; John Hollingworth was an annuitant of the Nunnery of Dartford in Kent;² while Hollingbourne and Hollingrove are names of a parish in Kent, and a manor in Brightling, in Sussex.

The following surnames, in the parish register, occur before the 18th century. Some of them are borne by inhabitants at the present day, or are to be met with in the neighbourhood:—Yelding,³ Eversfield, Cruttenden, Vennes, Glasier, (Glassyer, Register, 1642), Sprey, Brett, Lunsford, Bourne, Harmore, Amon, Wenham, Farncomb, Dulvy and Delvey, Ballard, Ravenscroft,⁴ Shooesmith, Osmer, Vousden, Denham, Elfick, Wimble, Ty, Coulter, Vitler.

The following not included above occur at the present time, or appear to be of some standing in the parish:—Britt, Overy, Hoad, Stapley, Lusted, Tomsett (not Thompsett), Sellens, Jannings, Ransom, Stonham, Standen, Evenden.

The living of Hollington is an endowed vicarage, but was gazetted a rectory July 12, 1867. The vicar, or rector, possesses the whole of the tithes, which have been commuted at £286 6s. 6d. The present rectory house, which was built during the incumbency of Mr. Whistler, stands on the glebe land, which does not exceed three acres in extent.

On the list of incumbents, as given by Mr. Lower, from the Episcopal Register at Chichester (see additions), I may observe that between the death of John Abbot, in 1644, and the admission of Richard Russell, in 1667, the name of Thomas Carr must be inserted. He begins to enter in the register thus: "Buried John Abbot, Clarke, May 7th, 1644;" and continues to enter until the middle of the year 1667, when we find the entry: "Buried September ye 4th, Mr.

¹ Clergy list, under Checkley.

² Vol. ii. Arch. Cant.

³ Dec. 5, 1636, Married Gyles Watts, of the parish of Battle, and Dorothy Yelding, of Hollington, (Register).

Yielding is the name of a manor in the parish of St. Leonards.

⁴ This is the name of the overseer of a will (Fenner 2, 106) proved in 1612.

Thomas Carr, vicar of this parish, who continued vicar here three and twenty years."⁵

The old vicarage house stood a few feet to the N.E. of the present residence. It was a house of modest pretensions, with a long, sloping roof. There, it is to be presumed, lived Mr. John Abbot, and his successor, Mr. Thomas Carr, as well as Mr. Richard Russell and Mr. Richard Richardson, curate during non-residence. The curate seems to have been engaged in tuition, if we may judge from the register in 1680: "Buried Richard Brett, my schollar." Their manner and condition of life may be gathered from the wills of the period. John Abbot came out of Yorkshire. He was appointed to the living of Hollington by Elizabeth Redhead, of Howden, co. York; and he possessed lands in Howden, "where," he says, "I was borne." His will begins "I John Abbot minister of God's word being vicar of Hollington."⁶ He appoints his wife Anne Abbot his executor, and in case there should be no children leaves: "unto the incumbent and vicars of the church of Hoveden . . . all my house and garth in Pinfold parish in Hoveden . . . after the decease of my wife . . . on condition that" they "shall preach or cause to be preached a sermon in Hoveden church in the forenoon every St. John's Day in Christmas soe long as the world lasteth." He disposes of land in Bexhill, directs his body to be buried in the chancel at Hollington and leaves his books and manuscripts to be divided equally between his wife and Mr. John Giles, "minister of Nenefield my loving brother." The will then proceeds—"I intreat Sir Thomas Eversfield my honourable patron Knight and Mr. John Giles to be overseers of this my will . . . and I give unto Sir Thomas Eversfield Knight for his . . . singular love to me five pounds in good gould . . . twenty shillings to Mr. John Giles to buy him a gold ring." The will was proved June 21, 1645, by Anne Abbot, executrix.

⁵ I may take this opportunity of adding to Mr. Durrant Cooper's list of ministers of Midhurst the name of Robert Russel. See "The Devout Christian's Daily Companion, with prayers, &c., by Robert Russel, minister

of Midhurst, in Sussex," Kelly's Ed., Lond., 1820. The same person wrote "Seven Sermons on the Unpardonable Sin," Kelly's corrected Ed., (the only one I have seen,) Lond., 1819.

⁶ P. C. Cant., Rivers, 79.

Mr. Thomas Carr likewise had connections in Yorkshire. His will is dated 22nd March, 1665.⁷ He says, As for my bodie, I commend it to the earth, from whence it was taken, and to be decently buried in the chancel of the Parish Church of Hollington, aforesaid, neere unto my children . . . to my brother, William Carr, of Robertsbridge, clerke, 30 shillings; to Mary Carr, his daughter, 20 shillings . . . to my cosen, Thomas Carr, son of my eldest brother, Roger Carr, deceased, of Siggleswick, in Yorkshire, 20 shillings . . . to the poor of Hollington, 20 shillings . . . all the residue, including the manor of St. Leonards, with the demesne lands in Bexhill, to my wife, Anne Carr, she to take care of my relations in her will; they to behave kindly to her.

Proved by Ann Carr, executrix, Dec. 2, 1667.

Mrs. Ann Carr resided at Hastings after the death of her husband. She made her will a few days after his burial, and died in the January following, as appears from the register—“Buried Anne Carr, the wife of Thomas Carr, the late Vicar of this parish. Jan. 18, 1667.” The will of Ann Carr⁸ is so curious and interesting a document that we append it almost *in extenso*.

In the name of God amen I Anne Carr of the Towne and Port of Hasting in the Countie of Sussex widdow the nineteenth day of September in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred sixtie and seaven being sicke and infirme of body but of sound and perfect minde and memory doe make and ordaine this my last will and testament in manner and forme following—And first and principally I commend my soule to God my Almighty Creator and Redeemer Jesus Christ through whose meritorious passion and redempton I believe and expect remission of all my sinnes and everlasting life in his kingdom of glory. And my body to Christian burial in the chancell of the Parish Church of Hollington in the said countie neere my late deare husband Mr. Thomas Carr Clerke late minister there. Item I give to the poore people of the said Parish of Hollington twenty shillings to be distributed amongst them at the discretion of my executor hereinafter named. Item I give to Thomas

⁷ P. C. Cant., Carr, 165.

⁸ Hene 59.

Carr sonne of Roger Carr (brother to my said husband) one hundred pounds to bee paid him within twelve months after my decease. Item To Elizabeth daughter of the said Roger I give twenty pounds.

Item Whereas my said late husband had invested £280 upon a mortgage afterwards surrendered to him by Ann Bryan widow and John Brooks of Battle gent. further legacies from this source to be paid to Thomas and Elizabeth Carr above named.

Item to Marie daughter of William Carr of Roberts-bridge Clerk brother also to my said husband forty pounds payable out of the above-surrendered property. If William Carr attempts to interfere with the title to the mortgage the above named legacy to lapse.

Item I give and bequeath to my mother-in-law Margaret Knight widow my best suite of wearing apparell of linnen and woollen of all sorts and my mourning gold ring in token of my love to her. Item to my brother John Knight and his two daughters Susan and Margaret twelve pence apeece. Item to Elizabeth daughter of my brother Thomas Knight thirty pounds and to Thomas son of my said brother Thomas Knight and to his daughter Margaret five shillings apiece

Item to my brother Wilcock five shillings and to his wife my seale ring of gold with my ffathers armes thereupon engraven and a sattin petticoate of mine. Item to his son John and daughter Margaret forty pounds apiece—to Katherine Taylor of Hasting widdow my deaths head gold ring one of my best holland aporns and a whole suite of wearing linnen apparel. Item to her daughter Margaret wife of Samuel Creede clerke my best bedsteddle bedd bedding blankets coverlid curtins vallens and whatsoever else thereto belongeth as now it stands in the hall chamber where I now dwell and one good old suite of linnen apparel. And to her said husband twenty shillings and to Mary their daughter an angel piece of gold with some lynnens. Item to Mary wife of John Lunsford twenty shillings. Item to my Aunt Cradwell widdow forty shillings in gold and a whole suite of apparell linnen and woollen next after the choice of Margaret Knight widdow my

mother-in-law. Item to Mary wife of Thomas Delves clerke my said husbands watch one gold ring with four stones sett thereon and my best knitt gloves. To Anne wife of Captain Delves of Hasting aforesaid twenty shillings and to Priscilla their daughter twenty shillings and to Elizabeth wife of Phillipp Girdler of Hasting jurate twenty shillings. To Elizabeth Sargent of Hasting widdow and to her daughter Hannah fifty shillings apeece and to each of them a whole suit of wearing apparel lynnenn and wollen and to William Sargent her sonne twenty shillings. To my kinswoman Susan Smith widdow twenty shillings and some of my meaner sort of wearing apparel. To Sarah wife of John Lunsford of Hollington a suite of lynnenn apparel and to Alice her daughter a five shilling piece of silver of Queen Elizabeth's coyne and a suite of lynnenn. To Thomas Edwards Ede Edwards and Anne Edwards five pounds apiece. To my uncle Joseph Knight forty shillings if he be living. To my cosin Marie Kitchin widdow forty shillings. Item to my faithfull maidservant Dorothy Bird I give ten pounds and the lesser lower bedstedle bedd and bedding whatsoever thereto belonging as it is now standing in the buttery chamber where I now dwell with one paire of good sheetes and a suite of lynnenn and wollen wearing apparrell of the meaner sort. Item to my cosen Peter Knight Knight (*sic*) ten pounds to be paid him within foure months next after my decease And now of this my last will and testament I make and ordaine the said Thomas Delves clerke minister of Bexhill in the aforesaid countie of Sussex (mine and my said husbands very good friend whom my said husband in his lifetime declared to me that in case hee had survived mee hee really intended to make him his sole executor and whom he often commended to mee and advised mee to make the executor of my last will and testament) my sole and whole executor. To whom also I hereby give and grant (for the causes aforesaid) the continuacion of the executorshipp and execution of the last will and testament of my said deceased husband and all my full and whole power right and authority therein and thereof whatsoever. To whom alsoe I give and bequeath all other my money plate goods household stufte mortgages particu-

larly the overplus of the before mentioned morgage made by the said Bryan and Brook before named which shall remain after legacies paid. And all leases annuities arrearages of tythes and chattles whatsoever herein unbequeathed my debts legacies and ffunerall expences always first paid and satisfied. And to the said Thomas Delves all that my mannor of St. Leonards with all the demesne lands house and barns and all rights members and appertinances to them and everie of them belonging. The said demesne lands lying in Bexhill and elsewhere in the said county of Sussex all purchased of Thomas Wakeham of Bexhill aforesaid. And all that my messuage or tenement stable backsides and gardens in Hasting wherein I now dwell and the stone shopp upon the stone boath near Hasting Peere there late purchased by my said husband and myselfe of Captaine John Dunk of Vinehall. And all those my other two messuages gardens and saffron banks late Edwards neere St. Clement's church in Hasting aforesaid. And all other my lands and tenements whatsoever in the said Countie of Sussex to the said Thomas Delves for the better enabling him to pay the said debts legacies ffunerall expences &c.

[Certain interlineations are referred to, and the will concludes with the signature.

ANN CARR.]

Witnesses Phillipp Lovell Thomas Rainolds Dorothy Bird her marke.

Proved the 4th day of May 1678. Thomas Delves Exr.

The evidence afforded by these three wills of which we have now given some account, more or less full, seems to confirm so far as it goes, the doubts which have been cast on Lord Macaulay's famous description of the clergy in the period after the Reformation. When he says—⁹“The rectors and vicars must have been as compared with the neighbouring knights and squires much poorer in the seventeenth than in the nineteenth century,” we may fairly demur to such an assumption, if the social status of Mr. John Abbot and Mr.

⁹ Hene 8, 59, Hist., vol. i., ch. iii.

Thomas Carr, of Hollington, Mr. Thomas Delves and Mr. John Giles, clergymen at Bexhill and Ninfield, can be at all estimated, as we think it may be, from the particulars mentioned in the above recited wills. It would be well, indeed, that the wills of the two latter of these should be examined, in order to ascertain what further evidence may be forthcoming on this point.

As to Carr, so far from his having married a serving woman, his wife was a lady, whose father bore arms; and both he and Abbot left considerable property behind them.

The parish church is situated within what is called the Church Wood, by which it is wholly surrounded. It is a small, uninteresting, middle-pointed building, consisting of nave and chancel and south porch, the nave being surmounted by a Sussex head.¹⁰ The dimensions are irregular, the chancel not being square with the nave, and the whole having apparently been erected without any regularly drawn plan. It is somewhat singular there should be no monuments remaining inside the church, although several persons of consequence have been buried there. A slab commemorating Thomas Denham, rector, who died 1734,¹¹ is now represented under the direction of the restorer by a small brass plate inserted lozengewise in the encaustic pavement of the chancel. We confess we should have preferred the original stone. We are far, indeed, from attributing in this case to the restoration the absence of all monuments or commemorative inscriptions. Sir Thomas Eversfield, of Grove, certainly lies in the chancel,¹² as well as the Rectors Abbot and Carr, Mr. Thomas Martin of Grove,¹³ and Jane his wife.¹⁴ Thomas Eversfield, of Grove, whose will was proved in 1612, Mrs. Ann Carr and others directed that they should be buried there; and it is somewhat singular that they all lie quite unnoticed. We suspect that, in some, perhaps many, cases,

¹⁰ And this was the original plan of the church, as it was before the restorations.

¹¹ Sept. 21, buried Thomas Denham, A.M., and vicar of this parish more than 20 years.—Register.

¹² 1649. Buried Sir Thomas Eversfield, Nov. 24.—Register.

¹³ Buried Jan. 5, 1662. Regr.

¹⁴ 1658. Buried Jane, w. of Mr. Thomas Martin, of Grove, April 27th. Regr. There is an inscription to Martin of Crowhurst on the floor of Battle Church.

such a disappearance might justly be laid to the door of the restorer.

The only monuments outside the church to which we need refer, are a small head and body stone to the S.E. of the chancel, bearing date 1678, and a large altar tomb under the S. wall of the nave, close to the porch, which tradition says marks the grave of a former occupier of a farm adjoining Beauport, towards the south.

Some interesting questions have been raised with reference to the Free Chapel of St. Leonards in Hollington (see Mr. Lower's additions). This is not to be confounded with the rectory of St. Leonards, still less with St. Leonard's church, near Winchelsea, which latter is within the bounds of the Corporation of Hastings.¹⁵ It appears from a note, p. 42, third ed., Handbook for Hastings and St. Leonards by the author of Brampton Rectory, that Mr. Ross, to whom the archæology of Hastings and St. Leonards is so much indebted, recorded his opinion in 1858 thus:—

“I have a tracing of an old map of Sussex, and off St. Leonards is depicted an island, which extends to about the centre of Bulverhithe Bay. Might not this island have been joined to the main land, forming part of the parish of St. Leonards, and containing its church?”

Mr. Ross is still inclined to adhere to the opinion thus indicated, and it seems a reasonable one. Such evidence as we have, points to the conclusion that the church attached to the Rectory of St. Leonards was washed away by the sea, and that there remained the Free Chapel of St. Leonards in Hollington, to which the inhabitants of the parish of St. Leonards resorted for the offices of religion. This free chapel must have stood somewhere on the Hollington side of the ancient parish of St. Leonards, but its site has entirely passed from memory.

The register of Hollington retains the description “St. Leonards in Hollington:”—“Buried, the reputed still-born child of Mr. Mullett, of Seaford, and Jane Easton, of St. Leonards in Hollington, Dec. 3rd, 1663.” This entry is by Carr, who uses the same description elsewhere; and in 1672 Richard Russell, vicar, enters—“Buried, Michael Barns, of

¹⁵ Antiquities of Hastings, by T. H. Cole, p. 44.

St. Leonards in Hollington ;” while the will of “ John Atkin, of Grove, in the parish of St. Leonards, in the county of Sussex,” gives “ Probatum fuit test’um Johannis Atkin, nuper de Sancto Leonardo in p’ochia de Hollington def’ti, decimo sexto die Maii anno dni milto sexcentesimo septuagesimo nono coram,” &c.

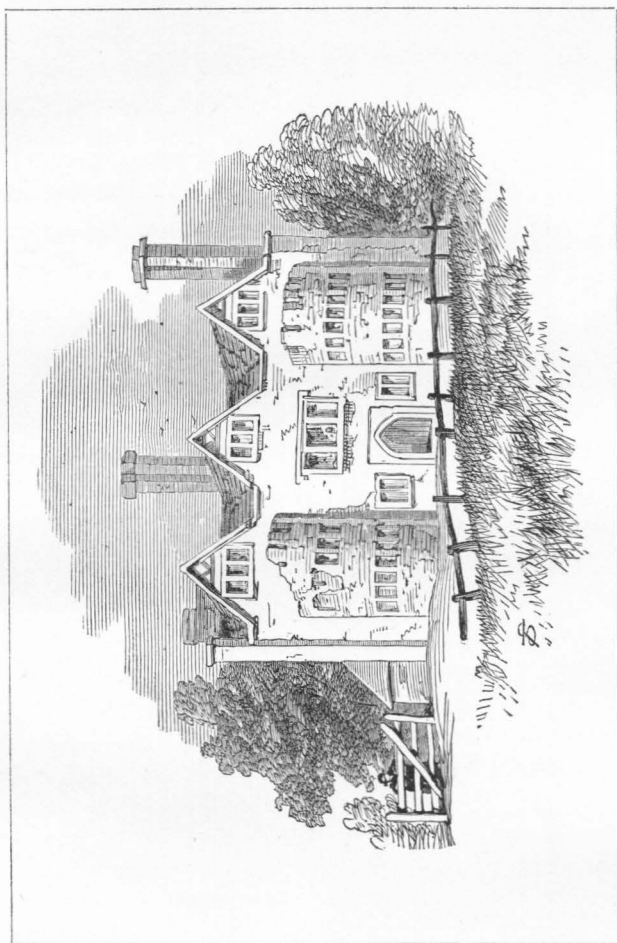
The register of Hollington affords evidence that in the 17th century there was a claim on foot on the part of Hollington to ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the parish of St. Leonards, or, at least, such part of it as might be described as St. Leonards in Hollington. In point of fact, during the 18th and 17th centuries, the people of St. Leonards made use of the services of the parson of Hollington, bringing their children to be baptized, and their catechumens to be prepared by him for confirmation ; and there was a strong disposition to deny the parochiality of what remained of the parish of St. Leonards, as appears from the Hollington register, where, in 1671, Richard Russell enters, in large handwriting: “ Married, John Harmore and Widow Ashby, both of the reputed parish of St. Leonards;” and again in 1675, “ John Tharp, of the pretended parish of St. Leonards.” We shall see that Sir Thomas Eversfield some years earlier directed his body to be buried in the parish church of Grove (by which he meant Hollington Church) in the decayed parish of St. Leonards, in Sussex. I think it is somewhat uncertain whether at least part of the remaining parish of St. Leonards would not have been merged in Hollington, had it not been that the civil affairs of the parish came under the control of the Corporation of Hastings, and were conducted principally at Hastings until recent times. It appears from the Corporation Records, that from 1779 onwards, the overseers were appointed every year at the general Quarter Sessions of the Corporation held at Hastings for all the parishes within the Liberties. The claim on the part of Hollington to ecclesiastical jurisdiction in St. Leonards in Hollington seems never to have been altogether forgotten, and it was revived, and is referred to as a “ disputed claim,” when the St. Leonards and St. Mary Magdalen Church Districts Bill was brought into Parliament in 1868. Under that act, power is given to annex a portion of the reputed parish of St. Leonards to the parish of Hollington for ecclesiastical purposes.

I can give no account of the origin of the name Castleham attached to the site of a modern residence lately erected in Hollington, by Mr. Alderman Stone. The land I am informed by Mr. Stone, on the authority of title-deeds, was known by the name of Castles or Castle in 1656. Considering the commanding eminence on which this house stands, I am inclined to think some strong work must have existed there in medieval times. There is a field at the top of Iron-Latch Hill called the Burghs; and another near the residence of W. Birch, Esq., called the Butts.

The proper name of the "Ashbrook Park Building Estate," is Washbrook, from the brook that crosses the roads near the new church.

The modern mansion called High-Beech, the residence of Captain Lewis, takes its name from an ancient beech tree, which is said to date from the time of Queen Elizabeth; there is, however, no evidence to shew the age of this tree. Enquiry was made at the Admiralty whether the tree had at any time been used as a sea-mark; but Admiral Richards (to whose kind readiness to investigate the point we are much indebted) replied: "Certain it seems that the tree has never been used as a sea mark for ships;" and, indeed, its situation on an inland eminence would appear to be such as to disqualify it for being of any use to vessels at sea.

We pass now to give some description of Grove, or Grove House, the family mansion of the Eversfields in the 17th century. This mansion may be regarded as belonging to Hollington. The outbuildings lie within the bounds of the parish, though the house itself is in St. Leonards. A good view of Grove, thus situated on the western boundary of the parish, may be obtained on coming over the ridge, which separates St. Leonards from Hollington. In the seventeenth century this was the principal, and, indeed, the only residence of any importance in the parish. Beauport was not yet built. There were then, the same as now, two entrance gates, one at the top of Iron-Latch Hill (so called to this day from the large latch of the old gate); the other nearer St. Leonards. A considerable part of the old house yet remains, as may be seen best on the side adjoining the walled garden. The two chimneys also, on account of which the demolition of the mansion appears to have taken place, are still to be discerned.



GROVE HOUSE, HOLLINGTON, 1804.

It was about the year 1804, as nearly as can now be ascertained, that it was apprehended the chimneys would fall; and a great part of the old mansion was removed to make way for an ordinary farm house, which again has been in great part superseded by a substantial modern residence, in which, however, the remains of the old house and particularly the two chimneys, have been retained. This was the residence, in the seventeenth century, of Mr. Thomas Eversfield, whose will was proved in 1612; of Nicholas Eversfield, of Sir Thomas Eversfield, Knt., Mr. Thomas Marten, and finally of Sir Charles Eversfield, Bart., who died in 1785.¹⁶ Sir Charles kept foxhounds, and a field adjoining Grove House is now called Dog-Kennel Field. Search was made at the library of the British Museum and elsewhere in order to recover some view of the house as it stood before its demolition. No success attended these enquiries; but by the kindness of Countess Waldegrave, of the Mansion, Hastings, we were presented with a copy by a near relative of her ladyship, of an original drawing made very early in the present century; and to this copy we are indebted for the view of Grove House, which accompanies this article. The house was probably built by the Levitts. Lawrence Levitt, of Grove, died 1585, S.P. His sister and heiress married [Sir] Thomas Eversfield. (See Horsfield, on Hollington; Berry's Sussex Gen., p. 229; T. Cole's Collectns., vol. v., p. 86.)

The following wills from P. C. Cant. belong to Grove House:—

[1.] THOMAS EVERSFIELD. FENNER, 31.

In the name of God Amen. I Thomas Eversfield of the Parish of Hollington in the Countie of Sussex sicke of body but of good and perfect memory do ordayne this my last will. my body to be buried in the Parishe of Hollington.

To Mary Ainscombe my daughter Ainscombes eldest daughter one hundred pounds when she comes to the age of eighteen. To Thomas Ainscombe and Katherine Ainscombe my sayed daughters other two children at their several ages of eighteen years twenty pounds apeece. To

¹⁶ Sir Charles Eversfield's will is dated Aug. 4, 1736, and was proved Jan. 3, 1735.

my son Ainscombe and my daughter twenty pounds apeece. To Mr. William Milles my sonne in law four annells. To my cosin Thomas Delves one twenty shilling peece. To my men servants twenty shillings apeece. To my maydservants Margaret Moone and Alice Slusher ten shillings apeece five shillings to Annys Gurr. To Elizabeth Delves my first wifes kinswoman an annuity of four nobles. Four pounds to the poor of Hollington the residue to Nicholas Eversfielde my son who is appointed sole executor.

Proved in London May 8 1612 by Nicholas Eversfield.

[2.] EARSFIELD, OF EVERSFIELD, SIR THOMAS, KNIGHT, SUSSEX. PEMBROKE, 65.

In the name of God Amen. This (blank) day of July in the twentieth yeare of our Sovereigne Lord King Charles Annoque dni. 1644 I Thomas Earsfield of Grove in the decayed Parish of St. Leonards in Sussex Knight being of sane and perfect memory do ordaine and make this my last will and testament and taking into my consideration that nothing is more uncertaine than the time of death do now in my best memory and health dispose of that estate which it hath pleased God to bestow upon me. And first of all I doe bequeath my soule to God my Curator trusting to be saved by the sole merritts of Jesus Christ my Redeemer. Ffor my body I doe hereby appoint and require my executors hereinafter named that my body may be buried in the Parish Church of Grove in the decayed Parish of St. Leonards in Sussex in such devout manner as they in their discretion shall think fitt. And for my lands tenements hereditaments and all other my personall estate I do give and bequeath as followeth And first of all I doe give and bequeath unto the poore of the Parish of Hollinton where I have appointed my body to be interred the sum of three pound and to the poore of Hasting six pound. And I take unto my further consideration that it hath pleased God in his mercy to bestow upon me only daughters and not sonns. To my eldest daughter Frances Earsfield three thousand pounds to be raised out of all my manors lands &c. in Sussex. To daughter Elizabeth all the lands tenements and hereditaments which are estated upon me by

John Alford and Joane Alford his wife father and mother to Jane my wife which are to come to me and my heirs after the death of Frances Alford my wifes mother. In case I die before Frances Alford my wifes mother whereby my daughter Elizabeth cannot enjoy these profits during the life of Frances Alford her mother then Elizabeth to have forty pounds a year out of all other my manors &c. in Sussex until the lands in jointure to Frances Alford her mother come to her. To my brother Edward and his eldest son and their heirs male the residue of lands &c. in Sussex after Frances my daughter is provided for. All manors &c. not disposed of I give to my brother Anthony Earsfield and his heirs male. All manors in Sussex not disposed of to my brother John Earsfield pro vitâ and so to Richard Earsfield pro vitâ. If my wife should be insant with child at my decease in case that child should be a son all the disposition just made to be set aside. My brothers Edward and Anthony appointed sole executors. Sir Thomas Pelham Barronett my father in law John Alford Esquire and Henry Pelham are appointed supervisors. To Sir Thomas Pelham twenty pounds to buy him a ring which I desire he will wear for remembrance. To John Alford my father in law a hundred pounds. To Henry Pelham three score pounds.

Proved in London May 28 1650. Jur. Edward Eversfield and Anthony Eversfield.

[3.] THOMAS MARTEN. JUXON, 52. Dec. 24 1660.

I Thomas Marten of St. Leonards in the Countie of Sussex being sicke of body but of perfect memory do make my last will. My body to be buried at the discretion of my executors. Lands in the Parishes of Watling Horsmonceux Warbleton and Burwash to be sold. To my son Thomas to my daughter Jane wife of Marten Francis Munn to my son John to my daughter Ann and my son George certain bequests. To my executors three hundred pounds to maintain Ann and George with meat and apparel befiting their rancke. To the said Jane Anne and John my natural children one hundred pounds each left by their grandfather Marten Lawrence Summers the residue to my son John Marten who is appointed sole executor my brother Marten James Relfe my son Thomas Martin and my Ten-

nant John Baker being overseers and appraisers of my moveables.

Signed in the presence of Thomas Carr Edward Streather.
Proved by John Martin 15 April 1663.

The following is from the Diocesan Registry at Lewes:

[4.] JOHN ATKIN, A. 35. 130.

I John Atkin of Grove in the Parish of St. Leonards in the County of Sussex. To my three daughters Mary wife of John Lunsford Ann and Elizabeth certain lands in Crowhurst devised to me by John Marten of Crowhurst. To John Atkin my son and to Susan Atkin my wife certain bequests.

Probatum fuit, &c., ut supra, p.

I have not succeeded in discovering the will of Lawrence Levitt, of Grove, ob., 2585, s.p.

As Lunsford is a Hollington name, I may as well add the following references, occurring in the P. C. Cant., and at Lewes.

[1.] MARGARET LUNSFORD. CLARKE, 19. Nuncupation.

Mem That in Feb 1624 Mrs Margaret Lunsford of Wilye in the Parish of East Hoadlie in the county of Sussex gentlewoman did make and declare her last will nuncupative in words following—

I will give to my cozen Anne Lunsford daughter to my brother Thomas Lunsford Esquire and delivered to Anne the keys of her boxe and trunke where the said evidence or personal estate was.

Present Catherine Gower Anne Pollington widow Anne Turnys maiden.

[2.] RICHARD LUNSFORD. 67, LEISTER.

[3.] Diocesan Registry at Lewes. A. 43, 111.

Robert Lunsford of Hollington leaves to his wife Mary Freeholds and Cobbyhold.

Proved July 30 1698.

Copy of a page of the earliest rate book of the parish of Hollington, all (including the signatures) in the handwriting of Thomas Carr, vicar.

A land tax for the reliefe of the poore of the Parish of Hollington in Sussex made May ye 25th 1663 by the Minister Churchwardens Overseers for ye poore with other inhabitants thereof after ye rate of three pence by ye pound.

	s.	d.
John Eversfield Esqr. for woodland	- 06	03
Mris Pounds for woodland	- 13	03
Thomas Carr clerke	- 07	06
John Lunsford	- 15	03
Richard Yelding	- 12	09
John Marten	- 07	06
John Russell	- 12	00
John Catt ju.	- 8	03
Thomas Borne	- 04	00
Thomas Cruttenden	- 04	00
John Marten se.	- 09	09
John Wheatley	- 07	09
Michael Barnes	- 11	00
Michael Barnes	- 02	06
William Borne	- 06	00
Samuel Crampe	- 03	03
Richard Clarke	- 00	03
Richard Borne	- 01	06
Thomas Witheris	- 00	06
Edward Hothley	- 01	10
Robert Row	- 01	06
John Wheatley	- 00	09
John Taylor	- 03	06
Edward Sheather	- 02	03
William Pope	- 04	00
Abraham Cruttenden	- 00	04
John Dann	- 00	06
John Marten for knels	- 02	03
Nicholas Beale	- 01	09
George Dawes	- 00	09
George Longley	- 00	06
Jeremy Goaler	- 00	06
Richard farncombe for wildgoose hodes	- 00	09
Anthony Brightis	- 00	03
William Reeve	- 01	00
John Crampe	- 00	06
John Street for Belscombe field	- 00	06
Sr. William Saltmarsh for woodland	- 00	01

£ s. d.
Suma tot. - - - 7 17 5

THO. CARR JOHN LUNS福德
RICHARD YELDING JOHN RUSSELL
ABRAHAM CRUTTENDEN.

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS THE PAROCHIAL HISTORY OF HOLLINGTON.

By W. D. COOPER, Esq., F.S.A.

HOLLINGTON VICARAGE.

DATE OF ADMISSION.	INCUMBENTS.	HOW VACANT.	PATRONS,
...	Richard Cook	...	...
1397. July 19	William Smyth	res. Richard Cook	{ John Notyngham, Canon & Prebendary of Holyngton.
1403. June 21	William Clerk	res. William Smyth	{ William Ilkettesale, Preb. of Holyngton.
...	Andrew Valentyne	...	...
1439. May 9	Richard Carpenter	And. Valentyne	John Wraby.*
1445. July 19	Robert Frewyn, cap.	res. Rich. Carpenter	The same.
1478.	Thomas Michelson†	...	...
...	Thomas Meke	...	...
1499. Dec. 1	Ralph Dorham	d. Thomas Meke	Preb. of Holyngton.
1501. April 28	Humfrey Vawtard, M.A.	d. Ralph Dorham	{ John Clement, Preb. of Holyton.
1505. Jan. 29	William Rosell, cap.	res. Hum. Vawtard	The same.
1528. April 20	Thomas Wright, cap.	res. William Rosell	{ John Fynes, Cler. Prebendary.‡
...	Edmund Greenfelde	...	...
1601. May 11	Thomas Page	d. Ed. Greenfelde	Sir Geo. Browne.§
...	Thomas Large	...	...
1619. July 8	John Abbot, S.T.B.	res. Thomas Large	{ Elizth. Redhead, of Howden in the Co. of York (pro hac vice tantum).
1667. Oct. 11	Richard Russell, A.M.	...	...
1679. Aug. 19	Bernard Chatfield	...	...
1687. July 14	William Shepard, A.B.	d. Bern. Chatfield.	Anty. Eversfield, Esq.
1705. Dec. 21	William King, A.B.	d. William Shepard	Charles Eversfield.
1707. May 12	Thomas Denham, A.B.	cess. Wm. King	...
1710. March 3	William Harvey, A.M.	res. Thos. Denham	Charles Eversfield.
1712. June 11	Thomas Denham, A.B.	res. Wm. Harvey	The same.
1734. Jan. 29	Owen Jones	d. Thos. Denham	The same.
1784. March 30	Thos. Hutchinson, B.D.	d Owen Jones	{ Sir Chas. Eversfield, of Denpark-place, Co. Sussex, Bart. William Eversfield, of Catsfield, Co. Sussex, Esq.
1812. Nov. 25	Jno. Hy. Howlett, A.M.	d. Thos. Hutchinson	{ Sir Godfrey Thomas, and others.
1834. June 17	Hy. Jno. Rush, A.M.	cess. J. H. Howlett	{ Edward Webster Whistler, Esq., for this turn.
1854. Dec. 26	Rose F. Whistler, M.A.	d. H. J. Rush	{ Chas. Gilbert Evers- field, of Denne Park, Horsham, Esq.
1867. Oct. 23	Samuel Arnott, M.A.	res. R. F. Whistler	...

* Prebendar Prebende de Holyngton
infra liberam Capellam Beate Marie—
Virginis infra Castram de Hastyns.

† Dominus Clemens Cap. Pocto de
Holyngton, exhibuit suas literas sub
sigillo ignoto.

‡ In exch. for Wiggenholt cum Gretam.
§ By Grant from Margt., Viscountess
Montague, wd. of Anthony Browne,
Visct. Montague, pro hac vice.

FREE CHAPEL OF ST. LEONARDS IN HOLLINGTON.

The earliest institution to St. Leonards is in Bishop Rede's register, fol. 77 (1400), and the latest in Story's register, 130 (1502), the presentations being by "Custos," and fellows of the College of the blessed Mary of Winchester, in Oxford.

But in Bishop Praty's register, fol. 43 (1440), St. Leonards is described as destroyed and depopulated by the inundations of the sea, with St. Andrew, St. Michael, and St. Margaret in Hastings.

In the return of chantries, 1 Edw. VI. (1547), is Hollington. The free chapel called St. Leonards, Henry Cotterell, incumbent—27s. 5½d.

It had been let on 25th September, 1546, by "John" Cotterell, to John Keyme, sen., of Lewes, gentleman, and his son, John Keyme, jun., and was sold in September, 1548, to John Keyme, as appears from the following entry in the Augmentation Office Miscellaneous Book, vol. 67, f. 530.

County of Sussex.—The Rectory or Free Chapel of Saint Leonard, within the parish of Hollington, in the County of Sussex—is worth in . . .

The farm of all that Rectory now called the Free Chapel of Hollington, with all and all manner, tithes, oblations, fruits, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, with all other commodities, profits, advantages, with appurtenances, together with all and all manner courts, fines, quit-rents, heriots, amercements, profits of courts, and all other advantages whatsoever, to the aforesaid rectory or free chapel belonging, or as part or parcel of the same heretofore, had known or reputed, together with all woods and underwoods, in and upon the premises, or of, in, and upon any parcel thereof, growing, or being so let to farm by indenture, dated the 25th day of September, in the 38th year of the late King Henry VIII., made to John Keyme, senior, and John Keyme, his son, by John Cottrell, late the last incumbent of the said rectorie or free chapel, to have and to hold all the said rectory or free chapel of Hollington, together with all, and singular the premises with appurtenances above expressed to the aforesaid John Keyme, senior, and John Keyme, his son, their executors and assigns, from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, which shall be in the year of our Lord 1547, to the end of a term of 21 years, thence next following and fully to be completed. And the aforesaid John Cottrell is charged with all charges and payments from the said rectory or free chapel in anywise issuing or to be paid, except the rent here reserved and renders¹⁷ at the feasts of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and S. Michael the Archangel equally per annum, 40s.

¹⁷ Et. 2.

Reprisals, to wit in :—

Payment made to the Bishop of Chichester for his visitation s. d.
per annum 6 8

Payment made to the Archdeacon of Chichester for synodals and procurations, per annum 0 8

Yearly tithe to the Lord the King reserved, per annum
(sic) *iiij^s* extinguished 8 2

And it is worth clearly, per annum 31 10

Memorandum that the said free chapel was sum tyme a parishe church, but nowe decayed, and the parishioners thereof dothe resorte for the ministracion of service to the parishe church of Hollington, and so have used tyme owte of mynde.

The incumbente thereof is named John Cottrell, nowe scholer in the Unyversitie of Oxforde, and what other living he hathe beside the fellowship of the said howse, I knowe not.

Item, uppon the survey of the premises, it apiered that if the lease were expired ther wold be made of more yearly rents, 12s. 8d.

The woods to be certified by the Surveyor of the woodes.

Per Anthonium Stringer, Supervisorem.

xxvijth of June, in the 2nd year of King Edward VI., for John Keyme, of Lewes, in the County of Sussex, gentleman.

The clier yearlie value of the premises, 31s. 10d., whiche rated at xx yeares purchas amontith, £31 17s. 8d., charged in the account of the Treasurer of the 2nd year of the aforesaid King. To be paid all in hand. The Kinges Majestie to dischargde the purchaser of all incumbrances, excepte lease and the covenantes in the same, and excepte the rentes before allowed.

Paid 16th September, in the year aforesaid, parcel of the sum of £1154 15s. } Charged above, £31 16s. 8d.

The Tenure in Soccage.

The purchaser to have the issues from Easter last.

The purchaser to be bounde for the woodes.

The Lead and Bell to be excepted.

Past in the names of the saide John Keyme and Richard Keyme, amongst other as parcell of the somme of £1154 15s.

In the returns of the benevolence collected for the relief of the distressed Protestants in Ireland, in May, 1642 :—

HOLLINGTON.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		
John Abbot, vicar	-	-	1	Thomas Glassier	-	-	1
*William Yelding	-	-	5	Thomas Weston	-	-	6
Thomas Martyn	-	-	2	†Thomas Bourne	-	-	6
*Thomas Cruttenden	-	-	6	John Wheatley	-	-	1

(Hollington continued.)

	s.	d.		s.	d.
† Josuah Freeman - - -	6		Christopher Freeman - - -	4	
Thomas Asherst - - -	1		Anthony Hall - - -	3	
Thomas Edwards, senr. - -	6		Edward Wilson - - -	6	
Henry Cruttenden - - -	4		Robert Leaven - - -	6	
William Brithis - - -	4		Edward Hodley - - -	1	
Thomas Edwards, junr. - -	4		Steven Tannor - - -	3	
John Venner - - -	2		William Oliver - - -	6	
John Duke - - -	3		Edward Peckham - - -	3	
John Catt - - -	3		John Basenden - - -	2	
Thomas Skinner - - -	2		Jervise Fuller - - -	1	
James Lollam - - -	6		William Harmar - - -	2	
Robert Gyles - - -	2		Robert Harby - - -	3	
Nicholas Beall - - -	6		Gregery Britt - - -	6	
William Bourne - - -	4		Richard Brett - - -	6	
Richard Clarke - - -	2		Robert Cary - - -	6	
John Hartforde - - -	3		Thomas Thorpe - - -	6	
John Yelding - - -	6		Richard Hayworth - - -	6	
John Achedese - - -	6		John Wood - - -	6	
Bartholomew Eden - - -	2		Richard Cutherd - - -	4	

£ s. d.
Sum total - - - 1 6 7

* Churchwardens.

† Overseers.

LAY SUBSIDIES, SUSSEX. 139.

Undecima de Comitatu Sussex, anno regni Regis Edwardi, xxiii^{to}
(1296.)

* * * *

m. 3.

Villata de Wyltyng.

De Baldewyno de Stouwe - - -	vii ^s	iiij ^d	ob.
De Nicholas atte Grove ¹⁸ - - -	iiij ^s	viiij ^d	ob.
De Philippo ater Herste - - -	ij ^s	vij ^d	ob.
De Gregorio de Wyltyng - - -	xv ^d	9 ^a	
De Willelmo de Filesam - - -	vj ^s	vij ^d	
De Galfrido ater Herst - - -	xiiij ^d		ob.
De Ricardo atte Wynde - - -	ij ^s		ob.
De Roberto atte Wynde - - -	ij ^s	iiij ^d	ob. 9 ^a
De Roberto de Baldeslouwe - - -	xij ^d		
De Henrico de Wyltyng - - -	iiij ^s		
De Roberto Coco - - -	ij ^s	vj ^d	ob.
De Henrico clerico - - -	ij ^s	ix ^d	ob. 9 ^a
De Pupelota ater Dune - - -	xix ^d		ob. 9 ^a
De Willelmo Aveyrey - - -	xij ^d		

¹⁸ It still bears the name. For particulars of it see Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. xiv., p. 112.

(Villata de Wylytyng continued.)

De Henrico ater Bregg	-	-	-	iiij ^s xj ^d
De Roberto Eldreth	-	-	-	xx ^d ob. 9 ^a
De Nicolas atte Stone	-	-	-	xij ^d
De Andrea de Ilesbern	-	-	-	ij ^s vj ^d ob.
De Gunna Bach	-	-	-	xix ^d ob. 9 ^a
De Roberto Robyn	-	-	-	xij ^d ob.

Summa - - lij^sLAY SUBSIDIES, SUSSEX. 1^s 3⁹.

Taxatio xx^{me} Domino Regi Edwardi tertii a conquestu (1327), concessa facta per Willelmum de Portho et Johannem atte See ad dictam xx^{am} in Comitatu Sussex, taxandum et colligendum assignatos anno ejusdem Domini Regis primo finiente incipiente secundo.

* * * *

m. 28 d.

Villata de Wylyting.

De Baldewino de Stowe	-	-	-	-	viiij ^s
De Willelmo de Chillonde	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Gilberto atte Grove	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s
De Roberto atte Wynde	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s
De Roberto Serjaunt	-	-	-	-	xviiij ^d
De Alicia Clerk	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Roberto le Nede	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s
De Willelmo de Wyke	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s vj ^d
De Roberto de Genesinge	-	-	-	-	v ^s
De Johanne Cok	-	-	-	-	ij ^s vj ^d
De Rogero atte Hurst	-	-	-	-	ij ^s vj ^d
De Henrico Fraunkelain	-	-	-	-	ij ^s vj ^d
De Petro atte Stone	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Roberto de Baldeslowe	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Petro de Wylyting	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s
De Waltero de Fylesham	-	-	-	-	xij ^d

Summa istius villate - - - xlvj^s xj^d probatur.

Taxatores	{	Ricardus de Southinne	-	-	xij ^d	} Summa taxatorum iiij ^s probatur.
		Johannes Twynem	-	-	xij ^d	
		Willelmus Averai	-	-	xij ^d	

SURVEY OF THE CHURCH OF THE COLLEGE OF MALLING, NEAR LEWES.

COMMUNICATED BY

J. R. DANIEL-TYSSSEN, F.S.A.

The College of Malling, dedicated to St. Michael, and formerly occupied by Benedictine Canons, ranks among the oldest seats of Christianity in Sussex; though there is nothing known for certainty as to the actual founder. Leland ascribes it to Cædwalla, King of the West Saxons, who died in 688, and this is probably correct. In Saxon times Malling was an appendage to Canterbury, and in our own days its benefice has been reckoned as one of the Archbishop's *peculiars*. A very interesting account of this ancient establishment is given in the Fifth Volume of these Collections, by the Rev. Edward Turner. The original site of the College was at what is now called Old Malling, where a few traces of the building are still to be seen. For some reason not now known, the Canons removed to South Malling, a little lower down the Ouse, to the spot still called the Deanery, the residence of E. C. Currey, Esq.; but even of this new abode very few traces exist at the present day. Of the foundations of the College buildings little can be discovered, and the site of the church is entirely unknown. After the Reformation the church must have gone to utter ruin, and it was not until 1628, when Mr. Stansfield, of Lewes, maternal grandfather of John Evelyn, the author of "Sylva," made provision for the building and endowment of the existing singular edifice, that the parishioners of Malling were accommodated with a House of Worship.

COUNTY PLACITA SUSSEX. Nos. 51 & 65.

Edwardus Dei gratia rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Aquintanie
dilecto sibi Johanni de Tye Escaetori suo in Comitatu Sussexie salutem.

Precipimus tibi quod per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum deballiva tua per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit diligenter inquiras que et cujusmodi proficua Decanus et Canonici ecclesie collegiate Sancti Michaelis de Southmallinge que de patronatu Archiepiscopatus Cantuariensis existit percipere et habere debent et a quo tempore perceperunt et percipere consueverunt infra feodum dominium et libertatem dicti Archiepiscopatus. Et inquisitionem inde distincte et aperte factam nobis in Cancellariam nostram sub sigillo tuo et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit sine dilatione mittas et hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xx. die Julii anno regni nostri quadragesimo.

Folkyngham.

Suthmallyng.

Inquisitio capta coram Johanne atte Tye Escaetore, Domini Regis in Comitatu Sussexie apud Lewes die Martis proxima post festum Sancte Lucie Virginis anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu quadragesimo virtute cujusdam brevis Domini Regis huic inquisitioni constiti per sacramentum Willelmi Morys Willelmi Bost Johannis Smyth de Clyva Roberti Offyngtone Phillipi Ingolf Roberti Taketorn Nicholai atte Feld Johannis atte Wode Johannis Barneby Simonis atte Lee Johannis Schyngel Ricardi Peke et Ricardi atte Wode super hoc electorum et juratorum. Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod Decanus et tres Canonici ecclesie collegiate Sancti Michaelis de Suthmallyng habent et a tempore cujus contrarii memoria hominum non existit ipsi et eorum predecessores habuerunt quatuor Maneria sive Mansiones cum gardinis suis et xij acras et j rodam terre, xi acras prati unam peciam marisci super ripam ex opposito gardinorum suorum in dominico cum pertinentiis in Suthmallyng. Item dicunt quod iidem Decanus et tres Canonici predicti habent et eorum predecessores habuerunt a tempore et per tempus cujus contrarii memoria hominum non existit villam de Stammere simul cum villis de Lyndefeld Archiepiscopum et Burleigh¹ cum omnibus pertinentis eorundem. Item dicunt quod iidem Decanus et tres Canonici habent et eorum predecessores habuerunt a tempore et per tempus cujus contrarii memoria hominum non existit quamplures tenentes in Lyndefeld Burleigh Mallyngg Welynghame Ryngmere et Middelham, Glynde Clyve Lewes Baldesden Stammere Wyvelesfeld et alibi ad eorum Decanatum et prebendas pertinentes; quorum tenentium quidam eorum debent sectam facere ad curias ipsorum Decani et trium Canonicorum de Suthmallyng de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas quidam illorum redditus solvere, et aliqui ipsorum tenentium de Stammere et Baldesden debent esse prepositi ipsorum Decani et trium Canonicorum apud Suthmallyngg et Stammere, et aliqui ipsorum tenentium de Lyndefeld debent etiam esse bedelli cum ad hoc fuerint electi, et etiam multi tenentium aliorum debent metere et cariare et alia servicia facere consueta. Item dicunt quod Decanus et tres Canonici et eorum predecessores a tempore et per tempus cujus contrarii memoria hominum non existit tenent ac tenuerunt omnia predicta maneria villas tenentes terras et tenementa eorundem libere et quiete in pura et perpetua elemosina infra feodum et dominium et libertatem Archiepiscopatus predicti, excepto

¹ Burleigh Arches, which gives name to the Hundred in which Lindfield lies.

prato pretacto. Item dicunt quod omnes tenentes dictorum Decani et trium Canoniorum ad eorum decanatum et prebendam ac maneria predicta spectantes tenent de eisdem Decano et Canonicis omnia tenementa sua ad voluntatem et secundum consuetudinem manerii, exceptis paucis qui cartas habent sigillo communi dictorum Decani et Canoniorum signatas ad tenendum sua tenementa per libera servicia; paucis etiam exceptis qui a tempore quo non exstat memoria hucusque tenuerunt per libera servicia tenementa sua. Item dicunt quod Decanus et tres Canonici predicti percipiunt et eorum predecessores perceperunt a tempore et per tempus cujus contrarii memoria hominum non existit de omnibus tenentibus suis predictis omnia amerciamenta tam in visu-franciplegii quam in curia Dominorum Archiepiscoporum et aliorum Dominorum quorumcumque qualitercumque amerciatorum, exceptis amerciamentis pro assisa panis et cervisie fracta, etiam si in itinere justiciariorum aut in aliis Curiis Domini Regis fuerint amerciat, ac etiam fines et exitus forisfactos tam in itinere justiciariorum quam in aliis Curiis Domini Regis. Item dicunt quod Decanus et Canonici predicti percipere debent et eorum predecessores a tempore et per tempus cujus contrarii memoria hominum non existit habuerunt et perceperunt catalla felonum et fugitivorum tenentium suorum predictorum et escaetas tenementorum tenentium suorum predictorum cum acciderint in villis predictis, et etiam wayf et stay ac alias forisfacturas cum acciderint in tenura et dominio eorundem. Item dicunt quod dicti Decanus et tres Canonici de antiqua consuetudine possunt et debent fugare in omnibus terris dicti Domini Archiepiscopi et tenentium suorum de Stonhame parcis dumtaxat exceptis, et similiter in quadam Chacea in Claris vocata Chacea Decani et Canoniorum de Suthmallyngg prope Horlockesrouche et Raychhesgate, et etiam in omnibus terris ipsorum Decani et Canoniorum et tenentium suorum in villis predictis necnon in eisdem terris capere et asportare omnimodas feras et alias bestias de warena quascumque quotienscumque et quando-cumque eis placuerit sive alicui eorundem placuerit chaceare. Item dicunt quod iidem Decanus et tres canonici predicti percipere debent et habere consueverunt omnimodas decimas tam majores quam minores Manerii de Stonham et majores decimas de parochianis de Ryngmere et de Mallyngg Et similiter decimam pannagii tam in porcis quam in denariis in omnibus boscis Archiepiscopatus predicti in Ryngmere Fremfeld Boested Uckefeld Maghfild et Wadehurst. Item dicunt quod idem Decanus et tres Canonici habere debent et de antiquo habere consueverunt singulis annis xxiiij porcos videlicet quilibet eorum vj porcos in parco Domini Archiepiscopi vulgariter nuncupato Broyl toto tempore pannagii quietos de pannagio et agistamento nec debent aliquid solvere pro pannagio eorundem. Item dicunt quod Decanus et tres Canonici predicti habent et eorum predecessores ab antiquis temporibus habuerunt per totam estatem et quamdiu boves dicti Domini Archiepiscopi in pascuis depasti fuerint annis singulis xvj. boves, videlicet quilibet eorum iiij boves euntes et despascentes cum bobus Domini Archiepiscopi in pascuis et pasturis ubi boves dicti Archiepiscopi depasti fuerint quietos de agistamento et absque aliquo pro eisdem reddendo, debent etiam habere communam omnimodorum animalium suorum in predicto parco de Broyl

et in Suth Mallyng sine admensuratione prout alii tenentes dicti Domini Archiepiscopi habere consueverunt. Item dicunt quod predicti Decanus et tres Canonici et eorum predecesores percipiunt et ab antiquis temporibus percipere solebant et habere annis singulis quatuor quercus in predicto parco de Broyl vulgariter nuncupato, scilicet eorum quilibet unum quercum grandem et congruem pro focalibus ex liberatione dicti Domini Archiepiscopi vel ministrorum suorum. Item dicunt quod predicti Decanus et tres Canonici habent et habere consueverunt duas fereas apud Lyndefeld annis singulis unam videlicet in die Apostolorum Phillippi et Jacobi et per octo dies proximo sequentes et aliam in die Sancti Jacobi et per octo dies proximo sequentes duraturas. Habebunt etiam unum mercatum in eadem villa de Lyndefeld singulis septimanis per diem Jovis cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi fereas et mercatum pertinentibus quovismodo. Item dicunt quod iidem Decanus et tres canonici percipiunt et percipere debent quasdam pensiones annuas de vicariis ecclesiarum de Fremfeld Ryngmere et Clyve prout in eorum evidentiis plenius continetur. Item dicunt quod prebendarius prebende de Maghfeld tenetur et debet supportare omnimoda onera ecclesie collegiate de Suthmallyng tam in quam in refectione et reparatione ejusdem ecclesie de Suthmallyng companalis clausture cimiterii et ornamentorum ad eandem pertinentia simul cum Decano et tribus Canonicis sepedictis. Item dicunt quod Decanus per se habet appropriatam ad suum Decanatum ecclesiam de Lyndefeld cum capella de Shotenebery ac mansionem et alias domibus necnon cum terris pratis silvis molendino et cum omnibus decimis tam majoribus quam minoribus et aliis proventibus pertinentibus quibus cumque ad eandem simul cum mortuariis decedentium qui animalia de propriis habuerunt tempore mortis sive infirmitatis ultime eorundem. Item dicunt quod Decanus per se habet et sui predecesores habuerunt a prima constructione Decanatus predicti jurisdictionem plenam et ordinariam per totum decanatum suum in causis matrimonialibus, testamentariis, in fidei lesionibus, diffamationibus, divorciis, inductionibus in corporalem possessionem beneficiorum et obedientiis canonicorum rectorum, vicariorum et aliorum sacerdotum per totum decanatum exigendis, atque in decimis et oblationibus recipiendis tempore vacationis quorumcumque beneficiorum dicti decanatus; majoribus decimis prebende de Maghfeld necnon exigentia obedientie prebendarii de Maghfeld dumtaxat exceptis. Habet etiam jurisdictionem plenam et ordinariam in visitationibus faciendis, procurationibus recipiendis, criminibus atque defectibus corrigendis, necnon in omnibus aliis casibus qui ad jurisdictionem archidiaconalem pertinent de consuetudine vel de jure. Item dicunt per sacramentum suum quod predicti Decanus et tres Canonici omnia predicta proficua habent et habere debent et percipere infra feodum et dominium et libertatem dicti Archiepiscopatus in forma predicta, et etiam ipsi Decanus et tres Canonici atque omnes predecesores eorundem a tempore et per tempus ejus contrarii memoria hominum non existit illa habuerunt et perciperunt et habere et percipere consueverunt predictis exceptis fereis et mercatis de Lyndefeld que inceperunt per donum et cartam Domini Regis qui nunc est anno regni sui Anglie xvij. In

cujus rei testimonium presenti inquisitioni tam predictus Escaetor quam predicti juratores sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum apud Lewes die et anno supradictis.

The following grant of a weekly market and two annual fairs to the town of Lindfield, under the Privy Seal of King Edward III., addressed to the Dean and Canons of Malling, is interesting. It will be observed that the King, at the instance of the Archbishop, gives license to the College, for ever, the right to hold a market in their vill of Lindfield, every Thursday, and two fairs of eight days; one on the feast of the Apostles St. Philip and St. James; the other on the feast of St. James (*sic*). The witnesses are John, Archbishop of Canterbury; Roger, Bishop of Coventry; Ralph, Bishop of London; Earls William de Bohun, Thos. Beauchamp, and others.

EXTRACTED FROM THE "CHARTER ROLL," 17 EDWD. 3RD.
(138). No. 7.

Pro Decano et Canonicis Ecclesie de Southmallyng, de mercato et feria concessis.

Rex eisdem &c. salutem. Sciatis nos de gratia nostra speciali concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse dilectis nobis in Christo Decano et Canonicis ecclesie collegiate de Southmallyng quod ipsi et successores sui in perpetuum teneant unum mercatum singulis septimanis per diem Jovis apud villam suam de Lyndefeld in Comitatu Sussexie et duas ferias ibidem singulis annis, unam videlicet in die apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi et per octo dies proximo sequentes, et aliam in die Sancti Jacobi et per octo dies proximo sequentes duraturas; nisi mercatum illud et ferie ille sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti Decanus et Canonici et successores sui imperpetuum teneant mercatum et ferias illas apud villam suam predictam cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi mercatum et ferias pertinentibus; nisi mercatum illud et ferie ille sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum, sicut predictum est. Iliis testibus, venerabilibus partibus Johanne Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo totius Anglia primate, Rogero Coventrensi et Radulfo Londoniensi Episcopis, Willelmo de Bohun Northamptonie, Thoma de Bello Campo Warrewici, et Roberto Suffolchie comitibus, Willelmo de Cusancia Thesaurario nostro, Radulfo de Stafford Senescallo hospicii nostri et aliis. Datum per manum Regi apud Westmonasterium xxiiij die Augusti.

per breve de privato sigillo & ad instanciam
Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis.

STATE PAPERS, 9 HEN. 8. SIGNED BILL No. 4098.

HENRY R.

TO THE KING OUR SOUVERAIN LORD.

In their most lowly wise shewn unto your highnes your moost humble subjectes theaparissshens of the parisshe *Churche of Framfield in the Deanry of Southmallng* in your countie of Sussex. That where the said churche chauncell staple and bellis with all the ornamentes within the said churche and chauncell was now of late by infortune of fyre takene within the barne of the parsonage of the said churche clearly wasted brent and consumed. In tender consideracion wherof it maye please your highnes of your moost blissed disposition to graunt unto your said subjectes the parissshons of the said parisshe your gracious lettres patentes of licence under your greate seale to aske levie and receive the almes of Devoute Xpen people within tha counties of Hampshir Surrey Sussex and Essex towards the reedefying of their said churche chauncell steple and bying of the bellis and ornamentes belonging to the same during the space of thre yeres from the date of the same your licence to be accompted. And your said besechers shall contynuelly pray to Almighty god for the prosperous conservacion of your moost noble and Roiall estate.

AUGMENTATION OFFICE. ANCIENT CHARTERS. K, 75.

Henricus Octavus dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Rex fidei defensor et in terra ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernice supremum caput. Dilictis sibi Ricardo Rede uni Magistrorum Curie Cancellarie nostre Johanni Palmer Willielmo Saunder and Willielmo Cavendish Armigeris et Jacobo Burton generoso salutem.

Sciatis quod nos de fidelitate et provida circumspectione vestris plene confidentes assignavimus vos ac tenore presentium damus vobis quatuor et tribus vestrum quorum te prefatum Ricardum Rede unum esse volumus plenam potestatem et auctoritatem faciendi peragendi et exequendi ea omnia et singula que in articulis et instructionibus presentibus annexis exprimuntur et specificantur juxta formam tenorem et effectum eorundem articulorum et instructionum. Et quicquid in premissis feceritis nos inde et de toto facto vestro in ea parte in Curiam nostram Augmentationem revencionum Corone nostre in scriptis in pargameno sub sigillis vestris quatuor vel trium vestrum quorum te prefatum Ricardum Rede unum esse volumus indilate reddatis certiores remittentes nobis hoc breve unacum instructionibus predictis. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes Teste Edwardo North milite apud Westmonasterium vicesimo primo die Februarii Amo regni nostri tricesimo sexto.

DUKE.

(With the seale of the Court of Augmentation attached.)

AUGMENTATION OFFICE. ANCIENT CHARTERS. K, 75.

Articles and instructions for the Kinges Commissioners, named in the Commission hereunto annexed.

The said Commissioners shall repaire to the College of Southmallyng, in the County of Sussex, and after the surrendour and gyft of the same College, and of the prebendes of Framfeld, Sotheram, and Ringmer, in the same county of Sussex, made by the dean and prebendaries of the same College, and prebendes to thuse of the Kinges highness, according to a deade of Feoffement, devysed and delyvered to the saide Commissioners for yat purpose, the said Commissioners shall appoynte and assigne to the deane and Prebendaryes of the said College, and prebendes hauyng perpetuall stipendes or lyvinges, suche yearly pencions and annuyties to be graunted to them for their livinges, as by the discretions of the said Commissioners shalbe thowght mete and reasonable by thassent and agreement of the said Deane and prebendaryes of the said College and prebendes. And to appoynte and assigne to the said Deane and prebendaryes suche portion of the goodes of the said College and prebendes as they shall thinke reasonable. And gyve unto the officers, mynysters, and servauntes of the said College and prebendes suche rewardes as, by their discretions shalbe thowght mete and convenyent. And also to paie to them suche money at is due to them of their wages.

Item: the said Commissioners to make an Inventory of all the plate, Jewelles, goodes, and cattles of the said College and prebendes Remaynyng undisposed, and delyver the same, with the custodie of the said College and prebendes, by bill, Indented, to thandes of John Palmer, named in the Commission hereunto annexed, to the Kinges use, untill suche tyme as the Kynges pleasure be furder known in that behalf.

Item: the said Commissioners to inquire and serche as well what debtes and sommes of money been due and owing to the said College and prebendes by any person or persons, as what debtes and sommes of money are due and owing by the said College and prebendes to any person or persons, and to certefie to the truth thereof.

(Indorsed.)

The Certiff. for the College of Southmallyng.
Surr. College of Southmallyng, K. 75.

AUGMENTATION OFFICE. ANCIENT CHARTERS.

K, 75. No. 1.

Virtute brevis Domini nostri Henrici Octavi Dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regis fidei defensoris, et in terra Ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernice supremi Capitibus presentibus annexi et nobis directi Nos Ricardus Reade unus Magistrorum Cancellarie dicti Domini Regis, Johannes Pallmere de Westangmeryng in Comitatu Sussexie Armiger, et Jacobus

Burton de Eastbourn in eadem Comitatu generosis decimo die Marcii Anno regni dicti Domini nostri Regis tricesimo sexto ad Decanatum sive Collegium de Southmallyng in dicto brevi specificatum personaliter accessimus et ad tunc et ibidem recepimus cognitionem quam Robertus Peterson Decanus Rector sive Magister Collegii predicti et Prebendarii Socii sive Confratres ejusdem fecerunt de quodam scripto presentibus annexo quod quidem coram nobis communi sigillo suo sigillaverunt et ut factum suum deliberaverunt peteruntque ut inter Acta publica Curie Augmentacionum dicti domini Regis irrotuletur. Ceteraque tunc et ibidem fecimus et peregrimus prout in quadam Scedula presentibus annexa² plenius continetur. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigilla nostra die et anno supradictis apposuimus.

JOHN PALMERE ○
JAMES BURTON ○

RICARDUS REDE ○

AUGMENTATION OFFICE. SURRENDER OF SOUTHMALLING.
No. 216.

Robertus Peterson Clericus Canonicus ac Decanus ecclesie Collegiate Rectorie sive Deconatus de Southmallyng Jurisdictionis immediate domini archiepiscopi Cantuariensis infra Comitatum Sussexie Willielmus Levyt clericus Rector ecclesie de Ryngmer canonicus sive prebendarius predictae ecclesie Collegiate deconatus de Southmallyng predictae. Necnon Johannes Ponet clericus rector ecclesie sive Capelle de Southeram Canonicus sive prebendarius predictae ecclesie deconatus de Southmallyng ac Johannes Leeff Clericus Rector ecclesie de Framfeld canonicus sive prebendarius ecclesie collegiate deconatus supradicti de Southmallyng et ejusdem loci Collegii sive deconatus Penitentiarum Capellani sacriste et Clerici alias dicti Decanus prebendarii Canonici sive Rectores ecclesiarum supradicti collegii sive Decanatus de Southmallyng in Comitatu Sussexie supradicti quocunque nomine cenciantur nuncupentur sive nominentur omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos hoc presens scriptum pervenerit salutem.

Sciatis quod nos prefati Decanus Canonici prebendarii rectores penitentiarum capellani sacriste sive clerici unanimi consensu et assensu nostris animisque deliberatis et mero motu nostris ex quibusdam certis causis justis de rationabilibus nos et conscientias nostras specialiter moventibus voluntarie sponte et pure pro nobis et successoribus nostris dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus concedimus reddimus deliberamus et confirmanus illustrissimo et invictissimo Principi domino nostro Henrico Octavo dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regi fidei defensori et in terra Ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernice supremo capiti totum Decanatum Prebendam Canonicatum sive Collegium nostrum predictum. Ac etiam totum scitum fundum circuitum ambitum et prociunctum ac ecclesiam campinale et cimiterium ejusdem decanatus sive collegii cum omnibus et omnimodis domibus edificiis ortis pomariis gar-

² This schedule does not remain.

dinis terris et solo infra dictum circuitum et precinctum decanatus sive collegii predicti. Ac etiam omnia et omnimoda debita bona et catella nostra mobilia et immobilia nobis prefatis Decano Rectori Prebendario Penitentiario Capellanis sacriste clericis dicto decanatu sive collegio nostro spectantia debita vel pertinentia aliquo modo tam ea que in presenti possidemus quam ea que obligatione vel alia quacunque de causa nobis ratione et jure decanatus sive collegii nostri quovismodo debentur. Ac etiam omnia et omnimoda illa maneria dominia mesuagia terras tenementa et hereditamenta nostra [in] dicto Comitatu Sussexie cum omnibus et singulis suis membris juribus et pertinentiis. Ac omnia et singula alia maneria dominia mesuagia terras tenementa et hereditamenta nostra in Comitatu Southamptonie cum omnibus et singulis juribus membris et pertinentiis ac omnia et omnimoda alia maneria dominia mesuagia rectorias approprietationes pensiones et portiones quecunque ubicunque infra regnum Anglie Wallie et Marchiarum earundem: necnon omnia et singula maneria dominia mesuagia molendina columbaria gardina curtilagialia tofta terras et tenementa nostra prata pascuas pasturas boscos subboscos redditus reversiones servicia wardas maritagia relevia feoda militum nativos villanos cum eorum sequelis communes libertates cursus faldagia franchises privilegia jurisdictiones officia curias letas hundreda visus Franciplegii ferias mercata nundinas parcos chaceas warrenas stagna vivaria aquas piscarias piscationes passagia vias chimina vacua funda sola vacua advocaciones nominationes presentationes jus pronatus donationes rectoriarum ecclesiarum capellarum vicariarum cantiarum hospitalium et aliorum ecclesiasticorum beneficiorum quorumcunque rectorias vicarias cantarias terras glebas portiones pensiones annuitates decimas oblationes obventiones et alia omnia et singula emolumenta proficua commoditates proprietates possessiones hereditamenta et jura nostra quecunque tam spiritualia quam temporalia cujuscunque generis nature conditionis vel speeci sunt vel existunt et quibuscunque nominibus sciuntur censeantur appellantur vel denoscantur et in quibuscunque villis parochiis hamelettis vel locis sunt vel sint scituata jacentia vel existantia tam infra dictos comitatus Sussexie et Southamptonie quam alibi ubicunque infra regnum Anglia Wallie et Marchiarum eorundem eidem decanatu sive collegio nostro predicto quoquomodo spectantia pertinentia appendentia sive incumbentia aut parcella possessionum ejusdem decanatus sive collegii accepta reputata usitata habita vel cognita ac etiam omnia et omnimoda cartas evidencias scripta obligationes et munimenta nostra quecunque tam realia quam personalia nobis ratione et jure dicti decanatus sive collegii nostri seu dicto decanatu seu collegio nostro maneriis terris vel tenementis nostris predictis ac ceteris premissis cum suis pertinentiis aut eorum alicui seu alicui inde parcella quoquomodo spectantia sive pertinentia. Habendum tenendum et gaudendum dictum decanatum sive collegium nostrum ac dictum scitum fundum circuitum ambitum et proinctum ac ecclesias nostras predictas cum omnibus debitis bonis et catallis nostris nobis prefatis decano prebendariis canonicis penitentiariis capellanis et clericis aut predicto decanatu sive collegio spectantia et pertinentia: necnon omnia et singula maneria dominia mesuagia rectorias terras et tenementa ac cetera premissa quecunque cum omnibus et singulis juribus membris et pertinentiis prefato Invictissimo Principi

et Regi nostro predicto heredibus successoribus et assignatis suis imperpetuum ad solum proprium usum commodum et proficuum ejusdem domini Regis heredum successorum et assignatorum suorum imperpetuum. Ac preterea per presentes damus concedimus reddimus deliberamus et confirmavimus eidem domino regi heredibus successoribus et assignatis suis omnem et omnimodum plenam et liberam facultatem auctoritatem et potestatem dictum decanatum canonicatum prebendam sive collegium nostrum unacum omnibus et singulis maneriis terris tenementis redditibus reversionibus serviciis ac singulis premissis cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinentiis quibuscunque pro suo libero regie voluntatis libito ad quoscunque usus disponendum transferendum et convertendum. Et ut omnia et singula premissa suum debitum sortire valeant effectum omnibus querelis pronotationibus appellationibus actionibus litibus et instanciis aliisque quibuscunque juris remediis et beneficiis nobis forsan et successoribus nostris in ea parte pretextu dissolutionis alienationis donationis conversionis et translationis predictorum decanatus sive collegii et ceterorum premisorum qualitercunque competentibus et competituris omnibusque doli erroris timoris metus ignorancie vel alterius materie sive dispositionis exceptionibus objectionibus et allegationibus prorsus semotis ac depositis palam publice et expresse et certa scientia animisque spontaneis renunciamus et cedimus prout per presentes renunciamus et cedimus et ab eisdem recedimus in hiis scriptis. Et nos prefati Decanus prebendarii canonici penitentiarius capellani sacriste et clerici et successores nostri dictum decanatum sive collegium nostrum ac etiam totum scitum fundum circuitum ambitum et procinctum mansionem et ecclesiam nostram predictam ac omnia et singula maneria dominia mesuagia gardina curtilagia tofta terras et tenementa nostra prata pascua pasturas boscos et subboscos rectorias pensiones portiones redditus reversiones servicia et hereditamenta quecunque ac cetera omnia et singula premissa cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinentiis dicto Domino Regi heredibus successoribus et assignatis suis ad usum predictum contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus per presentes. In quorum testimonium nos prefati decanus prebendarii canonici penitentiarii capellani sacriste et clerici huic presenti scripto nostro nomina nostra manibus propriis subscripsimus sigillumque nostrum commune apposuimus. Datum apud Sowthmallyng predictum in domo nostra capitulari ibidem decimo die Marci anno predicti Invictissimi Principis et domini nostri Regis Henrici Octavi Tricesimo Sexto.

Per me ROBERTUS PETERSON DECANUS.

Per me WILLM LEVET.

Per me JOANNEM PONET.

Per me JOANEM LEFFE.

Per me THOMAM FYSSHER.

Delibratum et recognitum coram me Ricardo Rede uno Clericorum Curie Cancellarie die et anno suprascriptis.

RICARDUS REDE.

(Indorsed)

South Malinge Collegium.

Irrotulatur in dorso Clausurarum Cancellarie Domini Regis infra scripti de anno regni sui tricesimo septimo

AUGMENTATION OFFICE. PARTICULARS FOR GRANTS. 35 HEN. VIII.

(See also *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, Hen. 8. Vol. I., pp. 337-8.)

Memorandum: that I, Sir Thomas Palmer, Knight, require to purchase of the Kinges Majestie the scite of the late College of Southmalling, in the Countie of Sussex, and other, the particuler percelles hereunto annexed, being of the cleer yerlie value of oon hundredth twenty and two poundes five shillinges three pence and oon farthing, the tenth thereof not deducted. In wittnes I have subscribed this bill with my hande and putte my seale, the xxth daie of Marche, in the xxxvth yere of the raign of our most dred Sovereign Lorde, Henry theight, by the grace of god, King of England, Fraunce, and of Ireland, defendour of the feith, and of the church of Englande, and also of Ireland, in earth the supreme hedde.

by me John Palmere, for my brother Sir Thomas Palmere.

EX RECORDIS DOMINI NOSTRI REGIS CURIE SUE PRIMITIARUM ET DECIMARUM—EXTRACTUM.

COLLEGIUM DE SOUTHMALLYNG IN DIOCESI CANTUARIENSI UNDE JOHANNES PYERS EST INDE MAGISTER.

SUSSEX.

Spiritualia in Com. Sussex.	Mallyng	Firma Decimarum ibidem in tenura Robert Borough firmarii de Stonham per annum Firma Decimarum ibidem in tenura Willelmi Walcote et aliorum per annum	xj ^{li} xj ^s vij ^d cvj ^s vij ^d	Patet infra.
	Lyngfeld	Firma Rectorie ibidem in tenura Willelmi Mersh, reddendo inde per annum xiiij ^{li} . Redditus decem ecclesiarum subjectarum dicto Collegio infra Jurisdictionem dicti Decanatus ibidem pro pensionibus per annum lxxvj ^s viij ^d in toto	xvij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d	
	Glynd Clyva & Iffeld	Pensio Vicarie de Glynd ibidem soluta predicto Decano per annum iij ^s . pensio vicarie de Clyva ibidem annuatim soluta eidem Decano iij ^s . pensio vicarie de Iffeld annuatim soluta eidem decano x ^d per annum in toto -	vj ^s x ^d	

Summa totalis valoris spiritualium Collegii predicti - xxxiiij^{li} xi^s vij^d

Temporalia in dicto comitatu Sussex.	Malling	Proficua terrarum dominicalium in manu dicti Johannis Pyers Decani Collegii predicti ad usum domus sue continentium ix Acras terrarum et estimatas per dictos commissionarios esse annui valoris - Proficua duarum acrarum terre ibidem vocatarum le Lynck in manu ejusdem decani per annum xvj ^d proficua xiiij acrarum terre ibidem vocatarum lez marrez brokes jacentium fere per totum annum sub aqua in manu ejusdem decani et estimatarum esse annui valoris xiiij ^s in toto -	xv ^s xv ^s iiiij ^d
	Walcote borne et Willingham	Redditus assise diversorum tenentium ibidem pertinentes Decano predicto per annum	xxiiij ^s ix ^d ob.
	Stanner	Firma certarum terrarum ibidem cum pertinentiis in tenura Johannis Aworth per annum xxvj ^s viij ^d . Redditus diversarum tenentium customariorum ibidem per annum lxx ^s . proficua customariorum eidem decano spectantia per annum vj ^s ij ^d in toto	vii ^s ijs x ^d
	Ballesden	Proficua certarum terrarum et tenementorum ibidem per annum	vj ^s viij ^d
	Lynfeld	Proficua terrarum tenementorum et reddituum ibidem per annum	lxxvj ^s ij ^d ob.
	Wyvelfeld	Redditus ibidem pertinentes prefato decano per annum	vij ^s vj ^d ob.
	Erthingle	Redditus diversorum tenentium ibidem per annum	viiij ^d ob q ^a
	Worth	Reddit diversorum tenentium ibidem per annum	xix ^s iiiij ^d
	Colmans hache	Reddit diversorum tenentium ibidem per annum	v ^s vij ^d ob.

Patet inferius.

Summa totalis valoris temporalium Collegii predicti extenduntur ad - - - - - ex^a xiiij^{ll} xiiij^s ob. q^a

Summa totalis valoris tam spiritualium quam temporalium predictorum - - - - - xlvij^{ll} iiiij^s viij^d ob. q^a ex^{al}

Prebende	disallocatur quia non in onere vice comitis ibi- dem	Doctor Leeff prebendarius ibidem et valet clare per annum cum om- nibus proficiis et comoditatibus eidem prebende pertinentibus ul- tra Cs. annuatim solutos vicario de Framfylde pro pensione sua	xvij ^{ll} vij ^d [or- iginally xij ^{ll} vij ^d]
	Framfylde	Decima inde xxxiiij ^s ob. q ^a	
	disallocatur quid non in onera	Johannes Alest Clericus prebend- arius ibidem et valet clare per annum cum omnibus et singulis proficiis et comoditatibus ultra [vj ^{ll} xiii ^s iiij ^d annuatim solutos vicario de Sotheram pro pensione annua et ⁴] ij ^s j ^d annuatim solu- tos Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi pro sinodalibus	xix ^{ll} xiiij ^s x ^d [originally xiiij ^{ll} xix ^d ob.]
	Sotheram	Decima inde xxxix ^s vj ^d	
disallocatur ut supra	Wyllmus Levett Clericus prebend- arius ibidem valet clare per an- num cum omnibus et singulis proficiis et comoditatibus [ultra vj ^{ll} xiiij ^s iiij ^d annuatim solutos uni presbitero celebranti in ecclesiam de Mallyngex funda- tione Willelimi quondam Can- tuariensis Archiepiscopi lxxvj ^s vij ^d annuatim solutos duobus clericis celebrantibus in Ecclesia de Malling ex fundatione pre- dicti Archiepiscopi ⁵] et xx ^s an- nuatim solutos prebendario de Sotheram pro pensione sua	xxij ^{ll} x ^s [or- iginally xij ^{ll}	
Ryngmer	Decima inde xlv ^s		
disallocatur ut supra Stanmer	Stephanus Padley Clericus Rector ibidem valet clare per annum cum omnibus proficiis et commo- ditatibus ultra vj ^s viiiij ^d annua- tion solutos dicto Decano pro pro- curationibus et iiij ^{ll} Annuatim solutos eidem Decano pro pen- sione sua	xvj ^{ll} [origin- ally x ^{ll} xvij ^s iiij ^d	
	Decima inde xxxij ^s		

Clare ccxxij^{ll} v^s iiij^d q^aSumma lxxv^{ll} v^s vj^d ob.
Examinatur per Thomam Argall³ Cs to annua erased in MS. ⁴ vi^{ll} to et erased in MSS. ⁵ Ultra to et erased in MSS,

		INDE	
Reprisalia.	Feodum senescalli	Johanni Stapley senescallo terrarum predictarum pro feodo suo per annum	v ^s [originally x ^s in MS.]
	Pensio perpetua ⁶	Duobus clericis celebrantibus infra ecclesiam de Mallyng predictam quilibet eorum capiens per annum pro salario suo	minime in libro valorum decimarum
		Prebendario de Sotheram annuatim	[vi ^s viij erased MS.]
		Duobus servientibus in ecclesia collegiata predicta vocatis sextens pro vadiis suis per annum	nota ut antea [x ^s erased MS.]
	Redditus resoluti	Diversis personis in redditibus resolutis exeuntibus de omnibus terris et tenementis predictis per annum	extinct per librum xvij ^s vij ^d [originally xv ^s vij ^d MS.]

Summa Reprisalium predictarum xxxij^s iij^d [originally vj^{ll} ijs iij^d MS.]

Et valet ultra clare xlvj^{ll} xix^s viij^d ob q^a

Decima inde iiiij^{ll} xi^s iii^d

The Scite of the Colledge of Southmalling, in the Countie of Sussex, with the demeane londs of the same, together with all the manors, londes, tenementes, rectories, and all other possessions and hereditaments to the same late Colledge apperteyning or belonging. And with the prebendes of Framfeild, Sotheram, Ryngmere, and Stanmere, membres and parcell of the said late Colledge by the yere cxxij^{ll} v^s iij^d q^a. Whereof deducted for the xth xij^{ll} iiiij^s vj^d ob. And so remanyeth clere cx^{ll} viij^d ob q^a. Which ys geaven by the Kynges majestie unto the said Sir Thomas Palmer and to his heires for ever. In consideration of which graunte the sayd Sir Thomas Palmer hath alreide, payd, and delivered unto the Kynges Majesties owne handes the somme of one thousand markes sterling.

Memorandum: the said Sir Thomas must be bounde to suffer the said prebendaries to enjoye there prebendes during their lyves, onles he canne otherwise agree with them for the same, and also discharge the Kynges Highnes of all suche charges going oute of enye of the same prebendes. And also to contente and paye all other suche Reprisals conteyned within theis particulers hereunto annexed, and to discharge the Kynges Highnes of the same.

Memorandum: to reserve unto the Kynges Majestie all the goodes, catalles, plate, and jewelles of the said late Colledge, together with all

⁶ Pensio perpetua, originally "perpetuum onus."

the belles and leade to the same belonging others then suche leade belles, church plate, and ornamentes, as ys necessarye to be occupied within, and open the parishe church there, &c.

EDWARD NORTH.

AUGMENTATION OFFICE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. VOL. 105
FOL. 218. DORS. ENROLLMENTS OF DECREES.

Where the Right Reverend father in god Thomas Archebisschoppe of Canterbury hath exhibited into the Courte of the Augmentations and revenues of the Kynges Majesties Crowne a bill of petition conteynynge amonge other thinges that the late Kinge of famous memory Kinge Henry the eighth father of the Kinges Majestie that nowe is did by collour of the dissolution of the late colledge of Southmallynge in the Countie of Sussex enter into certeyne measuges landes and tenementes withe the appurtenances in South Mallinge in the Countie aforesaid conteyned in a certeyne cedula to the same bill annexid and being parcell of the inherytaunce and possessions of the said Archebisschoppe as in the righte of his Archebisschoppricke. And that the said late Kinge, so having the possession therof, hath taken the yssues and proffittes therof by the space of many yeres and died, and that after his disceas the Kinges Majestie that nowe is and his assignes have also taken and yet do still take the Rentes yssues and proffittes thereof. Wherefore the said Archebisschopp praied that the truthe therof mighte be fully examyned hard and tried in the said Courte whereby he might therein receyve suche order as to the lawe and good conscience shulde apparteyne. Whereupon it was thought good to the said courte that a commission shulde be awarded for the knowledge and triall of the truthe in the premises; which commission was awarded executed and returned into the said Courte accordinglye; whereby it apperithe to the said Courte to be manyfestlie proved on the behalf of the said Archebisschoppe that certeyne parcelles of the mesuages landes and tenementes mencioned in the said scedula be; and at the tyme of the dissolution of the said late Colledge were parcell of the inherytaunce and possessions of the said Archebisschoppe as in the righte of his Archebisschoppricke aforesaid, and that the Deane and Chapter of the said Colledge of South Mallinge at the tyme of the dissolution of the same Colledge had nothinge therein but onely as tenantes at will to the said Archebisschopp. That is to wit one pece of lande called a Lynck conteynynge by estymation twoo acres lyinge nyghe the Mancion hows of the said Archebisschopp, certyne parcelles of Marshe or marshe grounde conteynynge aboute tenne acres lyinge nyghe the said Mancion, sixe acres in Westfelde called Vicarsland and lieth nigh the said Mansion of the said Archebisschoppe, sixe acres in Westfelde called Sextynsland and also three acres lyinge therto, adjoynynge also to the said Mancion fyve acres in Westfelde nyghe Ballardes, one acre of land in Westfelde next the landes of Wilcottes, twoo Croftes of land

nowe called Dovehowsse crofte and somtyme was two Croftes devided and liethe to the Dovehowse of the Deanry and conteynthe three acres, one messuage or cottage called Ballardes lyinge nyghe the said Dovehowse crofte and lyinge on the southsyde of the wey that leadithe to the churche of Mallinge, one other crofte called Cony crofte conteynnge foureacres adjoynnge to the Lordes landes there on the northe side of the way that leadith to the forsaid mansion. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Chauncellour and generall Surveyours of the saide Court of the Augmentations and revenues of the Kinges Majesties Crowne in the terme of the holye Trynytye that is to say the xx^{ti} day of June in the sixthe yere of the reigne of our soveraigne lorde Kinge Edward the sixte by the grace of God of Englund Fraunce and Ireland Kyng, defendour of the faith and of the churche of Englund and also of Ireland in earthe the supreme hed; That from hensforthe the Kinges Majesties handes shalbe utterly amoved from the possession of all and singular the premisses above specified withe their appurtenaunces. And that the said Archibishshopp shalbe restored to the same and that the said Archebissshoppe shall also be ymmediatlie restored to all suche rentes and proffittes as have been receyved of the premisses during all suche tyme as the same have remayned and been in thandes and possession of the said late Kinge and of the Kinges Majestie that nowe is or of either of them. And the same to be paied to the said Archebissshoppe by the handes of the Treasurer of the said Courte of suche mony and treasure as remaynethe in his handes. And this present decree shalbe sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf. Teste Ricardo Sakevile Milite apud Westmonasterium ultimo die Junii Anno regni nostri Sexto. per Cancellarium et generalem supervisorem Curie predictae.

PATENT ROLL. 37 HEN. 8., PT. 7, M. 5.

The Rev. Edw. Turner has given in Vol. V. the particulars of the descent of the College possessions after the Dissolution. The following is a transcript of the original grant to Sir Thos. Palmer, Knt., by King Henry VIII. :—

REX OMNIBUS ad quos &c. salutem. Sciatis quod nos tam in consideratione boni veri fidelis et acceptabilis servicii nobis per servientem nostrum Thomam Palmer Militem antehac multipliciter prestiti et impensi, quam pro summa mille marcarum legalis monete Anglie ad manus nostras proprias bene et fideliter per eundem Thomam persolutam, unde fatemur nos plenarie esse satisfactos et persolutos, eundemque Thomam Palmer executores et administratores suos inde esse acquietatos et exoneratos per presentes, de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes damus et concedimus, prefato Thome Palmer militi totum illud Collegium et deconatum nostrum de Southmalling in Comitatu Sussexie modo dissolu-

tum et sursum redditum, ac totum scitum septum circuitum ambitum et precinetum ejusdem nuper collegii cum suis juribus membris et pertinentiis universis ac omnia et omnimoda muros menia parietes et fossata idem collegium et scitum ejusdem quoquomodo ambientia sive includentia ac eidem nuper collegio dudum spectantia et pertinentia ac etiam omnia et singula dominia et maneria et grangias, necnon omnes et singulas rectorias vicarias cantarias et ecclesias, ac omnia et singula messuagia molendina tosta cotagia gardina curtilagia domos edificia terras tenementa prata pascua pasturas boscos subboscos redditus reversiones servicia redditus oneris redditus siccos ac redditus et proficua super quibuscumque dimissionibus et concessionibus reservata annuitates annuales redditus firmas, feodi firmas, stagna vivaria aquas piscaria piscationes rivos rivulos et aquarum cursus passagia, feoda militum, warda maritaga escaetas relevia harrietta curias letas visus franci plegii hundreda, ac omnia que ad curias letas visus franci plegii et hundreda pertinent seu imposterum spectare possint aut debent, bona et catalla waivata, bona et catalla felonum et fugitivorum, nativos nativas et villanos cum eorum sequelis, communes libertates cursus faldagia ovium, franchisesias privilegia jurisdictiones officia ferias mercata nundinas tolmeta parcos chaceas warrenas vias chimina, vacua funda, sola vacua, advocaciones nominationes presentationes et donationes ecclesiarum capellarum cantariarum hospitalium et aliorum ecclesiasticorum beneficiorum quorumcumque, pensiones portiones glebas decimas oblationes obventiones ac omnia et singula alia jura emolumenta proficua commoditates proprietates possessiones et hereditamenta nostra quecumque tam spiritualia quam temporalia cum omnibus et singulis eorum juribus et pertinentiis quibuscumque cujuscumque sint generis nature vel speciei, seu quibuscumque nominibus, sciantur censeantur vel cognoscantur, scituata jacentia et existencia provenientia crescentia sive renovantia in villis campis porochiis seu hamelettis de Southmalling, Malling, Lyngfeld, Glynd, Clyva, Iseld, Walcote, Borne, Willingham, Stanner, Ballesden, Lynfeld, Wyvelfeld, Erthingle, Worth, Colmanshacher, Framfeld, Sotheram, Ryngmer, Stanmer in dicto Comitatu nostro Sussexie⁷ ac in comitatu nostro Southamptonie aut in eorum altero ac alibi ubicumque, tam in eisdem Comitatibus nostris Sussexie et Southamptonie quam alibi ubicumque infra regnum nostrum Anglie, dicto nuper collegio sive deconatui de Southmalling quoquomodo spectantia pertinentia sive appendentia aut ut pars parcella sive membrum terrarum possessionum jurium revencionum seu proficuarum ejusdem collegii sive deconatus antehac habita cognita accepta usitata sive reputata existentia; necnon omnes et singulos boscos subboscos et arbores nostras quascumque de, in vel super premissis aut aliqua inde parcella crescentes

⁷ For the convenience of the local reader it may be as well to state that the places here mentioned are South Malling, Old Malling, *Lingfield*—probably not Lingfield in Surrey, but some minor manor at *Lindfield*—Glynde, Cliffe, Isfield, Walcot, Eastbourne (?) Wellingham

in Ringmer, Stanmer, Balsdean in Rottingdean, Lindfield, Wivelsfield, Ardingly, Worth, Colemanshatch, Framfield, Southerham in Malling, Ringmer, and Stanmer. Why the last mentioned name is twice repeated is not apparent.

sive existentes, ac totum terram fundum et solum eorundem boscorum et subboscorum, ac reversionem et reversiones omnium et singulorum premissorum et cujuslibet inde parcelle, necnon redditus reversiones et cetera annualia proficua quecumque reservata super quibuscumque dimissionibus et concessionibus premissorum, aut alicujus inde parcelle, factis. Damus enim pro consideratione predicta ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris per presentes concedimus prefato Thome Palmer militi omnia et singula predicta collegia deconatum dominia maneria scitum rectorias messuagia molendina terras tenementa advocaciones ac cetera omnia et singula premissa superius expressa et specificata cum eorum pertinentiis universis adeo plene libere et integre, ac in tam amplis modo et forma, ac cum omnibus et singulis eisdem hujusmodi et consimilibus libertatibus privilegiis franchisesiis jurisdictionibus juribus proficiis et commoditalibus prout Robertus Peterson clericus, ultimus canonicus et decanus dicti nuper collegii et deconatus et ejusdem canonici et prebendarii socii sive confratres aut eorum aliquis aut aliquis vel aliqui predecessorum suorum in jure ejusdem nuper collegii sive deconatus aliquo tempore ante dissolutionem sive sursum redditionem ejusdem nuper collegii sive deconatus vel antequam nuper illud collegium ad manus nostras devenit; predictum collegium deconatum dominia maneria rectorias mesuagia molendina terras tenementa ac cetera omnia et singula premissa vel aliquam inde parcellem habuit, tenuit vel gavisus fuit, habuerunt, tennerunt vel gavisus fuerunt, seu habere, tenere vel gaudere debuit aut debuerunt. Et adeo plene libere et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma ac cum omnibus et singulis hujusmodi et consimilibus libertatibus privilegiis franchisesiis juribus jurisdictionibus proficiis et commoditalibus prout ea omnia et singula ad manus nostras ratione vel pretextu alicujus carte doni concessionis confirmationis sive sursum redditionis per dictos nuper decanum canonicos prebendarios socios sive confratres dicti nuper collegii sive deconatus sub sigillo suo communi nobis inde confecti aut ratione vel pretextu alicujus actus parlamenti jam facti et editi, seu imposterum fiendi vel edendi, aut aliter quocumque modo, devenerunt, seu devenire debuerunt, ac in manibus nostris jam existunt seu existunt seu existere debent vel deberent; quequidem collegia deconatus dominia maneria rectoria ac cetera omnia et singula premissa modo extenduntur ad clarum annum valorem centum viginti duarum librarum quinque solidorum trium denariorum et unius quadrantis, decima inde non deducta. Habendum et tenendum et gaudendum predictum collegium deconatum ac scitum et precinctum ejusdem, ac omnia dominia maneria rectorias advocacionem mesuagia molendina terras tenementa boscos subboscos curias letas visus franci plegii ac cetera omnia et singula premissa superius expressa et specificata cum eorum pertinentiis universis prefato Thome Palmer militi heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum ad proprium opus et usum ipsius Thome heredum et assignatorum suorum imperpetuum; tenendum de nobis hereditus et successoribus nostris in capite per servicium decime partis unius feodi militis ac reddendo inde annuatim nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris duodecim libras quatuor solidos sex denarios et unum obulum legalis monete Angliæ ad curiam nostram Augmentationum Revencionum corone nostre ad festum sancti Michaelis

Archiangeli singulis annis solvendo nomine decime et decime partis premissorum, pro omnibus redditibus serviciis et demandis quibuscumque proinde nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris quoquomodo reddendis solvendis vel faciendis volumus etiam pro consideratione predicta ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris per presentes concedimus prefato Thome Palmer militi heredibus et assignatis suis quod idem Thomas Palmer ac heredes et assignati sui habebunt tenebunt et gaudebunt ac habere tenere et gaudere valeant et possint infra predictum Collegium deconatum manerium scitum mesuagia terras tenementa et cetera premissa, et infra quamlibet inde parcelam, tot talia, tanta eadem hujusmodi et consimilia curias letas visus franci plegii ac omnia que ad curias letas et visus franci plegii pertinent seu imposterum spectare possint aut debent, fines americana tenementa assisam et assaiam panis vini et cervisie, liberas warrenas, ac omnia que ad liberam warrenam pertinent, bona et catalla waivata bona et catalla felonum et fugitivorum, felonum de se, deodanda extrahuras proficua commoditates privilegia libertates franchises jusisdictiones consuetudines jura emolumenta et hereditamenta quecumque quot qualia quanta, et que ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout dicti decanus et canonici et prebendarii dicti nuper collegii sive deconatus aut aliquis vel aliqui pre decessorum suorum in jure nuper collegii sive deconatus predicti aliquo tempore ante dissolutionem ejusdem nuper collegii sive deconatus, vel antequam idem nuper collegium sive deconatus ad manus nostras devenit, infra predictum collegium deconatum maneria mesuagia terras tenementa et cetera premissa vel infra aliquam inde parcelam habuit, tenuit vel gavisus fuit, habuerunt, tenuerunt vel gavisus fuerunt, seu habere, tenere vel gaudere debuit nunc debuerunt ratione vel pretextu alicujus carte doni concessionis confirmationis aut aliquarum literarum patentium per nos seu per aliquem progenitorum nostrorum prefatis nuper decano canonicis prebendariis sociis sive confratribus dicti nuper collegii sive deconatus aut alicui vel aliquibus predecessorum suorum quoquomodo factorum vel concessorum, aut ratione vel pretextu alicujus prescriptionis usus seu consuetudinis antehac unquam habiti seu usitati aut aliter quocumque modo. Et ulterius de ampliori gratia nostra volumus ac auctoritate nostra Regia qua fungimur pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris per presentes concedimus prefato Thome Palmer Militi heredibus et assignatis suis quod idem Thomas heredes et assignati sui habeant teneant et gaudeant ac in usus suos proprios convertent, ac habere tenere et gaudere ac in usus suos proprios convertere possint et valeant predictas rectorias cantarias glebas decimas oblationes pensiones portiones ac cetera spiritualia proficua quecumque adeo plene libere et integre, ac in tam amplis modo et forma, prout dicti decanus canonici prebendarii socii sive confratres dicti nuper collegii sive deconatus aut aliquis vel aliqui predecessorum suorum in jure ejusdem nuper collegii sive deconatus aliquo tempore ante dissolutionem ejusdem nuper collegii sive deconatus, vel antequam idem nuper collegium sive deconatus ad manus nostras devenit, predictas rectorias decimas ac cetera spiritualia proficua quecumque aut aliquam inde parcelam habuit, tenuit vel gavisus fuit ac in usum suum proprium convertibat, habuerunt tenuerunt vel gavisus

fuerunt ac in usum suum proprium convertebant seu habere tenere vel gaudere ac in usum suum proprium convertere potuit aut poterunt, debuit aut debuerunt ratione aut modo quocumque; aliquo statuto actu ordinatione provisione seu restrictione, aut aliqua alia re causa seu materia quacumque in contrarium inde antehac edito seu proviso in aliquo non obstante. Damus etiam pro consideratione predicta ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris per presentes concedimus prefato Thome Palmer militi omnia et singula exitus redditus revenciones et proficua quecumque predictorum collegii deconatus scitus maneriorum dominiorum rectoriarum terrarum tenementorum et ceterorum omnium et singulorum premissorum et cujuslibet inde parcella a tempore dissolutionis sive sursum redditionis dicti nuper collegii sive deconatus hucusque provenientia sive scientia; habendum eidem Thome Palmer ex dono nostro absque compoto seu aliquo alio proinde nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris quoquomodo reddendo solvendo vel faciendo. Exceptis tamen semper ac nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris omnino reservatis omnibus et singulis ornamentis jocalibus bonis et catallis implementis ac toto et omnimodo plumbo et campanis dicto nuper collegio quoquomodo spectantibus sive pertinentibus præter plumbum campanas jocalia et ornamenta necessaria infra ecclesiam parochialem de Southmalling predicta occupanda. Volumus etiam pro consideratione predicta ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris per presentes concedimus prefato Thome Palmer militi quod habeat et habebit litteras nostras patentes sub magno sigillo nostro Angliæ debito modo factas et sigillatas absque fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nobis in hanaperio nostro seu alibi ad usum nostrum quoquomodo reddendo solvendo vel faciendo. Eo quod expressa mentio &c. In cuius rei &c. Teste Rege apud Wesmonasterium xi die Julii.
per ipsum Regem, &c.

EXCHEQUER. QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER

ANCIENT MISCELLANEA. $\frac{8.3}{12}$

SURVEY OF THE CHURCH OF THE DISSOLVED COLLEGE OF
MALLYNG NEXT LEWES IN SUSSEX. 1 & 2 PH. AND
MARY.

A survey and vewe takyn off the churche of the latte desolvyd colege of mallyng, nere lewes in sussex, by edwarde gage, esquyre, wyllm nvtton, and wyllm everde, nayghbors and men, of most skylle and experyence ther w^t the fforther advys and jugment off wyllm wynberry, bellffownder, Rycharde cleve ffre mason, John herselle, stone hellare, and matthewe Rowffe, carpenter, of all the belles, leade, horsame stone, tymber, tome stones, pavyne stones, and all other kynde of stone that y^e

same churche ys byltt wythe, delyberatlye vewyd and extemyd by vs the xixth day of November, in the fyrst and seconde yerre of the Raynge of ow^r sofferaynes phylpe and marye, kyng and quene of england, ffrawnce, and Irelande, etc.

The boddye off y^e sayd churche ys coverde w^t shyngyll, the whyche ys so olde, and hathe byn so long vnrepayryde, that the shyngyll on the same ys hollye decayed and Rotte w^t many grett holles clerelye vncoveryd, so that ytt raynythe in for the most p^t in all places by resone wherof the tymber off y^e Roffe ys in grett decaye and Rvyne.

The chawncelle ys coverryd, the one halffe w^t lede, and thother halffe w^t horssame stonne.

The stepyll, beyng a flat Roffe and Imbattyllyd, was hollye coverde w^t leade, whereoff ys moche stollyne and Imbesylyd.

In the stepyll remayne vj belles, the whyche ware mesvryd by the sayde wyllm wynberrye, bellffownder, and a man that ussys to cast belles daylye, mesvryng every belle from brymbe to brymbe. w^t th compass and depythe off them, who by thexperyence off them that he brekythe and castythe daylye, hathe jugyd and extemyd them as he saythe he wyll warrant wythein a lyttyll, to saye—

The smallyst belle at y ^e weyght off	-	-	iiij ^c di. q ^a .
The seconde att	-	-	ix ^c
The thyrde att	-	-	xii ^c
The iiij th att	-	-	xiiij ^c
The v th att	-	-	xvj ^c
The vi th	-	-	xx ^c
Sm	-	-	vij ^m v ^c di. q ^a .

The leade remaynyng on the halff chawncell, on the stepyll and in sondrye gutters ys extemyd to be xij ffowders.

Item yett leade lentt to my brother James

Gage, by wyllm everede y^t hade the costodye of the same, iiij. schettes extemyd by the lyke ffellowes y^t Remayne ther

- vi^c wayght

Item leade stollyn as ytt ys extemyd by the placys ytt was takyn off ffrom

- about 1 ffowder

Item there was one belle, callyd a sawnttes bell, stollyn owtt off y^e stepyll w^t certen leade that was also stolyn ther w^t, the wyche belle wasse extemyd off them y^t hade perfett knowle off y^e same to be off the wayght off iiij^{xx} pownds.

The horssame stone ys nott yett takyn downe ffrom the churche, and by Resone ther hathe byn no Repracyons don therto sens the desolvtyon off y^e college, the lathes be Rotte, and moche off the stone ffallyn downe and brokyn, and wyll ffawll morre and more daylye, and the churche standyng halffe a mylle ffro lewes towne, ytt ys daylye daylye mynyshed and Imbesylyde, and that that remaynythe ys extemyd by the stone hellare to be a xxx lodes.

The tymber off the Roffes hathe byn vewyde by the carpent^r and the Rest, and ar bothe compas Roffes, bothe the boddye off the churche and the chawncell, fframyd w^t many pecys and mortesys, and hathe takyn wette in so many places so long tyme, that most p^{tt} off hytt ys butt ffor the ffyrre, and ytt ys jugyed to be worthe but the charges takyng downe the belles, leade, and horssame stone.

The wawlles off the churche and chawncell are made w^t fflyntt on the owtt side, and rowghe caste w^t see sande mortar over the same, the Insyd and ffyllyng ys of chalke.

The pyllars, bvtrassys, and stepyll ar made, in many places and ffor the most ptt, w^t sande stone, and layede wythe see sande mortar, the whyche byndes so extremlye that the mortar ys harder then y^e sande stone, so y^t ytt wyll be moche dyffycvltye to get y^e stone ffrom the mortar, butt w^t gret spoyll and labores.

The leade that coveryd y^e stepyll was takyn off by one bollokherd, who namyd hym sellffe the kynges svrveyare ther, who gave a waye partt off the sayde lett to the quantetye off a ij or iij^c wayght, and left the Rest lyeng in Rowlles apon the stepyll, so that ytt Raynes downe thorowe all the ffloweres off the stepyll, and hathe so Rotte them and the ffram the belles hange in, that all ys lyke daylye to ffawll downe, and they be nott takyn downe shortlye, wherein wolde be moche spoyll.

The pavyng off the churche and chawncell ar off small ffrawnders tyll, the whyche ar moche brokyn upe, and stollyn, and moche spoylyd and brokyn, ffor horsse, cattell and swyne come daylye in to the churche, in the somer ffor hette, and nowe ffor lothe.⁸

⁸ *Lothe*, shelter from wind. The word *lewth* is still used in Sussex in this sense.

Item there is also in the fflowre off the sayde church and chawncelle, xxix marbyll stones, wherein werre Images and scripturs of brasse, the which brasse ys bettyn owtt and stollyn, and the stones moche spoyld, the whyche stones and pavyng left ar extemyd, nevertheles, to be worthe xx.⁹

I am infformyd also by Wyllm everede, ffarmer, of the sayd denerye of Mawllyng, that moche off the ffarmes of the landes off the sayde denrye remayne styll in the ffarmers handes, on axyde off onye man, some one yerre, some ij yerres, some morre and lesse, ffor ther hathe byn no pffett Receytt made off the sayde landes, sens S^r Thomas Palmer exchanged the same with the kynges hyghnes that last dyed, ffor other off hys graces landes, so y^t everde telles me there Remaynythe abowght xlv^{li} vnpayd in hys handes at thys present, and in some others handes xx^{li}, some morre, some lesse, the certnty he knowythe nott, and some monye they haue payde therof to S^r Antony Achere, some to S^r Rycharde Sakvyll, some to hys clarrkes, wherof he saythe they have quyttaces of their handes that Recevyd hytt, butt no pffett accowntt made sens S^r thomas palmers exchange w^t the kyng.

EDWARDE GAGE.

WYLLAM NEWTON.

WYLLYAM EWERED.

[Here follow four merchants' or traders' marks; they are the marks of the persons who took the survey.]

EXCHEQUER. QUEENS REMEMBRANCER.

ANCIENT MISCELLANEA. ^{8.3}/₃

MALLINGE NUPER COLLEGIUM.

A declaracon as well of the waight of all the belles and Ledde taken by Aveye Mychell, by vertue of my Lorde treasurers letter aboute the church of mallinge, the first of

⁹ What would not a Sussex Antiquary of to-day give for a sight of those 29 slabs with their "images and scripturs!"

marche, A° dni., 1554, as allsoe of all and all manner of stone, tymber, and other thinges thereunto belonginge. And howe the same were solde and bestowed, as hereafter enswythe.

The waight of v of the belles of mallinge, besydes cc ^d and xxiiij, solde to those that made the exchange of the belles sent upe to London upon my Lorde treasurers letter was	-	-	-	-	-	xluiij ^c iij ^{qt} s
The waighte of the Ledde ther meltyd into sowes, sent upe to London, upon my lorde treasurers Letter ys	-	-	-	-	-	ix fodder ix ^c . q ^t . x ^{li} .

These parcells folowinge are delyvered to Mr. Everarde and Browne, parishioners of Mallinge, to thuse of the churche of Clyff,¹⁰ accordinge to my Lorde treasurers and my Lorde chiffe barons comandm^t.

ffirst delyverid to the parishioners of the cliffe, sometyme of Mallinge, one bell, wayinge	-	vij ^o di. qt. xvii ^{li}
Item. A cope of grene vellett		
Item. A Chalesse		
Delivered to the parisshes of Clyff by warrant from the L. Treasvrer w out provesse of delyuere.	Itm. A paire of Awlter canstickes and ij other greate cansticks	- n ^l
	Itm. the sealinge of o ^r Ladie cha- pell, the setes of the churche, and the case of a paire of organs	- - - n ^l
	Itm. the stone walles of the churche	- - - n ^l
	Itm. an Awlter clothe, A towell, ij curtynes of silke, and the lente clothe	- n ^l
	Summa	- - - n ^l

These parcellles be sold as hereafter enswythe, and the monye receyued by Aveye Mychell.

Item. Receyvid of Mr. Gage, for xl lodes of horsham stone, at v ^s iiij ^d the Lode	-	-	x ^{li} xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Item. of him, for marble stones	-	-	xxxiiij ^s iiij ^d
Item. of Thomas Mylton, and Sakesbye for the Ruffes of the chauncell, the bodie of the churche and the ij Iles	-	-	vij ^{li} x ^s
Item. of Mr. Everorde for the tymber of the staple	-	-	x ^l s

¹⁰ St. Thomas-at-Cliffe, a suburb of Lewes, was formerly a chapelry to Malling.

Item. of Richarde Hilles, Sakesbye Geffrye, mesyll, and other, for the tymber bordes, settes, and dores of the Quyer, the vestrye, the ij sidders ¹¹ and porche, besydes that that was burned aboute the meltinge of the ledde, and for the stone of a pece of the nether end of the churche	- - -	iiij ^{li} xviiij ^s x ^d
Item. Receyvid of Sherman and Welche, for the particions of ij chapells	- - -	iiij ^s
Item. of Nicholas Addams, for ij dores	-	ij ^s iiij ^d
Item. of the saide Nicholas and mantell, for the ij dores, w th their particions.	- - -	iiiij ^s
Item. of Mr. Chatfeld, for A planke	- - -	ij ^d
Item. of Drewe, for A pece of Timber	- - -	ij ^d
Item. of Randall, for A dore	- - -	xvj ^d
Item. of Garter, for the windowe of the steple	- - -	viiij ^d
Item. of Mr. Morley, for A whele and an olde clocke and A stone	- - - -	x ^d
Item. for the shingle of the churche and Iles	- - - -	xxiiij ^s iiij ^d
Item. of Geffrye Saxbye Mesill and other for pavinge stone	- - - -	xl ^s vi ^d
Item. of Mr. Morley, for A windowe	- - -	ij ^s
Item. of him for the stone of the sete by the highe Awlter	- - - -	xvj ^d
Item. of Mr. Morley, for glasse of a windowe	- - -	vj ^d
Item. of Mr. Chatfielde, for glasse of a window	- - -	xviiij ^d
Item. of Levinge, for glasse and Iron of ij windowes	- - - -	v ^s
Item. of Harman, for the rest of the glasse	- - - -	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Item. of the smyth of Lewes, for Iron	- - - -	xviiij ^d
Item. of Randall for olde Iron	- - -	iiiij ^s ij ^d
Item. of Pryor and Stempe, for breke and chawke	- - - -	viiij ^d
Item. of Mr. Stempe, for the ffaunte	- - -	xx ^d
Item. of Mr. Gage, for ccc of lede, w ^{ch} was supposid to have byn cc	- - - -	xxiiiij ^s
Item. recd. for cc. di. and xxiiiij of bell mettell, beinge the Overwayte in thexchaunge of certain of the Belles, at xxxiiiij ^s iiij ^d the hundred	- - - -	iiiij ^{li} x viij ^d
Item. Rec. for the Brassys and olde Iron of the belles	- - - -	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Summa	- - -	xxxvij ix ^s ij ^d

XX^{mo} FFEBR., 1555.

The bell metall, besides cc. di., before sold, parcell of the said some of xxxvij^{li} x^s ij^d amountith to - - - - xliiiij^o iiij qrts.

¹¹ Sidders, *sic* MS

No proveff of
delyvere. Whiche he alledgith ys delyvered to William
Hamynghton, of Dover, by the L. Treasurers
warrante.

The Leade - - - - - ix f. ix^c. j. qrt. x^{lib}

Wherof delyverid to Laurence Bradeshawe, Srveyo^r of the
Queenes workes, by warrante from the L. Treasurer
viii f. ix^c. i qrt. x^{lib}., and so remayneth, i f. delivered to the
keper of the castell of Dover, by the L. Treasurers comaunde-
ment.

The Redy money - - - - - xxxvij^{li} ix^s ij^d

Wherof allowed to the saide Avery Michell, for dyverse
sommes by hym disbursyd and and p^d in th^xecution of the
premisses concernynge the said Late Colledge of Mallinge, as
apperyth by ij severall billes of parcells subscribed by the
L. Treasurer of Engelonde, and the Lorde Chief Baron her-
upon seen examined, and w^t the said Comissioners, remayn-
ynge xx^{li} x^s v^d, and so Remayneth due xvi^{li} xvij^s ix^d, paid
p^d Brighm^a to Nicholas Brigham oon of the Tellers of thexche-
quer, T. michaelis anno secundo and tercio Philippi
et Marie, Regis and Regine, by bill w^t the seid mychell re-
maynyng.

Endorsed—"Sussex. Malling late Colledge.
Thacompte of Avery Michell."

QUEENS REMBRANCER. EXCHEQUER, ANCIENT MISCELLANEA. $\frac{8}{4}$

Leade and Bells remayning at the late College of Malling,
nere Lewes, the firste daye of Marche, anno dni.,
Com. Sussex. 1554.

Inprimis, the smallest Bell of the weight of	-	iiij ^c . di.
Bells.	Item. the second at	- - - ix ^c
	Item. the thyrde at	- - - xij ^c
	Item. the iiij th at	- - - xiiij ^c
	Item. the v th at	- - - xvj ^c
	Item. the vj th at	- - - xx ^c
	Summa	- - - vij ^m . v ^c . di.

Item. leade remaynyng on the halff Chauncell, on the Stepill, and in sundry gutters, is extemed to be - - - - -	xij ffowders.
Item. ther remayneth in thands of Jamys Gage, gent, and William Boorde - - - - -	vj ^o waight
Leade and bells imbe- celled and stolyn away.	Item. there was one Bell, called a Saunts bell, which was stolen away, of the waight of - - - iij ^{xx} pounds
Item. Bollokherde, who named hym- selfe the Kynges Surveyor, who gave awaye	ij ^o . or iij .
.	

The following Interdict respecting this College Church shews a sad state of things after the Reformation. The sacred building, in a state of desecration, having been "polluted by beasts and other animals," was to be disused as a place of divine service and of sepulture :—

INTERDICTUM ECCLESIE PAROCHIALIS DE SOUTH MALLING.¹²

Georgius, &c. Universis et singulis rectoribus, vicarijs capellanis curatis et clericis quibuscunque, per provinciam nostram Cantuariensem ubilibet constitutis, et presertim, Rectori, vicario, curato vel ministro de Suth Mallyng Decanat de Suth Mallyng in Diocesi Cicestrensi Salutem.

Cum Ecclesia parochialis de Suth Mallyng Decanatus de Suth Mallyng prædicti nostri et ecclesie nostræ Cathedralis et Metropolitanæ Christi Cantuariensis jurisdictionis immediatæ per plurimos Annos ult: elapsos dilapidata, divastata, et penitus prostrata fuerit: areaque super quam ecclesia predicta fundata sive ædificata fuit, et cimiterium ejusdem, post et citra ruinam et destructionam ejusdem per bestias et animalia diversorum generum, alijsque modis prophanata et polluta, et sic diu per incolas et inhabitantes ejusdem parochiæ pollui et prophanari permissa fuerint, in animarum eorundem grave periculum, et perniciosum aliorum exemplum cumque iidem Parochiani multorum sumptibus et expensis ac presertim munificentia Regiæ Ecclesiam prædictam, sic (ut præfertur dilapidatam, devastatam et penitus prostratam) noviter construxerint et redæificaverint; ac in eadem Ecclesiâ (nulla per Archiepiscopum: vel Episcopum præhabitâ aut præcedente benedictione seu consecratione) divina officia ibidem ministrari, ac corpora ibidem decedentium in eisdem sepeliri permiserint. Idcirco nos uti ex debito commissi nobis officii pastoralis tenemur, tantum nefas præterire nolentes vobis conjunctim et divisim committimus ac firmiter

¹² British Museum Harl. Mss. 7032, fol. 314; circa A.D. 1630.

injungendo mandamus, quatenus Curatum ministrum, vel ministros præfatae ecclesiae, aliosve quoscunque, necnon omnes et singulos ejusdem parochiae Oeconomus sive Gardianos, omnesque parochianos ejusdem, per affixionem presentium in valvis ecclesiae prædictae, ab ingressu ejusdem interdictos et suspensos fuisse, et esse (quibus etiam tenore presentium sic interdicimus) palam et publice intimetis, seu intimari faciatis donec ecclesia præfata et cimiterium ejusdem per nos, aut alium auctoritate nostrâ munitum canonice et legitime consecrata fuerint, prout jura et sanctiones ecclesiae in ea parte editae postulant: mandantes insuper, neque in Ecclesiâ de Suth Mallyng predictâ divina celebrare aut ipsos Parochianos aliosve ad divina officia, aut ecclesiasticam sepulturam ibi admittere, seu eis sacramenta Ecclesiae quomodolibet ministrare præsumat, post hujusmodi intimationem, inhibitionem, et interdictum, donec aliud a nobis super hoc receperitis in mandatis. In cujus rei &c.

Regr Abbot. pt 3, Fol. 116 et 124, b: negotium consecrationis sequitur ibid Fol: 125 b, &c.

Ex Collect. Gul. LLoyd Epi. Norvic.

I.—AUGMENTATION OFFICE. PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.

SUSSEX. SOUTH MALLING. No. 37.

A survey of certaine landes, scituate, lying, and being in the parish of South Mallinge, neare Lewes, late parcell of the possessions of Charles Steward, late King of England, made and taken by us, whose names are hereunto subscribed by vertue of a Commission granted by the Honourable the trustees appoynted by Act of the Comons assembled in Parliament for sale of the Homours, Mannours, and Lands belonging to the late Kinge, Queene, and Prince, under their handes and seales.

All that peece and parcell of land, comonly called Morleyes Croft, scituate, lying, and being in the parish of South Malling, neere Lewis, butted and bounded on the south-west by a lane leading from the Cliffe to the howse of Mr. Thomas Lucas, on the north by Stoneham banke and brookes, on the east by a parcell of land called the fourteen acres, being the land of the said Mr. Thomas Lucas, which said parcell contains by estimation foure acres, more or lesse, now in the tenure and occupation of Robert Emerie, of the Cliffe, neare Lewis, aforesaid, who houlds the same by pretence of a coppie granted about forty yeares since, but the said coppie being produced, was soe eaten with myce or rattes, that noe date was left therein, neyther was any other evidence produced, whereby he could claime to hould the same. But the said Emerie acknowledgeth that indevors have beene used, and money disbursed to gaine a tittle from the Crowne for the same, but nothinge effected therein, which said land hath a fayre dwellinge hows, built with parte stone and parte timber, and containeth a halle, a parlor, kitchen, and other necessary roomes below staires, two chambers abovestaires, and a lardg garrett over them, and

alsoe a malthowse, fitted with a cesterne and oast, and three floares, the rest of the said land for the most parte planted with aple trees and cherry trees, all which wee estimate to bee worth, per ann., £04 00 00.

(In margin) xx^{li}

Memorandum: that the ancient reserved rent of twelve shillings hath beene received by the Earle of Dorsett or his predecesores for many yeares past, and ought (as wee conceive) to bee accomptable for to the state.

Redd. xij^s

Memorandum: that the said Emerie and one Abell Bytatt, father-in-law to the said Emerie, did build the said dwellinge howse and malt howse, and plant the said remainder of the lands, and the said Emerie doth affirme, and it is probable to be true that they have disbursed above three hundred pounds upon the same, whereby the said land is improved to this value, the said land, without the building and plantinge, would have beene worth, per annum, Five Pounds.

Memorandum: the said Emerie is a very poore man, hath many children, and noe other subsistence for him and his children but y^e profitts arysing out of the said lands.

BUST CROFT.—All that peece and parcell of land, now comonly called Ancookes Croft, but ancently called and knowne by the name of Bust's Croft, scituate, lying, and being in the parish of South Malling, neare Lewis, butted and bounded on the east by the highway leading from the Cliffe towards Ringmer, on the south and north by y^e lands of Mr. Thomas Lucas, of South Malling afforesaid, and on the west by certaine lands called the Cannon lands, which said parcell containes by estimation three acres, more or lesse, now in the tenure and occupation of one [blank] Belson, who houlds the same by lease per roll, from one William Ancocke, who claimes to hould the same by a lease, dated the 30th of May, 1637, wherein Phillip, Earle of Pembrokee and Mountgomerie, and Ann, his wife, Countes dowager of Dorcett, have granted, amongst other things, that parcell of pasture or meddow land, called Trayton's meade, containyng by estimation four acres in South Malling, from Michaelmas, before the date thereof, for one and twenty yeares, paying therefore yearely forty shillinges; but for as much as the said parcell of land hath beene ancently known by the name of Busts Croft, and reputed to be land belonging to the Crowne, and hath charged upon it the yearely rent of two shillings sixpence mentioned in Redd. ij^s vj^d y^e Auditors Breviatt, wee conceive the same to bee the Common Wealths, and returne the same in possession, and leave the Claime of the said Countis Dowager to bee made good before the Honorable trustees, and doe estimate the same to be worth per annum, £03 00 00.

(In margin) iij^{li}

Memorandum: the rent of the said parcell hath beene received by the Earle of Dorcett for divers yeares past, as parcell of the Rents of the Mannor of Ringmer, but wee conceive hee ought to bee accomptable for the same.

The Reserved Rents of both y^e said parcellis of land are per annum, xiiij^s vj^d

The improvement of the said lands are per annum, $xxij^{\text{li}} \text{v}^{\text{s}} \text{vj}^{\text{d}}$
 The sume totall of present rent and future improvements, $xxij^{\text{li}}$
 Examinatur per Willelmum Webb, Supervisorem Generalem, 1649.
 This survey was perfected this first of February, 1649, by us,

JOHN HADDOCKE,
 JO. LOBB,
 JEREMIE BAINES,
 THOMAS BRIDGE.

(Indorsed.)

(97.) South Malling. Certain parcells of land there nuper Caroli
 Regis.

Sussex.

Received this 1. of Februarie, 1649. Transmitted to the Sur-
 veyor Generall the same day.

BAYNES.

Returned the 4th of February.

BUNDELL FORISFACTUR. 21 RIC. 2, No. 11.

Inquisitio capta apud Southmallyng in Comitatu Sussexiæ die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Luce Evangeliste anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Angliæ vicesimo primo coram Nicholas Carrew Laurencio Dru Willielmo Bulcote Clerico Johanne Elyngham Serviente Regis ad Arma ac Johanne Brook Escaetore Domini Regis in Comitatu predicto virtute litterarum diversarum Domini Regis patentium eisdem Nicholas Laurencio Willielmo Johanni et Johanni inde directarum per sacramentum Johannis Clement Johannis Delue Johannis Harry Johannis Poterne Willielmi Cussle Willielmi Ghecthere Roberti Parkere Johannis Soundere Ricardi Blakeboy Willielmi Wynter Walteri atte Broke et Johannis Berklegh Juratorum Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Thomas Archiepiscopus Cantuarie non tenuit aliqua Castra dominicas terras tenementa reversiones feoda advocaciones franchises libertates aut alias possessiones in dominico suo ut de feodo nec in feodo talliato in Comitatu predicto xix^{mo} die Novembris Anno dicti Domini Regis decimo quo die idem Archiepiscopus omnia terras et tenementa sua forisfecit virtute judicii contra ipsum in parlamento Regis apud Westmonasterium in festo Sancti Lamberti dicto Anno xxj . tento redditi seu postea Sed habuit in eodem Comitatu ut de jure Ecclesie sue Cantuarie post mortem Willielmi Courtenay nuper Archiepiscopi ibidem qui obiit ultimo Julii Anno dicti Domini Regis xx^{mo} . Manerium de Southmallyng cum pertinentiis in Comitatu predicto. . . . Manerio cum plures domis scilicet apud Southmallyng Stonhame et Rammescombe que nichil valent per annum ultra reprisas. Item est . . . scitus Manerii continentis circiter $iiij$ acras terre infra clausam cum ij stagnis pro piscibus imponendis $xxxij$ acre terre arrabilis cum vij acris prati

ibidem continentibus circiter iij acras que valent in toto per annum ultra reprints xvij^s. Item sunt apud Stonham predictam iij^c acre per annum ultra reprints vjⁱⁱ xij^s iij^d scilicet quelibet acra iij^d. Item sunt ibidem iij^c acre pasture montane per estimacionem pro bidentibus que valent per annum ultra reprints xlj^s viij^d scilicet quelibet acra j^¼^d. Item sunt ibidem xx acre prati debilis que valent per annum ultra reprints xij^s iij^d scilicet quelibet acra viij^d. Item est ibidem quidam brocus pro porcis sustinendis continent xx acras terre qui valet per annum ultra reprints vj^s viij^d scilicet quelibet acra iij^d. Item sunt ibidem quinque parci clausi qui nichil valent per annum ultra sustentacionem ferarum in eisdem et clausurum eorundem ac feoda et vadia forestariorum et parcariorum ibidem. Item sunt apud Rammescombe predictam lxx acre terre arrabilis que valent p. annum ultra reprints xxij^s iij^d scilicet quelibet acra iij^d. Item sunt ibidem iij acre prati debilis que valent per annum ultra reprints ij^s. Item est ibidem quedam separalis piscaria vocata Brodewater et Sothrambrok que valet per annum ultra reprints c^s. Item est ibidem quedam alia piscaria in ripariis de Medweye scilicet inter Icfeld and Wybornestake que valet per annum ultra reprints xl^s. Item est ibidem quidam vetus parcus vocatus Plottesbregge cum magnis stagnis cum piscibus ibidem qui valet per annum ultra reprints xij^s iij^d. Item sunt ibidem de reddito assise tam liberorum tenencium quam Nativorum per annum ultra decasum cxliijⁱⁱ xiiij^s ad diversos anni terminos solvendo videlicet ad festum Natalis Domini xxj ij^s q^a purificationis beate Marie viij^s Pasche lvⁱⁱ xix^s j^d Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste xijⁱⁱ ij^s Advincula Sancti Petri j^d obulum et Sancti Michaelis liijⁱⁱ ij^s x^¼^d. Item sunt apud Southmallyng predictam iij^m opera yemalis et estivalis que valent per annum ultra reprints xijⁱⁱ x^s precium operis j^d. Item apud Rammescombe predictam sunt d. opera tam yemalis quam estivalis que valent per annum xlj^s viij^d precium operis j^d. Item sunt ibidem opera autumpnalis videlicet messio cc. acrarum frumenti et aveni que valent per annum cxvj^s viij^d precium acre vij^d. Item est messio c. acrarum ordei que valet per annum lxxvj^s viij^d precium acre vij^d. Item est ibidem unum cuniculare quod valet per annum ultra reprints x^s. Item sunt ibidem iij hundredi videlicet Lokesfeld Ryngmere et Lyndefeld terrendi bis quolibet anno videlicet post Festa Pasche et Sancti Michaelis et una Curia Baronia de Ukkfeld cum halimoto de Stonehame de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas tenendo que valent per annum ultra reprints xxjⁱⁱ. Item sunt ibidem iij paroci de pannagio porcorum diversorum tenencium videlicet apud Ryngmere Fremfeld et Maghfild quolibet anno circa festum Sancti Martini in Yeme terrendi que valent per annum ultra reprints xⁱⁱ. Et dicunt quod predictus Thomas Archiepiscopus habuit in manerio predicto bona et catalla subscripta xxv^{to} die Septembris dicto anno xxj^{mo} quo die idem Thomas omnia bona et catalla sua forisfecit virtute judicii supradicti contra ipsum redditu apud Stonhame et Rammescombe predictas videlicet in granariis v quarteria frumenti per estimacionem in tasso iij^{xx} x quarteria frumenti precii xxvⁱⁱ vj^s viij^d scilicet pro quarterio v^s iij^d lxx quarteria ordei per estimacionem in tasso precii xiiijⁱⁱ scilicet pro quarterio iij^s xlix quarteria aveni per estimacionem in tasso precii iijⁱⁱ xvij^s

scilicet pro quarterio ij^s viij^l^d vj busellos pisorum per estimacionem in tasso precii xxix^s ij^d scilicet pro quarterio iij^s iiij^d vj quarteria vestiturae precii xx^s scilicet pro quarterio iij^s iiij^d. Item apud Stonham xx carectatas feni per estimacionem in ij tassis precii lxxv^s viij^d scilicet pro carectata iij^s iiij^d. Item sunt ibidem ij stocti precii xiiij^s iiij^d ix boves inde ij quasi morientes precii lxx^s scilicet pro capite vij bovium x^s ij tauri et xxxvij vaccae precii xiiij^l vj^s viij^d scilicet pro capite vj^s viij^d. Item ibidem in tribus diversis gregibus m^l xxxix multones precium capitis xiiij^d unde summa lx^l xij^s ij^d duo Apri una sus et xvij porci precium capitis ij^s vj^d unde summa lij^s vj^d xx porcelli precium capitis xvij^d unde summa xxx^s xx porcelli ablaetati precium capitis vj^d unde summa x^s. Item sunt ibidem in parco de Plashette de stauro manerii de Terrynges unus Aper et xxix porci precium capitis ij^s vj^d unde summa lxxv^s. Item apud Stonhame predictam unum plastrum cum toto apparato cum ij caruce cum toto apparato ferrato pro tracto xvj boves precii x^s. Item dicunt quod Rectoria de Maghfeld cum pertinentiis in Comitatu predicto qua predictus Thomas Archiepiscopus habuit post mortem prefati Willielmi nuper Archiepiscopi in jure Ecclesie sue predictae dimissa fuit Henrico Babere ad firmam per predictum Thomam Archiepiscopum pro xxxj^l xiiij^s vij^l^d. Et hoc anno qui quidem firmarius ex precepto dicti Archiepiscopi priusquam idem Archiepiscopus bona et catalla sua forisfecit dictos xxxj^l xiiij^s vij^l^d cum c^s de denariis propriis ipsius firmarii solvit circa reparacionem domorum Rectorie predictae ut patet per particulares penes dicti firmarii remanentes Et ulterius dicunt quod remanserunt ibidem iij boves provenientes de hercettis precium capitis xiiij^s unde summa xxxix^s. Et sunt apud Maghfeld in manibus Willielmi Stonelegh subballivi libertatis ibidem ij^s provenientes de precio unius Juvencle provenientes de extrahura Et dicunt quod pertinet ad dictam Rectoriam capella de Wodehurst dimittuntur Willielmo Potyn Clerico ad firmam pro xxvj^l xiiij^s iiij^d per annum per predictum Thomam Archiepiscopum set per ignorantur. Item dicunt quod dictus Thomas nuper Archiepiscopus manerium predictum cum pertinentiis a superadicto ultimo die Julii Anno xx^{mo} quo die prefatus Willielmus nuper Archiepiscopus obiit usque predictum xxv^m diem Septembris anno xxj^{mo} occupavit ac omnia excitus et proficua inde per idem tempus proveniencia percepit et habuit Incujus rei testimonium huic Inquisitioni Juratores predicti sigilla sua apposuerunt.

PAROCHIAL NOTICES OF HORSTED-PARVA.

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

WITH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

BY THE REV. E. TURNER, M.A.

HORSTED-PARVA, or, as it is now commonly called, Little Horsted—little, in contradistinction to the larger Sussex parish of Horsted Keynes, lies in the Hundred of Rushmonden, about two miles south from the town of Uckfield. Its area is 2,240 acres, and its population in 1861 was 296.

Respecting the etymology of the name, some difference of opinion has existed. Like Horsham, its first syllable has been supposed to be derived from Horsa, the brother and fellow-invader of Hengist, when the Saxons took possession of part of England in the fifth century; but we are inclined to a humbler derivation of the name. Our local nomenclature is full of references to the animals which formerly preponderated in different places. Thus we have Oxley, from Oxan-leah, "the field of oxen;" Hartwell, from some well to which harts resorted; Ewcombe, from a valley stocked with ewes; Foxhow, the foxes' hill; Troutbeck (A. Sax. Truht-bee), the trout-stream, &c. And in the immediate neighbourhood of Horsted we have *Bucksted* (Buxted), *Hartfield*, *Maresfield*, *Kidbrook*, *Hindleap*, *Prickets-hatch*, &c.; all having reference to "Lancaster Great Park," now usually called Ashdown Forest. Thousands of similar instances might be adduced, but these are sufficient. We therefore consider that both our Sussex Horsteds may be regarded as places where, in those early days, *horses* were bred, or where those useful animals possessed a local celebrity. Horsa, the invader, certainly did not confer his name upon the hundreds of localities which have *Hors* (A. Sax) for their initial syllable. We have in Sussex, besides the two Horsteds, two *Horsebridges*, *Horsham*, and *Horseye* (the island of Horses). In Cambridgeshire, we find *Horseheath*; in Kent, *Horsmonden*; in Oxfordshire, *Horsepath*; in Leicestershire,

Horsepool; in Norfolk, Horstead; in Yorkshire, Horsehouse; in Northumberland, Gloucestershire, Staffordshire, and Surrey, Horsley; and in Buckinghamshire, Horsendon, as well as innumerable other parishes and places in all parts of England. It is, therefore, most probable, that the etymon of Horsted is to be found in the two Saxon roots *horsa*, a horse, and *stede*, a place or station—a place or station for horses.

The Church, which stands on an elevated position, consists of Chancel, Nave, and large western Tower. The view from the top of this Tower includes a delightful expanse of scenery, commanding the Weald of Sussex and the South Downs, from Wolstonbury to Beachy Head. On the N. wall of the Chancel is an Arcade of very early character, the purpose of which is not very apparent. (See illustration.) In the alternate panels of this Arcade there were formerly some extremely diminutive windows. The whole building has recently been restored in the best taste by the present Patron of the Benefice. It contains Memorials of the Families and Names of Hay, Nott, Sergisson, &c., and in taking down a portion of the walls of the Chancel at the time of the Church restoration, portions of a curious stone slab were found of the date of 1502. It was in six pieces, and had been used as building material at some restoration of this part of the church. When put together, the pieces were found exactly to fit; and the stone to have been a memorial slab, which had been designed, as the inscription upon it shewed, to mark the place of interment of a member of an old Horsted and Sussex family named Delve. Upon it was a Cross. There were, previously to the alterations of the Church, three bells only in the Tower, one of which is dedicated to St. Catherine, and is of much older date than either of the other two. There is now a peal of six. Of these the fourth is this ancient bell, which has been laudably preserved. A newell staircase leads to the top of the Tower.

On the old pulpit of this Church was carved, in bold relief, a Plume of Feathers similar to that at Denton.

Like most of the other parishes in this immediate neighbourhood, Little Horsted was included in the Duchy of Lancaster, and is in the Deanery of Pevensy. Its boundaries, as we shall presently see, are clearly defined in an ancient deed of the date of 1563; but how far they may

still be identified by the names and descriptions of the places there set forth, it would require an accurate knowledge of the parish to determine. Possibly most of the names of the places alluded to may remain unchanged to this day. This certainly is the case with "Terbill Down," its most eastern, and with "the Great Ryver"—the sluggish Ouse—which is represented as its most western boundary. For these are marks still familiar to our ears.

Of the earlier history of Horsted but little has come down to us. In the Chartulary of the Priory of Lewes, under the date of March, 1357, is a deed confirming to John Smith, who is described as de la Clyve, near Lewes, conjointly with Matilda, his wife, all the land at Bregg-house, in Ffleching, held of the Manor of Horsted, by Matilda, the younger sister of the late John Charp. From him was possibly derived the name of Sharp's bridge. And Edward I. on his journey from Lewes into Kent, is recorded to have granted at Horsted, a Wardship to Walter de Fraxinis—Walter of the Beeches.

It does not appear to what this appointment of the King had reference; but as the Royalty of Ashdon, which was subsequently enclosed, and called "Lancaster Great Park," and which, since it has been disparked, has been, and is still designated "Ashdown Forest," was kept up from a very early period as a Royal Chase, in which many hundred acres of forest land were included, and divided for the convenience of safe custody into wards, the whole being well stocked with deer, it might possibly have been to the ward or guardianship of one of these forest divisions that this William was appointed; and as "the High Beeches" a little to the northward of Wych Cross is a well-known locality within the limits of one of these Wards, this might have been his place of residence.

For an account of the Royal Chase of Ashdon, which was an appendant of the Castle of Pevensey, see vol. xiv., pp. 35 to 64.

The Saint to whom the original Church was dedicated is not for a certainty known. Since its re-dedication, in 1863, it has been "St. Michael and All Angels." The old Church is supposed to have been dedicated to St. Catherine. But this is a mistake, arising, probably, from the oldest bell being dedicated to this Saint. St. Michael was doubtless its

tutulary saint, for in an old will of Mrs. Elizabeth Pope, of Little Horsted, widow, dated the 26th of March, 1559, found by Mr. Currey, the Deputy Registrar, among the Records of his Office at Lewes, the following item occurs:—

“I direct my body to be buried in the Chancel of St. Michael’s, in Horsted.”

This church was given in very early times to the Priory of St. Pancras, at Lewes, and in the “Valor Ecclesiasticus” (Vol. i., p. 330), we are informed that at the dissolution of the monasteries there was a *park* in this parish stocked with bucks and does (*instaurat’feris et damis*) for the use of the Priory (*ad usum domus sua*). Robert Croham was at that time Prior of Lewes; and Horsted Park yielded twenty shillings per annum in herbage. In addition to which there were rents of assize amounting to 6s. 3½d., and profits of the manorial court, 12d. These sums seem trivial now; but it must be remembered that a shilling of that day would go as far as about twenty shillings of the present value of money, and in the “Valor” all ecclesiastical property was estimated at a low value.

The Park here alluded to had been disparked until it was reinstated—but not as a deer Park—by the father of Francis Barchard, Esq., the present Proprietor of the Estate, and the highly esteemed Honorary Secretary of the Sussex Archæological Society, on his building the splendid mansion, now the residence of the son. The style of the House is mediæval; and few residences in East or West Sussex can compare with it in taste and elegance, both as to architecture and internal decoration.

The ancient House, which this beautiful Mansion replaced, stood at a short distance from the site of the present house, but nearer to the old London Road through Uckfield to Lewes. This old house, for some years, was the Residence of the Families of Waller, Pope, and Hay, in succession. Of the Wallers we know little more than that they were Lords of the Manor and presented to the Benefice of Horsted Parva, which was then appendant to the Manor, from 1398 until towards the close of the fifteenth century. From the Wallers the Horsted property passed to the Popes, it is generally supposed by marriage; who, it will be seen by the list of Incumbents of the Parish, exercised for about a century and

a half the right of patronage of the Rectory of Horsted ; " John Pope de Buckstede " presenting to it in 1521 ; his widow in 1554 ; Nicholas Pope, gent., in 1571 ; after which the Bishop of the Diocese is represented as presenting by lapse ; and then Ralph Pope, Esqre., presents in 1608. The Family of Pope, though represented as of Buxted, resided first at Horsted ; and afterwards at Hendal, in Buxted, a house situated about half a mile to the west of the road leading from Uckfield to Tunbridge Wells. Here lived in the 14th century a family called from it " De Hindales," from whom it passed by marriage in the 5th of Henry IV. (1404), to the Westons, who held it until the close of the 15th century, when it again passed by marriage to Thomas Pope, of Little Horsted, who made it his place of residence, and in whom, and his descendants, it continued for upwards of two centuries. From the Popes the Hendal Estate passed to a branch of the Pelham Family, and the Horsted property to William Hay, Esqre., who presented to the living in 1685. The Hays were descended from the old Norman Family of De Haia, who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and who settled at Halnaker near Chichester, and founded close by the Priory of Boxgrove. They were afterwards of Herst-Monceux, John Hay, Esqre., living there about the year 1680. His Son William was of Tickeridge, in Framfield, from whence he removed to Horsted. From the Hays the manor and advowson of the Church passed to Charles Beard, Esqre., of Rottingdean, who sold them in 1763 to Anthony Nott, Esqre. The manor and estate subsequently passed to a Mr. Herbert, of whom they were purchased by Ewan Law, Esq., who was descended from a family remarkable for their elevated position. Mr. Ewan Law had spent much of his life in India.

In the subjoined list of incumbents taken from the Bishops Registry at Chichester, two deserve a passing notice, namely, John Peckham and Nehemiah Beaton. John Peckham was deprived of his Living by order of the House of Commons. He appears to have been a base and licentious man, who neglected his pastoral duties, and lived in a disreputable manner. Even Walker, in his " Sufferings of the Clergy," calls him " a scandalous fellow." A much more respectable Incumbent was Nehemiah Beaton, one of the

ejected Ministers in the time of Charles II. He had been Minister of Lurgashall, from which benefice he had been ejected for refusing to comply with the Act of Uniformity. He is described by Palmer as of an excellent spirit, which sheweth itself in his private conversation, as well as in his sermons; one of which, on Proverbs xx., 1, he was obliged to print, on account of the causeless exceptions which were made against it. Col. Herbert Morley, of Glynde Place, a worthy and religious man, took compassion on him, and maintained him in his house as a kind of domestic Chaplain, and after his death he buried him in Glynde Church, in January, 1663. The List of Incumbents is as follows:—

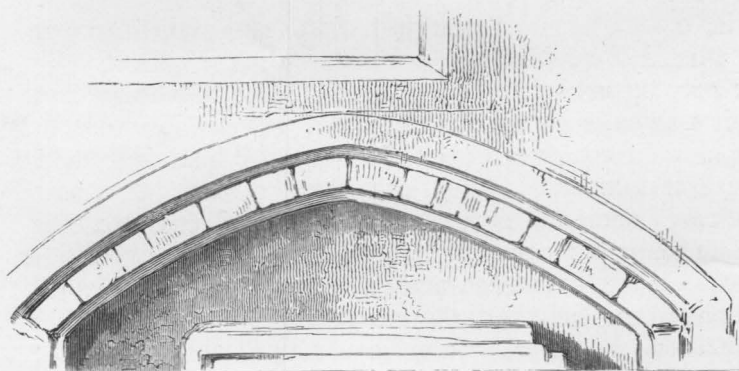
LITTLE HORSTED R.

DATE OF ADMISSION.	INCUMBENTS.	HOW VACANT.	PATRONS.
... ..	John Pykkenorth	... ..	... ..
1398. Nov. 5	Robert Fylle	res. Jno. Pykkenorth	Thomas Waller ¹
1399. Oct. 16	{ Robert Burton ats } { Sandhurst }	res. Robert Fylle	... ..²
1402. Nov. 22	Peter Boys	{ res. R. Burton ats } { Sandhurst }	The same ³
... ..	Thomas Nelme ⁴	... ..	... ..
1407. Oct. 23	John Tydilside	res. Thos. Nelme	The same ⁵
1408. Aug. 23	John Pennebrugg	res. Jno. Tydilside	John Waller
1478	Martin Coke	... ..	... ..
... ..	Walter Furber	... ..	... ..
1521. Feb. 11	John Redar	d. Walter Furber	Jno. Pope de Buckstede
... ..	John Arnolde	... ..	... ..
1554. July	Henry Oliver Cl.	dep. John Arnolde	Elizabeth Pope, wd.
1567. Dec. 9	Edward Linfeilde Cl.	d. Henry Oliver	Nicholas Pope, gent.
... ..	Richard Whyte	... ..	... ..
1571. June 5	William Arden Cl.	d. Richard Whyte	Thomas Pope, gent.
— Dec. 22	John Jourden	... ..	The Bishop ⁶
... ..	Francis Kellett	... ..	... ..
1608. July 20	John Bawtrie, A.M.	res. Francis Kellett	Ralph Pope, Esq.
1668. March 2	Wm. Harrison, LL.D.	... ..	... ..
1685. Oct. 28	John Davies Cl.	d. Wm. Harrison	{ William Hay of Hor- } { sted-Parva, Armig. }
1741. April 14	Lewis Jones, A.M.	d. John Davies	{ Anthony Nott, of } { St. Clement's Danes } { Co. Middlesex. }
1760. Jan. 28	Francis Warneford	d. Lewis Jones	The same
1784. Feb. 23	Anthony Nott, LL.B.	d. Fras. Warneford	The same ⁷
1823. June 11	John Hubbard, A.B.	d. Anthony Nott	"On his own petition"
1830. April 12	Joseph Simpson, A.M.	d. John Hubbard	"On his own petition"
1854. Feb. 8	Henry Dowson, M.A.	d. Joseph Simpson	{ Francis Barchard } { Esq., of Horsted- } { place }
1856. May 19	{ Augustus William } { Warde, M.A. }	res. Henry Dowson	The same

¹ *Hac vice.*² In exchange³ Described "De Lannyhurst"⁴ For a singular Record of this Incum-

bent in the Bishop's Registers, see Vol. xvii., p. 249, n. 7.

⁵ In exchange.⁶ By Lapse.⁷ But then of Little Horsted, Esq.



HORSTED PARVA.

During the time the work of restoration was going on in Little Horsted Church, in 1863, a most important and, at the same time, most interesting discovery was accidentally made. While the workmen were preparing to underpin the north wall of the chancel, they fortunately discovered the curious arch and slab which are represented in the lower part of the illustration, and the existence of which was not before known. The front of the whole had been bricked up, and the face of the brickwork whitewashed to make it resemble the other parts of the wall. In digging away the earth the brickwork was loosened and fell, and thus exposed to view a very perfect Mural Tomb, which must have been erected to the memory of the founder of the church, or to that of an early Prior of St. Pancras, Lewes. Upon clearing away the rubbish which had accumulated upon it, a large plain stone was discovered, which, upon being turned over, for it was lying with what is usually the under part uppermost, proved to be a sepulchral slab, having upon it a cross of somewhat unusual type (see illustration, where an enlarged view of the slab, with the cross, is shown). The slab was replaced in its right position, and the whole thoroughly repaired; and it is now one of the most interesting features of this interesting little church.

Archæologists have been much puzzled to discover what could have been the original use of this arcade. A little examination, however, would have settled this point, for when the brickwork, with which the arches had for many years been closed up, was removed, ample evidence was discovered of their having been glazed.

We now come to the Manorial Records of Horsted. These extend back to the 1st of Henry VIII. (1509), which was about the time the Manor and Advowson passed from the Wallers to the Popes. But to whom the Manor then belonged is not ascertained. The manuscript is well preserved. Among the names on the first folio, as tenants of the manor, appear those of Alvray (Alfray), Worthe, Maunser, Comber, Russell, Strode, Delve (Richard). To these, grants of land had been made, which were formerly the property of James Worthe, called Alleshames and Smale-breche, by the rent of 12d. and five barbed catapults. The names of Johanna

aged 15, Catherine aged 12, Alice aged 10, and Isabel aged 7, the daughters of John, son of Richard Delve, are mentioned.

In the next folio we find a record of the date of the 18th of Henry VIII., which states that the homage present Robert, Prior of Lewes, John Shurley, Esq., of Isfield,—Sands, gentleman, John Warnet, of Hempstead, Richard Staples, of Framfield, Margaret Maunser, widow, Thomas Fuller, and others; and they were fined 2d. each for non-attendance at a court then held. Among the tenants we find John Awood de Regewod (Ridgewood); Richard Sands, for lands in Alfriston; John Harry; Margaret Maunser, widow, formerly Alexander Walsh's; and John Alfry, John Aworth, Richard Staple, John Shurley, Esq., Robert, Prior of Lewes, and Robert Russell, for lands in Framfield, called *Old Mill*, and two or three tenements in Uckfield.

In the next entry we find a court held by Edmund Pope and Elizabeth, his wife, who were consequently proprietors of the manor at its date. According to the visitation of 1634, Edmund Pope was of Hendall, in the parish of Buxted, where his ancestors had been seated from an early period. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Newdigate, of the Surrey family, but how he became proprietor of Little Horsted is a matter of some uncertainty.

The Manor of Horstede appears to have been originally a part of the Manor of Hame, which is supposed to be Hamsey, a place lying several miles from Horsted. It had always been exempt from land tax, and consisted of four hides, the arable being eight plough lands. In the 22nd of Edward I. William Dany held the Manor of the Honour of Pevensey, and it belonged subsequently to his descendant Robert. At the Dissolution of the Monasteries it belonged to Lewes Priory and Henry VIII. In the 32nd of the same reign it was vested in the family of Pope of Hendal. From the reign of Charles I. to 1723, it was in the family of Hay, of Tickeridge. For a fuller account of the Hay family, see vol. xx., p. 64.

Little Horsted is locally situated at a distance of five miles N.N.E. of Lewes. Speaking of it geologically, Mantell says, that here the iron-sand first appears. It is seen im-

mediately below the turf on the brow of a gently sloping elevation, near the forty-fifth mile stone on the road from London to Lewes, and forms the hill on which Horsted Church, and in Mantell's time, the seat of Ewan Law, Esq.—he would now say the seat of Francis Barchard, Esq.—were situated. On the east of the Lewes road five different strata are to be observed, all dipping towards the S.W.

Northward of this the sandstone presents a bolder outline, and rocks of considerable magnitude protrude through the soil on both sides of the road. In the immediate vicinity of Uckfield these groups of pine-clad rocks of a low elevation, are numerous. Between Uckfield, too, and Tunbridge Wells, they are frequent, and add much to the picturesque beauty of the scenery.

The following are the bounds of Horsted Parva, as they are set forth in a deed, dated 1563. It is headed:—“Duchy of Lancaster Lands, in Sussex, in the Hundred of Rushmonden.” It then goes on to state that—

“The boundarye of Little Horsted, parcel of the said Hundred—

“Begynnethe at the midde gutt, being in the grounde at Horsted pond, and runneth by the same streame to Plottesbridge; the Hundred of Loxfeldes bounding it on the N. And from Plottesbridge it runneth through the landes of Mr. John Delve upon the N. side, unto a gill which is in the feelde, called Sandes feelde; and which adjoyneth unto the River, leading from Plottesbridge to Terbill Downe; and so forthe it leadeth between the landes of John Delve, gent., and John Delve, the Sonne of black Delve, where a streame goeth unto certain landes, called Sawtwell; the landes of Mr. James Gage, lying on the Sowthe of it; and so to the highway which leadeth from Plottysbridge to Herymon's corner; and from thence entering into a piece of grounde, called Gillescrofte, by a certaine gill which leadeth to Monkengate; and so from thence leading by Monkenlane to the Parke of Plashette, on the Sowthe; and so to the Highwaye which leadeth from Horsted to Lewys; and so by the pale (*sic*) which leadeth to Horsted warde, and from thence to Stockebridge; and from thence leading betweene the landes of Thomas Shurley, gent., and the landes of John Homewoode;

and from thence leading to the highway betweene Stompecroft and Isfelde, unto the Great Ryver; and so by the saide Ryver to Pusses-eye; from whence it goeth by the small streame leading to Horstede ponde aforesaide.

“Manors in the saide Parish are these: Little Horsted. The Manor of Little Horsted, Nicholas Pope’s, gent. The Manor of Ruche, Mr. Shorlie’s.

Of Worth, in Little Horsted, and the Family of De Worthe, who took their names from it, see Vol. xii., pp. 36 and 230.

For a branch of the Chaloner Family, of Lindfield, who resided at Little Horsted about the middle of the 16th century, see Vol. xiv., p. 81.

For an account of the Little Horsted old and new bells, see Vol. xvi., pp. 151, 166, 194, 213, 230.

For the yearly value of the Lands, Quit-rents, Tithes, &c., of the Parish in 1649, see Vol. xix., p. 208.

In connection with the ancient Delve tombstone before mentioned, a few words may be said respecting the family of Delve, now more generally spelt *Delves*. In the will registry at Lewes the following entry is found:

“Horsted P’va.

“In the name of God, and on the Xth day of December, in y^e yere of o^r lord god, 1542, I, Thos. Delve, of littyl Horsted, beying hole of mynd and of good remembraunce, make this my last will, &c.”

Not to trouble the reader with the ancient formula, especially as the scribe was a bad writer, and evidently little acquainted with the English tongue, it is better to give the substance of the will in intelligible words. He bequeaths his soul to God, the Holy Virgin, and all the company of Heaven, and his body to Christian burial. He also makes the following bequests:—

To the High Altar of Horsestede for tithes forgotten,
vi^d.

To the church of Uckfelde, vi^d.

To each of his god-children, *if they ask for it*, iiij^d.

At his burial x masses, and poor people to be refreshed with bread, drink, and cheese.

To twenty of the poorest people in Framfeld, in Uckfeld,

and in Isfeld, "a *cast* of brede^b and a peny^e of monye."

At his month's day a *cast* of bread, two pounds of beef, and a penny.

To his daughters, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Jane, each ten pounds to be paid to them if they marry before they are 25, if not married at that date, nothing.

To Thomas, his son, the lease he held of John Warnet and George Warnet of the "poond of Plattsbryge."

To Thomas and Edward, his sons, £13 6s. 8d., under a mortgage.

"To the Church of Iytell Horstedede, to go to the reparacions of the Church, vi^s viij^d, with the lease of my farme that I dwell in, that I had of Mr. Thomas Shelley."

To Robert Delve, his son, two kine and two steers of four years old, and to Edward Delve, another son, a similar legacy.

The residue he leaves to his wife "as long as she is widowe," with remainder to his son John. The witnesses are John Arnold, "parson," and Master John Delve.

Altogether this is a very interesting will, and shows the simplicity of life among the yeoman class somewhat more than three centuries ago. It does not appear that the Delves ever rose above that rank in Sussex, although some of the name became proprietors of lands of good value, and Delve's House at Ringmer, long the property of the family of Blunt, and still held by Sir C. R. Blunt, Bart., probably derives its name from them.

^b I was much puzzled with this word, but on referring to Halliwell's invaluable "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," I found the following definition:—"A small portion of bread. See Ordinances and Regulations, p. 26, &c. ;

Harrison's Description of England, p. 168. It seems to mean the portions of several loaves together into which bread is generally baked." A *caste* piece, Florio informs us, means several pieces joined into one.

FICTILE VESSEL FOUND IN BUXTED CHURCH.

BY THE. REV. EDWARD TURNER, M.A., V.P.



THE vase, of which the above is an accurate representation, was brought to light in May last by labourers engaged in digging out trenches for the reception of the iron pipes used in the construction of a new hot-water apparatus for warming Buxted Church. When found, the top of the cover was about two inches below the flooring level of the nave. It stood on a plain black encaustic tile, partly under the pulpit and partly under the rectory pew. Before the movement of the earth about it, this vase was, doubtless, whole, and in a perfect state; but the workmen unfortunately broke it into many pieces before they saw it. The fragments, however, were, for the most part, carefully collected and preserved, and having been brought to me, I succeeded, after much pains and trouble, in putting them together, so as to admit of photographs being taken of it, from one of which the above wood-cut is made. The vase itself is thin in substance, and of a light red colour, amounting almost to a pink. Outside it is plain; but of the inside, the bottom, and about two-thirds of its sides are glazed; while the cover, and the

parts within the rim which is made to receive it, are entirely glazed. The inside glazing is of a greenish, and that of the cover and rim of a brownish colour. Having been deposited in a perfectly dry place, there still remains much freshness in its appearance. With its cover the vase stands about eight and a quarter inches high—the vase being six and a quarter and the cover two and a quarter inches, and its circumference in its largest part is twenty-four inches. Its shape is the most classical of any vase of the kind I have ever seen.

Previous to the alterations which the carrying out of the present system of church improvement has rendered necessary, this kind of vase was scarcely known to exist in Sussex. And even in churches which have been entirely re-seated, it seldom happens that the earth immediately under the flooring is much interfered with, so that in such churches as they are likely to, and probably do exist in, they remain undiscovered, because they are undisturbed. And this would have been the case at Buxted, had not a necessity for renewing the hot-water pipes arisen.

Few fictile vessels of the kind under consideration have as yet been found in Sussex. Of these, the two discovered in lowering the area of the tower of the church at Blatchington, near Seaford, of which Mr. Dennis, the incumbent, has given us a very brief description in Vol. xiii., p. 309, n. 9, and the one found in the chancel of Sutton Church, near Petworth, during the time my son was curate of the parish, and of which he has given us an account in Vol. xv., p. 242, n. 6, must be excluded, as not belonging to the class of vases of which I am at present speaking. The two Blatchington urns were evidently either Ancient British or Roman, and the Sutton urn was decidedly Roman. These then must have existed previous to the erection of those churches; and the same exclusion will apply to the Roman urns found last year in taking down the walls of the chancel of West Hampnet church, which appears to have in its construction much Roman debris worked up with other materials, the chancel arch being entirely constructed of Roman tiles (See paper *ante*, p. 33). Of the class of urns to which I am alluding, I am not aware of any instance having been discovered in

the county, besides this found at Buxted, except perhaps one found in Slaugham Church, in the course of effecting some improvements in it. The two, however, will bear no comparison with each other. Although the Slaugham urn was taken out in an unbroken state from a very similar position to that from which the Buxted vase was exhumed, still it is of the commonest shape and material—being nothing more in appearance than an ordinary upright crock, of coarse red pottery, differing in no respect from the crocks usually made use of in farm and other houses for putting down butter or lard for winter consumption. The Buxted vase, then, appears to be unique as far as this county is concerned.

To me this vase seems to tell its own tale. Its shape, its size, and the position in which it was found, everything, in short, connected with it, declare it to be a vessel in which either the heart or the viscera of someone connected with Buxted were interred. And it being partially glazed within-side, seems to show that, whatever its contents may have been, they were placed in some preserving liquid, and that the opening into it was hermetically sealed. Might it not have been the receptacle of the fearless heart of a lord of Buxted, who from some cause or other, military or civil, died abroad, and who, though his body was buried where he fell, directed his heart to be sent home, in accordance with the habit of the times, to be deposited in his own parish church, among those of his kith and kin.

I am indebted to Matthew H. Bloxam, Esq., of Rugby, for the following interesting observations on the history and antiquity of these vases.

“It was,” he says, “formerly a practice, if not general by no means unusual, for the bodies of persons of note to be buried at one place, their hearts at another, and their viscera or intestines at a third.

“The viscera of Henry the 1st were buried apart from his body, in the Church of St. Mary de Crè, at Rouen.

“The Body of Richard the 1st was buried at Fontevraud, his heart at Rouen, and his viscera at Chaluz.

“The viscera of King John were buried at Croxden Abbey, and his body at Worcester; the viscera of Henry the 3rd

were interred at Fontevraud; and those of Queen Eleanor at Lincoln.

“The viscera of Ranulph de Blundeville, 6th Earl of Chester, who died in 1232, were buried at Wallingford, his heart at Dieulawes Abbey, and his body in the chapter-house at Chester.

“The heart of Nicholas, Bishop of Sarum, was buried at Lacock, his viscera at Ramsbury, and his body at Sarum.

“The body of Isabel, wife of Richard Earl of Cornwall, who died A.D., 1272, was buried at Beaulieu, her heart at Tewkesbury, and her viscera at Missenden Abbey.

“Frequently the heart was immured in a wall, with some sculpture in front to indicate the place. It was, however, rarely that the viscera were so distinguished. Those of Walter Shirlaw, Bishop of Durham, who died A.D. 1405, were buried at Howden, under a slab with this inscription, ‘Hic requiescunt viscera Walteri Shirlaw, quæ sepeliuntur sub hoc saxo Ano. Dni., 1405.’

“The heart and viscera of Miles Salley, Bishop of Landaff, who died A.D. 1516, were buried at Mathern, and his body in St. Mark’s Chapel, Bristol.

“Earthenware vases, supposed to have contained viscera, have been found beneath the pavement of churches. At St. Alban’s Abbey Church some have been discovered; one of them of glazed ware, resembling a fruit pan with its cover.

“In the family vault of the Hungerfords, at Farley Castle, the viscera of the last branches of that family, who died so late as the middle of the 17th century, were enclosed in glazed earthen pots or jars.

“In excavations made during the repairs of the Temple Church, London, in 1841—2—3, three earthen vessels were found near to several leaden coffins, from three to four feet below the old pavement. They were very thin, but well turned, and of excellent workmanship, and of a light yellow colour. Two of them had originally two handles each—one on each side. They were partially glazed. The third resembled a little jug, and was glazed only on the handle and the upper part without.

“Earthenware vessels having frequently been found in churches, in the walls, and elsewhere, in such positions, has

led to the supposition that they had reference to acoustic principles."

In conclusion, Mr. Bloxam gives it as his opinion that "the vase discovered in Buxted Church is likely to have contained the viscera or bowels of some one."

This vase, when found, had in it nothing more than a small quantity of dust. I regret my inability to make it quite perfect, owing to the missing parts having been carried away with the superabundant earth before I had the opportunity of searching for them, so that the work of restoration must now continue incomplete. Still I have reason to be thankful that, all things considered, I was able to put together so much of it as I have done. For it is now sufficiently restored to convince the members of our society that it is by no means an uninteresting or unimportant specimen of a Fictile Sepulchral Vase.

BRIEFS.

BY THE REV. EDWARD TURNER, M.A., V.P.

THE first impression upon the mind of those reading the title of this article will very naturally be—"Surely this is but a *brief* subject for an Archæological Paper:" and I must confess that it is. But *brief* as it may be, both by name and in its nature, it is not wholly devoid of interest to the Archæologist. For Briefs have now become things of the past; and though they were discontinued during the present century, few of those now existing can remember their being read in our churches, and fewer still of the present generation of clergy are, like myself, sufficiently advanced in years to have been instrumental in reading them. That they may not then be wholly forgotten, I purpose to give a short account of their origin and history, and shall conclude with some extracts from the Register of Briefs, kept as they were read in the parish of Maresfield, with the causes of their being granted, as far as they are stated; and the sum which was collected upon each; and which, though it was in most instances very small, amounted in the aggregate to a considerable help.

The history of my recovery of this Register, after it had been in the possession of a gentleman of Cuckfield for upwards of half a century, I have given in my account of Maresfield Parish, in Vol. xiv., p. 153. But few of these Registers now remain. I never saw one until Mr. John Fearon, of Ockenden, Cuckfield, gave me, in 1851, the Register of this parish, to which I have just alluded, and which he found among his father's books and papers after his death. Since then I have ascertained that there is a similar Register, but commencing

at a much later period than the Maresfield, in the parish chest of Uckfield. This begins with the year 1707, and ends with that of 1739; whereas the Maresfield Register of Collections commences with 1664, and is continued to 1752. There is, however, among the Uckfield Parochial Records, the Book of Receipts for the period the Register embraces, which we have not here.

And here it is necessary for me to state for the information of those who are unacquainted with Briefs, what they were, what were their nature and object, and how they were to be obtained. And this I shall do in the words of Jacob—"Giles Jacob, Gent.," as he designates himself, who in his Law Dictionary defines them to be—"Licenses to make collection for loss by fire." And he refers to the Statute of the 4th and 5th of Anne, cap. 14th, as relating to them. This he says under the head of Briefs, and in stating the duties of churchwardens, he further says, that one of them is "to collect the charity-money upon Briefs, which are directed to be read in churches, and to take care that the sums collected be endorsed on the Briefs in words at length, and signed by the minister and churchwardens. After which they were to be delivered over, with the money collected upon them, to persons undertaking them, within a specified time, under a penalty of £20. And he then states, that, under the provision of the Statute to which he refers, a Register is to be kept of all money collected under the authority of such Briefs; and further, that the undertakers, or persons having the charge of them, as trustees, shall, within two months after the receipts of the sums collected, and notice has been given to the sufferers, render up an account to a Master in Chancery appointed by the Lord Chancellor for this purpose. All this, he says, the same statute of Queen Anne requires to be done. The date of this statute is 1706 and 1707.

We must not then infer from Jacob's reference to this statute, that Briefs were at that time first established. For this was not the case. The Maresfield Register shows that parochial collections were made in this way nearly half a century previous to the passing of this Act, the date of the first collection recorded in it being 1664. Should it then be asked—What was the object of the passing of this Statute?

The heading tells us. It is there called "An Act for the better collecting Charity Money on Briefs by Letters Patents, and the preventing abuses in relation to such Charities;" and it then goes on to recite that, "Whereas many inconveniences do arise, and many frauds are committed in the common method of collecting Charity Money upon Briefs, by Letters Patents to the great trouble and prejudice of the objects of such charity, and to the great discouragement of well-disposed persons, for remedy whereof be it enacted," &c. The principal source of these abuses was the farming or purchasing of such charity monies, and hence by this statute this is declared to be unlawful, and a penalty of £500 is imposed on such as might be found to do so, which penalty, when inflicted, was to be applied to the relief of the sufferers intended to be benefited by these Briefs. At what date these general charity collections throughout the kingdom first commenced I have been unable to discover, for I find no earlier statute relating to them than this of Anne. The nature of the abuses arising out of them are manifest enough from the different enactments of this statute. After the 25th of March, 1706, none were to be deemed genuine that were not printed by the Queen's Printer, and afterwards stamped and registered in the Court of Chancery. They were also directed to be openly read in the church, within two months after their receipt, by the officiating minister of each parish, immediately before the sermon. After this the churchwardens were to collect money upon them in church directly after their reading, or from house to house in the parish, as they may be required by the Brief to do. And the money so collected was to be endorsed on the Brief, and signed by them and the officiating minister, as before stated, under a penalty of £20 for neglecting to do so. The number of Briefs received were to be entered in a book, and a register was to be kept of the money collected on each, which register, as well a book of receipts, which was also required to be kept, was to be open to public inspection, without fee, at all reasonable hours. And then follows a statement of the duties required of the undertakers, or those to whom the management of each Brief was entrusted. This statute was equally binding on the teachers

of the sect called Quakers, and on all teachers and preachers of separate congregations.

Whether or not these charitable collections were first made for the benefit of sufferers by fire, as Jacob says was the case, I am unable to say; but it is manifest enough, from the Maresfield register, that in 1664 it was not confined to the relief of sufferers by such calamities.

Why this mode of aiding the distressed was abandoned, about fifty years ago, I have never been able to discover. Possibly it might have been from the great expense which attended such collections. From a case mentioned by Burne, in his Ecclesiastical Law under the head "Briefs," which we may fairly presume to have been an average one, it would appear that nearly two-thirds of the money so received was expended in such costs and charges. For instance for the repair of a parish church in Westmoreland 10,489 Briefs were issued; of these 503 were returned blank; the remaining 9,986 realized £614 12s. 9d. Upon this the patent charges were £76 3s. 6d.; the salary of the receiver of the money collected upon the profitable Briefs, at 6d. in the pound, was £249 13s.; and what is called "The London Salary" amounted to £5; the whole charges then were £330 6s. 6d., which, deducted from the total amount gathered, leaves £283 16s. 3d. only, or considerably less than half, for the benefit of the church for which the Brief was granted and collection made. From this then we may form a tolerably accurate notion of the way in which these Briefs worked. We learn from the Uckfield Receipt Book that a Mr. Simmonds was, for many years, the collector of this district, and when he ceased to hold the office, the Brief monies—and *brief* monies they were, for in some instances 6d. only was collected in this extensive parish—were paid to save the expense of the collector's poundage, by the churchwardens, to Mr. Edwd. Verral, of Lewes, on the day of the Lewes Visitation.

The Briefs in the Maresfield Register, which are the most historically interesting are, one read in October, 1665, "for the relief of the poor who were sufferers by the plague in London;" another read in the same month of the following year, "for the relief of those whose losses were very great

from the fire in London;" a third, read in December, 1678, towards rebuilding the cathedral of St. Paul's, London; and those which seem to have worked the most strongly on the charitable feeling of the inhabitants of Maresfield were such as were read for the redemption of captives, and for the relief of those who were persecuted for their Protestantism in the sister country and abroad. The highest sum collected upon a Brief in this parish was £4 9s. 1d., which was raised in August, 1699, for the relief of the distressed Protestants in Ireland; a few realized above 20s.; and if the average were taken of the remainder it would amount to about 3s. each Brief.

In the year 1715 an epidemic similar to the one which, within the last few years, has been so destructive of cattle in this country, seems to have raged in and about London. The loss of cows in the milk-producing counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Essex, for which a Brief was granted, was alone estimated at £24,539 16s.

The only Sussex Briefs mentioned are the following :— 1664, towards rebuilding Withyham Church; 1665, towards a loss by fire at Rotherfield; ditto, towards a loss by fire at Eastdeane; 1685, towards the reparation and enlargement of Aston (Alfriston) Church; 1702—3, towards the reparation of Rye Church; 1712, towards the reparation of St. Clement's Church, Hastings; 1714, towards the reparation and alteration of New Shoreham Church; 1721, towards a loss by fire at Amberley; 1722, towards repairing the damage done to the town of Brighthelmstone by an irruption of the sea; 1751, towards rebuilding Storrington Church.

I shall now give a few extracts from the interesting old register of Briefs as they were read in this parish, with the amount collected upon each.

For the Redemption of Captives in different parts of the world, and particularly those enslaved by the Turks, we have—

	£	s.	d.
1669, July 18, Collected for the Redemption of Captives under Turkish Slavery - - -	0	4	2
1670, May 22nd, Do. for William Massey, one of the Captives redeemed from Sally - - -	0	1	7

— December 25th, Do. towards the redemption of the
English Captives now in Turkish Slavery - - 2 3 0

So awakened was the sympathetic feeling of compassion for these miserable captives throughout the Kingdom at this time, on account of the Turkish cruelty exercised towards them, that it was not unusual for the more opulent class in this country to make bequests in their wills, either for their relief in slavery, or for their redemption from it.

For the aid of Protestants in Papistical Countries we have—

	£	s.	d.
1681, January 28th, Collected for the Protestants in Poland - - - - -	0	6	8
1682, April 20th, Do. towards the relief of the French Protestants - - - - -	0	8	1
1686, May 30th, Do. towards the relief of the distressed French Protestants - - - - -	1	2	0

These French Protestants had been driven out of France by the religious persecutions which were the consequence of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantz by Louis I., the year before. More than half a million of these Protestants were obliged to leave that country, of whom about 50,000 came to England for protection during the reign of James II. And it was probably towards their support upon their first coming here as exiles that collections were made for them, under the authority of this last and another brief, granted in 1688, which realized £1 10s. 5d. It will be seen that a collection had been made for them in April 1682, which realized 8s. 1d.

	£	s.	d.
1689, August 1st, Collected for the relief of the poore distressed Protestants in Ireland - - - - -	4	9	1
1691, May 10, Do. upon the second Briefe for the Irish Protestants - - - - -	0	11	0
1694, October 21st, Do. towards the Briefe for the French Protestants - - - - -	2	10	0
1707, February 15th, Do. upon the Briefe for the Protestant Church at Oberbarmen, in the Dutchy of Berg, in Germany - - - - -	0	5	4
1709, December 18th, Do. towards the Protestant Church at Mittaw, in Courland - - - - -	0	5	9

Towards the repairs, &c., of churches we have—

	£	s.	d.
1664, May 17th, Collected towards the rebuilding of With- ham Church - - - - -	0	7	8½

This Church had been struck by lightning and entirely destroyed, the year before.—(See Vol. XIV., p. 153).

	£	s.	d.
1671, July 2nd, Collected towards the repairs of Waltham Abbey Church in Essex - - - - -	0	5	0
1678, December 23rd, Do. towards rebuilding St. Paul's Church, in London - - - - -	1	1	1
1682, May 7th, Do. for the building the Church of St. Albans in the County of Hertford - - - - -	0	3	10
1702, Do. upon a Briefe for Rye and other churches, and a fire at Ely - - - - -	0	19	0

From memoranda left in the Registers of Rye, and from private information in my own possession, I am able to give the origin and history of this Rye Brief. Upon my great-great grandfather, the Revd. Edward Wilson, taking possession of the Vicarage of Rye in 1700, he being at the time Vicar of Framfield, he found no vicarage house there; and upon enquiry into the cause of this, he was informed that it had been so neglected by his predecessor's predecessor, that his immediate predecessor was obliged to take it down; and, for want of means, he had not rebuilt it. The Church, too, was in a most dilapidated and neglected state. He therefore set about making a provision for rebuilding the one, and for effecting a thorough reparation of the other. And this he was able to accomplish, though not without great difficulty, the sum required for the reparation of the church alone being of itself so large, that the parishioners refused to grant a rate towards it. At the suggestion then, and through the influence of his Framfield patron, the Earl of Thanet (Rye had been given him by a relative of his wife), he applied for, and obtained the Brief here alluded to, in 1702, and by the collections thus made, he realized very nearly £400; and with this, and a considerable sum subsequently borrowed upon the security of the parish rates, which his parishioners most liberally engaged to repay by five

yearly instalments, my ancestor was enabled to effect what he so ardently desired. He also recovered, at a considerable cost to himself, a part of the endowment of the vicarage, which had been alienated by a former vicar. And it was out of consideration of the great trouble and expense he had been put to in carrying out these different matters for the good of the living, that his friend, Dr. Williams, then Bishop of Chichester, obtained for him and his successors in the same benefice, a discharge from the payments of first-fruits and tenths. He also rebuilt the vicarage house at Framfield.

	£	s.	d.
1713, June 17th, Collected upon the Briefe for St. John Baptist Church, Southover, Lewes, damage £1,510	0	5	4

As the steeple of Southover Church fell in 1698, this Briefe was probably granted, and the collection under its authority made, towards the expenses of building the present substantial brick tower.

	£	s.	d.
1714, October 31st, collected upon the Briefe for New Shoreham Church, Sussex, damage £2,203 -	-	0	3 0
1720, July 2nd, Do. for Oxtead Church, in Surrey, which had been struck by lightning, charge £1,904 -	-	0	1 6
1721, June 25th, Do. for Amberley Church, in Sussex, Loss by fire, £1,280 -	-	0	4 9
1732, May 17th, Do. upon Llandaff Cathedral, charge £26,366 -	-	0	3 4½
1751, June 23rd, Do. for Storrington Church, Sussex, charge £1,650 -	-	0	4 6

This church having been considerably damaged by lightning, was rebuilt about this time, and towards the expense thus incurred, this Brief was doubtless granted.

Among the Briefs granted as a compensation for losses by fire are the following—

	£	s.	d.
1665, March 11th, Collected for a fire at East Deane, in Sussex -	-	0	5 1
1666, Octr. 20th, Do. towards the relief of the poore sufferers by the late exceeding great fire in London -	-	0	13 0
1667, June 30th, Do. for a fire neere Shrewsbury, in Salop, by which a loss was sustained of neere £30,000 -	-	0	3 5
1671, August 4th, Do. for a fire in the Sugar-house in Cold-bath Fields, in London -	-	0	4 0

1676, August 13th, Collected for Northampton, as relief to the Inhabitants in their dreadful Fire	-	-	0	11	11
1704, January 2nd, Do. towards Wapping Brief for Fire	-	-	0	12	4
1716, August 26, Do. upon the Briefe for Spalding, in Lincolnshire, loss by fire, £20,560	-	-	0	14	0
— Sept. 9th, Do. for Thames Street, London, loss £7,650	-	-	0	7	0
1721, June 25th, Do. for Amberley, in Sussex, loss by fire, £1,280	-	-	0	4	9
1728, Oct. 17th, Do. upon Gravesend Fire, Loss £21,232	-	-	1	4	1½
1729, March 15th, Do. upon Copenhagen Fire, damage not stated	-	-	1	12	10
1736, Sept. 13th, Do. upon Royston Fire, in Hertfordshire, loss £2,272	-	-	0	6	0
1747, June 21st, Do. on St. Paul's, Shadwell, Loss by Fire, £1,387	-	-	0	3	1

I shall now conclude my paper with a few miscellaneous extracts.

	£	s.	d.
1665, Oct. 8th, Collected towards the Relief of the Poore visited by the Plague in London	-	-	0 9 0
1666, March 24th, Do. for John Osbourne, a Russia Merchant, whose losse was £10,000	-	-	0 2 3
1671, July 9th, Do. towards the relief of the Inhabitants of Meere, in Wiltshire	-	-	0 2 0
1763, April 6th, Do. for the Inhabitants of Russell Street, St. Martin's Lane, Middlesex	-	-	0 1 6
— May 18th, Do. for Job Smallpeice, of Stoke-next-Guildford, in Surrey	-	-	0 1 5
1676, March 18th, Do. towards the relief of the Sufferers in the Borough of Southwark	-	-	0 15 9
1677, May 15th, Do. for the relief of the distressed Ministers in Hungary	-	-	0 9 5
1682, December 23rd, Do. for New Winsor	-	-	0 4 0
— December 25th, Do. for Dyer's Hall, in Thames Street, London	-	-	0 3 10
1683, April 8th, Do. for the relief of Presteigne, in Radnorshire, Wales	-	-	1 5 3
1687, March 21st, Do. for Whitechapel	-	-	0 6 2½
1690, June 22nd, Do. for Southwarke, in the County of Surrey	-	-	0 4 11

These last two collections are directed to be certified to the Chamberlain of London, with the names of the parishes and their respective ministers.

	£	s.	d.
1690, July 22nd, Collected for East Smithfield, in Middlesex	-	-	0 6 2

This is directed to be certified in a similar manner.

	£	s.	d.
1692, May 29th, Collected for the Briefe for poore Sufferers by casualties at Sea - - - -	0	2	0
— September 21st, Do. towards the Redemption of the Christian Captives under the Turks in Argear [Algiers] and other places - - - -	0	10	0
— December 25th, Do. towards the Briefe for Tonbridge Wells - - - -	0	2	6
1695, June 23rd, Collected upon the Briefe granted to the Inhabitants of Warwick - - - -	1	7	6
1699, June 4th, Do. toward the Briefe for the Voudois and French Refugees - - - -	1	8	0
1701, January 19th, Do. towards the Briefe for the Slaves in Morocco - - - -	0	13	0
1704, April 9th, Do. towards the Briefe for the Inhabitants of the Principality of Orange - - - -	0	12	0
— July 12th, Do. for the relief of the seamen's widows and orphans - - - -	0	10	0

A remark is this year made, that "all the preceding Briefs were read in Maresfield Church, and collections made upon each, previous to the passing of the Act of the 4th and 5th of Queen Anne, and that those that follow have been read since, and have the amount of the loss sustained stated in each case."

	£	s.	d.
1709, November 13th, Collected towards the Palatine Briefe, the number of souls being about 8,000 - - - -	1	15	0
1715, September 4th, Do. upon the Brief for the cow-keepers - - - -	0	13	2

The grounds upon which this Brief was granted are more fully stated in the Brief Book of the adjoining parish of Uckfield than in this parish. The Record there is as follows: "September 4th, 1715, collected upon the Cow-keeper's Brief in the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Essex, for loss of cows by an infectious and malignant distemper, amounting to £24,539 14s. and upwards." The sum raised here is given above. At Uckfield they raised £1 7s. 3d.

	£	s.	d.
1716, December 16th, Collected upon the Briefe for Reforming the Episcopal Churches in Great Poland and Polish Russia - - - -	0	12	0
1720, May 15th, Do. for the sufferers by thunder, &c., in Staffordshire - - - -	0	7	6

1722, November 11th, Do. for the Inundation in the County Palatine of Lancashire; damage sustained, £10,227	0	7	1
— February 10th, Do. for Brighthelmstone, in the County of Sussex; charge £8,000 - - - -	-	-	-
	{ Sums raised not stated.		

The Brief here alluded to was obtained by virtue of letters patent under the great seal in 1722. The author of of a Tour through the island of Great Britain, in speaking of it at p. 61, says:—"The sea is very unkind to this town, and has, by its continual encroachments, so gained upon it, that in a little time more the inhabitants might reasonably expect that it would eat up the whole of it, above one hundred houses having been devoured by the water in a few years past. They were now obliged to get a Brief granted to beg money all over England, to raise banks against the water, the expense of which the Brief expressly says will be eight thousand pounds, which, if one were to look at the town only, would seem to be more than all the houses in it are worth." The collection thus made realized £1,700; and this sum, together with the local contributions, enabled them, by means of groynes, &c., to secure the town against the fearful encroachments which the sea was making at this time.

	£	s.	d.
1724, August 16th, Collected for an Inundation at Halifax, in Yorkshire, damage sustained £3,395 - - - -	0	3	4
1726, August 1st, Do. for the Folkstone Fishery in Kent, damage sustained £3,598 - - - -	0	2	5
1729, April 10th, Do. upon St. Andrew's Harbour, charge £8,734 - - - -	0	12	7
1730, Sept. 13th, Do. upon Wroot Inundation, damage sus- tained £2,686 - - - -	0	4	8½
1733, May 6th, Do. for Aberbrothoc Harbour, Forfarshire, charge £9,311 - - - -	0	3	4
1736, September 19th, Do. towards the loss at Mobberley, Cheshire, by a Storm of Hail, damage £1,905 - - - -	0	4	9
1738, October 15th, Do. upon Dunstone and Dadington Brieve, Oxfordshire, damage by Hail £1,000 - - - -	0	2	8
1739, October 30th, Do. upon Standen, loss by Hailstorm - - - -	1	1	6
1741, May 17th, Do. for the Oyster Dredgers - - - -	0	2	9
1744, June 11th, Do. for the Fishermen of Faversham, loss £9,000 - - - -	0	8	1
1745, December 8th, Do. upon Blacktoft, damage by Flood - - - -	0	3	0½
1751, July 14th, Collected for damage by Hailstorm, estimated at £4,228 - - - -	0	6	2

NOTES AND QUERIES.

1. *Antiquities lately discovered at Newhaven and Seaford.*

It will be remembered by some of our members that soon after the commencement of the great fortification now in progress on Newhaven Heights, I obtained from the Marquis of Hartington permission to take possession, on behalf of our Society, of any relics of antiquity, not of intrinsic value, that might turn up from the spade and pickaxe of the excavators. The evidence of a Roman encampment on those heights I have already shown in my article on a "Kitchen Midden," in vol. xviii., p. 165. Since the commencement of this extensive work I have paid repeated visits to the spot, and although the discoveries have been inconsiderable, they are not without a certain degree of interest. Many fragments of ancient pottery have been disinterred, some of which are of Samian ware, with the usual ornamentation. One small piece of a cup shows a hare at full speed (the hinder end broken off) and part of a fern bush. Other objects of more importance may be looked for.

At *Seaford*, where a considerable amount of excavation has been carried out for the drainage of the town, several relics of antiquity have been discovered; among the rest a small ampulla in pale clay with a figure upon it, apparently intended for our Saviour, with a cross on each side of the head. A friend has expressed his opinion that it is not a genuine piece of antiquity, but I have a firm belief in its genuineness; first, as it was found at a distance of eight feet from the surface, and observed, not by the labourers, who sometimes try to impose on archæologists, but by an intelligent gentleman, who casually noticed it; and secondly, because Mr. Roach Smith—certainly no incompetent judge—considers it to be late Roman work, in early times of the Christian cultus in Britain. Fragments of two or three jars of common mediæval ware have also been found. One of them was perfect until broken by a blow of the workman's pickaxe. An ancient iron key and a triangular-headed nail of large size have also been found, together with a small glass bottle, little more than an inch high—probably a lacrymatory.

In digging for the cellars of a house, which will be No. 1, Clinton Place, the workmen discovered a coign, evidently the remains of some ancient building, and among the *debris* of some other edifice, which had evidently been brought hither and shot into a hole or cavity that then existed on the site, were five oblong encaustic tiles and a fragment of a sixth. They all differ in pattern. Three have the *vesica piscis*, two of them enclosing the fleur-de-lis, and another a flower of some kind. The others have also floral ornaments.

Tradition assigns seven churches to ancient Seaford, and this has been partly proved. Perhaps these tiles may have come from the floor of one of them long since destroyed.

I have preserved all these objects for our Museum, and I hope to add to the collection.

Since the above was written another singular relic has been dug up. It is a thin piece of copper of about the size of a crown piece. On one side is a coat of arms with mantlings; but the heraldy is indescribable by me. There are three stars, two crosses, and a kind of chevron. On the other side is a heart pierced with two darts, and some unintelligible devices, with the name beneath of *Tho. Lintott*. This curious relic is certainly not of the species called "Tradesmen's Tokens," and I have never met with anything like it before.

M. A. LOWER.

2. *Anglo-Saxon Coins found in Sussex.*

A suggestion from our Editor in the last volume of the Society's Collections induces me to make a note of two rare Anglo-Saxon coins, both of which there is every reason to suppose were found in this immediate neighbourhood. The one a coin of Offa, noticed by the Rev. W. de St. Croix in page 32 of this volume, found at Beddingham, and the other a coin of Cœnwulf, both kings of Mercia. I am unable to fix the exact place where the latter was discovered. It is now in the possession of Mr. Henry Saxby, jun., of this town, but the person from whose hands it passed into his has been since removed by death; we may, however, fairly associate it with Beddingham or its vicinity, the existence of a monastery at which place is the subject of inquiry in the present volume. Mr. de St. Croix notices a charter of Cœnwulf, King of Mercia, of the year 801, in which the monastery of Beddingham is alluded to; and in another charter of the year 825, of Archbishop Wulfred, Offa's previous connection with it is recorded.

The coin of Offa, not in first-rate preservation, is as far as I can discover, unpublished, but seems to be most nearly allied to a coin figured by Ruding (Plate iv., No. 17), having the same obverse, the king's head, with the words OFFA REX in two compartments, and an ornament much defaced over the head; the reverse has the same moneyer's name, WENDRED, but the letters are differently disposed, the centre of the reverse being occupied by an oval compartment containing two serpents, over which are the letters PEN and underneath DRED.

This coin was no doubt minted after Offa's reported visit to Rome, whence it is said he brought Italian artists to improve the execution of his coinage. The coin of Cœnwulf is in excellent preservation and has on its obverse the head of the king, with his title COENVULF REX, and the letter M, the initial of his kingdom Mercia; the reverse has the name of the moneyer, and reads TIDBEARHT MONETA round an inner circle containing a cross botonné upon a quatrefoil with a pellet in each angle.

I take this opportunity of calling attention to an extract from Dallaway and Cartwright's History of the Rape of Arundel, page 222, which has an interesting reference to the hoard of Anglo-Saxon Coins found at Chancton, recorded in vol. xx.

"In 1796 a small quantity of Anglo-Saxon Coins were discovered near Otham. They were chiefly silver pennies of Edward the Confessor and Harold, and appeared as if fresh from the mint. It has been fairly conjectured that they were left there by a part of Harold's army marching to the fatal battle of Hastings."

Offham is within six or seven miles of Chancton, and these coins, precisely of the same character and period, were doubtless deposited at the same time and under similar circumstances as the celebrated Chancton hoard.

JOHN C. LUCAS.

Lewes, July, 1869.

3. *The Lost Towns of Northeye and Hydneys.*

I am indebted to F. C. Brooke, Esq., of Ufford, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, a lately elected member of our Society, for the following explanatory notes and emendations of my paper on the above-mentioned subject, inserted in vol. xix., pp. 1 to 35, of our *Archæological Collections*.

P. 26, line 4 from the bottom; and p. 27, line 7.

The Reginald de Cobham here mentioned, was the second Lord Cobham, of Sterborough, who died July 3rd, 1403 (4th of Henry IV). His altar tomb and brass are in Lingfield Church, Surrey, the parish in which Sterborough is situated.

P. 27, line 12. "From the 19th of Richard II."

John, the third Lord Cobham, of Cobham, was summoned to Parliament, for the first time, September 20th, 1355 (29th of Edward III); and, for the last time, August 26th, 1407 (8th of Henry IV). He died January 10th, 1407-8 (8th of Henry IV).

P. 27, line 13. "His Brother Reginald."

The Reginald here referred to was the first Lord Cobham, of Sterborough, K.G. He was first cousin to Henry, the first Lord Cobham, of Cobham, which Henry was grandfather of John, the third Lord Cobham first mentioned. Reginald was summoned to Parliament from February 25th, 1342 (16th of Edward III.), to November 20th, 1360 (34th of Edward III). He died of pestilence, October 5th, 1361 (35th of Edward III).

P. 27, line 19. "The Manor of Northeye."

This manor is mentioned in the will of Joan Berkley, the widow of Reginald, the first Lord Cobham, of Sterborough, made August 13th, 1369 (42nd of Edward III.), at which time it was held by John Robyn. (See *Surrey Archæological Collections*, vol. ii., p. 2, p. 175). Also in the will of her son Reginald, the second Lord Cobham, of Sterborough, dated September 8th, 1400 (1st of Henry V). (*Ibid*: 183).

P. 27, line 16. "And his son Reginald."

Reginald the second was born at Sterborough, and was summoned to Parliament January 8th, 1371 (44th of Edward III.), and again October 6th, 1373 (46th of Edward III.)

P. 27, line 17. "The same reign."

For "1379 to 1381," read 1371 to 1373.

P. 27, line 18. "He is called."

Reginald, the second Baron, died in 1403 (4th of Henry IV). Consequently, the Reginald of the Subsidy Roll is his son, Sir Reginald, who fought at Agincourt, and died in 1446 (4th of Edward IV). His monument is in the chancel of Lingfield Church.

P. 27, line 26. "Namely Henry Cobham."

The first Warden of the Cinque-Ports of this family was Reginald, the son of Henry, the son of Serlo, who was appointed in 1255 (39th of Henry III). The second was Henry, the first Lord Cobham, of Cobham, who was appointed in 1315 (8th of Edward II.); and the third was Sir William Brooke, K.G., Lord Cobham, from 1558 (1st of Elizabeth) until his death, in 1597 (39th of the same). The fourth was Sir Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham, K.G.

P. 27, line 28. "Henry de Cobham," &c.

The only Cobham of this Christian name, *temp.* Richard II., was Sir Henry of Beluncle and Pipardslive. He was sheriff of Wiltshire in 1385 (8th of Richard II.), but never Lord Warden. The errors relating to the Lord Wardens of the Cinque-Ports are evidently attributable to Hasted. In vol. iv., p. 68, col. 2. (folio edition), he makes Reginald Cobham second, instead of third, son of Henry (*Ibid.*, p. 70, col. 1). It was Henry, junior, and not Henry le Uncle, who was appointed in 1306 (34th of Edw. I). Hasted is also wrong as to the date of the death of the latter, which occurred in 1319-20 (*Ibid.*, p. 71, col. 1). The authorities cited for Reginald de Cobham are, Weever, who is wrong in every portion of the paragraph cited; Lambarde, "p. 120," where nothing of the kind is to be found, either in the first or second edition; Somner and Philipott, neither of whom can be sufficiently relied upon, in the absence of original evidence. Thus Lambarde never heard of the appointment, though he had access to the family archives, when he wrote the "Lives of the Cobhams" (See Hollinshed's "Chronicle"), nor does he claim for Reginald this honour in his account of the Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports. According to him, Roger de Mortimer, who was Constable in 1358 (31st of Edw. III.), was succeeded by Sir John Beauchamp, of Warwick, December 1st, 1361 (34th of Edw. III.), Reginald, the third Lord Cobham, of Sterborough, having died on the 5th of the preceding October; and Sir John's successor was Sir Robert Herle, in 1362 (35th of Edw. III.) Jeake, on the other hand, represents Sir John Beauchamp to have died in 1360 (33rd of Edw. III), and to have been succeeded by Reginald de Cobham, who died in 1361 (34th of Edw. III). The only John de Beauchamp, of Warwick, I can find at this period is John, the son of Giles; which John, so late as 1362-3 (36th of Edw. III.), founded a chantry in Alcester church (Dugdale's "Warwickshire," Second Edition, pp. 763, 765, 770). *Ibid.*, p. 72, col. 1, Hasted introduces "Henry, son of Reginald," and makes him die in 1392 (15th of Richard II). No such person ever existed; nor do I believe that any member of the family deceased in 1391-2.

EDW. TURNER.

4. *On the Locality of Biochandoune.*

CHISWICK, 26TH DEC., 1868.

MY DEAR SIR,

In reading over lately my transcripts of Sussex Charters, which, with those of Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, and Essex, form the intended second volume of my "Diplomatarium Anglicum," I was reminded of an article on certain localities which had been a few years since kindly forwarded to me by the author, W. H. Blaauw, Esq.,¹ in which he cites me as concurring in his ideas with regard to those localities, namely:—"Biochandoune" and "Borstal," both in Sussex. Now that Mr. Blaauw's references to me are quite correct I entertain not the slightest doubt; but that such were my ideas only a few years ago does, I confess, surprise me. As we are told, however, that it is never too late to mend, I feel called upon, both for the sake of myself and that of South Saxon archæology and topography, to sing a palinode.

"Biochandoune," the spot whence a charter of Ealdwulf is issued, A.D., 791, Mr. B. identifies with Buncton, within a few miles of Ferring. Now Biochandoune is divisible into *Biohc* and *handoune*, which, divested of its later monkish travesty, is simply Boc-handun, or, more correctly, Bócheandún (as in Hampton and Heantun). Now may not this be Bucham hill (or down) in Horsham hundred? This locality is, it is true, far from Ferring, but the spot where a charter is dated is wholly unconnected with the position of the land granted. Nor can I admit that the name "Biochandoune" signifies Birchdown. Birch in Ang. Sax. is *beorc* or *byrc*, a totally different word. I would rather derive the name from *bóc*, *beech*, *æsculus*, or from *box*, *box*, *buxus*.

In a grant of lands at "Derantun," by King Æthelstan, "Biohhandun" is named as one of the Denbæra or swine pastures appertaining to the grant. Qu. By what name is this spot now known?

Borstal, Mr. B. derives from Sax. *beohr* (*r. beorh*), *a hill*, and *stigele* (*r. stigel*), *a steep ascent*; but the name is evidently a compound of *burg* or *burh*, *a fortress, stronghold*, also *a mansion*, and *steall* *a place*: such structures being usually, but not necessarily, placed on an eminence. Near Brill, in Buckinghamshire, there is still a structure called Borstal Tower, the front portion only of a noble mansion, last in the possession of the Aubreys.

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours truly,

BENJ. THORPE.

M. A. Lower, Esq., F.S.A.

POSTSCRIPT.—In an interesting paper (in Coll., vol. xx.) on the hoard of coins found at Chancton, it is stated by Mr. Lucas that King Ethelwulf was buried at Steyning; but according to the Saxon Chronicle, Florence of Worcester, and the Liber de Hyda (p. 26), he was interred at Winchester. May not, therefore, Mr. Lucas have mistaken Ethelwulf for Aldwulf (Ealdwulf) who was Dux or Alderman of Sussex, A.D., 791, and of whom there are two charters extant, printed in Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus, V., Nos. 1015 and 1016?"

¹ Printed in Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. viii.

INDEX TO VOL. XXI.

A.

- Allard's Tomb at Winchelsea, 6.
Altar, evidence of, in West Hampnett Church, 42.
Anglo-Saxon coins found in Sussex, 219.
Antone and Hentone, Domesday Manors of, in Hamptonett, 402 *note*.
Aynescombes, ironmasters, owners of Aylwins in Mayfield, 15.

B.

- Baker, the Revd. Peter, vicar of Mayfield, 15.
Barones, Majores et Minores, 118, *n.* 35.
Beddingham and its supposed Monastery, 24. Introductory remarks, 24. No mention of it previous to the Conquest, 25. Different modes of spelling Beddingham, 25. Tanner's allusion to this monastery, 25. Dugdale's reference to it, 25. Charter on which the supposition is founded, 26. Beddingham mentioned in Alfred's will, 26. Palgrave's opinion of the Selsey charters, 27. Blaauw on the translation of the bones of St. Lewinna, 27 and 28. His allusion to the probability of such a monastery, 28. Lower's opinion in alluding to this translation, 29. Site of a monastery not to be traced near the church, 29. Hussey's opinion, 30. Preston and Bechelwyne, 30. Traces of an ancient roadway, 30. Discovery of skeletons, arms, &c., 30. Crumdel, or Crumbel, 31. Stoneberg field, 31. Conclusion arrived at, 32.
Bishop's registers lost prior to 1400, 44.
Bramshott, William, 75.
Brand, Honble. B., landowner in Mayfield, 14.
Briefs, 207. Introductory observations, 207. Register of briefs read in Maresfield church still in existence, 207. Lost for half a century and how recovered, 207. A similar register also in existence at Uckfield, 208. Maresfield register going half a century

farther back than the Uckfield, 208 ; but the Uckfield containing receipts for money paid over, which the Maresfield register does not, 208. What briefs were, and what was their nature and object, and how they might be obtained, 208 ; Jacob calls them " licenses to make collections for loss by fire," 208 ; and he refers to the statute of the 4th and 5th of Anne, c. 14, 208. Briefs not then first issued, 208. The Maresfield register recording collections half a century previous to this, 208. Heading of the act states that its object was to prevent abuses and frauds, 209. Rules regarding briefs, 209. Expenses attending briefs very great, which probably led to their discontinuance, 210. Case stated, 210. Briefs historically interesting, 210. Sussex briefs, 211. Briefs for the redemption of captives under Turkish slavery, 211. Briefs for aid in Papisical countries, 212. Brief for Rye church explained, 213. Miscellaneous extracts, 215. Cowkeeper's brief, 216. Brief for Brighton, 217. Briefs for storms, inundations, &c., 217.

Burleigh Arches, the name of the hundred in which Lindfield lies, 160.

Burnett's supposition of Sir Geoffrey Pole, 78.

Burton, James, *see* Palmer, John.

Burwash, country passed through from Lewes to, 108. The rape of Hastings and hundred of Hawkesborough, 108. County divided into sixty-three hundreds, 109. Of these, the Pre-Norman name retained by thirty-eight, 109. Twenty-five changed, 109. Sir F. Palgrave's meaning of hundreds, 109. No solution of the difficulty, 109. Mr. Hallam's a greater help, 109. The two conspicuous features of Hawkesborough hundred, 109. Burwash, how commonly pronounced, 110. Instances of its various mode of being written, 110. Its geological position, 110. Landscape varied and

romantic, 111. Boundaries of the prospect, 111. Its rivers, 111. Burwash, the centre of the great Andreadwold forest, 112. County court held here in Edward II.'s time, 112. Its weekly market, 112. Centre also of the Sussex ironworks, 112. Cast-iron slabs in the church, 112. Good chimney backs in the district, 113. Chancery suit in 1592, 113. Smuggling succeeded the iron period, 113. Times since improved, 113. Railway advantages, 113. Educational do., 113, 114. Gentlemen's residences in Burwash, 114. The poetry of rural life 114. Parochial history of Burwash, manorial and ecclesiastical, 115. Plurality of manors in the parish, 115. Principal manor divided, 115. The most manor-like houses not manor houses, 115. Real ones difficult of identification, 115. Demesne lands and their threefold divisions, 115. Lord empowered to hold two courts, 116. Concise definition of a manor, 116. Subinfeudations, 117. These prohibited by statute in 1290, 117. On what the position of the lord of a manor depended, 117. The larger territorial divisions, what they were, 117. The grant of a rape, what it carried, 117. What the grant of a hundred, 118. Spelman's definition of this division, 118. What the grant of an honor carried, 118. Item of which the honor of Hastings consisted, temp. Edward I., 119. Various definitions, 118—19. Honor of the rape, 119. Barony and Lordship, 120. Acreage of Burwash, 120. Its manors, 121. Descent of those of Burwash and Burghurst, 121. Burwash manor not in Domesday, 121. Dallaway's and Horsfield's opinions, 121. Difficulty of identification, and what it shows, 122. Recital of a grant out of the demesnes of Burwash, temp. Edward I., 122. What this document established, 123. —Extent of what the manor consisted, 8th of Edward I., 123. Robert de Burghersh, a man of note in his day, 123. The connexion of this family with Lincoln, 124. A female of it married Thomas Chaucer, a son of the poet, 125. Descent of the manor continued, 125 and 126. Manor, circa 14th Richard II. again reverted to the crown, 126. Granted by Hen. IV. to the Earl of Westmoreland, for life, with remainder to John Pelham, 127. Supposed interruptions of this family in the enjoyment of this manor, 127. The Hoos and Bur-

cesters allied by marriage, 128. Further descent of the manor, 128. Baron Burghersh, the courtesy title of the Earl of Westmoreland's eldest son, 128. For genealogy of the Burghershes and Despensers, *see* Gent. Mag., vol. 33, 128. Evidences of the division of the manor, 129. Manor of St. Giles, 129. Ditto of Woodknowle, 130. Ditto of Burwash Rectory, 131. Ecclesiastical singularities, 131. Was Burwash the head of a deanery? 131. The Dean of Dallington, 131. Burwash formerly a sinecure, 132. Rectory and vicarage now united, 132. Vicarage house large and substantial, 132. Rectory house sold to redeem the land tax, 132. A church here, temp. Edwd. I., 132. Description of it, 132. The Pelham buckle on its font, 132. The Revd. Joseph Gould, the patron and rector, 133. Monuments in the church, 133. Its having belonged to Battle Abbey doubtful, 134—5. Living purchased of John Ashburnham by the Pelhams, 135. The advowson separated from the manor in the last century, 135. Burwash a prebend in the free college at Hastings, 135. A second sinecure among its quasi-ecclesiastical curiosities, 135. Religious signs, 136. Church and schools, how endowed, 136. An outlying population at Burwash downs, 136. Conclusion, 136—7. Buxted Church. fictile vessel found in, 202. Its position when found, 202. Description of it, 202. Few of the kind found in Sussex, 203. Heart or viscera of some Buxted person, dying abroad, probably buried in it, 204. Mr. M. H. Bloxam's account of the history and antiquity of these vases, 204 to 206.

C.

Canterbury, Archbishopric of, at what time St. Dunstan held it, 1.
 Coedwalla, supposed founder of Malling College, 159.
 Chartham Church, Kent, 7.
 Collins, a Burwash ironfounder, 112.
 Cordrey, Francis, 9.
 Croft, George, chancellor of Chichester, executed at Tyburn, 79 *note*.

D.

Deanery the, of South Malling, now the residence of E. C. Currey, Esqre., 159.
 Demesne Lands, origin of, 115.
 Dominium, or Lordship, 120.

E.

- Eadmer's Statement of how St. Dunstan rectified the orientation of his first church at Mayfield, 1.
 Edward I., at Mayfield, 1.
 Escheat an, What it is, 117 *note*.
 Eu, earls of, landowners in Mayfield, 14.
 Eu, earls of, landowners in Burwash, 122.
 Eu, earls of, founders of the college or free chapel in the Castle of Hastings, 135.
 Exeter conspiracy, 77.

F.

- Fescamp, livings in Sussex belonging to the Abbey of, 44.
 Flamboyant window at Mayfield, 17.
 Franchise in Burwash, the seat of the Mays, 8, 13.
 Frankham park, and its fishponds, 8.
 Freehold tenants as of their mansions, 117.
 Fuller, John, Mayfield, 15.

G.

- Gent. Mag, for 1832, account of West-hampnett Church in, 33
 Geoffrey Pole's mother, dreadful death of, 81.
 Gresham family, their connexion with Mayfield, 8.
 Gresham, Sir Thomas, date of his death, 8.
 Gresteign, Bells belonging to the Abbey of, 44.
 Gunter, Mr, "a justice of peax," 79.

H.

- Henry VIII, his reign, a surpassingly interesting period of history, 73.
 Hollington, contributions towards a parochial history of, 138. Its geological position, 138. No remains of iron-works in it, 138. Origin of the name. 139. Occurrence of Hollington as a surname, 139. Surnames in the Registers previous to the 18th century, 139. Names occurring at the present day, 139. Ecclesiastical history, 139, 140. Situation of the old vicarage house, 140. The will of John Abbot, vicar, in 1645, 140. The will of Mr. Thomas Carr, vicar, in 1665, 141. The will of Anne Carr, his widow, 141, 142. These wills militate against Lord Macaulay's opinion of the clergy after the Reformation, 144. Position of the parish

church - which is a small structure - 145. No monuments within the church, 145. Outside monuments, 146. Questions raised as to the Free Chapel of St. Leonards, Hollington, 146. Mr. Ross' opinion from a tracing of an old map, 146. Evidences obtained from the registers of the parish, of ecclesiastical jurisdiction over St. Leonards, 147. Castleham, 148. Ashbrook Park Estate, formerly called Washbrooke, 148. High Beech, 148. Grove, or Grove House, the residence of the Eversfields in the 17th century, 148. Beauport, 148. Much of Grove House, taken down in 1804, 149. Probably built by the Levitts, from whom, by marriage, the estate passed to Sir Thomas Eversfield, 149. Wills of some of the Earsfield, or Eversfield family, 150. Of Thomas Marten, 151. Of John Atkin, 152. Of Margaret Lunsford of Wilye, in East Hoadlie, 152. Land-tax for the relief of the Hollington poore, May, 1663, 153. Hollington vicars, 154. Free Chapel of St. Leonards, 155. Earliest institution to it 1400, latest 1502, 155. Recorded in Bishop Praty's Register to have been destroyed by the sea, 155. St. Andrew's, St. Michael's, and St. Margaret's Hastings, the same, 155. In the Chantries return of I Edward VI. Hollington described as "The Free Chapel," called St. Leonards, 155. Its endowment, 155. Hollington returns of benevolence for the Protestants in Ireland in 1642, £1 6s. 7d., 155. Lay subsidies, 1296, "Villata de Wilting, 52s., 158. Lay subsidies in 1327, 46s. 11d., 158.
 Homeshurst and Bateman's in Burwash, 113.
 Hops, when, and from whence introduced, 9, 111.
 Horsted Parva, parochial notices of, 191. Its situation, area, and population, 191. The etymology of its name, 191. Local nomenclature full of references to animals, 191. Horsted a place or station for horses, 192. Position of the Church, 192. Of what it consists, 192. Its arcade and diminutive windows, 192. The whole fabric recently restored, 192. Family memorials, 192. Portions of a curious old slab discovered in taking down a part of the chancel walls, 192. It had originally marked the grave of one of the Delve family, 192. Bells, 192. A plume of feathers carved on the old pulpit, 193. Position of Little Horsted, 193.

- Ancient notices of, 193. Saints to whom the church is dedicated, 193. Evidence of the old church having been dedicated to St. Michael, 194. Church given to the Priory of St. Pancras, Lewes, 194. At the dissolution of monasteries, a deer park here, 194. Its then value, 194. Present Horsted Place, 194. Situation of old house, 194. By whom occupied, 194. Benefice appendant to the Manor until the close of the 15th century, 194. Descent of the Horsted property, 194. List of incumbents, with their patrons, 195. Two of the incumbents specially noticed, 195—6. Curious mural tomb discovered during the work of church restoration, 197. Manorial records, 197. Distance of Horsted from Lewes, 198. Its geological position, 198—9. Notices of Horsted in previous volumes, 200. Will of Thomas Delves, of "Littyl Horsted," 200—1.
- Houghton, William, of Mayfield, 15.
- Hundred, its meaning and application, 109.
- Hundred, two conspicuous features of, 109.
- Hundreds, nine and-a-half in the Rape of Hastings, 109.
- I.
- Incrusting spring at Burwash, 110.
- Inspeximus, 22nd of Edwd. I., in favour of the Church of St. Mary, Hastings, 122.
- Ireton, William, 2.
- J.
- Jenner, Sir Thos, M.P for Rye, 13—14.
- L.
- Leeds, the Duchess of, 9.
- Lewes, the ancient merchant's guild of, 90. Introductory remarks, 90. Situation of the town, 90. Roman pottery and coins found in, 91. After Ella's conquest of the Regnian Kingdom, Lewes the capital of Sussex, 92. Also the stronghold between Regnum and Anderida, 92. The town then fortified, 92. Earliest notice of it, 92. Extent of its mercantile transactions, 92. Its mints, 92. Reason of its mercantile superiority over Chichester, 93. Advancement of its trade during the Anglo-Norman period—and why, 93. Its position as shewn by the Domesday Survey, 93: Number of its burgesses, 94. Market tolls, and fines for offences committed, two of its most lucrative privileges, 94. Sample of these tolls and fines, 94. The town fishery extensive, 95. Jurisdiction of the rape committed to an earl, or alderman, 95. The government of the town to burgesses, 95—6. The merchant's guild, 96. The reve or bailiff, 96. Fraternities at first voluntary, but afterwards sanctioned by Law, 96—7. Charter of incorporation first granted by William de Warren, 97. Privileges possessed by them suspended by Reginald de Warren, 97. Shortly after enrolled as a society of twelve, 98. Loss of the town books, and its consequences, 98. Guild supposed to have ceased about the close of the 12th century, 98. How the town was afterwards governed, 98. The society of twenty-four subordinate to the twelve, 98. Members of that of the twelve, called barons, 98. Rowe's account of these societies, and their privileges, 99. Of the society of the twelve was the senior constable who chose the junior, 99. His staff of office, 100. The constable's rights and duties, and code of rules and regulations, 100. Articles under their special custody, 101. Rules in force until 1595, 101. What they then were, 102—3. The headborough's duties, 104. Number of members of the two societies unrestricted during the 16th and 17th centuries, 105. Kymes bequest to the town, 104. In 1666 constables appointed by the lord's stewards, 106-7. Blunt's cup, 107.
- Lisle, John de, of Gatcombe, 75.
- Liberi homines, 109.
- Livings, crown presentations to, 44. Introductory remarks, 44. List of crown livings, alphabetically arranged, 44—72. From whence taken, 44.
- Lordington House; its owners and associations, 73. Introductory observations, 73. Its owner a son of the last of the Plantagenets, 73. The Manor of Lordington identical with Hurditon of Domesday, 73. Also so called in later documents, 73. Held by Ulstan in the Confessor's time, 73. How described, 73. Pedigree of Poole, or Pole, 74. Descent after the conquest, 75. House built and occupied by Sir Richard Pole, K.G., 75. His history, 75. Dugdale's opinion of him, 75. Sir Richard's marriage, and the circum-

stances attending it, 76. The issue of this marriage—four sons and a daughter, 76. A circumstance influencing the future fortunes of the family, 76. Reginald, commonly called Cardinal Pole, incumbent of South Harting, 77. Geoffrey Pole and his history, 77. His conduct at Doncaster, and in the Exeter conspiracy, 77. His behaviour to his brother, Lord Montague, 78. The trials of those implicated, 78. The Marquis of Exeter, Lord Montague, and Sir Edward Nevill beheaded, 79. Sir Geoffrey soon after sent out of the kingdom, 79. Affray with Mr. Gunter in Hampshire, 79. Committed to the Fleet, 80. At his wife's instigation pardoned and released, 80. How he afterwards employed himself at Lordington House in Racton, 80. The incumbent, accused of "traytorous words," committed to the tower, and afterwards bailed, 81. Death of Sir Geoffrey's mother by unfair means, 81. Particulars of the closing scene of her life, 81. Two letters setting forth her temper and conduct, 81—3. Attainted in Parliament in 1539, 82. Charge brought against her, of which she was declared attainted, 82—3. Cromwell's stratagem to excite the peers against her, 83. His success and her removal to the Tower, 83. "Parcels of apparel" found her, 83. After two years' confinement executed, 84. Letter from Sir John Masone to the council, 84. The French ambassador accuses Sir Geoffrey Pole of sedition, 85. Remained abroad until the death of Edward VI., 85. He and his brother exempted from the general pardon of 1552, 85. Returned on Mary's accession, 85. Upon Elizabeth's accession, the Cardinal the first to plot against her, 85. Date of Sir Geoffrey's death, and where buried, 85. His wife's will, 86. Anthony Fortescue the next occupant of Lordington house, 86—7. Hugh Speke, 87. Other possessors until it passed to the family of Hornby, 88. Description of the House, 88. The Tudor cognizance on the staircase, 88.

Lothe, sheltered from the wind, 180.

M.

Malling, Kent, given to the church of Canterbury, and all the north-west part of the county, 1.

Malling, South, near Lewes—Survey of the church of the college of, 159.

Formerly occupied by benedictine canons, 159. Brief history of the college, site, and founder, 159. Dedicated to St. Michael, 159. One of the oldest seats of Christianity in Sussex, 159. An appendage to Canterbury in Saxon times, 159. Malling a peculiar of the archbishop, 159. First situated at old Malling, 159. Afterwards removed to South Malling, 159. Few traces of the building now to be found, 159. Site of the original church unknown, 159. (For an account of this college, see Vol. v., p. 127). Deeds referring to this college, 159 to 188. County Placita, Sussex, Nos. 51 and 65, 159. Inquisitio capta apud Lewes, &c., 40th Edward III., to ascertain the clear income of the college at the time, 159 to 163. Charter roll, 17th Edward III., granting a fair and market to the dean and canons of this college, 163. State papers 9th of Henry VIII.,—petition to the King from the parishioners of the Church of Framfield for a letter to enable them to levy and receive the alms of devout Christians towards re-edifying their church, &c., which had been destroyed by fire, 164. Ancient charters referring to the college from the augmentation office, 164 to 174. Surrender of South Malling, 166. Valuation of ditto, 169 to 173. Enrolments of decrees, 173—4. Transcript of the original grant of the college to Sir Thomas Palmer from the patent rolls, 172 to 178. Survey of the church 1 and 2 Ph. and Mary, 178 to 181. Declaration of the weight of the bells and lead of the college, 181 to 185. Interdicts respecting the college church, 185. A survey of certain lands belonging to the college parcell of the possessions of Charles Steward, late King of England, 186. Deed—bundel foresfactor : 21st Rich. II. (1398) referring to this college, 188.

Manors, the origin of, 115.

Manors, concise definition of, 116.

Manorial courts, 116.

Mantell, Dr., an eminent Sussex geologist, 110.

Masone's, Sir John, letter to the council on the exile of Sir Geoffrey Pole, 84—5.

May, Thomas, owner of the mansion and manor of Mayfield, 8.

Mayfield, 1. Introductory observations, 1. Church built by St. Dunstan, 1. Also a place of residence for himself when he visited Sussex, 1. Enlarged by subsequent prelates, 1. Royal

visits to it, 1. The hundred of Lokkesfeld, 2. Earliest taxation of the town, 2. Names of the inhabitants (except the residents of the manor of Bybleham) taxed, 2. Town about the size of Midhurst, 2. Town again taxed in 1328, 2. Names of the inhabitants on whom the tax was levied, 3. Subsidy of one-tenth, in 1332, 4. Names of persons paying in the vill of Wadehurst and Maghefeld, taken conjointly, 4. Grants of 1334 and 1336, 5. The palace of Mayfield always large, 5. Small parts only of the original building remain, 5. Hall and other parts built by Simon de Islip, in 1350, 5. Mr. Robert's plan and dimensions of the hall, 5. Diaper work at its east end, where the dais was, 6. Roof supported by three arches, 6. Peculiarity of arches above the windows, 6. Mr. Street's sketch of it, and plan of restored roof, 6. Windows, tracery of, 7. Glass not fixed, 7. Date of porch by which the hall is entered, 7. Carved corbels, 7. Summer residence of some of the primates, 7. Langham and others down to Kempe regularly so residing, 7. Warham's later additions, 7. His arms on the spandrils of a door, 8. Dimensions of the palace, park, and fishponds, 8. Alienated to the crown by Cranmer, 8. Subsequent holders of it, 8. Complete destruction of it in 1740, 9. Hall and portion of the building restored by the Duchess of Leeds, 9. Hall now a chapel, 9. Hundred and manor separated from the palace, 9. Through whose hands it passed to the present noble possessor, 9. Town divided into four quarters, 9. Its furnaces and hop plantations, 9. The name Cade found among its inhabitants, 9. Subsidy roll of 1523, 9. Inhabitants paying towards it, 10. Subsidy of 1624, and inhabitants paying towards it belonging to Loxfield, Baker, 12, Thomas May, the poet, 13. Sir Thomas Jenner, 13. How nominated as member for Rye, 14. Names of chief manors, 14. Inhabitants of the vill of Bybleham in 1295 and 1328, 14. Manor of Isinghurst and its descent, 15. Old houses, Aylwins', 15. Middle house, 15. Archbishop Boniface obtains grants of markets and fairs for Wadhurst and Mayfield, 15. Also for Ringmer, Framfield, Cliffe, and Uckfield, 16. The church burnt down in 1389, also St. Alban Chantry, 17. Tower and central window unin-

jured, 17. Chancel first rebuilt and the church finished in the 15th century, 17. Its dimensions, 17. Situation of the chantry, 17. Piscina, Lychroscope, Font, 17. Vicarage, when endowed, 17. List of vicars, 18. Notices of John Wickliffe, George Carlton, and John Maynard, 18. Martyrs, curfew, and parish registers, 19. Badness of the roads in Mayfield, and why a Mayfield farmer was against repairing them, 20, 21. The Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria's visit to the palace in the autumn of 1832 or 3; other memories connected with the palace, 23. Mychaell, John, incumbent of Racton, 80. Montague, Lord, committed to the Tower, 78.

N.

Neville Sir Henry, a resident of Mayfield palace, 8. Nevil, Richard, Earl of Salisbury, 76. Newhaven and Seaford, antiquities lately discovered at, 218. Niche for a statuette in West Hampnett church, 42. Nicolas, Sir Henry, on the council of Henry VIII., 80. North, William de, 3. North, Sir Edward, and Alice his wife, 8. Northey and Hidney, the lost towns of, 220. Nurenburgh tokens found at Beddingham, 32.

O.

Offa, coin of found at Beddingham, 32.

P.

Palmer John, and Burton James, commissioners for the suppression of South Malling, 164. Pashley, Robert de, 2. Pendle, William, the calvinist, 8. Penshurst Church, 7. Pilgrimage of grace, 77. Pole, cardinal, his letter to the Emperor Charles V., 79. Pole, Margaret, countess of Salisbury, and Vaughan, Hugh, their treasonable confederation, 82. Pole, the countess, her execution, 84. Pole, Sir Geoffrey, exempted from the pardon of 1552, 85.

Q.

- Queen's Tailor, letter from the council to, 83.
 Quia emptores, statute of, 117.

R.

- Rampynden's, in the village of Burwash, 113.
 Richmond, honor and earldom of, how Burwash became parcel of, 120.
 Romaine, Henry, 75.
 Rural population containing a germ of aristocracy, 114.

S.

- Sandwich, Richard, Sir Geoffry Pole's chaplain, 80.
 Sandwich, Richard, his accusation against Sir John Michael, parson of Racton, 81.
 Sea, John, at Sutton Courtney, 7.
 Seaford, antiquities discovered at, 218.
 Selsey, monastery of, existing at Bede's death, 40.
 Spring of 1541, unusually inclement and cold, 83.
 Stansfield, Mr., of Lewes, the builder of South Malling church, in 1628, 159.

T.

- Tattersale, Robert, 75.
 Tawke, arms of, at West Hampnett, 41.
 Tawke, West Hampnett Place their residence, 41.
 Thetcher and Sackville arms united in West Hampnett church, 41.
 Thirteenth century carving found in West Hampnett church, 43.
 Thomas, St., in the Cliffe, Lewes, formerly a chapelry to South Mallyng, 182.
 Tomb, ancient, discovered in West Hampnett church, 34.
 Trench, Edward, of Mayfield, 15.
 Tunbridge Wells' waters, how they first acquired a ferruginous taste, 1.
 Tye, John de, escheator of Sussex, 40th of Edward III., 159.

W.

- West Hampnett church and its Roman remains, 33. One and half mile north-east of Chichester, 33. Roman remains discovered in it in 1867, 33. Situation of the church north-west of the Roman Stane Street, 33. Supposed date of it, early in the 13th century, 33. Description of it before its alteration, 34. Walls of chancel battened and plastered over, 34. Chancel arch found to be constructed of Roman brick, 35. Roman brick mixed with rubble also found in its side walls in herring bone work, 35. Description of a diminutive window discovered in it, 35. Saxon end of chancel taken down in the 13th century and chancel lengthened 35. Chancel arch obliged to be removed to make way for a larger one, 36. Description and weight of different Roman tiles found, 36. The term hypocaust much misused, 38. Tiles made hollow for other than heating purposes, 38. At Corinium used as supports, 38. Their adaptation to an arch at West Hampnett unique in England, 39. Roman *debris* for building purposes plentiful about Chichester, 39. In other churches near to and in Chichester, Roman materials discovered, 39. Why the chancel of West Hampnett church is considered Saxon, 40. Bosham the only Saxon church before the time of Wilfrid, 40. Ovingdean almost a perfect Saxon church, 40. Latest mediæval work in West Hampnett church, interesting, 41. Description of it, 41. Question of its dedication, 41. Description of alteration, 42.
 Wilfrid, St., when he came into Sussex, 40.
 Winchelsea, Robert de, primate, a Sussex man, 1.
 Winchelsea, lastage of, 119.
 Wriothsley, Sir Thomas, in a letter to Sir Thomas Wyatt, accounts for executions, temp. Henry VIII., 79 *note*.

6/108