

# SUSSEX

## Archaeological Collections,

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

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SUSSEX :

GEORGE P. BACON,

HIGH STREET, LEWES.

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## REPORT.

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IN accordance with a resolution of the Committee, efforts were made in the past year for the collection of arrears of subscriptions by the Honorary Secretary of Committee (Rev. W. de St. Croix). The Balance-Sheet herewith given will show that these efforts were successful. The subscription to the Society is due in the month of January, in advance, for the year then commencing. The annual Volume of Collections is issued to those members only whose subscription for the year is paid; members, therefore, who are in arrear in payment of subscription, will also be in arrear in the receipt of the annual volume. Efforts have also been made by the Honorary Secretary of Committee to obtain a correct list of the Members of the Society. These efforts have been, in general, attended by success; but it is still to be feared that inaccuracies and omissions may be observed, for the correction of which the Honorary Secretary of Committee will be obliged.

The Honorary Curator and Librarian (J. Cooper, Esq., F.S.A.) has arranged the books, pamphlets, &c., belonging to the Society, in due order, and a catalogue is placed in the Barbican. Members of the Society may at any time obtain access to this Library, and may borrow books by application to the Warder, at Lewes Castle. For the future all volumes will be issued from Lewes. Local Secretaries and others requiring volumes are requested to communicate with J. Cooper, Esq., F.S.A., Manor House, Kingston, near Lewes, the Honorary Curator and Librarian.

The proposed Reprint of Volumes ii., iii., and v. the Committee are not yet able to proceed with, inasmuch as the number of applications for these volumes is not yet sufficient to warrant the undertaking.

The Summer Excursion Meeting of the Society for 1870 was held at Rye, on Thursday, August 11th. The Chairman of the day was J. G. Dodson, Esq., M.P. George Slade Butler, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary, with C. P. Meryon, W. B. Tanner, James Rock, Esqrs., and others, not members of the Society, acted as sub-committee for Rye, in conjunction with the Revds. W. Powell and W. de St. Croix, appointed by the General Committee. Mr. Butler acted as guide to the Church and other Local Antiquities. Mr. M. A. Lower rendered service as guide to Camber Castle. The dinner was provided at the George Hotel, in Rye, and great satisfaction was expressed at the provision made. The Mayor of Rye, Mr. Alderman Judge, kindly granted the use of the Town Hall for the exhibition of Local Antiquities, and, in conjunction with the local authorities, rendered every assistance which could be required for the successful conduct of the meeting.

The Autumn Meeting of the Society was held on October 6th, at Three Bridges, whence an excursion was made by railway to Rowfant. By the kind permission of Sir Curtis Lampson, Bart. (who unfortunately was absent), the House was open to view. After inspection of the various objects of interest here, a visit was paid to Worth Church. A plate of this church is given in volume viii. of the Society's Collections, 1856, with a minute description thereof by W. S. Walford, Esq., F.S.A. The Society had visited this church in 1855, at the August Annual

Meeting, and it was remarked by the members who were then present that evidences of decay and weakness were most clear. At the visit of 1870 it was seen that repair, amounting in part to re-edification, had been attempted. It was the unanimous opinion of the members present that this repair had been conducted in a judicious manner, and with a due regard to the preservation of the ancient characteristics of the edifice. If some few portions of the old structure had been unavoidably removed, replacement, where practicable, had been effected; and, moreover, there were exposed to view, and fixed in perpetuity, portions of ancient work which had hitherto been concealed.

It scarcely lies within the province of a Report to enter into details which more properly belong to another portion of the volume, and it is to be hoped that in the next volume a paper will be presented stating explicitly the work which has been done at Worth Church, and giving an account of the ancient work heretofore concealed but now displayed.

GEORGE C. SHIFFNER,  
Chairman.

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RECEIPTS,			PAYMENTS.		
1870.	£	s. d.	1870.	£	s. d.
Annual Subscriptions, 1870 ...	273	0 0	Mr. Campkin's disbursements	7	10 0
Arrears .....	94	0 0	Mr. M. A. Lower .....	50	0 0
Annual Subscriptions, 1871—in advance .....	3	0 0	Sundries—Clerk's and other Expenses.....	7	10 7
Dividends on Consols .....	4	13 5	Salaries .....	31	0 0
Sale of Books .....	15	12 0	Binding .....	5	16 4
Life Subscriptions .....	10	10 0	Stamps, Stationery, Advertis- ing Meetings, &c.....	25	17 9
Illustration Fund, per Rev. E. Turner.....	10	0 0	Expenses Annual and Autumn Meetings .....	4	12 6
			Vol. XXII—Mr. Bacon's Bill	133	19 3
			"    Illustrations .....	82	15 0
			Balance .....	61	14 0
	<u>£410</u>	<u>15 5</u>		<u>£410</u>	<u>15 5</u>

### CASTLE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
1870.	£	s. d.	1870.	£	s. d.
Visitors .....	75	9 3	Pettit, Wages.....	26	0 0
Tent .....	7	4 4	Taxes, &c.....	12	14 11
Rents .....	2	15 0	Rent, one year to Michaelmas, 1870 .....	31	8 0
			Coals .....	4	8 6
			Pettit, Commission .....	3	15 6
			Repairs .....	0	2 0
			Balance .....	6	19 8
	<u>£85</u>	<u>8 7</u>		<u>£85</u>	<u>8 7</u>

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TOMBS OF HUGH GOUNTER AND HIS WIFE.

# Sussex Archaeological Collections.

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## R A C T O N .

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

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ANY one climbing a side of Walderton Down may arrive at the north-eastern extremity of Racton. Halting here, and invigorated by the breeze, the pedestrian will have before him, on a bright day, one of the finest prospects to be indulged in in the district; it stretches away along the coast from Brighton to the clearly defined forts on Portsdown Hill, in Hampshire. From this eminence, the highest ground in Racton, is obtained almost a bird's eye view of this parish. Lordington House, Racton Tower, and the little church of Racton are in the foreground, with part of the watershed of the Ems, whose glittering stream is perhaps hurrying along, and beyond appears much of the wild and picturesque scenery of Stansted Forest, with the large ponds of Stansted below.

Racton is a border parish, its length much exceeding its breadth. It is bounded on the west by Warblington (Hants), on the east and south by Westbourne, and on the north by Stoughton. It contains about 1180 acres of land, partly chalk and marl, varying in fertility; and its population can scarcely be called dense, since at the last census, according to vulgar fractions, in proportion to the acreage, it numbered exactly  $\frac{1}{236}$ ths of an individual. The Engineers of the Ordnance Survey observed a peculiarity about Racton, which they had noticed in but one other Sussex parish—viz., that it has no beerhouse—*absit pestis*.

*Etymon.*—Of the intermittent stream now called the Ems, the old chronicler, Holinshed, gave, three centuries ago, this description: "The Emille cometh first between Racton and Stansted; then down to Emilsworth or Emmesworth, and so into the ocean, separating Sussex from Hampshire. The



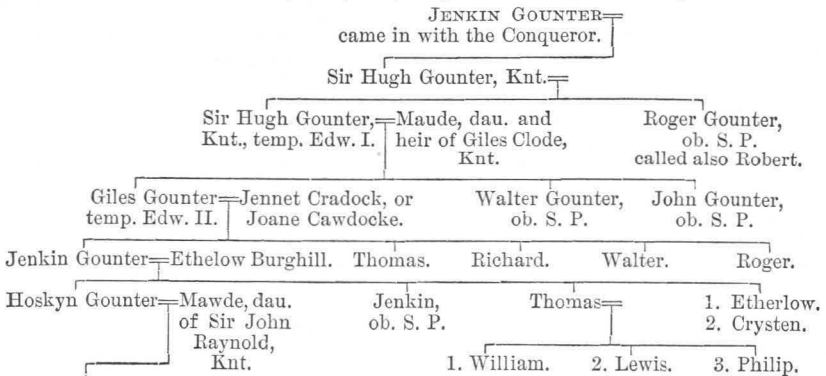
Racon riseth by, east of Racton, or Racodunum."<sup>1</sup> Hence it has been conjectured that from the Racon—probably the ancient name of the river—Racton derived its name. But another derivation is tenable—I allude to that of Edmunds, who says: "Racton or Rackton—from Wracca—the owner's name;<sup>2</sup> and *tun*—Saxon, an enclosure."

*Manorial History.*—Under the hundred of Ghidenetroi, Domesday says of Rachitone: "Ivo holds it of the Earl (Roger), Fulco held it of King Edward."<sup>3</sup> It had constantly been rated at five hides. The arable was then four plough lands. There was one plough in the demesne, and eight villans, and thirteen borders, who had two ploughs and a half. There were three acres of pasture and a wood of four hogs; and in Chichester a haga or shop, worth twenty-pence. In the reign of the Confessor it was valued at 60s., subsequently at 40s. Its Domesday value was £4.

After the Conquest Racton became part of the vast Earldom of Roger de Montgomeri, related to the Conqueror, who dignified him with the titles of Earl of Chichester and Arundel. In later Norman reigns the knightly Sanzavers were admitted as mesne lords. Hugh Sanzaver held it in 1284. We come now to the Gounter family, whose members for many generations resided at Racton.

## GOUNTER.

MSS. Coll. Arms, D. II., Vis. 1570. Vincent's Sussex continued. MSS. B. and MSS. Coll. Arms, C. 27, 1684, compared with the Racton Register.



<sup>1</sup> Racodunum has a Latin ending; but I have found no traces of the Romans here.

<sup>2</sup> *E. g.* may be mentioned Rackheath, Norfolk, and the "place-names" of other Sussex parishes; Yapton, *i.e.*

Eappa's town, mentioned by Bede, Chidham, Ceadda's dwelling; Bosham, Bosanham, Bosa's dwelling; Pagham, Pega's dwelling; with others as easily traceable.

<sup>3</sup> Previously, it is said, it was held by the great Earl Godwine.

Hoskyn Gounter=<sup>\*</sup>Gwentlyan, dau. of William ap Richard a Gruffith.

Richard Gounter=Maud, dau. and heir of John Pierpoint.

William Gounter=Gwelyan, dau. of Meredith Harard.

Jenkyn Gounter=Gwelyan, dau. of William ap Rhishlod ap Meredith.

William Gounter=Margaret, daur. of Thomas. Jenkyn. Hugh. Margery.  
Richard Kynaston.

Roger Gounter=  
of Racton.

Hugh Gounter=..... dau. of John  
Hugh ap Howell.

Jane, dau. and heir of Henry Aylworth, co. Wilts. =John Gounter, of Gilleston, in Wales, and of Racton, ob. 1557. Inq., p.m. =Jane, dau. of Tyrrel, widow of Edmund Lewknor, of Trotton.

1. Arthur Gounter of Racton. =Mary, dau. of ..... Stafford, son of Sir Thomas Stafford, of Bradfield, Berks.

2. Jasper Gounter of Chichester and Ernley. =Emma, dau. of Robert Till, of Ernley.

3. John Gounter, of Chilworth, Surrey.

Sir George Gounter =1. Ursula =2. Susan, dau. Richard.  
dau. of of ... Bullen,  
Richard re-married to  
Bayley of Thomas  
the Isle Drury.  
of Wight.

Richard Gounter =Mary, dau. of  
of Chichester and  
Aldingbourne, Thomas  
1608. Hewes, son of  
..... Hewes,  
M.D., Physi-  
cian to  
Queen Mary.

1. Joan dau. of ..... Knight, of Chanton, alias Changton, co. Hants. =John Gounter =2 ..... dau. of  
ob. v. pat. Bradshaw  
Drew, re-mar-  
ried to Sir  
Gregory Nor-  
ton, Bart.

Thomas Gounter, of Chichester, lessee of the im-  
propriation of  
Aldingbourne, et.  
38, 1649.

Jasper. Richard.  
1. Amy. ob. S. P.  
2. Kathe-  
rine.

Col. George Gounter of Racton. =Katherine, dau. of Sir Laurence Hyde, Knt., of Salisbury, buried at Racton, Jan. 17th, 1684. =Mary. =Ursula =  
Mr. Thomas Symons,  
1636.

George Gounter nat., 1646. =Judith, dau. of Richard Nicoll, of Norbiton Place, co. Surrey. =Mary. =Amphillis.

2. Sir Charles Gounter Nicoll K.B., bapt. Oct. 7, 1704, ob. Nov. 24, 1733. =Elizabeth, dau. of =Peregrine, Marquis  
William Blunden, of of Lindsey, May  
Basingstoke, Hants. 22, 1735.

1. Elizabeth, ob. cæl. April 30, 1740. =2. Francis Katherine =William Legge,  
dau. and heir, ob. 1805. Earl of Dart-  
mouth, &c., ob.  
1801.

George, Earl of Dartmouth &c., K.G., heir of his mother, Lord of the Manor of Racton, ob. 1810, æt. 51. =Frances, dau. of Heneage Finch, Earl of Ailesford.

1. Catherine Gounter, bapt. at Racton, Dec. 8, 1702, married Sir Henry Maynard, Bart., of Walthamstow, Essex.

2. Elizabeth Gounter, bapt. Dec. 15, 1706.

1. George Gounter, n. 1703. ob. S. P.

William, Earl of Dartmouth, s. and h., ob. 22 Nov., 1858.

William Walter, s. and h., Earl and Baron of Dartmouth, and Viscount Lewisham (the present owner).

[For the Gounter Arms, see Tomb.]

The Gounters are said to have come in with the Conquest; and the name appears on some of the so-called Battel Abbey Rolls; whatever credence may be given to them. It may be noted, however, that, in the *Chronicon de Bello*, we are told of a "*frater Gunterus*," who became a monk in the Conqueror's great monastery. He is described as of Mans, and as a "*vir strenuus*."<sup>4</sup> In the reign of Henry V., the name of Roger Gounter, who had acquired large property in Wales, appears on the list of Sussex men returned to serve in France under the Earl of Arundel,<sup>5</sup> in that campaign which resulted in the glorious victory of Agincourt. Roger Gounter may have been as valiant as Fluellin; but he did not himself fight, substituting one Morgan ap Jay;<sup>6</sup> who accompanied these Sussex warriors, who then displayed such deeds of valour. His son Hugh appears to have established himself at Racton.

Hugh Gounter married a daughter of Hugh ap Howell, and a cross for Howell, opposite three gauntlets for Gounter, are still to be seen as external labels to the east window of Racton church.

His son John,<sup>7</sup> described as of Gilleston in Wales, and of Racton,<sup>8</sup> according to an *inquisitio post mortem*, was, at his death, siezed of three messuages, and 1450 acres of land in Racton, and elsewhere, in 1557. the manor passed to his

<sup>4</sup> Ordericus Vitalis mentions that he was afterwards Archdeacon of Salisbury, and finally for many years Abbot of Thorney, in Cambridgeshire. He has also preserved his epitaph in rhyme, iii., 422.

<sup>5</sup> In the fact that Racton then pertained to the Earls of Arundel, who had also estates in Wales, we have probably the cause of the introduction of the Gounters to Sussex.

<sup>6</sup> S. A. C., vol. xv. According to tradition this Roger Gounter founded Racton House.

<sup>7</sup> In 7 Henry VIII. John Gounter was appointed auditor of lands in Wales.—*Col. State Papers*.

<sup>8</sup> Feb, 25, 1541. John Gunter with William Ernele and John Dawtrye, of the county of Sussex, gentlemen, "were appointed commissioners by a letre from the Counsail, to serche what kynds and quantite of grayne hath been lately carryed out at the porte of Chichestre," and he was soon engaged in a matter

relating to the customs. On the 23rd of March following "A letter was sent to John Gounter and William Wayte, of Chichestre, not only to stave a certain Flemish hoye there laden with wheat, but also to cause the sayde wheat to be sold . . . keeping the money in hand until such tyme as it be tryed out whether the sayd were forfeited or no." On the 9th of April, however, an order was issued to restore the said hoy to the owner, together with the money received for the wheat therein, which had been sold at 6s. 8d. per qr. ; but it is added—"as a pleyn bargain appeared between the owners of the hoy and a person at Petworth, for the said hoye and 40 qrs. of wheate, the hoy and the amount for the 40 qrs. was to be returned to the Flemings; but as it contained xviii. qrs. more than was entered in the crocket, the same was playnely forfeited by the King's Maties. laws; and half was to go to the king and half to the seysors."—Acts of Privy Council, 32 Henry VIII.

eldest son Arthur, who in the reign of Elizabeth incurred the displeasure of this great but sometimes indiscreet, and not easily appeased queen. Whilst hunting in an adjoining parish he expressed to a companion certain surmises, for which he was speedily visited. The career of Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and the tragic fate of Amy Robsart, have an abiding interest; and from the following documents we gain some knowledge of contemporaneous opinion:—

“ Declaration of Arthur Gounter concerning Lord Robert Dudley. Pleseth your Honors to understande that, about thre Weekes since, I chaunced to be a buntynge with divers Jentlemen when I felle in Taulcke with a Jentleman named Mr. George Cottone, who towlde me that hyt chaunced the Quene’s Hynes to be at supper on a tyme at my Lorde Robert’s Howse, wheare hyt chaunced Hyr Hyghness to be nyghted homeward, and as hyr Grace whas goynge homeward by Torchelyght, hyr Hyghness fell in Taulcke with them that carryed the Torches, and seyde that hyr Grace wolde make ther Lorde the best that ever whas of hys name. Whereuppon I seyde that hyr Grasee must macke hym then a Dewke, and he said that the Reporte was that hyr Hyghness sholde marry hym; and I answered—I praye God all men may tacke hyt well that there might rysse no troble thereof, and so have I seyde to dyvers others synce that Tyme, and I most humbly besече your Honors all to be good to me and to pardone me herein, if I have offended.”<sup>10</sup>

From the following it is apparent that Cotton, who would seem to have repeated Gounter’s conversation, was one of Dudley’s retainers, and that his object was to elicit the sentiments of the Duke of Norfolk on such an union. Arthur Gounter was speedily incarcerated, and a more explicit statement extorted. It is entitled “Confessions of A. Guntor concerning Lord Robert Dudley,” and runs thus:—

Pleseth your Honors further to understande, that the sayde Mr. George Cotton seyde, that hyt was rumord heretofore; that my Lorde my Master shoold have maryed the Quene’s Hyghnes; and I seyde, that, yf hyt pleased hyr Hynes, I thought him as mette a Man as any in Inlande; and further he asked me, yf I herde of any Parlement towarde; and I seyde No;—but, yf ther wer eny, I thynke every Nobleman wyll geve his opinion; and then they that be my Lord Robert’s friends wyll seye that he is a mette man; and so hyt maye fortune there wyll rysse troble amonge the Noblemen; which God forbede. And then he asked me, who was my Lorde’s Frends? and I seyde, my Lorde Markes of Northampton; my Lord of Pembroke; Mr. Tresurer; Mr.

<sup>9</sup> Of Warblington, which borders on Racton. (*Col. of State Papers.*)

<sup>10</sup> Burghley State Papers, *temp.* 1560.

Lacfelde, with many others. Further I seyde, I trust the *Whyght Horse*<sup>11</sup> wyl be in quiet; and so shall we be out of troble; hyt is well knowne hys Blode, as yette whas never attaynte, nor he was ever a man of Warr, wherefor ys hyt lycke, that we shall syt still; but yf he shoole stomache hyt, he were able to make a great Powre. All these thyngs béfoore rehearseed I have spoken unto dyvers other, as unto Mr. Robt. Palmer, Mr. Stowton, Mr. Benyon, and others. Further as towchyng my Lord Robert, I have seyde to Mr. Cottone that I thought hym to be the cause that my Lord my Master myght not marry the Quene's Hyghnes, wherefor I wolde that he had bene put to dethe with his father, or that some roffen woulde have dyspatched hym by the way as he hath gone, with some dagge or Gonne. Farther I seyde that yf hyt chanced my Lord Robert to marry the Quene's Hyghnes, then I dowted whether he woulde remember my owlde matter passed heartofore, and so be turned unto my Lord my master's displeasure and hinderance

By me Arthur Gounter.<sup>12</sup>

The matter was at length terminated by a written "submission." Gounter declared, that, for the "unfyttyn wordes" uttered by him, he had been "most worthely punished;" and was "very hartely sorry," that the like should never again enter into his heart, and much less pass his mouth; and that he would study by all means "to reduble and recompence" his former offence. This paper is signed, "Arthur Gounter;"<sup>13</sup> and is directed to "The Ryght Honorable Sir William Cecill, Knight, the Quene's principall Secretary." We get the exact date of these occurrences in another of the Hatfield MSS., where, under September, 1560, we have "the saying of Arthur Gunter to George Cotton," that, "ere this, my Lord Robert's wife is dead; and she broke her neck."<sup>14</sup> It is in a number of heads, that the queen will marry him. If she do, you shall see a grand stir; for

<sup>11</sup> The well known badge of the Earls of Arundel. The reference is to Henry Fitzalan, the last Earl. De Quadra, in a gossiping letter to the Duchess of Parma, dated London, Sept. 11th, 1560, says: "Secretary Cecil named to me the Duke of Norfolk as one of those most injured by Lord Robert, and most hostile to him, and the day after the Queen, on her return from hunting, told me that Lord Robert's wife was dead, or nearly so, and begged me to say nothing about it."

<sup>12</sup> Burghley State Papers.

<sup>13</sup> His brother Jasper, who is mentioned as of Earnley and Chichester, appears among those cited as of Papist

tendencies, in 1576, together with "John Navye, of Racton, yeoman." Strype's Annals, II., ij., 22.

<sup>14</sup> Lord Robert Dudley wrote concerning his wife's death on the 9th of September, but he did not go to Cumnor, where she had resided. An inquest on Amy Dudley, who was found dead at the foot of a staircase, did not determine whether her death had occurred by treachery or accident, although in the opinion of her relations, her husband had "played most foully for it." Wright observes: "Whether the story of her murder be true or not, it is now impossible to determine, though it cannot be denied that appearances are much

my Lord Arundel is sure of the Earl of Pembroke, and the Lord Rich, with divers others; to be ready with the putting up of his finger; and then shall you see the White Horse bestir him; for my Lord is of great power."

Arthur Gounter seems too, to have again offended; for, in a State paper, dated November 4th, 1585, occurs the following:—"Note of certain words uttered by one Mr. Barlowe, of Chichester, to Roger Androwe, at Racton, in Sussex, making a jest of Her Majesty's commission for impressing carts and timber for the works at Portsmouth;" and a statement is added, that Mr. Gounter had illegally tried to cause Androwe to take up the timber elsewhere.

Sir George Gounter<sup>15</sup> succeeded his father Arthur, and but little is recorded of him. We know only that he had to lament the untimely ends of his son, and his son's wife, which happened almost simultaneously. His daughter-in-law, Johanna, died in childbed, at the age of 28; and John, his son, when 30, was thrown from his horse and killed. Sir George Gounter deceased ætat. 63, and with his lady, Ursula, lies buried in the chancel of Racton Church.

The estate passed to his grandson, Colonel George Gounter, of Racton, the well-known Cavalier. After having served Charles I. in the war, "he happened," as Clarendon tells us, "to be the lucky man who first procured the bark in which Charles II. escaped to France from Sussex." The Royalists threw themselves into Chichester on the approach of Sir W. Waller, in December, 1642; and among those taken prisoners at its surrender, were George Gounter, Esqr., and his cousin Thomas, described as "a most prudent and loyal gentleman," on whom a fine of £100 was imposed, while for his estate at Racton, George Gounter was compelled to compound at no less than £580. After the siege, he took an active part in the struggle, and became a colonel in the royal army. The gleam

against the innocence of Lord Dudley. In a celebrated pamphlet, called Leicesters's Commonwealth, printed in 1584, these words occur:—"What person soever standeth in his (Dudley's) way hath the luck to die quicklie, for the finishing of his desire. As for example —When his lordship was in full hope to marrie her Majestie, and his own wyfe

stoode in the lighte, as he supposed, he did but send her asid to the house of his servant, Forster, of Cumner, by Oxforde, where shortlie after she had the chaunce to fal from a paire of staires, and so to breke her neck; but yet without hurting of her hooede that stood upon her heade."

<sup>15</sup> Sheriff of Sussex in 1608. Hay.

of hope which shone on the Cavaliers before the battle of Worcester was then darkened; and for some weeks the usual question was—had Charles been able to quit England or not?<sup>16</sup> In the *ipsissima verba*<sup>17</sup> of the gallant Colonel Gounter, we have the fullest account of the King's flight through, and from this county; but in this paper it will be pertinent to consider only what occurred at Racton, and the part taken in the escape by the Colonel and his relatives.

It is necessary to premise that Colonel Gounter had married Katharine, daughter of Sir Lawrence Hyde, of Salisbury. On the 7th of October, 1651, Charles was concealed in a house belonging to this gentleman at Heale, near that city, seeking means for a passage across the Channel. It was resolved to apply to the Sussex Colonel, who in great difficulties had gone to London in vain, and had then returned to Chichester.

On that evening, after a troublesome day, he reached Racton between eight and nine. As he entered the door Mrs. Gounter told him that there was a Devonshire gentleman in the parlour, sent by Mr. Hyde. The Colonel found him "sitting att one end of the chimney, and Captain Thomas Gounter at the other." He immediately recognised him as Lord Wilmot, afterwards so well known as that notorious libertine, the Earl of Rochester. Wilmot took him aside to the window and whispered, "I see you know me, but do not owne mee."

The disguise was so complete that, although Captain Gounter had served under his command, he did not know him. A bottle of sack was produced, and a short collation. At length the Colonel enquired the reason of his lordship's

<sup>16</sup> In the Boscobel Tracts, which contain the king's own narrative of his vicissitudes, as dictated to Pepys, we have a diary of the successive events, from his defeat at Worcester, to his landing on the Continent. This remarkable document is to be seen among the additional MSS. in the British Museum, No. 9008. It is endorsed "*emptiois jure*," having been purchased of a Mr. Bartlett, of Havant, in 1832, who discovered it in an antique cabinet, a drawer of which opened by a secret spring. The cabinet had belonged to the Gounter family, and had been

bought by him when Racton house was dismantled.

<sup>17</sup> Col. Gounter's account is not only explicit, but admirable in its chronological arrangement. The dates are given in the margin. It is entitled "The last act in the miraculous storie of his Matie's escape, beeing a true and perfect relation," by Colonell Gounter, of Rackton, in Sussex, who had the happines to bee instrumentall in the business; and, interlined, is the statement, "It was taken from his mouth by a person of worth a little while before his death,"

coming to Racton. He passed by the name of Mr. Barlow. "The king is neare," was his reply, "and in greate distresse; can you helpe us to a boate." Colonel Gounter said he doubted not that he could secure the king until a vessel could be found. Wilmot answered that he hoped the king was out of danger for the present; but that he intended to be at the Colonel's house on the next Wednesday.

The original plan was that Charles should be concealed at Racton, whilst a vessel was being procured at Emsworth.

Colonel Gounter lighted Lord Wilmot to his chamber, where a long confabulation took place. At length he wished his guest good night, and retired to his room; but not to rest. He was suddenly confronted. The curiosity of Mrs. Gounter had been excited, and she had stayed up. She wished to find out what was going on. The Colonel tried to evade her questions, but to no purpose, for the lady "broke out into a very great passion of weeping." The Colonel was compelled to go back to Lord Wilmot's room, and ask his consent that Mrs. Gounter should be taken into the secret. This, it is added, she proved able to keep, and "deported herselfe during the whole carriage of the business with soe much discretion, courage, and fidelitie, that its success did not a little depend of her concurrence."

Next morning all were early astir. Col. Gounter rode off through Bourne to Emsworth, and took with him John Day, his old and trusty servant. Lord Wilmot apparently overslept himself. He set out to follow in such haste that he left in his bed, a black purse filled with gold. As soon as this was discovered Mrs. Gounter sent it after him. He had not ridden half-a-mile from Racton, when he met the Colonel returning. His search at Emsworth had been in vain. They then rode together to Langstone; but finding no vessel there betook themselves to oysters. Colonel Gounter went home, and Lord Wilmot hastened to Mr. Hyde's to report proceedings. Captain Gounter next made enquiry. The Colonel, after a long, wet ride on a dismal night, had another interview with Wilmot. He took a few hours' sleep at home, galloped through the Rookwood into the Chichester road, and soon met his cousin in the city. Colonel Gounter now formed a project which was successful. He visited Mr. Francis



Mansell, a French merchant there, who was lavish of his Spanish tobacco, and it was finally agreed that he should obtain for the king a boat from Brighton.

This agreement was made on Saturday, Oct. 11th, "by two of the clock," and after several tiring rides, on Monday the 13th, "The Coll., for a blinde, went to Hambledon hard by, to give his sister a visit; and there borrowed a brace of greyhounds, for that his Cozin Gounter, and other gentlemen, were upon the Downes and had a minde to have a course att a haire. . The Coll. brought the greyhounds, and beat until the time served. . . and just as he came to Warneford townes, and from Old Winchester, he mett Col. Philipps conducting the King." Charles was at length brought to the house of Mr. Thomas Symons, who had married Col. Gounter's sister,<sup>18</sup> where he spent the night, which preceded his journey through Sussex.

The King passed as Mr. Jackson, and as Penderel's scissors had left him but scanty locks, his appearance created suspicion. Charles himself thus related what happened: "I being still in the same grey cloth<sup>19</sup> suit as a serving man, the master of the house, while we were at supper, came in, and taking a stool, sat down with us; where his brother in law, Col. Gounter, talking very freely concerning Cromwell and all his party, he went and whispered him in the ear, whether I was not some roundheaded rogue's son.<sup>20</sup> Upon which, Col. Gounter answering for me, that he might trust his life in my hands, he came and took me by the hand; and drinking a glass of beer to me, called me brother roundhead." This was the night of Monday Octr. 13th. Soon after ten the king, we are told, retired to rest, and slept well; and by break of day, "the Coll. putting up twoe neat's tongues in his pocketts, which he thought they might neede by the way, they sett out and began their journey."

It is mentioned, incidentally, that when the party "came near Lord Lumley's house at Stanstead, it was considered, that the greatness of the number of horse might possibly raise

<sup>18</sup> In the Westbourne register is this entry, "Oct. 6th, 1636, Ursuley Gunter (married) to Mr. Thomas Simons, gent," S. A. C., xxii., 88.

<sup>19</sup> "A short juppa of sad coloured cloth," Boscobel.

<sup>20</sup> The Racton MS., though closely written, is interlined in another hand. These words are inserted "Whispering his Bro', Mr. Symonds said—"

some suspicion of them." Capt. Gounter was therefore dismissed with thanks ; and as Racton<sup>21</sup> was so near, probably repaired thither, to talk over the day's occurrences. It would here be out of place to dwell on the king's route<sup>22</sup> over the smooth sward of our Sussex Downs. Colonel Gounter accompanied him to the coast, and had the satisfaction of beholding on the horizon the disappearing sails of the vessel which safely conveyed Charles II. from his pursuers.<sup>23</sup>

Whether this zealous Cavalier witnessed the Restoration is uncertain. Probably he did not, since he was not alive in the following year. Ingratitude has usually been considered as one of Charles' characteristics; and among the State Papers, *Domestic*, 1661-2, occurs a Petition from "The Widow of Col. Gunter of Sussex, who assisted His Majesty's passage into France, after the battle of Worcester. For the nomination of a person qualified for an Irish Viscount, or for some other provision, *as often promised.*"

His lady, who had acted so discreetly at the time of the king's flight, long survived her husband, and was buried in the chancel of Racton church, Jan. 17th, 1684, where lie also their daughters Amphillis and Mary.

Colonel Gounter was succeeded by his son George Gounter, Esq., J.P., who married Judith, daughter of Richard Nicoll, of Norbiton, Surrey; he seems to have resided chiefly at Racton, and was there interred in 1718, aged 72.

The last owner of Racton who bore the name of Gounter, was the heir of the above Sir Charles Gounter Nicoll, K.B.,<sup>24</sup> who assumed the name of Nicoll under the will of his maternal uncle. He died in 1733, when 29, and is buried in the

<sup>21</sup> In an old house in the parish are still, in an upper room, the royal arms in stucco on a large scale. According to tradition the king slept here on the night before his escape. This is at variance with Col. Gounter's account, and with the other narratives. It is likely, however, that the arms were placed here as a memento of these incidents, and from this circumstance it has been with reason inferred that Charles may have halted at this retired cottage on his route.

<sup>22</sup> See in vol. xviii., a very interesting paper on the subject, by S. Evershed, Esq.

<sup>23</sup> "At 8 of the clock," says the Colonel, "I saw them on sayle, and it was the afternoone before they were out of sight." He adds that he had not left "Brighthelmston" two hours when those upon the king's track entered it. It is plain to the reader of that pleasant Sussex story, "Ovingdean Grange," that the author has closely followed the Racton MS.; but to fiction must be relegated the pursuit of Gounter by Stelfax, and the fall of the Colonel's steed by the Puritan's pistol.

<sup>24</sup> Installed Knight of the Bath, June 30th, 1732. Clarke.

chancel at Racton, where his wife Elizabeth and his daughters erected a tomb to his memory.

The estate was inherited by his daughter Frances Katherine, who in 1751 (being then the only survivor and heiress), became the wife of William Legge, second Earl of Dartmouth, whose son George, third Earl of Dartmouth, K.G., heir of his mother, and thus Lord of the Manor of Racton, died in 1810. William, fourth Earl, his son and heir, succeeded, at whose death in 1858, the manor passed to its present owner, his son and heir, William Walter Legge, Earl and Baron of Dartmouth, and Viscount Lewisham.

[NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—Descended from Ursuley, the sister of Colonel Gunter, who, as has just been stated, married Mr. Symons, a gentleman residing somewhere near Chichester, are the family of the late Mr. Richard Hart, who lived for many years at, and had considerable property in, Uckfield. This gentleman was descended from the Harts of Lullingstone Castle, Kent. Mrs. Symons was his great grandmother. For the night's protection which she and her husband, at great risk afforded, as we have just seen, to Charles II. on his road from Winchester to Brighton, His Majesty gave them a drinking cup, having the royal arms engraved upon it, and which is now in the possession of Mr. Henry Percival Hart, of Beddingham; and which, as a mark of the King's gratitude and esteem, has been handed down in the Hart family as a much valued heirloom.]

#### ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

*The Church.*—At what period a church was first erected at Racton we have no certain knowledge. In the time of Seffrid II., Bishop of Chichester (before 1204), the church there is described as that of "Rackington." In the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV, *circ.* 1291, the assessment of *Ecclie de Raketon*, is 100s. In the Nonæ Rolls, compiled in the reign of Edward III, we find Racton set down at £2 6s. 8d., and in the subsidy of 3 Richard III., the church of "Raketone" paid 10s.

It was probably always a small building; its present walls being most likely those of the original structure. They shew



PUNCH-BOWL.  
Presented to M<sup>R</sup> & M<sup>RS</sup> Symons.  
BY  
KING CHARLES. II.

signs of a rood loft, and part of the ancient rood screen still exists, between the chancel and the nave.<sup>25</sup> The church was doubtless in some measure rebuilt in the early part of the sixteenth century, when the chancel, which has a good perpendicular window of five lights, was restored by Hugh Gounter. Its interior<sup>26</sup> is very interesting, from the fact that it holds the remains of generations of the Gounter family, Lords of Racton. Those on the north side are especially worthy of notice.

1. An altar tomb of Caen stone, showing the kneeling figures of a man with four sons, and a woman with two daughters, and St. John the Baptist bearing a banner and standing between them. This monument, which is richly ornamented, and in an exceedingly good state of preservation, has no date or inscription, but is evidently that of Hugh Gounter and his wife. It bears five shields, two above, bearing *Gounter*, sable, 3 dexter gauntlets 2. 1., argent, within a bordure, or. The other three each *Gounter*, impaling *Howell* quarterly of six.

- |   |  |          |
|---|--|----------|
| { | 1. <i>Howell</i> sable, a cross, or          | 4. as 3. |
|   | 2. Two crescents, on a canton ermine, a bird | 5. as 1. |
|   | 3. Three lions' heads erased 2. 1.           | 6. as 2. |

2. A mural monument of painted alabaster, with kneeling figures of Sir George Gounter and Ursula his wife—no date.

Arms.—*Gounter* impaling *Bailie*, argent, a chevron sable between 3 moor hens, sable, armed, gules. Crest—*Gounter*, a stag's head, coupé per pale, gules, sable.

3. Mural to Sir Charles Gounter Nicoll, K.B., with his bust in marble, and to Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Blunden, Esq.

Arms { 1. 4. *Nicholl*, sable, a pheon, argent.  
quarterly. { 2. 3. *Gounter*.

Surtout *Blunden*, a lion, passant, guardant, sable,

<sup>25</sup> The dedication has not yet been discovered. As two brackets remain, on which images were once fixed, it may be conjectured that there were two shrines.

<sup>26</sup> It received considerable restoration in good taste about twenty-five years ago.

with two wolves as supporters.<sup>27</sup> Crest—an arm erect, holding a bow.

There are also in the chancel brasses to various members of the Gounter family, and slabs to the memory of Alexander Jermyn, owner of Lordington House in the 17th century, to his wife Julia, daughter of Lord Lumley, afterwards Lady Conyers, and other funeral monuments.<sup>28</sup>

*The Registers.*—The earliest is headed “Christninges,” beginning May ye 16th, 1680, and is at the beginning evidently a copy. The most noteworthy entries are these:—

*Baptisms.*—Catherine, daughter of Mr. George and Mrs. Judith Gounter, baptis’d Dec. 8, 1702. George, Nov. 28, 1703. Charles, Oct. 7, 1704. Elisabeth, Dec. 15, 1706. A servant boy of Mr. Newland’s, at Lordington (a black), baptised by the name of Juba (de Lordington), Oct. 21, 1772.

*Marriages.*—Aprill ye 4th, 1681, Sallum Stent and Mary Matthews were married. Mr. Humphrey Kettle and Mrs. Barbara Bury, Cæl. Aug. 25, 1691. Richard Blake and Mary Bear, marry’d May 27, 1705. John Ricks and Margaret Goodfayth were marry’d, Sept. 25, 1707. Mr. William Battine<sup>29</sup> and Mrs. Mary Packham, marry’d Nov. 29, 1715. James Terry and Jane Snail were married with banns Dec. 12, 1721, and “Thomas Sheldon, of Hants, and Mary Boxall, of Arundell, in ye County of Sussex, by me, Jno. Allen, Rectr. of Racton. These people aver they were asked in ye church, of which Ric. Sheldon is to give his affidavit or suffer w<sup>t</sup> ye law allows in such cases.”

*Burials.*—Catherine Gounter, the relict of Colonel Gounter, was buried Jan. 17th, 1684. Affidavit made before George Gounter, Esq., Jan. 24th, that she was buried in woollen. The Lady Julia Conyers, buried May 24th, 1691. Sir Charles Gounter Nicoll, Dec. 2, 1733. The Rev. Mr. Hulbert, Rector, buried June ye 16th, 1735. Elizabeth Gounter Nicoll, a young maiden, Jan. 19th, 1740. Love Varundell, with an affidavit, April 30th, 1740. Old Goodwife Churcher, Nov. 19th, 1693. Sarah Littleworth, Nov. 11th, 1767, and May 22nd, 1801, Jeremiah Mole.<sup>30</sup>

The benefice is a rectory in the Deanery of Boxgrove.

<sup>27</sup> Surrounding his shield is the well known motto of a Knight of the Bath, *Tria juncta in uno*; and while above his banner has decayed, the suspended sword and gauntlets remain.

<sup>28</sup> Some of the epitaphs, especially those on Sir George Gounter, and on his son, probably by the same hand, are curious specimens of pedantic Latin. See Racton Monumental Inscriptions.

<sup>29</sup> As J. P. afterwards concerned in the conviction of the notorious Sussex smugglers. See S. A. C., x., 86, *Genuine History*, &c.

<sup>30</sup> Among names which occasionally occur are these—Whicher, Morris, Lyon, Woolridge, Grout, Fishooke, Ketchlove (Catchlove), Painter, Coal, Marvel, Woodnutt, Emmett, Pullinger, Bridle, Bear, Greentree,

It has been already said that in a list of churches and chapels granted by Bishop Seffrid II. to the great Cluniac Monastery of St. Pancrass, Lewes, appears that of Racton, and it continued in the patronage of the Prior and Convent of Lewes for several centuries. It subsequently, with that of Lordington annexed,<sup>31</sup> passed to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The subjoined, taken from a list kindly communicated by H. W. Freeland, Esq., gives the names of the rectors and various particulars from an early period.

RACTON R.

DATE OF ADMISSION.	INCUMBENTS.	HOW VACANT.	PATRONS.
1400. Nov. 15.	John Spencer	by Resignation	... .. } Prior and Convent }
1403. April 7.	<sup>32</sup> John Dalton	... ..	{ of Lewes. }
1406. Nov. 23.	Wm. Byttesby	res. <sup>33</sup> John Dalton	The same.
1407. March 1.	Henry Maiot	res. <sup>34</sup> Wm. Batesby	The same.
1408. Dec. 16.	Wm. Lokhaw, cap.	res. Hy. Maiott	The same.
1409. Nov. 6.	Willm. Clerk, cap.	... ..	The same.
LORDINGTON (R.)			
1404. Nov. 21.	Richd. Jullewyn	resigned, and	{ The Dean and Chap- }
1405. Oct. 8.	John Abyndon	<sup>35</sup> was instituted	{ ter of Chichester. }
1442. July 27.	Thos. Fysshere, cap.	res. <sup>36</sup> John Abyndon	The same.
... ..	... ..	... ..	The same.
RACTON WITH LORDINGTON THE CHAPEL OF.			
1481. Aug. 11.	Elie Parker, Can. Reg.	... ..	{ The Bishop (hac ) vice tie devoluto). }
1484. ... ..	John Hayward	resigned and	{ The Dean and Chap- }
... .. April 23.	Thos. Corveser, cap.	was instituted <sup>37</sup>	{ ter of Chichester. }
1485. Dec. 17.	John Robynson, cap.	death Thos. Corveser	The same.
1504. ... ..	John Morley	... ..	... ..
... .. June 14.	John Thornton, cap.	death Jno. Morley	The same.
1508. Feb. 19.	Simon Fowler, cap.	death Jno. Thornton	The same.
1509. March 6.	John Champion	res. Simon Fowler	{ The Pres. and Chap- }
1513. Jan. 16.	John Spencer	... ..	{ ter of Chichester. }
... .. July 12.	John Horner	death John Spencer	{ The Bishop (h. v. ) jure devoluto). }
... ..	... ..	... ..	{ The Dean and Chap- }
... ..	... ..	... ..	{ ter of Chichester. }

<sup>31</sup> In Reg. Praty's, fol. 104, we find that this "unio" took place on account of "exilitatis stipendia," and other causes, and the contracting parties were John Gunter, armiger, of the church of Racton; and John Bremshot, miles, of Lordyug-ton.

<sup>32</sup> This was an exchange.

<sup>33</sup> In ex. for Ebsham Wynton.

<sup>34</sup> In ex. for the Preb. of Dye, Linc. Dioc.

<sup>35</sup> In ex. for the Rectory of Laneford, Sar. Dioc.

<sup>36</sup> In exchange for the Church of the B. M. de Wilda, Wynton.

<sup>37</sup> The institution of Jno. Hayward does not appear.

## RACTON WITH LORDINGTON, THE CHAPEL OF.

DATE OF ADMISSION.	INCUMBENTS.	HOW VACANT.	PATRONS.
1523. ... ..	William Frende	... ..	... ..
,, Dec. 18.	John Litle	res. Wm. Frende	The same.
1530. Mar. 26.	Robert Ots, Leg. Bacc.	death Jno. Litle	The same.
,, Sept. 28.	Richd. Rokisby, cap.	res. Robt. Ots	{The Dean and Chap- } {ter of Chichester. }
1551. ... ..	John Michell	... ..	... ..
,, April 4.	Thomas Hawkyns	res. Jno. Michell	The same.
1554. June 10.	Thomas Myers	res. <sup>38</sup> Thos. Hawkyns	The same.
1558. Oct. 22.	Robt. Killegrue	... ..	The same.
1566. May 28.	Thos. Franckwell	res. Robt. Killegrue	The same.
1590. July 29.	Fras. Heydon, A.M.	d. Thos. Frankwell	The same.
1606. June 10.	John Meade, A.B.	res. <sup>39</sup> Fras. Heydon	Hugh Barker, LL.D.
1678. June 13.	John Buckenham	... ..	{The Dean and Chap- } {ter of Chichester. }
... ..	Charles Leaver	... ..	... ..
1723. Oct. 17.	Robert Hulbert	death Chas. Leaver	{The Dean and Chap- } {ter of Chichester. }
1735. August 9.	James Allen, A.B.	death <sup>40</sup> Robt. Hulbert	The same.
1755. August 6.	Richard Shenton, M.A.	death <sup>40</sup> Jas. Allen	The same.
1786. April 26.	John Moore, M.A.	death <sup>40</sup> Rich. Shenton	The same.
1817. Dec. 6.	Willm. Watkins, M.A.	death <sup>40</sup> John Moore	The same.
1865. May 25.	{ Frederick Henry } { Arnold, M.A. }	death Wm. Watkins	The same.

*Old Racton House.*—At a little distance from the Church, but on the other side of the Ems, was situated the ancient residence of the Gounters.<sup>41</sup> It was completely dismantled about thirty years ago, and only a few vestiges remain. The building was large, low, and irregular. It had walls of at least three feet in thickness, and these were of flint, with mortar of such excellent quality that ordinary tools have frequently proved useless, when attempts have been made to remove the existing concrete. There is a drawing of Old Racton House by Grim among the Burrell MSS. in the British Museum, and another of the spacious hall with its carved oak wainscot.

This was ornamented with scrolls and armorial bearings,

<sup>38</sup> Wm. Pye Dean.

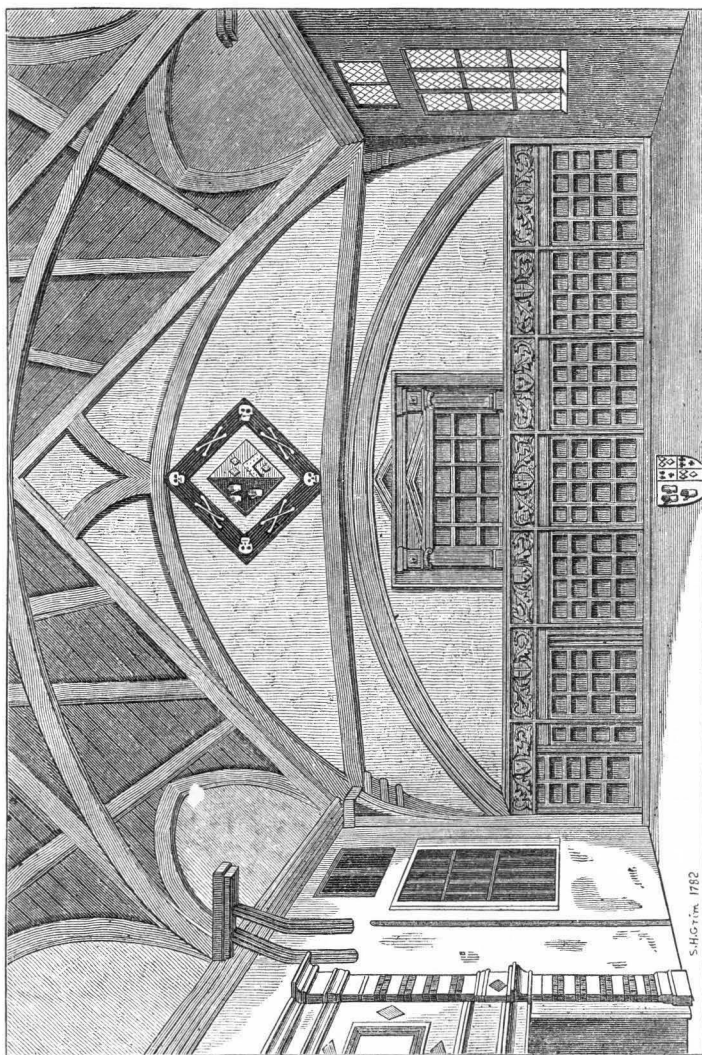
<sup>39</sup> Under a Grant p. h. v. originally made by the Dean and Ch. of Chichester to Henry Shelly, Esq.

<sup>40</sup> Minor Canons of Chichester Cathedral. Richard Shenton died from the effects of a fall from his horse when returning from Racton to Chichester.

<sup>41</sup> The arms of the Gounters frequently appear, but there are no traces of those of the illustrious family of Pole to be found, either here or near. In the reign of Henry VIII. Geoffrey Pole then lived in the parish, who with

his brother the Cardinal, and his illustrious mother, the Countess of Salisbury, were all under his ban. Were the arms of the Poles destroyed by that irascible King's orders? Such was done at Christ Church Priory, Hants. "In the church there," reported the Royal Commissioners, "we found a chapel and monument made of Caen stone, prepared by the late mother of Reginald Pole for her burial, which we have caused to be defaced and all the arms and badges clearly delete."





S.H.G. del. 1782

HALL OF OLD RACTON HOUSE.



resembling those of Old Halnaker House. It was painted light blue, and was about thirty feet square.

From Racton House to the Chichester Road was an avenue of ash pollards, some remaining yet. Near its end is a hollow, filled by the waters of the Ems, and known as Gounter's Pool. Of this there is a saying that, "When the wind lies there, it will be wet all along the valley."

Close by, an incident occurred, which has been so vividly related by Mr. Longcroft,<sup>42</sup> that it ought here to be quoted, especially since it most accurately describes both the circumstance and the locality.

"The market at Chichester has not always been held on a Wednesday. At the time of which we are speaking, it was held on a Saturday. Old farmer Tribe, now lying in Racton churchyard, then the tenant of Lordington farm,<sup>43</sup> was in the habit of attending the market. Mr. Hipkin, who lived at Racton House, in general accompanied him; and they went to market, as people in those days went, on horseback. A labouring man came down to the yard at Racton, on a Saturday morning, ostensibly to ask for work; but in reality to learn whether or not the farmers were gone to market. He was told that they were gone, and that if he wanted work on the farm he must call again on Monday morning. There is a lane, with very ancient hedges on either side, which leads from Funtington to Racton, continuing up the hill on the opposite side, and passing the Monument and the 'Packhorse Inn,' which stood on the edge of Stanstead Park. They say it was a Roman road, and they call it Haresfoot Lane. To the south of the point where a bridge now spans the eastern branch of the Ems at Racton, there was, in days gone by, an entrance closed with gates. This led up to Racton House, the road itself continuing up the valley, and passing Lordington. Between nine and ten o'clock at night, the farmers returned from market, and trotted along Haresfoot Lane. They parted at the entrance gates, and Tribe rode on alone. At the spot where he passed the Ems, there was a wishy swamp, where those who watched for wildfowl sometimes took their stand, and hid themselves in the rushes, which grew there in great abundance. At the moment of his passing, a gun was pointed at him from the rushes; and before he had time to avoid the charge, and without a single word of warning, the gun was fired. Not knowing whether he was shot, he turned his horse, and rode immediately back to Racton House. The report of the gun had been heard; assistance was rendered immediately, and search was made for the highwayman, but he could not be found. The charge had entered the cantel of the saddle, and a portion of it had struck the loins of the horse; but not a shot had touched

<sup>42</sup> Valley of the Ems, p. 16. To this excellent narrative I am elsewhere greatly indebted. To all who desire information as to the history of the dis-

trict it is invaluable, and much is it to be regretted that it is now out of print.

<sup>43</sup> Where, according to old custom, he held exactly fifty harvest homes.

the rider. The shots taken out of the saddle were carefully preserved. A little before this happened, a countryman picked up a pigeon, which was known to have been killed by Pitt; and it was remarked that the slug which killed the pigeon, and the slugs found in farmer Tribe's saddle, were identical, and had evidently been made from the leadwork of a window frame. Suspicion was excited. On the following morning Tribe went as usual to the church at Racton. In the churchyard, with others, stood Jack Pitt.<sup>44</sup> Tribe looked at him hard; but the other returned the stare with interest, and the affair remained mysterious as ever."

After committing many other acts of violence,<sup>45</sup> Pitt, best known as "the Gunman" from his robberies as a highwayman with a gun, was, by a curious concatenation of circumstances, at length brought to justice, and executed on the 26th of March, 1808.

While almost all traces of Old Racton House<sup>46</sup> have passed away, the only other ancient manorial residence in the parish,

*Lordington House*,<sup>47</sup> rich in its historical associations, and still possessing its fine old carved staircase, and a spacious pannelled room, is now inhabited by labourers; and will, probably ere long, become a ruin, while retaining its interest with the archæologist. It only remains to mention the most prominent object in the vicinity,

*Racton Monument or Tower*.—This is situated on a brow which gradually rises to the west of the church. At a distance one would suppose that this structure had been erected in mediæval, if not earlier times, and thus it has often disappointed the explorer. Although now ivied and dilapidated, it was built no longer ago than the middle of the last century, by George Montague Dunk, third and last Baron Halifax, who died in 1772. He used there to celebrate special occa-

<sup>44</sup> He resided in the neighbourhood, and the Racton Register shows that he was there in 1806.

<sup>45</sup> At Lavant, Hambrook Common, Havant, and other places. Mr. Lyne, Rector of Thorney, lately deceased, and who was curate of Racton fifty years ago, recently informed me that he had been one of those who patrolled the roads to take Pitt. The gunman had then fired at one Chatfield, who, when asked for his watch, held it up in bravado. He was severely wounded, and Mr. Lyne

remembered that his coat had been perforated by seventy-four shots.

<sup>46</sup> Its situation in the low ground near the Ems must have been very unhealthy. A new house has been erected on a better site, this is, however, in the adjoining parish of Westbourne. Some of the timber of the old building was used in its construction, and over the doorway are the arms and crest of Sir G. Gounter Nicoll, taken thence.

<sup>47</sup> An account of this ancient residence of the Poles has been given in S. A. C., vol. xxi.

sions by exhibiting lights and firing guns from its top, which was reached by a staircase of wood, now removed, having gone to decay. It was designed for a pleasure house and gazebo, to enjoy thence the beautiful southern view. It serves the purpose of a landmark<sup>48</sup> for vessels entering the harbours of Chichester and Langstone at the present time.

We started on our imaginary survey on the morning of a short winter's day. As we stand by Racton Tower, looking towards the west, the sun goes quickly down, tinging the sky with gold. The stars will soon peep out, harbingers of a clear, frosty night; but before they appear, we retrace our steps towards a cheerful fireside at home.

<sup>48</sup> A Sussex poet has thus limned this prominent object:—

“ Far on the seas the sailor's eye,  
 Above the horizon's brim,  
 Sees, towering 'gainst the cloudless sky  
 A pile, well known to him.  
 Round it the jackdaw wheels at noon,  
 There rears it noisy brood,  
 And the lone owl, beneath the moon,  
 There hoots to solitude.”

## FURTHER NOTICES OF WINCHELSEA.

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

THE following notices are worth adding to the particulars already printed. They will serve to make the history more complete:—

SHIPS.—That there was a ship-building yard in the old town, has been already stated: but it was also a station for the King's ships. Thus we find, that in Nov., 1205 (6th John) there were two of the King's galleys here,<sup>1</sup> and that in 1207-8 the royal galleys were under the command of Alan and Walter Scott, Vincent de Hastings, and Wymond of Winchelsea.<sup>2</sup> On the 23rd May, 1226, the bailiffs were required to send five sloops to Portsmouth, for the King's service.<sup>3</sup> On 25th May directions were given to send two large ships, which Robert de Newfold had built, to William de Arrenches, Constable of Dover Castle, to Dover<sup>4</sup>; whilst on 15th June in the same year, the barons and bailiffs were ordered to send two of the King's barges then here to Portsmouth, to release two other barges.<sup>5</sup>

The shipwrights were at the same period noted, for in 1231 the bailiffs were commanded to send William Wade, carpenter, to Portsmouth, to repair the King's great ship there.<sup>6</sup>

Of the services of the portsmen we have additional notices.

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Litt. Claus., vol. i., p. 33. Rye sent two and Shoreham five. Richard Ailard and 19 others were ordered into the King's service, as John Earl de Warren and his associates should direct.

<sup>2</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. iv., p. 105.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Lit. Claus., vol. ii., p. 117.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 120 b.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> Carpenters were also sent from Shoreham. Close Roll, 15 Hen. III., m. 16.

On the 14th April, 1216 (17th John) the barons of Rye and Winchelsea were ordered to send ships to the mouth of the Thames;<sup>7</sup> on 27th July, 1223, the bailiffs were to arrest all ships then in or entering their harbour,<sup>8</sup> and on the 24th August to send them to Portsmouth,<sup>9</sup> and on 23rd May, 1224, they were to send there the ship of Stephen de Croy, which had been arrested, and seven or eight other good ships for the King's service.

On the 15th April, 1226, the bailiff was required to impress all ships in the port,<sup>10</sup> and on the 8th May, to bring all their own ships from Dover to Portsmouth; others were ordered to be released;<sup>11</sup> whilst in June in the same year, they were required to attend there on the feast of St. James, to carry the King to Gascony.

On 1st January, 1236, the bailiffs were to cause one of the king's galleys to be equipped to go to Witsaund to meet the Bishops of Hereford and Ely, who are to bring over to Dover Aleanor, daughter of Raymond, the Count of Provence,<sup>12</sup> who became Queen; and in the same year Thomas, son of Godfrey Paulin, Henry, son of Reg (inald), Godfrey, son of Alan, Robert Foster, were the jurats,<sup>13</sup> and those (with the substitution of Thomas Eilme for the son of Alan) were the custodians of the two galleys and of their works.

On the 8th July, 1237, the Constable of Dover Castle,<sup>14</sup> (Bertram de Crioll) was to distrain the heirs of Reginald and Robert Foster, to restore to Paulin and his fellows, whom the King had appointed to keep his galleys here, their equipments, which had been deposited with them, and Bertram was to appoint a person to keep the galleys in the room of Thomas, son of Godfrey, who was disabled.

On 17th August, 1242, the same constable was to<sup>15</sup> send ten of the ships of the town to Portsmouth, to the King, who was again going into Gascony; and on 20th August, 1245, they were to equip a galley to go to Portsmouth, for the same country.<sup>16</sup> On 26th September the bailiffs were to induce the master of the cog there to sell his sail, for the use of the

<sup>7</sup> Rot. Lit. Claus., vol. i., p. 270, b.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., 570.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., 571.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol. ii., p. 150.

<sup>11</sup> Ib., p. 151.

<sup>12</sup> Close Roll., 19 Hen. III., m. 21.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., part i., m. 19 dorso.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., 21 Hen. III., m. 8.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., 26 Hen. III., m. 6.

<sup>16</sup> Ib., 32 Hen. III., m. 4.

King's galley at Rye,<sup>17</sup> and on 20th April, 1254, they were to press sailors to take ships from their port for the passage of the Queen, who was about to join her husband abroad:<sup>18</sup> on the preceding 2nd October they had been requested to provide a good ship, well equipped with arms and men, to go to Gascony with the King's treasure,<sup>19</sup> and on the 7th they were to aid Thomas Aveling and John de Stratford in buying cables and anchors for the same ship.

Nor were these the only services rendered by the town. On 19th April, 1242, they had been required<sup>20</sup> to send a fishing boat to foreign parts, to examine there and enquire concerning the rumours in those parts, and certify to the king; and on 3rd May, 1253, they were to select in the presence of Richard Banyan, two ships well prepared, for the King's service, and furnished with men who knew how to search and go round the coast of Spain<sup>21</sup> (with which country the King was at war) and send them to Portsmouth.

So late as 1280 a large barge<sup>22</sup> was built here at the cost of £80 9s. 11d.

PORT.—On the great importance of the port, and the value of the advice and assistance of the portsmen, we have further evidence, since on the 25th January, 1235, the bailiffs were to cause 18 of their best men to meet the King at Dover on Sunday, after the Purification, and speak with him concerning his affairs<sup>23</sup> This was evidently a naval council to assist him as to the war then proceeding with France, and afterwards the day was altered to the following Wednesday. But the bailiffs were not to permit any empty ships to leave their port till the further command of the King. A truce was soon afterwards concluded.

In the reign of King John we have these entries:—

On 17th August, 1205, the bailiffs were required to release the ship of William, son of Alan, and to restore the goods taken out.<sup>24</sup> On 30th November, in the same year, they were

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., 36 Hen. III., m. 4 dorso.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., 38 Hen. III., m. 11 dorso.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., 37 Hen. III., m. 3 dorso. Rye had been joined with them to send two ships.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., 26 Hen. III., m. 4 dorso.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid., 36 Hen. III., m. 13 dorso.

Rye was also to furnish one ship.

<sup>22</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., vol iv., p. 105.

<sup>23</sup> Close Roll., 19 Hen. III., m. 20 dorso. Dover, Hythe, Sandwich, Romney, and Rye 12 each, Hastings six.

<sup>24</sup> Rot. Litt. Claus., vol. i., p. 46 b.

required to release John Marescal, whom Edw., Bishop of Ely, claimed;<sup>25</sup> and on 8th April in 1208, they were required to deliver up such as they had arrested.<sup>26</sup>

On 21st July, 1212, the ship of Geoffry, son of Michael de Ria, was at Winchelsea with 120 tuns of wine belonging to the merchants of Ipres and Ghent.<sup>27</sup> On 26th May, 1213, there was a warrant for payment to Gerold de Burdigal of 125 marks for 50 tons (doliis) of wine bought for the King's use of Daniel Pincerne, of this town.<sup>28</sup> On the 19th June, 1215, the Constable of Hastings<sup>29</sup> was directed to give up to the Barons of Winchelsea Manasseh of Winchelsea, who was in custody at Hastings.<sup>30</sup> On 21st of the same month, he was directed to enquire of honest men of Winchelsea whether the wines of *Auxere* which had been seized at Winchelsea belonged to merchants of Rouen or merchants of London; if to the former they were to be released, if to the latter they were to be kept for the King's use.<sup>31</sup> On the 28th of that month, the King directed Anfr de Den and his barons to release three ships of Yarmouth, which had been seized at Winchelsea, to Walter son of Robert, Robert of Higham and John Pilat, to be taken, with all stores, to the King's service.<sup>32</sup>

In the days of Henry III. the old town, though hastening to destruction, was still one of the most important for the import of wines, corn, wool, &c.

On 9th June, 1221, the Constable of Dover Castle was directed to release the wines of John de Partden, merchant of Abbeville, which had been seized here in a quarrel between the ships of St. Sebastian and the ships of Rye at the feast of St. Mathew.<sup>33</sup> On 16th August, 1223, the bailiffs were directed to release the ship of William Pet of St. Michael, and Philip de Graveling, which had been arrested here, laden with the wine of William Little, merchant of St. Omer;<sup>34</sup> on 23rd October, the ships of John and Sinerd, burgesses of Bruges;<sup>35</sup> on 4th June, 1224, they were directed to allow the

<sup>25</sup> Ib., 59.

<sup>26</sup> Ib., p. 110 b.

<sup>27</sup> Ib., p. 120 b.

<sup>28</sup> Ib., 133 b.

<sup>29</sup> Magna Charter was signed on the 15th of this month.

<sup>30</sup> Rot. Lit. Cl., vol. i., p. 215.

<sup>31</sup> Ib., 215 b.

<sup>32</sup> Ib., 217 b.

<sup>33</sup> Ib., p. 461.

<sup>34</sup> Ib., 559.

<sup>35</sup> Ib., 567.



ship Herebod de Breme (Bremen), belonging to the merchants of Saxony, to depart;<sup>36</sup> on 7th and 9th September, in the same year, Geoffry de Lucy, Robert Huse, and Thos. de Blubill were directed to release the ship of Bayonne, arrested here, laden with wine and other merchandize of the men of Ipres;<sup>37</sup> on 14th January, 1225, the bailiff was directed to release the ship of Matthew, of Dunwich, laden with pickled herrings; and also the ship of John Travers, laden with wine;<sup>38</sup> on 20th January, in that year, the King was here, and a writ is here tested;<sup>39</sup> on that day the ship of Osbert de Burgers,<sup>40</sup> of this town, laden with wheat, and arrested at Portsmouth, was ordered to be released.

On 24th January the bailiff was directed to release the goods of Ralph de Toeny;<sup>41</sup> and on 2nd July, the ship of John de Gant, of Dieppe.<sup>42</sup>

On 28th April, 1226, the bailiff was required to arrest the little ship of Andrew Buckerell, laden with skins and lead,<sup>43</sup> and on 23rd May the bailiffs were to release the ship of Robert Lomb, laden with the wine of Walter Huldeburgh, Dunwich, and the wine taken out of her was ordered to be restored to William de Maceden, his servant.<sup>44</sup>

31st August, 1229, the bailiffs were commanded to deliver to Stephen de Croy the ship which William de Bretun brought and which was arrested here;<sup>45</sup> on 28th January, 1230, they were to permit the ship laden with the wines of Reymond Culwood, which John de Coundres had bought, to depart to go to London;<sup>46</sup> and on the King's return from his unsuccessful expedition to France the bailiffs were commanded (on 6th November) not to arrest any more ships by reason of the King's precept, and to permit those already arrested to depart;<sup>47</sup> and on 2nd Dec., 1231, they were to make known to the merchants coming to their port with wines, &c., that they might safely come to England and London with wines, &c., paying due customs,<sup>48</sup> &c.

<sup>36</sup> *Ib.*, 604.

<sup>37</sup> *Ib.*, p. 620, 645.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 13 b.

<sup>39</sup> *Ib.*, p. 14. On the same and next days writs were tested at Rye; on 24th, at Battle; on 25th, at Robertsbridge; on 26th, at Sutton; and 30th, at Westminster.

<sup>40</sup> *Ib.*

<sup>41</sup> *Ib.*, p. 44 b.

<sup>42</sup> *Ib.*, p. 47.

<sup>43</sup> *Ib.*, p. 117.

<sup>44</sup> *Ib.*, p. 116.

<sup>45</sup> Close Roll., 13 Hen. III., m. 5.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, 14 Hen. III., m. 17.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, m. 23 dorso.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, 16 Hen. III., m. 19 dorso.

12th May, 1232. If any soldier landed there they were not to permit him to proceed further, but return home or remain in the town till the King's further order;<sup>49</sup> 18th July, 1233, they were to cause Peter de Runcevall and Wm. Malet, whom (Richard) the Earl Marshal, who was strong in opposition to the King's government, had sent abroad, to be searched if they returned to their port, and to be arrested if letters or mandates be found on them;<sup>50</sup> 2nd June, 1234, they were thenceforth not to be obedient to Peter de Rivall,<sup>51</sup> but to the King only; 28th April, 1234, they were to detain suspicious persons landing in their port with their harness and horses till the King's pleasure was made known concerning them.<sup>52</sup>

17th Dec., 1234. They were to deliver the two ship loads of wine of Ralph Holden and William son of Boc, to them, as they had given security that they would take them to London;<sup>53</sup> on the 27th they were to deliver up the ship of Walter de Ponte, merchant of St. Omer, which they had arrested, containing wines, iron, &c., and the ship containing wines belonging to Annis Ingelram;<sup>54</sup> and on 30th they were to allow all persons bringing wines to depart their port on giving the like security to take them to London.<sup>55</sup>

17th February, 1235. Paulin and Godfrey, barons, were to have 3000 arrows out of the Tower of London, for the King's use, evidently for the defence of the town and to arm the musters.<sup>56</sup>

On 10th Dec., 1235, they were to deliver up the ship of the merchants of Flanders, arrested here;<sup>57</sup> on 1st January, 1236, they were to let the ship called La Provoste, of Bayonne, laden with wines belonging to William per Engleys, to depart for London;<sup>58</sup> and on 23rd January, the ship of William Wade.<sup>59</sup>

24th July, in that year, Geoffrey and Simon de Winchelsea were to be paid by John de Colemore, in money, the freight of their ships, in which they brought to London and Boston the wines of Erm de Peregoz, convicted of heresy and de-

<sup>49</sup> Ibid., m. 11 dorso.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid., 17 Hen. III., m. 7 dorso.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid., 18 Hen. III., m. 20.

<sup>52</sup> Ibid., m. 25 dorso.

<sup>53</sup> Ibid., 19 Hen. III., m. 22.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid., m. 21.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid., 19 Hen. III., m. 18.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid., 20 Hen. III., m. 22.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid., m. 20.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid., m. 19.

tained at Bourdeaux, and which were taken into the king's hands.<sup>60</sup>

On 6th April, 1242, the bailiffs were to have the 120 casks of wines, which had been arrested there, valued, and take security for the master of the ship to go to Dover and deliver them to the Constable for the munition of the castle, and then return to Portsmouth to go in the King's service;<sup>61</sup> on 29th July they were to deliver to Will Valentin the chattels they had arrested, as he belonged to the dominions of the Earl of Flanders;<sup>62</sup> on 10th Sept. they were to deliver the hides, wax, wine, &c., arrested here, to the merchants of Flanders,<sup>63</sup> and on 2nd October the wool taken from them;<sup>64</sup> whilst on the 22nd Oct. their own wool, which had been seized at Dunwich, in a ship of Pevensey, was to be restored to them.<sup>65</sup>

On the 25th Dec., 1242, they were to allow a ship of Bayonne, arrested here, to go to Sandwich;<sup>66</sup> on the 19th May, 1243, they were to deliver up the woad and pepper of Fernin Beaubusson and others, taken in the ship of John Peech, of Flanders.<sup>67</sup>

In the next year Thomas, son of Godfrey de Winchelsea, obtained a restoration of his corn, which had been seized into the King's hands.<sup>68</sup>

On 20th June, 1246, a prisoner taken here with Welch letters was directed to be sent to the Tower of London.<sup>69</sup>

On 25th March, 1252, they were to take 6 ship loads of wine, and send them to the King at London.<sup>70</sup>

On 28th July, 1253, the bailiffs were to deliver up the ship of Robert de Londe;<sup>71</sup> on the 30th they were directed not to allow any ships laden with cloth to depart till the King's message should have come;<sup>72</sup> and on 6th August they were to give up the ship called St. Stephen, and the 3 ships belonging to the merchants of Rochelle.<sup>73</sup>

In the next two years we find wines again prominent among the imports. On 6th Dec., 1254, they were to send

<sup>60</sup> Ibid., m. 7.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid., 26 Hen. III., part i., m. 6.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid., m. 7.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid., m. 4.

<sup>64</sup> Ibid., m. 3.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid., m. 2.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid., 27 Hen. III., part ii., m. 9.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid., m. 5.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid., 28 Hen. III., m. 15 dorso.

<sup>69</sup> Ibid., 30 Hen. III., m. 8.

<sup>70</sup> Ib., 36 Hen. III., m. 20.

<sup>71</sup> Ibid., 37 Hen. III., m. 4.

<sup>72</sup> Ib., m. 6 dorso.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid., m. 5 dorso.

a ship of wine on the feast of St. Edward (5th January) to Westminster, for the purification of the Queen,<sup>74</sup> after the birth, on 25th November preceding, of their only daughter Catherine; on 9th they were to aid Richard Oysel, who was sent by the King to provide wine for him for the feast of the Nativity;<sup>75</sup> and on the 14th they were to send to Sandwich the residue of the wine arrested in a ship in their port; on the 15th February, 1255, they were to take security from the masters of all ships that they would take them with all wines contained in them to London, to be unloaded there;<sup>76</sup> and on 1st March they were to arrest the first ship coming into their port with good wines, and take security from the master to take it to London to be unladen.<sup>77</sup>

I have already given an account of the supply of *fish* required from the town for the use of the King's table<sup>78</sup> in 1256, and I find that for some years the supply was continuous. Thus in 1237 they were to send 2000 whiting and other fish; on 30th May, 1248, to send a thousand plaice to him at Winchester;<sup>79</sup> on 8th April, 1251, they were to buy plaice, &c., to send to Westminster;<sup>80</sup> and on 7th October they were to send to Westminster, for the feast of St. Edward, 4000 whittings, 3000 plaice, 6000 fresh herrings, also large congers and other fish;<sup>81</sup> on 25th March next year they were to send 2000 plaice, 4000 whittings, 24 dories, 100 soles, 40 congers, and any other good fish<sup>82</sup> they could find, and send them to Westminster for Easter; on 5th May they were to aid Roger of the larder in buying fish for the King;<sup>83</sup> and on 20th March, 1255, they were to cause the fish which Hugh the King's buyer should take in the town, to be paid for and sent from day to day to Westminster.<sup>84</sup>

THE STATE OF THE TOWN at this time was such as to cause considerable uneasiness from the encroachments of the sea. The King granted them customs of wine to make a quay,

<sup>74</sup> *Ib.*, 38 Hen. III., m. 14.

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*, 39 Hen. III., m. 20.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*, m. 17.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>78</sup> *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. xvii., p. 118, and I may here correct an error in translating the word "braones," they were not capons, but hogs dried.

<sup>79</sup> *Close Roll.*, 32 Hen. III., m. 8.

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*, 35 Hen. III., m. 16.

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*, m. 2.

<sup>82</sup> *Ibid.*, 36 Hen. III., m. 20.

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*, m. 17.

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.*, 39 Hen. III., m. 15.

and on 15th Nov., 1244, they were required not to levy them on the ships coming from Bayonne.<sup>85</sup>

On 30th June, 1246, the Warden of the Cinque Ports (Bertram de Crioll) was to repair the walls round this town and Rye, and provide a warden for their custody.<sup>86</sup>

On the 3rd February following they paid 30 marks towards the works at Dover Castle, for the fine for the Court of Shepway, and obtained their acquittance on 23rd Sept.<sup>87</sup>

And on 21st May, 1252, the barons were to elect 12 discreet men of the town, and by their counsel to take effectual measures for its defence against the sea,<sup>88</sup> which had broken in by the storm of March in that year.<sup>89</sup>

PROCLAMATIONS.—These proclamations were addressed to the bailiffs; thus:—On 22nd May, 1224, they had been required to proclaim that white wine, or wine Audegavese,<sup>90</sup> should not be sold at for more than 8d., or red wine than 10d. a gallon; on the 23rd October, 1225, the bailiffs, together with those of other ports, were directed not to allow any wheat to go out of their ports, but to arrest any found there; nevertheless,<sup>91</sup> on 9th December, the bailiffs of Ipswich were directed to allow the ships of Reignald Joye and Thomas of Winchelsea, laden with wheat, to go to Winchelsea; and the bailiffs of Colchester were also to allow the ships of Alan at London to go to Winchelsea.<sup>92</sup>

On 26th August, 1226, the bailiffs were required not to allow anyone to depart out of the port without the King's special leave;<sup>93</sup> on 1st October, John Bailiff, of Canterbury, was sent as a special messenger to the ports and Winchelsea;<sup>94</sup> on 30th November it was ordered that no ship should depart the port;<sup>95</sup> and on 10th December the bailiffs, with other ports, were commanded not to allow any ship to carry any person into the dominions of the King of France.<sup>96</sup>

In 1280 (7 Edw.), the King ordered that no merchant, native or foreign, whether Christians or Jews, should export

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*, 29 Hen. III., m. 20.

<sup>86</sup> *Ib.*, 30 Hen. III., m. 8.

<sup>87</sup> *Ib.*, 31 Hen. III., m. 12 and 3.

<sup>88</sup> *Ib.*, 36 Hen. III., m. 16.

<sup>89</sup> *Hist. of Winchelsea*, p. 14.

<sup>90</sup> *Rot. Lit. Cl.*, p. 631 b.

<sup>91</sup> *Ib.*, vol. ii., 82 b.

<sup>92</sup> *Ib.*, 87 b.

<sup>93</sup> *Ib.*, 134.

<sup>94</sup> *Ib.*, 139 b.

<sup>95</sup> *Ib.*, 205.

<sup>96</sup> *Ib.*, 146.

any silver money, or broken silver, out of the port without license, and all who had it to export were to be arrested.<sup>97</sup>

NAMES.—We have already mentioned several of these, and we have some more notices of persons connected with the old town:—On 9th September, 1215 (17 John), the Barons of Hastings, Rye, and Winchelsea were informed by the king that Anfr. de Den, and Godfrey de Craucumb, had been sent to take the custody of the Castle of Hastings and the towns of Rye and Winchelsea, and the barons were commanded to give them all the aid in their power; <sup>98</sup> and on 8th June following, Godfrey de Craucumb was required to appropriate the 55 marks which the King had paid for the keeping up of the large ships at Rye and Winchelsea, and should live at Rye for its custody, and should defend the same with the men of the county as to him should seem best.<sup>99</sup>

On 17th March, 1216, the Sheriff of Suffolk was directed to give seizin to John Truman, of Winchelsea, of a marsh and mill which had belonged to Thomas de Valenies, who was with the King's enemies;<sup>100</sup> and on 5th September next, the King granted to Boniface of Winchelsea a house in Portsmouth, which had belonged to William of Wykam.<sup>101</sup>

On 3rd April, 1217, the Sheriff of Oxford was required to give seizin to Paulin of 40a. of land in Estrop, which had belonged to Geoffry le Sauvage, and was the fee of Paulin granted to him by the King to maintain himself in the King's service.<sup>102</sup> The family long continued in the new town, and to be of note, for in 1312, Henry Paulin was witness to the feoffment of Stephen Alard to Langedone Abbey, endowing the Alard chantry.

The PROCEEDINGS for which the portsmen were famous are still more illustrated, by the following notices:—

On 12th Dec., 1223, the bailiffs were directed, in consequence of the truce with the King of France, to bring to London Daniel de Piarto de Winchelse, of this town, charged with having killed many men of Calais, and also those which John de Curtois, of Winchelsea and Cliflande of Winchelse,

<sup>87</sup> Rot. Orig., vol. i.

<sup>98</sup> Rot. Lit. Cl., vol. i., p. 228.

<sup>99</sup> Ib., p. 274 b.

<sup>100</sup> Ibid., p. 254.

<sup>101</sup> Ib., 286.

<sup>102</sup> Ibid., 1 Hen. III., 304 b.

and Vincent de Horen, of Winchelse, and Robin de Heie, had taken.<sup>103</sup>

August, 1264, John de la Hay was appointed Constable of Rye and Winchelsea,<sup>104</sup> and in 3rd Edward I., his son John obtained his acquittance.<sup>105</sup> We have further notice of their proceedings in 1264, when by the assent and with the consent of certain great men of England, viz, the Earl of Leicester and his sons, the men of the Cinque Ports sailed to Calais, and with other ships pillaged all those whom they could find go to or from England, and cast the men cruelly into the sea, as well English as foreigners, and the said Earl of Leicester and his sons received as was said one-third of the whole pillage.<sup>106</sup>

It was in consequence of these unruly proceedings that Margaret II., the reigning Countess of Flanders, addressed, in August, 1265, a spirited remonstrance to King Henry III. on behalf of "Her merchants of Bruges and Dam, who, during the civil war within his realm, had been plundered of ships, merchandize and goods at sea, by his men of Winchelse, Rye, and others of the Cinque Ports." She sent over a Cistercian monk, John Bourvehist, to require and receive restitution; to procure which she entreated the King's effective aid.<sup>107</sup>

There is the following particular of the *quarrels* with the *men of Yarmouth*. On 20th January, 1252, the bailiffs were to deliver up the men of Yarmouth here imprisoned, together with their ships. This the men of the town did not do, and on 17th February Bertram de Crioll was directed to come here and free the men, taking security from the townsmen to answer for the contempt.<sup>108</sup> The King was in Gascony, but the Council with the Regents, Richard Earl of Cornwall, and the Queen, were authorised to enquire into the matter, and give compensation to the Yarmouth men;<sup>109</sup> and accordingly on the 22nd May, in the next year, the barons and bailiffs were to send 24 discreet men of their town to Oxford<sup>110</sup> to be before the King's council to receive and do justice in the contention between the men of the Cinque

<sup>103</sup> Ibid., 8 Hen. III., vol. i., 630.

<sup>104</sup> Blaauw's Barons' War, p. 290.

<sup>105</sup> Lansd. MS., 324, fol. 167.

<sup>106</sup> Chronicle of Mayors, &c., of London, p. 73.

<sup>107</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. iv., p. 112.

<sup>108</sup> Close Roll., 37 Hen. III., m. 20 and 18 dorso.

<sup>109</sup> Ibid., 10 dorso.

<sup>110</sup> Ibid., 38 Hen. III., m. 7 dorso.

Ports and the men of Yarmouth, and the warden of the ports was to see that they went, together with 6 men from each of the other ports.

Nothing, however, was then effectually done to stop the quarrels.

CHANTRIES.—In the History of Winchelsea (p. 109) I have given the particulars of the lands belonging to the *Farncombe Chantry*, and I now give those of the

*Chantry in Winchelsey, called GODFREY'S CHANTRY.*<sup>111</sup>

Value in—Free rent issuing out of lands, late Nicholas Willard's, called Stoneakers, per annum - - -	iiij <sup>s</sup>
The like out of land of John Almon, called Barrett's Crofte, per annum - - - - -	ij <sup>s</sup>
The like out of land, late William Willard's, called Hoddropp's Marshe, per annum - - - - -	iiij <sup>s</sup>
The like out of land of William Alfrey, called Jacketonnys, per annum - - - - -	xx <sup>d</sup>
The like out of land, late of John Herriotte, per annum -	xx <sup>d</sup>
The like out the land of the heirs of Jane Russell, called Lyon's Land, per annum - - - - -	xx <sup>d</sup>
The like out of the message of Simon Ffonnells per annum - - - - -	ij <sup>s</sup>
The like out of the garden called Wayborde per annum -	ij <sup>s</sup>
The like out of the land of John Allman, junior, lying near Stokewell, per annum - - - - -	xij <sup>d</sup>
The like out of land called Janelandes per annum - - -	vij <sup>d</sup>
The rent of two tenements in Winchelsey, in the tenure of John Stoley, per annum - - - - -	xij <sup>s</sup>
The rent of another tenement, then in the tenure of Edward Crosse, per annum - - - - -	v <sup>s</sup>
The rent of another tenement in Winchelsey in the tenure of Henry Pecke per annum - - - - -	vij <sup>s</sup>
Rent of one mill, then in the tenure of Thomas Smythe, per annum - - - - -	xxxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Rent of one tenement, then in the tenure of John Churte, per annum - - - - -	vij <sup>s</sup>
Rent of another tenement, then in the tenure of John Helliar, per annum - - - - -	vj <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup> ob
The farm of lands called Hankeham lands, lx <sup>s</sup> ; Gren-gare, xx <sup>s</sup> ; Bromham, xxx <sup>s</sup> ; Coteland, vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> ; and Hankeham Marshe, xx <sup>s</sup> , which are all in the tenure of John Senoke, per annum - - - - -	vj <sup>li</sup> xvj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

<sup>111</sup> Augmentation Office, Particulars for Grants, 3 Edw. VI., Sir William Herbert, Grantee, section 2.



The farm of certain lands called Baconnys, in the tenure of William Hobbye, per annum	- - - -	xxxij <sup>s</sup>
Farm of one marsh called Manxsey Marshe, in the tenure of Richard Allman, per annum	- - - -	xxx <sup>s</sup>
The farm of lands then in the tenure of Alan Lugar, per annum	- - - -	xxxiiiij <sup>s</sup>
Farm of divers lands called Gangis, in the tenure of John Osborne, per annum	- - - -	xvj <sup>s</sup>
Farm of land called Pusteland, in the tenure of Nicholas Cardis, per annum	- - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Farm of land lying at le ffens, in the tenure of William Chester, per annum	- - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
The farm of one parcel of land lying near Pusteland, in the tenure of the widow of James Russell, per annum	-	viiij
Total	- - -	xviiij <sup>li</sup> xxj <sup>d</sup> ob.

## REPRISES in :—

Rent resolute to our Lord the King, issuing out of lands in Westeham, Pensey, and Halesham, in the tenure of John Senocke, per annum	- - - -	iiij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Rent resolute to the Earl of Arundell, issuing out of the same land, per annum	- - - -	ij <sup>s</sup> ob.
Rent annually payable towards payment of the Common Scotte of Pevensay, per annum	- - - -	iiij <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
Rent annually payable to Anthony Browne, knight, as well as rent resolute and fees of court, per annum	-	xiiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Total	- - -	xxiiij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup> ob.

And the clear annual value - - xvij<sup>li</sup> ij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>

Md. here is all the possessions of the said chauntry to [my knowledge, of which tenements without lands, lxxij<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup> ob.; rated at x yeris purchase, = xxxvj<sup>li</sup> vij<sup>s</sup> xj<sup>d</sup>; and in land, xiiij<sup>li</sup> ix<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> ob.; at xx<sup>ti</sup> yer purchase, = cclxix<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>.

This agrees with rents of parcel in the hands of the auditor.

Ex. by me, Thomas Evarard, Auditor.

ix<sup>o</sup> die Octobris Anno. regni regis Edwardi vj<sup>ti</sup> iij<sup>m</sup> for William Herbert, Knight (*inter alia*).

The clere yerely value of the premysses lxix<sup>li</sup> xv<sup>d</sup> di. q., which rated at the severall rates above menconed amounteth to the some of mc<sup>xxij</sup> vij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> ob.

Paid these xvj<sup>th</sup> die Januar., Anno. iiij<sup>to</sup> regni regis Edwardi vj<sup>ti</sup>.

The King's Majesty to discharge the purchaser of all incombraunces,

except leases and the covenants in the same, and the reprises above mentioned.

The tenure in soccage.

The leade and bells excepted.

The purchaser to be bounde for the woodes.

The purchaser to be bounde to answer the dekeys after x yeres at suche yerely value as they shalbe surveyed unto.

The purchaser to have the proffitts from Mighelmas last past.

Ry. Sakevyle.

Wa. Mildmay.

MAYORS OF WINCHELSEA.

*Henry V.*

Thomas Thundir<sup>112</sup> . . . 1421  
William Worth . . . 1428

Symon Fernecombe . . . 1457  
Ditto . . . 1457  
Ditto . . . 1458  
Robert Baseley . . . 1459  
Ditto . . . 1460

*Henry VI.*<sup>113</sup>

William Allard . . . 1437  
Ditto . . . 1438  
Goddard Pulhan . . . 1440  
Ditto . . . 1447  
Ditto<sup>114</sup> . . . 1448  
Thomas Thundir . . . 1449  
Ditto . . . 1450  
Ditto<sup>115</sup> . . . 1451  
Ditto . . . 1452

Thomas Woodwarde . . . „  
Ditto . . . „  
Thomas Sylton first on list  
to Brodhull, 1453 (not  
named as Mayor).  
Thomas Sondir . . . 1454  
Ditto . . . 1455  
A Deputy for the Mayor . . . „  
Thomas Sylton . . . 1456  
A Deputy was sent . . . „  
Thomas Cylton . . . 1457  
Ditto . . . „  
Deputy sent . . . „

*Edward IV.*

Robert Baseley . . . 1461  
John Sylton . . . 1462  
Ditto . . . 1463  
Henry Fyshe . . . 1464  
Thomas Thondir . . . 1465  
Robert Baseley<sup>116</sup> . . . 1466  
John Sylton . . . 1468  
Thomas Martham . . . 1469  
John Phipps . . . 1470  
Henry Fysshhe . . . 1471  
Robert Baseley . . . <sup>117</sup>1472  
Richard Davy . . . 1474  
John Sylton . . . 1475  
Henry Fysshhe . . . 1476  
Robt. Baseley . . . 1477  
John Copyldyke . . . 1478  
John Convers . . . 1479  
John Sylton . . . 1480  
Ditto . . . 1481  
Water Moore . . . <sup>118</sup>1482

<sup>112</sup> Battle Deeds.

<sup>113</sup> White Book of the Ports at New Romney, extracted by Thomas Ross, Esq., of Hastings. The mayors from 1434 to 1436, and 1441 to 1446, are printed in Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. viii., p. 234.

<sup>114</sup> Named in two Brodhills.

<sup>115</sup> Four meetings, 1451.

<sup>116</sup> Easter, 1467. Complaint made that Robert Baseley, Mayor of Winchel-

sea was arested in that town by the Lieutenent of Dovor Castle, in whose custody he remained, &c. Two Brodhulls two deputies sent.

<sup>117</sup> 1473, two deputies, and the following meeting in Easter, 1474, a deputy sent.

<sup>118</sup> Four Brodhylls. A deputy each tyme.

*Richard III.*

John Sylton . . . . .	1484
Ditto . . . . .	1485

*Henry VII.*

Arkenold Silton . . . . .	1486
Richard Ferett . . . . .	1487
Ditto . . . . .	1488
John Godard . . . . .	1489
Ditto . . . . .	1490
Richard Marteham . . . . .	1491
Richard Martin . . . . .	1492
George Barton . . . . .	1493
John Godard . . . . .	1494
Henry Stide . . . . .	1495
Robert Oxenbregge . . . . .	1496
Richard Barkeley . . . . .	1497
Ditto . . . . .	1498
Robert Oxenbregge . . . . .	1498
Ditto . . . . .	1499
Ditto . . . . .	1500
Ditto . . . . .	1501
Thomas Godard . . . . .	<sup>119</sup> 1502
Harry Fische . . . . .	1504
Robt. Sparowe, deputy for William Stonakre . . . . .	1505
Willm. Parnell . . . . .	1506
Thomas Godarde . . . . .	1507
Ditto . . . . .	1508

*Henry VIII.*

Thomas Asheburham, Squyre . . . . .	1509
Ditto . . . . .	1510
Robert Sparowe . . . . .	1511
William Stonakre . . . . .	1512
John Kyrkeby . . . . .	1513
James Mersshall . . . . .	1514
Ditto (but spelt Marchall). . . . .	1515
Moyser Pette . . . . .	1516
Robert Sparowe . . . . .	1517
James Marshall . . . . .	"
Ditto . . . . .	1518

Thomas Ensyng . . . . .	1519
Wyllym Ham . . . . .	"
Ditto . . . . .	1520
Thomas Assheburnham . . . . .	"
Ditto . . . . .	1521
Ditto . . . . .	1522
Thomas Ensyng . . . . .	"
Ditto . . . . .	1523
Robt. Sparowe . . . . .	1524
George Lowes . . . . .	"
Ditto (spelt Lowas) . . . . .	1525
Ditto (spelt Lowes) . . . . .	1526
Thomas Foster . . . . .	1527
Ditto . . . . .	1528
Thomas Ensyng . . . . .	<sup>120</sup> 1529
George Lowys . . . . .	1531
Ditto . . . . .	1532
Ditto (spelt Lowes) . . . . .	1533
John Coveley . . . . .	1534
John Bell . . . . .	1535
On account of sickness no return, and visitation of God. Rye the same <sup>121</sup> . . . . .	1536
George Lowes . . . . .	1537
Thomas Ensyng . . . . .	1538
Richard Ferett . . . . .	1539
Ditto . . . . .	1540
John Bett . . . . .	1541
Richard Ferett . . . . .	1542
Ditto . . . . .	<sup>122</sup> 1543
Made default and fined . . . . .	1545
Godard Heman . . . . .	1546

*Edward VI.*

John Smyth . . . . .	1547
John Watts . . . . .	1548
William Oxenbregde . . . . .	1549
John Hall . . . . .	1550
George Lowes . . . . .	1551
William Egyleston . . . . .	1552

*Mary.*

William Egyleston . . . . .	1553
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<sup>119</sup> Deputy sent following Easter.<sup>120</sup> A page torn out with record, 1530<sup>121</sup> Appeared at the Brodhill by their attorneys only—accepted and not fined.<sup>122</sup> Leaf of record book for 1544 torn out.

Ditto (but spelt Egelston) . . . . .	1231554	John Pecke . . . . .	1562
Thomas Eyselston . . . . .	1556	John Love <sup>124</sup> . . . . .	1563
Hugh Myddelton . . . . .	1557	John Pecke . . . . .	1564
No return.		Godderd Whyte . . . . .	1565
		Ditto . . . . .	1566
<i>Elizabeth.</i>		John Love . . . . .	1567
		Edward Midelton . . . . .	1568
Willm. Egelstone . . . . .	1559	Ditto . . . . .	1569
Ditto . . . . .	1560	John Pecke . . . . .	1570
John Pecke . . . . .	1561	Edward Middelton . . . . .	1571

In 1622 Mr. Collins was Mayor, and John Taylor, the water poet, in his *Discovery by Sea from London to Salisbury*, 1623, says: "I walk'd to Winchelsey, where I thanke my cousin, Mr. Collins, the Maior there, hee made me kindly welcome."

<sup>123</sup> 3rd M. and 1st Philip, did not appear, and fined five marks. 4th M. and 2nd P., ditto, fined 40s. and £5 for bailiff to Yarmouth, as well as the five marks.

<sup>124</sup> Edmondson (vol. iv., p. 325) states that the daughter and co-heir of (John) Love, of Winchelsea, married Oliver, second son of John St. John, and had three children, Oliver, Nicholas, and

John. John Love by his will, dated 26th March, 1573, gives to his son St. John and Margaret his wife (his daughter) all lands, &c, and to his son St. John, who lived at Marlborough, the house he then lived in at Winchelsea. Notes and Queries, 2 ser. vii., p. 27, and viii., p. 386, and it is stated that the son Oliver was "Black Oliver," C. J. of Common Pleas.

# ON THE DOMESTIC HABITS AND MODE OF LIFE OF A SUSSEX GENT,

*In the 17th and Early Part of the 18th Century.*

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

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WITH the extracts which I have already given from the diaries of some members of the family of Stapley, of Hickstead Place, Twineham, in Volumes II. and XVIII. of our "Archæological Collections," I intended to have concluded my notices of this ancient and highly respectable Sussex family. It has, however, occurred to me since the latter of these two volumes was printed and circulated, that from the account and memorandum books now in my hands, and in which the different proprietors of this house and estate were accustomed to enter from time to time their monetary and other transactions, as well as the common occurrences of the day in their immediate neighbourhood, amongst their kinsfolk and acquaintance, a fair notion may be formed of the social habits and condition of a Sussex country squire, living upon and farming his own home estate at the period above alluded to; and who, besides being the principal landowners in and lords of the Manor of Twineham, had lands also in Bolney, Cuckfield, Hurstpierpoint, and other neighbouring parishes; and though employing a steward and bailiffs, and keeping a considerable establishment of in and out-door domestic servants, looking themselves very closely to their own affairs, and keeping a minute, and, to all appearance, accurate account of their annual receipts and expenditure. For though this has been already done by our late Honorary Secretary, Mr. Blencowe, in the case of Mr. Timothy Burrell, a barrister residing at Ockenden House, in Cuckfield, extracts from whose quaintly-illustrated and most amusing journal and account

book will be found in Volume III., pp. 117 to 172 of the same Collections, there seems to be an opening for another paper on the same subject, without a repetition of any matter which that paper contains; the Stapley ledgers being of an earlier date, and giving many items relating to matters with which Mr. Burrell's professional life would have nothing to do. For though Mr. Anthony Stapley, the first of the accountants and journalists, was also "a counsellor," and practised as such in the earlier part of his life, he differed from his friend Mr. Burrell, in this material respect, that, upon his coming into possession of the Hickstead estate, he abandoned the law altogether, and became a vigorous agriculturist; while Mr. Burrell adhered to his legal pursuits to the day of his death.

Not that the social habits of the Sussex gentry of the period of Charles the First and Second, and two or three succeeding reigns, were so very different from those of the present day as many have been led to imagine. Take as an instance the time of their sitting down to their different meals in the course of the day. They are thought to have been early, and we late in doing so; whereas the difference between us and them in this respect is more nominal than real. They dined at one or two o'clock, and many now do the same; the only difference between them and us being, that what they called dinner we call luncheon. They sat down to a substantial meal at half-past seven or eight o'clock, and so do we; and this they called supper, but we call dinner. And so soon as supper was over the squire sat down at the shovel-board table, with his canine pets about him; and his tenants and retainers being called in, they smoked their pipes and quaffed their grogs—unless any of the party preferred instead potent home-brewed October ale—discussing all the while the business as well as the passing events of the day. And this continued—varied, perhaps, with now and then a hunting song, in the chorus of which all heartily joined, or with a game played with cards—until it was time to prepare for bed, which in well-regulated families, was seldom later than ten o'clock; while in another part of the hall, if it was spacious enough to admit of it, or if not in some adjoining apartment opening into the hall, sat the lady of the house, with her

family and any female friends that might be staying with her, busily engaged in spinning. Pianofortes, now to be found in every tradesman's and farmer's house, were unknown even in the houses of many of the gentry in those days. The drone of the spinning-wheel was the music they most delighted in; and singing, or as one of my church choir used to call it when he was in a grandiloquent humour, "the tuneful music of the vocal voice," was all the melody that arrested the ear within the substantial walls of the Place House; and profitable music it was, for all the linen of the house, body, bed, and table, was, for the most part, thus supplied; the maid servants, as well as the mistress of the house, her daughters and her friends, employing all their not otherwise occupied time in the same way. Tea was a repast not then much appreciated, even if it was known; the article itself—from a decoction of which the meal took its name—being far too costly during the period under consideration to be much used in a common way, even in the houses of the better class; as I have shown in my continuation of the Stapley Diary, given in Volume XVIII., p. 158, though it appears to have been occasionally indulged in at Hickstead; the price given for the article thus consumed being charged, according to the accounts, at 25s. and 30s. per pound. The family breakfasts at this date were upon the substantial Elizabethan scale. They consisted for the most part of hot meats, with a liberal supply of well-matured nut-brown malt liquor. A hot beef steak, with no scant measure of two years' old ale, was no unusual thing for the lords and ladies of Queen Elizabeth's Court at breakfast to indulge in; and her most gracious Majesty did the same. And at Hickstead this meal was taken at a somewhat unusually early hour, so that by eight o'clock the squire was ready either for business or pleasure. "If," during the hunting season—

. . . "A southerly wind and a cloudy sky  
Proclaimed a hunting morn,"

the hounds were unkenelled, and every servant that could be spared from his customary duties in and about the house, each with a hunting pole in his hand, attended their master to the cover, and the welkin soon rang with the music of their tuneable voices; for game was far too plentiful in the Hickstead

woods and hedgerows in those days to be long in being found. Or if the day was better adapted to shooting, the old Sussex spaniels, for which Hickstead was then famous, were brought out, and the squire spent his morning in trying either the covers for pheasants or the stubbles for partridges; and by twelve o'clock he was able to return home with a well-filled bag.

And here I cannot but lament, as a Sussex man, the almost total extinction in the county of this useful breed of dog. Rarely is it now to be met with, the pointer and setter having superseded its use in the field. The points and proportions of a true bred dog of this kind are a dark liver colour, without any white about it, long ears, occasionally slightly curling, and the ends of which are of a lighter tint; it should be smooth and shortcoated, long in the body, and low in the legs, with good broad feet, not flued in any part; the tail should have but little hair on it; the head should be long and broad across the forehead, and free from curls; and the whole expression of the animal should be lively and intelligent. Many half-breds and mongrels are now to be met with in different parts of the county; but the genuine Sussex spaniel is, I fear, almost, if not quite extinct. For sporting purposes no dogs were equal to them.

Judging from the quantity of malt purchased and beer brewed at various times, the annual consumption of beer at Hickstead Place must have been very great; but not greater than the free use of it both in parlour and kitchen would lead one to suppose would have been the case. One of the attributes of "the fine old English gentleman" was "a cellar full of ale and beer;" and in this the Stapleys would not have been deficient. (See Vol. III., p. 139, n. 55.) It has been said, and *well* said, that in learning and the polite arts the more modern ages have been far superior to any that preceded them. Still it must be admitted that the gentry of the period we are considering have been always noted for their remarkable hospitality; and this, combined with that honest simplicity which has always been the characteristic of the Englishman of that and every other period, must give us a great and honourable idea of our ancestors. The Sussex squire, indeed, was proverbially hospitable. All who came to his house were re-



ceived by him with a hearty welcome, and were most liberally supplied with meat and drink; beer, as I have already said, being their chief article of consumption at table morning, noon, and night; and a knowledge of the process of brewing became therefore one of the first qualifications of a servant in those days. This we learn from the earlier dramatists. In the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," Launce, whose affection seems to have been divided between his sweetheart and his dog, with a strong preference for the latter, is represented as carrying in his pocket "a cate-log" of the condition of the former, which he entrusted to Speed to read, and in which one of the first items is—"she brews good ale," to which Launce replies—"and thereof comes the proverb, Blessing of your heart, you brew good ale;" and in the "Mask of Augurs," by Ben Jonson, a publican, in commending the stock of his cellar, says—

" Our ale's o' the best,  
And each good guest  
Prays for their souls that brewed it."

St. Richard, at the time he held the See of Chichester, gave the great tithes of the parish of Stoughton to the Cathedral Canons to find them in ale.

We hear but little of wine at the tables of the Sussex yeomanry class, and the Stapley accounts show that the owners of Hickstead were not an exception to the general rule; for payments for wine rarely occur. Sir John Falstaff's favourite beverage, sack, served sometimes with a toast, and at other times plain, took the place of this on extraordinary occasions; the wine consumed, when any was produced, being claret. But though there appears to have been no lack of hospitality at Hickstead, as far as sack was concerned, but little appears to have been consumed; at all events but little was purchased. And with regard to meat, the greater part of what was consumed in the house was fattened on the land, and killed at home; an exchange of meat with a neighbour taking place during the summer months, when a quicker consumption was needed. For this I take to be the meaning of the frequent entries in the account books at that season, that such or such a person—mentioning some familiar name among the residents in the neighbourhood of Hickstead—owes me so many nailes—specifying the quantity, which was often very considerable

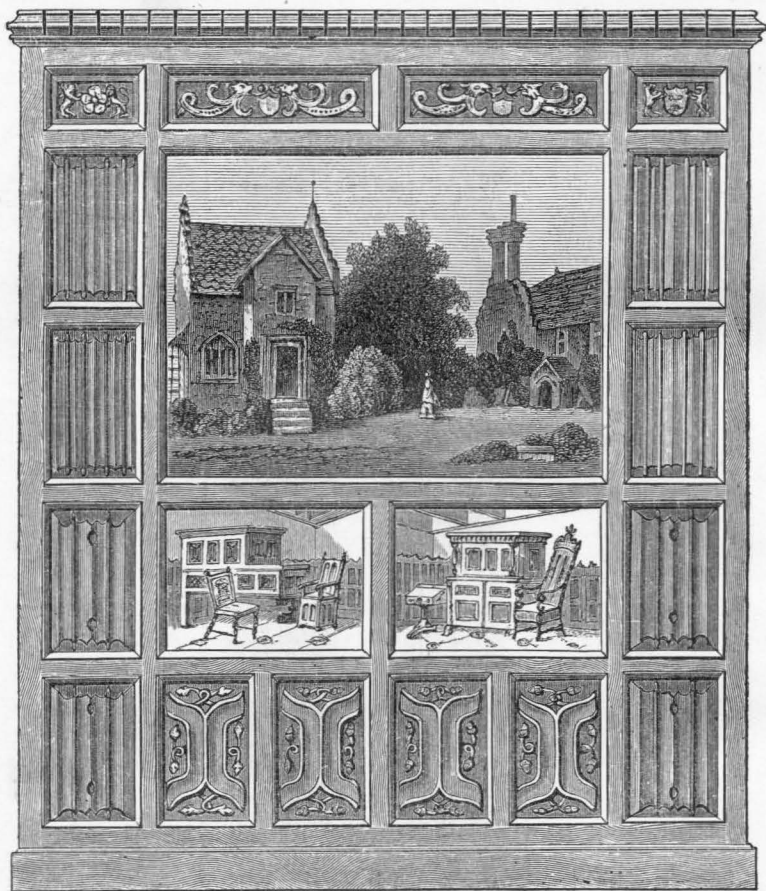
—of beef, or whatever other kind of meat the overstock might consist of, which was of beef generally; calves and sheep being more quickly consumed. With game of all kinds, in great abundance, the Hickstead squire's own dogs and gun would supply him and his family. For fuel, too, he was independent of the coal merchant. To his own woods, which were large and full of fine timber, he would look to supply all his wants in this respect, and leave him much to spare. Indeed, the accounts show that after having stored up enough for his own annual consumption he had a considerable quantity to sell; Mr. Timothy Burrell, of Cuckfield, being one of his customers, and purchasing of him from 500 to 700 cords in the course of the year. The wages of domestic servants, both male and female, were then marvellously low, so that many were kept. The Hickstead establishment appears to have consisted of about three or four of the latter, and about the same number of the former, the menservants not being like the pampered menials of the present day, but men who, though they could wait upon their masters and their mistresses, their families and their friends, at their usual meals, could also, when not so employed, turn their hands to anything that might be required of them, either indoors or out; and who became so attached to the families in which they lived that the thought of "bettering themselves" rarely entered their heads. We read of instances of 30 or 40 years' domestic servitude in those days, and sometimes even more than this. But this does not appear to have been the case at Hickstead. My grandfather's principal manservant lived nearly half a century with him; and it was his boast to the day of his death, that he had waited at dinner upon twelve squires at once without being anyways da'nted. And in later days I have often visited at a house in the western division of the county where the cook of the family was nearly 90, and had never lived as a servant in any other house. My estimable friend was her second master, she having lived with his uncle previously; and after he had passed his seventieth year she generally spoke of him as her *young* master. This is an instance of length of servitude not easily to be paralleled.

But to return to the Hickstead ledgers, from which I have somewhat digressed. By no means the least valuable part of

their contents is the information which we thus obtain of the prices of all the necessaries of life; besides what I have just mentioned, and which would now be called the very low range of servants' wages in those days. And the exemplification of this by means of extracts from them, which I now propose to make, and the comparison which they enable us to institute between the cost of the usual articles of family consumption at that time and at the present day; the expense, in short, of living in 1668, as contrasted with that of 1868, the year in which this paper was written, will be found both interesting and instructive; and in this consists its chief value, if value it possesses.

But before I proceed to analyse the accounts themselves, and to give such extracts from them as will show the social position of a Sussex gentleman in the 17th century, his domestic habits and annual expenditure—for those of Anthonie Stapley, of Hickstead, upon whose coming to the estate the regular accounts begin, and of the son who succeeded him, are fair specimens of the habitude and mode of living of a Sussex gentleman, the rental of whose estate was about £800 per annum—and few of this influential class had more in those days, and many not so much; I shall say a few words on these two gentlemen, and on some of their Sussex connections, which are to be learned from the mention made of them in these accounts.

The elder Anthonie Stapley's family consisted of himself and his wife, who previous to her marriage was Jennie Stonestrete, and five children. Of these, Richard, whose diary I have given in Volume II., p. 102, was the second son. His eldest son Anthonie, who succeeded his father in the Hickstead property, and whose wife was also named Jane, but whose surname I have been unable to discover, consisted of himself and his wife and five children also, two of whom died young. The elder Anthonie, for reasons which I have already mentioned, was generally called "Mr. Justice Stapley." He appears early in life so have studied the law; but as soon as he came into possession of the patrimonial estate he laid aside forensic pursuits, and entered warmly into those of agriculture. This, the various accounts which he kept, and the memoranda of passing events which he



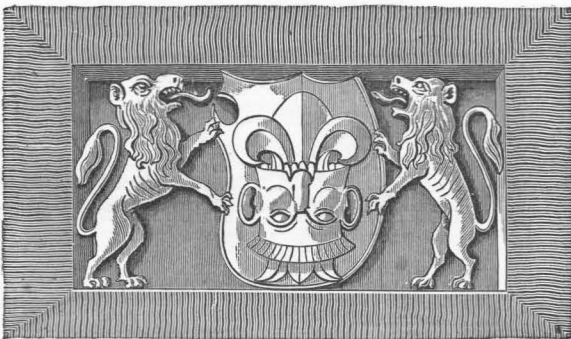
HICKSTEAD PLACE.

made, sufficiently manifest; and they further show that breeding horses and fattening stock was his favourite employment, the latter of which he seems to have carried out upon a large scale; and this the rich and well-watered pasture land, of which a part of the estate consisted, would greatly facilitate and very naturally lead to.

The house, in its present state, is the remains of a much larger residence, traces of which may still be seen in very dry weather to the south of it. In its external appearance it is a low, heavy uninteresting structure. Internally, however, it is different; much in it being worthy of the notice of the archæologist. It contains some of the purest and best executed specimens of Tudor oak carving to be found, perhaps, in the county; and as the present possessor of the property is a gentleman of singularly good taste and correct judgment in everything connected with this style, and a most superior amateur carver in wood himself, there is no fear of its suffering injury in his hands. The house is of brick, and its present entrance hall—for this could not have been the original hall of the house—is small when compared with those of Parham, Wiston, and Danny, but the dining and principal drawing rooms are large and beautifully fitted up with oak panneling, on which are the coats of arms of Henry VII., and of the Earls Delawarr; leading to the conjecture that this was one of the many residences which this anciently ennobled family possessed at different periods in Sussex. In the entrance hall stands a very curious carved oak cradle, which doubtless aided the soft and peaceful infant slumbers of the Hickstead Stapleys.

The old building, standing a little forward to the west of the family residence, and called the Castle, is the most curious part of the whole premises. Though near the house it has no appearance of ever having formed a part of it. It consists of two rooms, one over the other, and its walls and timbers are thick and substantial. As, externally, there are many crosses constructed of different materials, some being of dark-coloured brick and others of stone, ornamenting the walls, it has been conjectured—and it appears to me not unreasonably—to have been originally the chapel of the house, though there is nothing of an ecclesiastical appearance and character in its present internal structure.

The illustration on the opposite page, though in appearance at first sight somewhat fanciful, is so drawn as to show at one view the most interesting archæological features of this ancient residence. In the upper division, what is called "the Castle" is shown and a chimney or two, with a small portion of the house; from which will be seen, not only what the architectural style of the Castle is, but also its relative position with regard to the residence. In the next two divisions are the carved oak cradle already mentioned, and other specimens of its antique furniture; and in the surrounding frame work are given specimens of the different kinds of panneling, as well as moulding, to be found in the apartments of the house. Below I have given an enlarged representation of the arms of Henry VII., as they are carved in oak over the mantelpiece of one of the rooms. In the illustration it is shown upon a very reduced scale alternating with those of the Earls of Delawarr, at the upper part, just under the sample of moulding; having two specimens of long narrow ornamental pannels between them.



I shall now proceed to give some extracts from the Stapley account books, beginning with that of Anthonie (Mr. Justice) Stapley, the date of whose birth I have not been able to discover, but who died in September, 1667, and who was interred in Twineham Church. He was probably born about the year 1608. I shall, however, first notice a few members of the Stapley family and their connections by marriage,

mentioned in the different account books. Anthony Stapley speaks of his brother-in-law Swale, and his sister Jane Stapley, subsequently Mrs. Swale; of his uncles Boyce and Judge; his brothers-in-law Luxford, Stonestrete (whose sister he married), Hipplesey, John Spence of Malling, near Lewes (who married his sister Ruth); and of his cousins Culpepper, of Bolney, Francis Challender (Challenor), of Lewes, John Meastford, and . . . Ward, of Paine's Hill.

Under the date 1654 he mentions that his son Anthonie Stapley would at All Saint's day next ensuing be 18 years old; and in 1657 he says that his son Richard Stapley was 15 the week before; but he does not mention the month or day. And Anthonie Stapley, the son, mentions that his father died September 20th, 1667, and that he himself was baptized by Mr. Hine, the Rector of Twineham, Nov. 14th, 1654. His brother Thomas Stapley, he says, was baptized April 11th, 1656; and his brother Richard Nov. 19th, 1657. He also speaks of his brother Henry Stapley being baptized, but neither the day or month when his baptism took place are mentioned. He was, however, we know from other sources, baptized in 1659. These dates are all of them important memoranda, the register books of the parish having some few years ago been wantonly destroyed by some malicious robbers, who had broken into the church, and being disappointed of the booty they expected to find there, thus avenged themselves.

In Horsham church there is, or was, a monument to the memory of Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Delves, Esq., son and heir apparent to Sir Henry Delves, of Dodington, in the county of Cheshire, Baronet (the baronetcy is now extinct), who died December 2nd, 1652, her age being somewhat more than 25 years. She is described as the only child of Hall Ravenscroft, Esq., of Horsham, and as, by the mother, descended from the family of the Stapleys of this county.

Among the receipts and payments memoranda are interspersed of events happening in the immediate neighbourhood of Hickstead. Of these it is my intention to give a few of such as I have not already given in our volumes, under their proper dates.

Pinned to the cover of one of the account books is a piece

of paper containing a memorandum made by John Stapley, of Hickstead, the father of Anthonie, the elder, who is described as a Trainband Captain. Its date is 1607, and it is as follows:—

Mem. That for all my landes within the whole parish I am to impaile of the churchyard of Twineham, 174½ feet. The churchyard is in compass 28 rods and 2 feet.

This alludes to the old pannel roll in Twineham, by which certain portions of the post and rails fence of the churchyard was kept up by the landowners of the parish, in proportion to the number of acres they possessed in it. A custom which is, I believe, still observed.

The following extract, from a Household Book of Prince Henry, preserved among the Harleian MSS., of the date of 1610, may be useful, as giving the usual weight of cattle, and the prices of meat a few years only before the Stapley accounts commence.

An ox should waye 600 pounds the foure quarters, and costeth £9 10s. or thereabouts. A mutton should waye 44 or 46 poundes, and they cost by the stone 2s. 3d. each, the stone being 8 pounds. Vealles (calves) go not by wayght, but by goodness only. Theyre price is commonly 17s. or thereabouts. Lambes are 6s. 8d. the piece.

The prices of wheat and eggs at the same period may be learned from the following two stanzas of an old ballad:—

“I'll tell thee what, old fellowe,  
 Before the Friars went hence,  
 A bushell of the best wheate  
 Was sold for fourteen pence.  
 And forty egges a penny  
 That were both good and newe,  
 And this, I say, myself have seene,  
 And yet I am no Jewe.”

In 1662 wheat was 30s. per quarter, peas 24s. per ditto, oats 12s. per ditto, barley 18s. per ditto, lime 12s. per load.

In studying the history of the period under consideration, we cannot fail to be struck with amazement at the only ready means which a gentleman residing in the country appears to have had of educating his children. Take the case of the



two Anthonie Stapleys, father and son, both of them well-educated men, the father particularly so, and yet sending their children to be instructed at such inferior schools as the neighbourhood of Hickstead afforded two centuries ago; boarding, as we shall presently see by the memoranda referring to it, in one house at about 6d. per day, and attending for instruction at another where the charge is 6d. only per week. The names of Leach and Beard, the proprietors of two of these schools patronised by the Stapleys, would seem to imply that the schools over which they presided were very respectable. But still they must have been schools of a kind to which even a small tradesman of the present day would not be content to send his children. In our parochial schools a labourer's child would now be better taught.

The notes referring to the schooling of the juvenile Stapleys are as follows:—

1657, May 28th. My sons John and William went to Horsham to school, and to board with my brother (in-law).

The name is blotted and not legible; but it appears to be Miriam. The note then goes on to state—

And I am to give him £10 per annum each for their board, and 40s. each for their schooling.

These two sons are not mentioned in the pedigree of the Stapleys, nor is this brother (in-law), Miriam, if that be the name.

1731, May 10th. Anthonie Stapley went to school to Thomas Painter by the week, to learn to write, and read, and cast accounts, at 6d. per week.

Where this school was is not mentioned. He had previously been at a school at Brighton, as appears by the preceding entry, which states:—

April 8th. Paid Grover and Browne, of Brighton, for Anthonie's board and schooling, £7 6s. 10d.

1734, August 20th. Sarah Stapley went to William Best's to board at 3s. 6d. per week. She is to go to Miss Leach's school at 6d. per week; and Jane, and John, and Samuel went to Dame Bellchamber's the same day, the boys at 2d. and Jane at 4d. per week.

Dec. 2nd. Sarah Stapley came away from William Best's, and I paid him £2 9s. for board; and Miss Leach 7s. for her schooling and 1s. for firing. In all £2 17s.

1735, May 20th. Carried my son John to Mr. Browne, of Lindfield, to be boarded by him at 3s. per week. And on the 23rd he is to go to school to John Wood, to learn to read and write, at 6d. per week.

This John, who was the youngest son of John and Sarah Stapley, was at this time about nine years old.

June 16th. Jane Stapley went to board at John Bodle's at 3s. 6d. per week.

By the next entry it appears that this was for educational purposes. For it states:—

Nov. 26th. Paid John Bodle £1 15s. for ten weeks board for Jane Stapley. And paid Miss Beard's bill, 3s. 2d. So I owe him nothing but good will to this day.

1736, July 10th. Paid Thomas Burtenshaw his half-year's salary, for teaching the girls and boy, £1 10s.

With regard to servants, our Hickstead Squire's kitchen establishment appears to have consisted at this time of six—three men and three maidservants—as the following extracts from the account books will show:—

1636. To William Dennett for  $\frac{1}{2}$  year's wages, £1 10s. To my own man Robert for one year, £3 10s. To William Matthew for do., £3 2s. 6d. To Elizabeth for  $\frac{1}{2}$  year's wages, £1. To Rachel for do., £1. To Mary for do., 8s. To the nurse for a qr.'s wages, £1.

1644. John Nye came to live with me May 21st, and Richard Bray June 6th.

1647. William Dennet for  $\frac{1}{2}$  year's wages, 30s.; Richard Beach, do., 45s.; John Matthew do., 50s.; John Nye do., 50s.; Anne King do., 20s.; Elizabeth Carr do., 25s.; Jane Tommas do., 20s.; and the girl, 10s.

1650. To Mother Holden a year's wages as nurse, £4.

1652. Goody Mills took my child to nurse at 3s. per week.

In 1656 wages seemed to have a little advanced, for in that year we find the agreement with his servants, as to wages, to be:—

My man Henry Lee came to me to dwell, and is to have £4 5s. per annum wages. Goody Lindfield had my child to Hurst. Martha Earle came to me April 10th, and Elizabeth Lancaster May 5th. The former is to have £2, and the latter £2 10s. per annum.

1657. My man George came June 1st, and I am to give him £3 15s. a yeare, and he is to brew besides his other work. George Virgoe came to me as helper in the garden, and is to have £4 per annum, and to live in the house.

The child alluded to as put out to nurse was probably labouring under some affliction, which necessitated its removal from the other children.

I shall now pass over a considerable space of time during which the wages of domestic servants appear to have continued about the same as in the last extract, for the purpose of showing that the kitchen establishment at Hickstead remained about the same in the son's time as it was in the father's, with this difference only, that wages were somewhat advanced, and by the terms of hiring such wages were made conditional with the servants upon their staying a stipulated time. For instance:—

1730. Mary White began her year May 1st, and is to have £1 5s. if she stay until May, 1731. Hannah Morley came, and is to have £2 if she stay to Lady Day next. Paid Edwd. Harland and George Virgoe  $\frac{1}{2}$  year's wages each, £3 5s. James Hazlegrove came to live with me at £6 5s. per annum.

1740. Sarah Charman came to live with me, and she is to have £2 10s. if she stays untill Lady Day, 1741. But as she left my service in about 8 weeks I gave her 1s. only. Sarah Martin left me, and William Sully. Also Mary White, who went back to Bolney; and Thomas Fairhall, whose loss of time was a week, and he allowed me a shilling for it. Richard Sayers took his place, and is to have £2 15s. if he stays twelve months. He stayed with me but a very short time. Paid Thos. Avery his wages in full, though he was sick a part of the time.

1741. John Steer went away from my house Dec. 16th. He was with me above a year, and I had just given him a coat, waistcoat, breeches, and hat, and 3 shirts, which cost me £5 1s.

1742. Sarah Juppe came to live with me March 25th, and is to have £2 10s. if she stays with me to Lady-day, 1743. But this she did not do. For she left me Nov. 7th, and came to me again on the 16th of the same month.

1743. Edward Harland came to live with me Midsummer day, and if he stays to Michs. he is to have 30s. My increasing infirmities make an additional servant needed.

March 25th. Richard Mitchell left my service, and I paid him £3 10s. He came to me again on the 29th.

This leaving Mr. Stapley's service and returning to it again in a few days, most probably arose from a desire not to make

a servant chargeable to the parish by an uninterrupted twelve months' hiring.

Referring to the provision of clothing we have but few entries in the Stapley ledgers. But few as they are, they are sufficient to show what the style of dress was which was worn at that day, and what the cost of providing it. For example:—

1642. For a pair of boots, 17s. For holland for bands, £3 11s.

Bands were worn under the chin. (See figure of a gentleman of the period of Charles I., in Strutt's "Manners and Customs of the English," vol. iii., plate xix., No. 5.) They were often made of rich point lace.

1645. Paid for bands, 5s. 3d.; and to Richard Snatt, of Lewes, for cloathes, £20.

1685. To a Scotchman for holland, 2s.; for a hood, 6s.

We learn from Stowe that lawn and cambric began to be used for ruffles in Queen Elizabeth's time. Previous to this they had been made of fine holland.

Hoods were caps, which were often made of red velvet, and which gentlemen were at this time accustomed to wear on their heads. They are often referred to by old writers. These hoods were secured by being tied under the chin. They were also often set with gold, and silver, and precious stones. In speaking of them at this time an old writer says:—

"Cut work was great, both in courts and towns,  
Both in men's hoddys, and also in their gownes."

1730, May 11th. Weston, for 17 yards of cloth, £2 2s.

1733, March 24th. Bought of Adam Martyn muslin, which cost me 14s., and which I have paid for.

1735, July 15th. Paid William Baker 15s. for a pair of doeskin breeches.

1736, April 5th. Paid Timothy Browne £5 10s. for cloth, and 10s. to Richard Harland, the tailor, for making a suit of clothes—coat, waistcoat, and breeches—for Anthonie Stapley.

June 9th. Richard Harland brought me home my coat and frock, which he has made for me, and he had 10s. for the making of them; and I paid him in full for the same.

1741, Sept. 18th. Richard Harland brought home my coat and waistcoat, for which I paid him £1 10s. 6d.

1742, Febry. 12th. Richard Harland made me a great coat, and Samuel a coat and waistcoat.

For a gentleman to purchase his own cloth, and to have it made up by some local tailor near at hand, seems to have been customary at this time.

1639, Oct. 11th. I gave William King, of Bolney, a wig, a hat, and a hatband. And he told me he should be fourscore and five years old if he lived to next March.

We will now consider the two Mr. Stapleys as sportsmen. Bearing on their transactions in this capacity I find:—

1642. Bought a hawk for £2, and in 1643 bought another at the same price.

———. To Durrant for a net £1 2s.

1645. Paid to William Ashford for two beagles, which make my cry complete, £4 15s.

———. Bought a fox for 5s.

This fox, it subsequently appears, Mr. Stapley kept for about twelve years.

1730. Bought a gun of John Gatland, and paid him in full for it £1 12s. 6d.

1731, Sept. 10th. Carried Mr. Healey, the rector, a hare, and he gave me some currant wine. Much good may it do him.

———. December 4th. Edwd. Harland brought the White Lass bitch from Mr. Thomas Butcher's, of West house; and Joseph Turner brought her up for me.

1733, May 9th. Goodman Slaughter brought me a she fox, and I gave him 5s. for her.

This fox lived in its domesticated state rather more than eight years, for a memorandum dated January 21st, 1742, states that she died on that day, and John Simmonds gave her to the dogs.

———. Oct. 25th. One Greenfield, of Capel, in Surrey, took away one of my dogs with him, and said he was his.

1734, Dec. 24th. John Davie brought the Spring dog home from Pickwell, which my brother (in-law, Lindfield) gave me for my own, and my wife heard him give him to me; and no body is to have him but himself if he should want him sometimes on occasion.

1735, March 3rd. Henry Simmons hung the Trip dog in the grub's field.

1739, Oct. 5th. I had a mad dog in my kennel, and was obliged to kill all my hounds. Six of them were all hanging at the same time.

The allusions to riding horses and brood mares are as follows:—

1645. To Diamond for shoeing horses for one year, £1 6s. 11d.

— . Made a bargain with Thomas Juppe to shoe my horses for one year, from Sept. 2nd, for £2 10s.

My roan mare foaled May 12th.

My black mare went to be kept at Sir William Culpepper's, of Bolney, the monday before Midsummer-day. And the week after I sent four horses more. My horse came away from Bolney the tuesday, and my black mare the friday after St. Jeames. She foaled August 8th.

My roan mare and her colt went to Worth to be kept for 16s. For this sum she is to be kept there until six weeks after Midsr. She foaled May 12th. My mare, which I bought of John Lindfield, foaled May 25th.

Sent a mare and colt to Horley to be kept by Mychel the Bailiff.

1658. A bay skewbald mare came astray to my ground Janry. 13th.

Took the mare colt away from the mare to wean it Decr. 7th.

May 16th, in the morning, John Lindfield's mare foaled a horse colt.

My diamond mare foaled a mare colt at Bigg's, with a bald face, April 20th, and nobody thought she was in foal.

1734, Decr. 2nd. Had Elizabeth Goffe's mare.

— , Dec. 4th. My black mare died. She was found dead in the road, just beyond the bridge.

1735, Octr. 9th. James Matthew had my old white horse away, which I gave him to keep as long as he should live, and when dead to bury him in his skin, and not to flaw him or abuse him in any way.

By a later entry it appears that this old horse died May 21st, 1736, and was buried in the sawpit in the Laines Wood. His age when he died was supposed to be 35 years. (See vol. xviii., p. 162.)

1737, May 1st. Chowne brought me a mare, which cost me £10 10s., and I gave him 1s. for bringing her.

Bearing on the value of horses at this time it will be observed that the price of a racehorse was, ten years previous to this, about 15 guineas. (See vol. xx., p. 227, "Racing in Sussex in 1727," n. 6.)

1738, March 16th. My two old mares were killed. One was 28, and the other 26. They were quite this, if not more.

Decr. 20th, sent home Mr. Browne's mare. I had her from the 28th of Oct., being St. Simon and St. Jude. And I gave Gillum 1s. for fetching her.

1739, Novr. 22nd. Bought a black mare for John Stapley to ride, and he payed for her himself; and she cost £5, with bridle and saddle in.

1740, July 30th. Bought a mare of John Daulton, for which I gave him £5.

1741, June 24th. Bought a mare of John Lindfield, of Dean house, for which I paid him £15.

Of horses and cattle taken in to keep the following are a few of the entries:—

1642. Mr. Peake's horse came to me to keep Novr. 23rd, and again Janry. 2nd.

1644. My brother (in-law), Swale, sent his colts to my ground to be kept Jany. 28th.

1646. I am to keep for Goodman Earl, of Ditchling, 29 bullocks, at 1s. per bullock a week. They came March 28th. And July 1st my four oxen went to Ditchling, to be kept by him for 12d. per week each.

1652. Mr. Edmund Challener's two oxen came to me to keep May 3rd, at 5s. per week. Also a cow at 5 groats per week.

My man Heaver's account for Bolney Warren.

Goodman Cannon's mare came to the Warren to be kept May 13th, at 12 pence per week.

Humphrey Wallett's calves also came there to be kept May 26th, at 3d. per week.

1654. Thomas King brought a heifer for me to keep June 19th, for which I am to have 15d. per week.

1655. My Uncle Judge's mare came to me Octr. 21st.

Mr. Beard's mare & colt came to me to be kept, and for keeping the colt a year I am to have the mare.

John Lintot's mare came to me to be kept.

1656. Mr. Healy sent his horse to me to be kept till Lady day next, at 9d. per week.

1657. Allen Savage's horse came to my ground to keep June 1st, and I am to have 2s. 6d. per week for keeping him.

Roger Slaughter's horse came to me Novr. 30th, at the same price per week.

Mr. Burrell's ox came to me to keep Septr. 1st, at 3s. per week.

1733. James Savage brought a horse Novr. 15th, to be kept till Lady day, at 8s. per week.

1736. Charles Denman brought his horse to me June 16th, to be kept at 2s. per week, and he is turned out in the Eastfield.

With regard to meat consumed in the house the quantity was very large, as the following memoranda will show:—

1642. I had of Goodman Butcher the first time 18 stone of beef, and the second time 20 stone.

Had of George Luxford, of Hurstpierpoint, 21 nailes of beef, and I have paid him again 14 nailes. Last of all I had of him 22 nailes 3 lbs., and he has since had of me 12 nailes and 2 lbs.

The calves, sheep, and lambs, which I have killed in my house this year are 4 calves, 20 sheep, and 45 lambs.

To John Smith for meat £2 1s.

1645. Had of George Luxford, of Hurst, 21 nailes of beef, which I have since repaid him.

1652. I have made a bargain with Walter Burt, the Tanner, from the first day of October for a year, for him to take the hides of the beasts I kill in the house at 12d. the naile that each bullock weighs, and half a crown over, which half a crown I have in hand.

1654. Goodman Butcher owes me 15 nailes of beef and 2 lbs., and he has been paid all the beef I owed him.

The last heifer which we killed in the house weighed 21 stone the side. That which Goodman Butcher had weighed 2 lbs. more than this. All I owe him at this time is 2 nailes and 1 lb. of beef.

1655. Goodman Butcher had of me, July 12th,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  nailes of beef more, and afterwards 17 nailes and 3 lbs. And since then he has had 20 nailes more.

Levelled this beef account with him, so that there is nothing now owing between us.

Goodman Butcher owes me 15 nailes of beef, whereof I owed him 10 nailes. He had also 20 nailes and 6 lbs. in August last.

1657, May 1st. Goodman Chatfield had of me 22 nailes of beef.

1662, April 16th. Paid Goodman Winchester for a calf to kill in the house, 19s. 9d.

1678. The following entries will show the price of meat at this time:—

For a leg of veal weighing 8 lbs., 1s. 6d. For a quarter of veal weighing 14 lbs., 2s. 10d. For a shoulder of veal weighing 5 lbs., 10d. For a loin of veal and a bullock's cheek, 2s. For  $3\frac{1}{2}$  stone of beef 5s. 10d. Lintott for a quarter of mutton, 2s. 2d. Juppe, for a neck of mutton, 10d. To do. for a quarter of lamb, 2s. 1d.

A wean-year calf, about half a year old, is worth 35s. A three yearling, of about 27 or 28 stone, is worth about £2 10s. A bull of 3 years old, weighing well nigh 80 stone, is worth from £8 to £10.

1735. Paid William Ashfold for a hog I had of him, by weight, at 22d. per stone. He weighed 38 stone and 5 lbs., and I paid him for him £3 10s.  $9\frac{3}{4}$ d.

1736, Novr. 22nd. Joseph Fuller and I reckoned, and I paid him for my sheep in full, and for the meat I had of him, £13 12s.

To the malt account I have already alluded, as showing the large quantity of beer brewed and consumed in a gentleman's house two centuries ago. It is as follows:—

1642. For a quarter of malt, £1 4s.

— . To my mother for hops, £5 10s.



April 30th. To Robert Whitpaine, of Hurstpierpoint, for 10 quarters of malt £11, whereof he hath £1 in earnest.

Bought, Novr. 30th, of the same, 10 quarters more of malt.

1643. To Captn. Court for malt £9; and for hops £2 12s.

1646. To Robert Whitpaine for malt £9.

And to William Dumbrell for hops £2 10s.

1647. To my brother (in-law) Luxford, for malt and hops, £7 5s.

1663. To Goodman Barnett for 3 quarters of malt £2 14s.

To Roger Slaughter for mashing 18s. 8d.

1710, May 21st. Paid John Friend, of Brightelmstone, £5 for 5 quarters of malt.

1730. Paid Goodman Burt, of Fulking, in full for 5 quarters of malt—4 of pale and one of brown—£4 2s. 6d.

1731, June 24th. Paid Richard Burt in full £3 10s., for 20 bushells of malt.

1734, Decr. 3rd. Paid Edwd. Elvie in full for 6 bushells of malt 19s. 6d. I owe him nothing therefore to this time."

There are many other entries of payment for malt, showing that the average consumption of this article at Hickstead, until 1746, was about eight bushels a month; but of these one only is deserving of special notice, namely:—

1736, Decr. 6th. Had a quarter of malt of Thomas Chowne, being the first of a bargain made with him to supply me at 3s. a bushel till Michs. next, and I paid him for it in full £1 4s., by the man that came with it.

Hops appear to have been rather extensively grown in Twineham during the period which my paper embraces. The accounts, in many parts of them, show this to have been the case. As the Stapleys were extensive buyers of them, for their own domestic use, they probably were not growers. And yet they frequently mention "wages paid to the hop man."

That beer was much esteemed at this time for its sanatory qualities is shown by Sir Lionel, the citizen, declaring in Greene's "Tu quoque," that he "sent his daughter every morning as far as Pimlico to get a draught of good Derby ale, that it might fetch the colour into her cheeks."

In speaking of malt the Stapley accounts generally describe it as *Barley* malt. This doubtless is done to distinguish it from malt made of other grain. In the early part of the reign of Edwd. II. great quantities of wheat were made into malt, and this, towards the close of his reign, he found it necessary to prohibit. But this practice was subsequently

again resumed, for in the "Chronicles of London" we find the following receipt: "For brewing 60 barrels of good Songel Beer, 10 quarters of Barley Malt, 2 do. of Wheat do., 2 do. of Oats do., and 40lbs. of Hoppys." And this appears to have gone on until the year 1630, when wheat was again prohibited from being made into malt by royal proclamation, and it was further ordered that "no grain, meet for bread to feed men, be wasted and consumed in stuff called starch," which was profusely used for stiffening the ruffles, and cuffs, and other linen attire, which an ostentatious and inconvenient fashion had been the means of introducing into the habits both of the gentlemen and ladies of the times of Charles the First and Second.

With regard to wine, I have already said but little appears to have been consumed among the gentry of the county, and what was consumed to have been provided as it was wanted. And yet at Hickstead some stock appears to have been kept, though it could never have been very large. Claret was the wine principally used; "mortified claret" being a very favourite beverage at this time. The entries, as I find them made in the accounts, are:—

1642. Mr. Chalender for wine £1 14s.

1644. I had from Mr. Cleer, of London, one Runlet of Sacke and 3 Runlets of Claret.

1646. For sack when strangers were here 12s. 6d.

By strangers is here probably meant guests who were not relatives.

1650. Had two Runlets of Claret.

1683. For a pint of Sacke for the child 1s.

1690. Paid for Wine had of Mr. Cleer £2 4s.

1733, June 7th. Paid Mr. Thomas Grainger £1 14s. 8d. in full, for wine which he bought for me in London. I sent the money by Charles Denman.

The Graingers were another family of the class of substantial Sussex gentry, residing at Bridge House, Staplefield Common, in Cuckfield.

Had a dozen of White Wine and one gallon of Sacke, which cost me £1 17s. 4d.

The following are extracts from the taxes paid by Mr. Justice Stapley and his son at the time I am referring to:—

1642. To my parish for the poor 19s. 2d.

Similar payments to the poor, but varying in amount, are continued half-yearly through the whole account. Other taxes paid are:—

1644. To the King, £1 4s. 2d. To William Dumbrell for tax, £1 15s. 2d. To the Parliament, £1. To Goodman Erle for a six months' tax, £2 7s. 6d.

1645. To the Parliament, £1 7s. 6d.

1646. Taxes for the Parliament, April 8th. To Arthur Luxford for four months' tax, 10s. To William Dumbrell for eight months' tax, £1 0s. 4<sup>d</sup>. To do. for twelve months' tax, £1 10s. 6d.

1649. To William Dumbrell for a tax, 13s. 5d. To Thomas Averie for a do., 14s. 6d. To Thomas Marchant, of Hurst, for a tax for the Parliament, £3. To Arthur Luxford for the use of the King and Parliament, 14s. To William Dumbrell for an 8 months' tax, £2 10s. 6d. For the King's Provision, 14s. 8d.

1683. To Pettitt for the Poll tax, 8s. 8d. For a Borough tax, 4s. 2d. For a tax to help disband the Army, 8s. 4d.

1718, July 12th. Paid James Matthew £4 2s. 6d. for the third and fourth quarters of the King's tax, due Lady day last.

1730, Janry. 4th. Paid John Wood the first and second quarterly payment of the King's tax £3 all but one farthing. And paid him at the same time £1 10s. for window tax, which was due Lady day last.

1733, Octr. 10th. Paid Nathaniel Averie £4 4s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. in full for a year's King's tax, and Window tax for 1732, and due Lady day last.

1734, July 10th. Paid Richard Fillery £4 11s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. for the King's tax and Window tax, due at the same period for 1733.

1735, July 6th. Paid the King's tax for Biggs' house and farm, due at the same period for 1734.

In considering Mr. Justice Stapley and his son as farmers, which I shall now proceed to do, I shall exhibit them, first, as purchasers of lean and, secondly, as producers of fat stock. The entries showing them as the purchasers of lean stock are very numerous. I can, therefore, only give a portion of them.

1642. Bought of my Cousin Culpepper three kine, for which I paid him £15.

To Arthur Luxford for a pair of oxen and a heifer, £13 15s.

To Mr. Halliwell for a cow, £4.

To Mr. Warden for two oxen, £10.

To Mr. Judge for two steers, £8 10s.

To Goodman Percinges (by which he means Mr. Marchant, of Perch-

ing, with whom he had at different times large dealings for sheep) for a score of Wethers, £7 7s. 6d.

Robin Healy for a sow and pigs, £1 3s.

To Mr. Warden for two steeres, £10 2s. Also for two barrenes, £6 2s.

1643. To Goodman Adkins, of Lindfield, for two oxen, two steeres, and a cow and calf, £25 15s.

Bought of Francis Ellice Saunders, of Newclose, Junr., four oxen, whereof he had £3 10s. in earnest. He is to have £23 10s. for them, and 100 of faggots.

1644. Bought of Goodman Eastone a cow, for which I gave him £3. And he is to have one field of my Laines, part of which is ploughed and the other part not so; and he is to have it for one year at a rent of £5 10s.

Bought of Nizell Webbe 8 sheep and seven lambs at 12s. the couple. Sold 6 of the lambs to Bateman at 7s. 6d. apiece, and their wool for 8s.

1645. Bought 8 cows at sums varying from £2 15s. to £3 10s. each.

To Goodman Field, of Bolney, for a steer, £4 10s. To Goodman Earl for a score of wethers, £10.

1665 and following years, until the date of the next item, the "layings out for cattle" are much the same as in the preceding years.

1720, Sept. 12th. To Mr. Marchant, of Perchinges, for 24 ewes at 9s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each, £11 8s. 6d.

—, Novr. 6th. Bought 6 runts at St. Leonard's fair, of one Morgan, which cost me £4 19s. each, and I paid him in full for them £29 14s.

1732, April 20th. Paid Thomas Butcher for two oxen I had from Danny, £14.

To Thomas West, of Bolney, for two oxen, £14.

Bought two oxen at Crawley Fair for £16 14s., and two more at Horsham fair for £15.

Bought, July 21st, of John Friend, of Hodshrove, 30 ewe lambs at 3s. 6d., and paid him in full for them £5 5s.

Bought, Sept. 1st, two oxen of John Hamlin, of Lindfield, and paid him £15 15s. for them at Mr. Browne's house.

Bought, Oct. 3rd, of Henry Harwood, of Cowfold, 30 ewes for £20 6d.

Bought, Oct. 30th, 5 runts of one Lewis, at East Grinstead fair for £19, having previously bought 7 runts at Steyning fair of one Benjn. Jones, at £3 1s. each; in all £21 7s.

1734, June 6th. Had a runt killed by Boddle's man, and he marketed it for me, and had the hide for doing it. And on the 11th he killed a lame cow for me, and we sold her as well as we could, but not for much money.

Bought a bull of John Byshop, of Nuthurst, for £3 5s. He is two years old if he tells me right.

Bought two oxen of Henry Oxenden, of Bolney, for £15, and sold them again five weeks after for £14.

1735. 120 sheep were purchased this year at about 7s. 6d. each, and 23 lambs at 3s. 9d. each.

1736, April 23rd. John Lindfield bought for me two 5 yearling oxen, at Nutley fair, which cost me £13 7s. 6d. They were the Widow Fieldwick's, at Frogfield bridge. Their names are Speck and Comely.

August 28th, helped to Mr. John Wood, of Twineham Place, 16 guineas to pay for 30 ewes, which he is to bring me from Weyhill fair, and he is to have 6d. a sheep for bringing them.

The usual number of runts were bought this year at Steyning and Crawley fairs, and the purchases of lean stock continues about the same in quantity to the end of the accounts.

Of fatted stock I find the following notices:—

1642. Newport, of Lindfield, bought of me two heifers and ten sheep, for which I have taken £1 10s. on account, and am to have £10 more.

I have sold to Mr. Fleeer, of London, 8 oxen, whereof I have received £45 for four of them, and am to have for the other four, at Easter, £43.

Sold to Newport ten runts, whereof I have in earnest 10s., and am to have £49 9s. more.

Sold to William Smith, of Hurstpierpoint, one heifer for £3 9s. She cost me £3.

Recd. of Mr. Fleeer for 3 oxen £31, and for one ox £21.

1643. Recd. for 6 sheep and 20 lambs, £4 8s.; for 2 runts, £11 5s.; for a barren, £4; do. of Newport for 7 sheep and two barrens, £10 6s.; for 3 heifers, £11 13s. 4d.; and for 19 sheep more, £11.

1644. Sold to William Smith 12 beasts, for which I am to have £54 15s., of which I have in earnest £4 15s., and have since received of him at 9 different times £50.

1645. Receivings for fat cattle. Of Robert Heath for one runt, £4. Of Mr. John Fleeer for 14 oxen, seven score and fifteen pounds, whereof he hath given me a piece in earnest, and I am to have seven score and fifteen pounds more. He is to have 2 at Xmas, 8 at Shrove tide, and four at Easter, and a runlet of sacke of six gallons.

Recd. of Mr. J. Fleeer by Richard Reed, the carrier, for oxen, £40; and by Peter Marchant, of Ditchling, from the same, £20.

Sold to Edwd. Milner, of Southwarke, Novr. 24th, my branded bull for £8 7s. 6d., and he is to have him at Christmas; and I have 7s. 6d in earnest, and I am to have £8 more when he takes him away.

1646. Sold to John Smith 8 runts at £5 10s. a runt, to be voided in 6 weeks.

Recd. of John George for 20 lambs sold to Mr. Milner, £10 15s.; I had previously received 5s. in earnest. And recd. of Mr. Beard £20 for runts had by Mr. Milner, for which I had also recd. 5s. in earnest.

We now come to the accounts of Anthonie Stapley, the son, after he removed to Hickstead, which took place in 1730, and began to use the land there.

1730, April 30th. Sold to John Bodle a fat ox for 2s. a stone, and 15s. for the fifth quarter, and he weighed 115 stone and 1 lb. So he came to £11 15s., and 15s. added makes £12 10s.

May 30th. Sent four runts to Robert Skinner, to be sold at Smithfield.

August 3rd. Sold 3 quarters of bull beef at 15d. a stone. The amount received was £3 18s.

Sept. 9th. Sent 3 runts and a cow by Johnson to John Hill, salesman, to sell for me, and he sold them for £23. Recd. home of Francis Hider £22 7s. 4d.

Sent, Oct. 9th, to Smithfield, by Johnson, 2 runts, 2 cows, and 23 ewes to be sold. The ewes were sold at 11s. apiece; total, £12 13s. The 2 runts sold for £13 5s., and the 2 cows for £9 15s. So that, charges deducted, there fell to me in all £34 10s. 4d.

Novr. 21st. Shut up six fattening oxen and one bull stag, seven in all. Decr. 31st, 3 of the oxen and the bull stag were sold at Smithfield by John Hills, and they were very good all of them, and they sold for £41 15s. And I received £40 1s. 2d. after the expenses had been deducted.

Sold a runt to Joseph Turner for £8, and 2 runts to John Dean for £7 a runt, and an ox to Michael Field for £17, which are all paid for.

June 17th. Sent 28 ewes to London, and they were sold by Bernard for £17 12s., but at a very bad market.

August 24th. Received of Joseph Turner for 3 quarters of a bull £8 10s., and for a calf 11s. 4d. Upon this account there is still due £6 4s.

Oct. 11th. Sold 3 runts at Smithfield for £16 10s., of which £15 3s. fell to me. Also at the same time a score of ewes for £11 10s., of which £11 1s. came to hand.

Sold two oxen and two runts in London for £31 15s., of which £30 18s. came to my hand.

Sept. 8th. Sold at Smithfield 25 ewes for £12 16s.

Jan. 8th. Sent 5 oxen to Smithfield, of which 3 sold for £26 15s., expenses deducted, £26 2s. 6d.; the other two were not sold until the 12th, when they fetched £17 15s., of which £16 19s. fell to me.

— 22nd. Sold a hog to William King, which weighed 27 stone, and came to £2 14s., which his wife paid me; and I gave her son 6d.

1733, April 2nd. Sent two oxen to Smithfield, which sold for £14 6s.

— July 6th. Sold 42 lambs at Smithfield for £14 6s.

— August 27th. Sold 5 runts at the same place for £33, out of which I had £32 1s. 8d.

1734, April 10th. Then Henry Woolvine killed an ox of Nicholas Wood, which cost him £10, and he weighed six score stone and twelve pounds. He sold him for 22d. a stone, and he proved very good, or else he would not have weighed so much.

— Decr. 22nd. Had a runt weighed at Joseph Fuller's shop, and his weight was 87 stone 11lb., which at 15d. a stone, the present market price, comes to £5 8s. 10½d. He paid me for him March 11th.

1735, March 13th. Sold to Robert Ockley a cow, an ox, and a steer for £39. They are to be taken away before Easter, and to be paid for before they leave the close. He paid me for them on the 22nd, and they were three as fine beasts for fatness as Sussex ever produced.

1738, Decr. 14th. Samuel Hart drove away the cows he bought of me. They were sold by weight at 18d. per stone.

The usual number of oxen, runts, and sheep were sold this year.

1739, Novr. 16th. Sent two oxen to London, which sold for £22. I bought them of Joseph Hamlin (see Sepr. 1st, 1732, lean stock), and they cost me £15 15s. Expenses deducted, £21 7s. 8d. fell to my share. So I have £5 12s. 8d. for keeping them 25 weeks, which is paying pretty well.

Other stock sold this year is about the same in quantity as in previous years.

1740, April 20th. Thomas Norton's two great oxen were killed at Shoreham Town to-day, and were weighed the 22nd. They proved very bad. The branded ox weighed 171 stone, and the white-faced one 166 stone. They were sold to Dean, the butcher, at 22d. the stone. So that, at that price, they came to £30 17s. 10d., and they cost £21 at (Wisborough) Green fair, in 1738. There was then but £9 17s. 10d. for keeping them the time he had them, which was 20 months and 3 weeks, which, in my opinion, is a very poor profit.

The Hickstead estate, at the time it was in the possession of the two Anthonie Stapleys, father and son, was remarkable for its fine timber. Situated geologically in a stratum favourable to the successful growth of the oak—and hence designated "The Oak tree Clay"—it was permitted to stand in its woods and hedgerows much thicker and more overhanging than would meet with the approbation of utilitarian agriculturists of the present day. Still it had its conveniences in those early times. For if money was wanted to set up a son in business, or to supply a marriage portion for a daughter, or for any other purpose, the woods and coppices would always produce it; and it would be growing into profit while the proprietor was in bed and asleep.

The references to the cutting of underwood and timber are as follows:—

1642. Recd. of Mr. Walter Burrell, for cord-wood sold to him by way of conclusion, £5 1s.

1644. Layings out for cutting wood and bushes in the Laynes. Paid Richard Harland for making 17,000 faggots, at 16d. per 100, £1 2s. 8d. To the same for making 800 best faggots, 10s. 6d. To Thomas Cruise for

making 1,000 faggots, 12s. Paid for tanflawing, £19 12s. For making top and lop faggots, £11 11s.

Receivings for the timber. Sold to Thomas Luxford, of Hurstpierpoint, all the timber which I shall fell this year in the Laynes, at 14s. a load, whereof I have received 40s. in earnest, and am to have half the remaining purchase money at the meting, and the other half at Michs.

Sold to Richard Burt, of Cuckfield, the Tanner, my tan at £2 5s. the ton, whereof I have received £1 in earnest, and am to have half at the delivery, and the remainder at the Michaelmas following.

Sold to John Smith, the Butcher, of Hurstpierpoint, 8 cords of wood, to be carried in to his house at 16s. a cord, whereof I have received a crown in earnest.

Received of William Brooker, of Hurstpierpoint, for one tree, £5.

It is singular, that so often as "the Laines" is mentioned as a part of the Hickstead estate in these accounts, the name should not now be known in Twineham, nor are the lands which were so called to be identified.

An account of the wood, timber, &c., which I cut at Cuckfield. Sold 13,075 faggots at prices varying from 3s. to 7s. a hundred, according to their quality. The number of oaks cut was 249, all of them very fine, and they sold well. Mr. Walter Burrell had all the cord wood that I could spare, which was 848 cords. Richard Burt had 12 loads of tan.

Neither the price realised by the sale of this timber, nor the name of the purchaser, is mentioned.

Paid for cutting underwood and bushes in the Fowel wood, £2 7s. 10d. 1653. Paid John Rickwarde for making 1,350 bush faggots, 18s.

1732, Febr. 7th. The timber in the Star lane was begun to be cut by Thomas Reeve, the younger, Nicholas Parsons, and one Jenner.

Febr. 24th. The great Elven (Elm) was cut down by James Hazlegrove, and he bought it of me at 1s. per foot.

Febr. 26th. Sold to Robert Mackerell 275 oaks for £132 2s. I am to have all the wood and faggots in the Wheatfield, and there are 23 trees in the Holmlands, and 252 oaks in the field by Simmons. And I am to give his wife 10s. 6d., and his Partner's wife the same, and my own wife is to have £1 1s. And I have received 5s. in earnest.

Sept. 11th. Carried 200 of ash tellows to High-cross for Michael Field, of Cuckfield, and I am to have £4 10s. for them.

October 5th. Sold and carried to Thomas Smith, Butcher, of Hurst, a block for his shop, for which he paid me 15s.

1733, March 23rd. John Briggs came to view my timber in the Laines Wood.

1734, Decr. 26th. My Brother (in-law) Lindfield viewed 112 oaks for me to day in the home ground.

Janry. 31st. Sold to John Bridges 562 oaks, to be cut this year, for



£330, and I received £1 1s. in part payment. The whole was paid for, and the debt altogether cancelled Decr. 24th, 1736.

Febry. 8th. Sold to Joseph Wood 90 oak trees, to be cut this year, for £23 2s. And I have received £1 7s. upon account. They all stand in the Claypit except 3, which are in the hither-land.

1736, June 8th. Stacked 1,000 faggots, which I bought of Mr. John Briggs for 30s. They were in my own wood, and are two years old.

Octr. 28th. Paid Anne Curtis £1 in full for 400 and odd faggots.

I shall now give a few of the miscellaneous articles bought and sold, for the purpose of showing their value at the different dates specified.

1642. Paid for a set of wheels £4 15s. 8d.

For a Banquet for the Christening, £3.

1646. My Brother (in-law) Hippesley for law, £6 19s. 5d.

This year Mr. Justice Stapley repaired his house. From the different items of expenditure it appears that the price of bricklayers' and carpenters' labour was 1s. 6d., and that of their labourers 6d. per day. Materials the Justice himself provided.

1648. To Mr. Panton for Physic, £3 2s. 6d.

To Mr. Munke for do., £1 6s. 6d.

1655. Mr. Hine came to Twineham Sepr. 1st, and until he can be otherwise accommodated, he and his horse are to live with me at 5s. per week.

Mr. Hine was the rector of the parish.

1656. Mr. Panton for Physic, £3 12s. 6d.

Paid for 6 gulls, 7s. 6d.

1658. Sold 4 quarters of wheat for £6 16s.

1663. Paid for 12 bushels of oats, £1 4s. For 3 quarters of barley, £2 14s. For 10 quarters of oats, £6. For 2 quarters of wheat, £3 12s.

1667. The accounts are now headed "moneys received and paid since my husband's death," and they are signed by his widow, Jane Stapley.

1683, Sepr. To J. Harland for 7 days' moystering, 4s. 6d. To Peckham for the Moyster, 9d.

Paid Goody Skinner for 3 nailles of butter, 8s. And to Gurr for butter, 18s. 6d.

For a bushel of brown salt, 1s. 2d. For hemp seed, 7s. For flax seed, 9s.

1727. Sent to my Brother (in-law) Spence, of Malling, by the horse rider, £10 12s.

1730, Sept. 21st. For a load of seed wheat, £6. For half a load of peas, £2 10s. Novr. 18th. Sold a load of wheat for £6 6s.

Dec. 7th. Recd. the Rent of the Crops in Bolney, £1 7s. 6d., and a pair of shoes.

There are many similar entries of rent paid for this land, partly in money and partly in goods.

1731, March 27th. Paid for 18 loads of chalk, £5 8s. July 6th, for 20 loads more, £6. For laying the Barn's floor, £3 14s.; and for making a hog's sty, &c., £1 4s.

August 24th. Sold 6½ quarters of Oats for £4 16s. And in Octr. carried 9½ quarters of red oats to Saddlescombe for Edwd. Blaker, of Shoreham, and his man paid me for them, £6 12s.

Novr. 6th. Paid Nathaniel King for digging the well, £3; and for 10 days' work, 13s.; and for bricks and mortar, £3 12s.

Novr. 22nd. Nathan Moor sowed the 7 acres for me with wheat. It had been a very dry year.

Decr. 2nd. My first lamb came.

Decr. 29th. Recd. of John Hurst, £2 2s., a legacy left to me and my wife, by John Hilton, deceased.

March 7th. To William Hilman for 2 quarters of salt, £1.

1732, May 26th. Sold to the same 83lbs. of Wool for £2 1s.

July 12th. Made an end of mowing grass at Biggs', and paid Parsons for mowing 50a. 1r. of grass, £3 15s. 6d., and 12s. for 9 days' board.

Sept. 4th. Paid John Simmons £1 12s. 6d. for reaping the wheat in the 7 acres, and he pitched it; and to his wife, and boy, and girl I paid 7s. 6d. for harvesting.

Sept. 5th. Paid Francis Juniper for making a waggon, and for work done to it, £2 17s. 6d.; and for reaping 11 acres of wheat, £2 5s. In all, £5 2s. 6d.

Octr. 27th. Made an end of wheat sowing.

Novr. 11th. Paid Fowler in full for half a day's work, thatching, and for wifts and spars, and 240 feet of new work, 7s. 2½d.

Decr. Paid John Snashall £2 14s. in full for Physic and Visits to my Wife in her sickness, and likewise paid him for the Widow Hall 10s. for her illness.

Febry. 7th. Paid Thomas Scostock £1 18s. for a new brewing vat, and 6d. for two hoops set. And Francis Juniper made a new stalledge the next day for the vate to stand upon, and another new stalledge for beer to stand upon in the other cellar, the same day. Also a new turnrise plough all but the handles, at Hickstead.

Sept. 8th. Bought two hives of bees of Richard Grinsted, and they brought them home to Hickstead, and I paid a guinea for them.

Bees, according to a prevalent Sussex notion, will not do well unless gold be paid for them.

"If you would wish your bees to thrive,  
Gold must be paid for ev'ry hive;  
For when they're bought with other money,  
There will we neither swarm nor honey."

1734, June 15th. Mr. Nightingale was with my wife, and I paid him for his journey half a guinea, and 2s. for things which he brought with him.

Mrs. Stapley had been “struck with the dead palsy from head to foot in a moment of time”—such was her husband’s description of her malady—April 29th.

August 26th. Paid John Simmons £1 15s. for reaping 7 acres of wheat, and £1 16s. 1d. for work done to that day.

1735, April 1st. Received of Charles Denman 2s. for his wife’s sitting in my servant’s pew in Twineham Church for four years to Lady-day.

April 2nd. Nat Moor sowed the 8 acres with clover, the seed of which sowing I bought of Henry Gatland, of Cuckfield, at £1 1s. per bushel.

May 7th. Dr. Nightingale came to see my wife, and I paid him half a guinea for his journey.

—, 24th. James Matthew did let me blood in my left foot, and it was the fourth time that I had been so blooded. And he let my wife blood in the right arm the next day.

About this time it was customary for the gentry to be bled, whether well or ill, every spring and fall, and in the country the operation was often performed by the village blacksmith, who was generally a farrier as well; or by some other mechanic, as in the instance before us. With regard to bleeding in the feet, a notion was for many years very prevalent, and is not even now entirely eradicated, that such bleeding drew the peccant humours downwards, and was the best mode of relieving disorders of the head, and other superior parts of the human structure. And this erroneous opinion the Stapley family had doubtless imbibed.

May 7th. Dr. Nightingale again came to see my wife, for which I paid him his fee as before.

Octr. 22nd. Made an end of sowing and waterfurlowing in the field by Simmons, and laid almost 50 loads of lime on it. All the charges incurred on that field, taken into consideration, it will stand me, seed, wheat, and all, in full £40. I pray God to send a good crop and a favourable harvest.

Deer. 20th. Then filled the great Bottle with Beer.

The bottle here alluded to was probably one of the old leathern bottles, which were in common use in Sussex during the 17th and 18th centuries, and which are still occasionally to be met with in farm houses. The Hickstead bottle here

alluded to must have been very capacious, holding perhaps many gallons; and, judging from the date, the beer it was filled with was intended for kitchen joviality at Christmas.

Decr. 24th. James Matthew sent me a goose, being Christmas Eve.  
Paid John Chrippse in full for 12 bushels of Buck Wheat.

With a few extracts from the memoranda, interspersed amongst the Stapley accounts, I shall now conclude, and the first shall be a useful moral maxim in rhythm, though not very poetically expressed, namely:—

“ Be ye old, or be ye younge,  
Use your ears more than your tongue.”

Under the date of 1665 is given:—

A particular of the names of the nine parcels of Land that make and maintain Hooker's bridge in Twineham.

Lamborn lands in Bolney, Mr. Pochetts, John Tulley tenant. Bridger's lands in do., Richard Button tenant. Bernard's lands in do., now in the occupation of Bernard Burtenshawe. South Graveley's in do., now in the occupation of Stephen Hills. Pollwood's lands in do., now in the occupation of William Lintott. North Graveleys in do., now in the occupation of William Tree. Slipe lands in Twineham, of which James Chrippse is the tenant. Windham lands in do., William Parsons tenant. Holmwood Mill lands in Bolney, now in the occupation of Thomas Mitchell.

Also a Particular of the lands that make and maintain Herring's Bridge in Twineham.

The Cobbyhold lands in Bolney, now Thomas Mitchell's and John Field's. Partridge Lands in Twineham, now Humphry Killingbeck's. Martin's Cobbyhold lands in Bolney, now Thomas Jeffry's. Sayer's lands in Hurstpierpoint, now Richard Butcher's and William Reeves', for one Share. Mercer's lands in Twineham, now Mr. Thomas Osborne's. Stuckell's lands in Hurstpierpoint, of which Richard Parsons is the tenant. King's lands in do., now William Reeves. Hooker's, alias Blacklands, in do., Francis Geer tenant. And West lands in Bolney, to the heir of which Michael Harmes is the Guardian. And all these 18 parcels do make and maintain Stare bridge, in the Parish of Bolney.

Also a Particular of all the Headborough's lands in the Half Hundred of Windham.

Slype land, James Cryppes. Roger Smith's lands, John Shelley. Little Stuckell's, alias Stokell's, Thomas Butcher, owner. Martin's Cobbyhold, Thomas Jeffry, owner. Barnard's land, Barnard Burtenshawe's. North Graveley's, John Styant owner. Thomas Vinsant's land, Thomas King. Richard Harland's land, Blackhouse. Thomas Graveley's land, Stephen Hills. Jeremie's Bushes, or Prior's Bushes, William Denman. Mr.

Leed's Berryland, William Bull. Kingsland, Thomas Burtenshaw's. Richard Harland for Sayer's Common, John Flint tenant. Langford's and Gate's for one land, John Murrell tenant, Hugh Vinsant owner. Holmwood Mill lands, Stone tenant. John Mitchell for Frynd's, alias Friend's lands. Partridge lands, John Lullyngden, owner. Wood's land, Thomas Parsons' land, Richard Butcher, for Great Stuckell's Wood, Richard Wekar for one land, and Roger Langford for Mercer's, alias Messers.

Of which these are the witnesses—John Smith Constable, Richard Butcher, John Stone, Thomas Gravely, and Richard Wekar.

1684. The Widow Killingbeck was buried in the Quaker's pound.

A very small piece of ground adjoining the churchyard at Twineham has been enclosed, and appropriated as a place of interment to the use of the sect called the Quakers. By whom, and at what period the enclosure took place is not known. A few burials only have taken place in it. The tradition of the neighbourhood is that it was set apart for Quaker interment by some early member of the Killingbeck family, who were landowners in the parish. It is generally called "The Quakers' Pound."

Mr. John Infield buried Decr. 15th.

For an account of the family of Infield, see vol. x., p. 166.

1696, June 15th. Sir James Morton died in London, and was buried at Slaugham on the 18th.

For an account of Sir James, see vol. III., p. 124, n. 15. Among those who sent venison to Mr. Timothy Burrell, of Cuckfield, in 1702, was Lady Morton, the relict of Sir James, who, previous to her marriage, was a Covert, of Slaugham.

1718, Sept. 27th. Herring's Clappers were made almost new by John Morley, the Carpenter, at the Charge of the Half Hundred of Windham. Also Hooker's Clappers were then mended by the same Carpenter at the Charge of the same Half Hundred. Also Staire's Clappers were made almost new by a Cuckfield Carpenter—his name was, I think, Stanbridge—at the Charge of the same Half Hundred. Michael Harmes, of Bolney, was the Constable, and had it done. And he made a tax upon the same Borough, to defray his charges, of about 3d. in the pound.

Also then Herring's bridge was made new by the same Carpenter, Morley, with the assistance of Murrell the Mason, at the charge of the nine men it belongs to by the lands they occupy, as I have set them down

(see p. 66) with the names of their lands. It came, as I heard one of them say, to about 18s. and some pence apiece.

1728, Sept. Hooker's Clappers were all new moulded by Morley. William Murrell, who lives where Richard Lintott did, was the Constable for the year.

As the roads on each side of bridges over rivers were generally low, and subject to floods after heavy rains, stout planks fixed on upright pieces of timber and made secure by a hand rail were set up, so as to be just above the highest water level, to enable foot passengers to cross over at such times. These then were called clappers. They were provided and kept up by the Borough or Hundred in which they were situated. The constable had the power of making a rate for their support. Owing to improved drainage and a better mode of road construction they are now seldom met with.

Decr. The Church Steeple of Twineham was new shingled by John Fuller and Richard Fuller, when Anthonie Stapley and James Crippse were Churchwardens. And they had 15s. per hundred for doing it, 3s. per hundred for new shingles, and 6d. per hundred for new hewing the old, and these are the particulars of their bill:—

	£	s.	d.
2366 new Shingles - - - - -	3	10	6
421 feet of half-inch board - - - - -	1	13	8
28 do. of inch board - - - - -	0	3	6
Laying 3066 new shingles - - - - -	2	5	9
Dressing old do. and laying 4175 - - - - -	4	11	6
A quarter of stone laths - - - - -	0	1	0
	<hr/>		
Total - - - - -	12	5	11

1731. John Hilton departed this life the 24th, and his wife the 26th of October. They were both buried at Wivelsfield on the 28th. He was 78, and she 68.

Sept. 15th. John Snashall was buried at Twineham in the Quaker's burial place, aged 76; and his wife the 27th, aged 64.

1732. John Lintott the elder gave me a Ring to wear in remembrance of Henry Lintott, lately departed. He died August 26th. He was an unusually tall and stout man. (See vol. xviii., p. 158.)

1733, May 22nd. Henry Coppard was killed by a waggon running over him on the Hill. He was returning from Lewes, loaded with Deals for his Landlord.

Feby. 26th. John Peckham fell from Warren house at Butler's Green, and died in a short time.

1734, June 9th. A Vestry Meeting was this day held at Cuckfield Church by Mr. Sergison, concerning the setting up a Monument in the

Chancel on the North Wall. The Vicar opposed him. But the Vestry decided it should be erected.

The monument here alluded to is the beautiful marble one, erected to the memory of a gallant member of the Sergison family, of Cuckfield Place.

1735, April 6th. A sad thing happened to day to two boys named Edwd. and Willm. Bernard, who were both drowned together in a pond on the Woodlever farm, in the occupation of Henry Cox. From such sad accidents may the Lord keep us all! On the 8th day the Coroner came, a jury of twelve men having been previously summoned, who found the deaths to have happened accidentally by the boys going into the water to wash. They were both of them buried in one grave in Hurstpierpoint Churchyard the 10th of the same instant.

Decr. 31st. Madam Goodwin, of Worth Parish, departed this life, and was buried January 5th in the Slaugham Vault. And shortly after young Goodwin the heir died.

1736, April 27th. John Scutt and myself went to Counsellor Shelley's for his opinion about a recovery, and he told me I might do it myself. And I gave him £1 1s. for his fee. And nobody else was there but myself. And I spent at Horsham 8s. 3d. for refreshments for myself and Scutt at the Anchor Inn, Charles Cooper's.

This Counsellor Shelley was one of the numerous family of John Shelley, of Field Place, near Horsham.

June 3rd. John Lindfield and Ann Courtness were married at Hurstpierpoint by Kit. Dodson, it being his birthday, and he being 36 to-day. It was also Ascension day, commonly called Holy Thursday. After the ceremony he brought his wife to his Father's at Dean House, and my Wife and I were there at dinner, and several others.

John Lindfield was nephew to Mr. Stapley.

June 22nd. Sir Robert Fagge departed this life at Horley Heath, in Surrey, and was buried at Wiston on the 29th day of the same instant.

This Sir Robert was the third baronet of the Fagg family. He succeeded his father in the title and estates in 1715. He married Christian, the third daughter of Sir Cecil Bishoppe, the third baronet of Parham, in this county, by whom, who died in 1763, he had one son, also named Robert, who became the fourth baronet, and four daughters.

June 30th. Gave to John Lindfield's Wife, the younger, two silver spoons, which cost in London £1 10s.

July 21st. John Burt's wife departed this life, and was buried at Cuckfield the 24th of the same instant. She died in childbearing, and left a girl and a boy. She had been married two years and a half all but one day. Her age was 31 years. The text of her Sermon was in the 12th chapter of Ecclesiastes, verse the 11th. One Denting was the Curate, and he preached her sermon by candlelight.

1739, Sept. 20th. Nathaniel Moor hung himself in the barn with an old sash line, and was buried in Bolney Churchyard.

Several leaves of one of the account books are taken up with entries referring to transactions connected with the manor of Twineham, of which the Stapleys of Hickstead were the lords, and Mr. Medley the steward. I shall quote one only, which proved to be an unprofitable exercise of a manorial privilege.

1727. I seized two Oxen in the Slipefield upon the death of James Wood, for two heriots. One was a black and the other a red one, and both had white foreheads. The one I seized for the House and Crofts that Nicholson lives in and uses, and the other for the Croft below, which adjoins the Slipefield, and which is called "the South croft, late Langford's." But John Wood, the son, came to me the next day, and shewed me the purchase deed, which stated it to be a joint purchase by him and his father, so that there were no aids due until both were dead. Mine then was lost labour. I had much trouble and no profit.

It was my intention to have concluded my Stapley memoranda with this unprofitable manorial transaction, feeling that I have already extended them to too great a length. I must, however, say a few words on a very thin 4to. manuscript book, which I found at Hickstead, and which has evidently been in the possession of, and used by, the Hickstead Stapleys since the year 1672, and which shows that the males of this old Sussex family were not regardless of the gratification of their stomachs, or the females of their complexions. For it contains many curious old recipes for cooking stewed beef, and for making frigases, jellies, and puddings of different kinds, as well as various modes of concocting cosmetics and washes for the face and hands. Of puddings I shall mention one only, which is called "A Poetical Pudding." Why it is so designated I am at a loss to conceive. If I thought that a slice of it eaten occasionally would enlarge the ideas, or improve the style of some of my poetical friends, I would certainly send them a copy of the recipe, and should have pleasure in



doing so. But I fear this cannot be the case; for "poeta nascitur, non fit." I shall therefore confine the benefits which are to be derived from it to the members of the Sussex Archæological Society. Judging from the poetry which I have seen of the Stapleys of Hickstead, they never profited much by partaking of it. Unfortunately how it was made I am not able fully to state, for the bookworms have destroyed a portion of the page on which it is written. The two or three lines which are legible certainly do not commence very poetically, nor do the ingredients of which the pudding is compounded make our mouths unpleasantly to water; for it gives us the idea of a pudding made for the horses of our Sussex Gentleman, rather than for the gentleman himself. "Of oats decorticated," it says, "2 lbs., of new milk enough to drown the grain, of raisins of the sun 8ozs., of currants picked an equal weight, of suet . . . . of spices . . . .," &c. More than this is not legible. In proof of the pudding being agreeable to Stapley palates we have the attestation of the elder Anthonie Stapley, who has written under it "Approbaturum est.—A. S."

It is, however, to the medical recipes which the book contains that I now wish to direct the attention of the Members of our Society as interesting specimens of the domestic treatment of disorders during the 16th and 17th centuries. The first two I shall quote are on one page of this archæological treasure. The first is headed "To cure the hooping cough." It then goes on to state how the remedy is prepared.

Get (it says) 3 field mice, flaw them, draw them, and roast one of them, and let the party afflicted eat it; dry the other two in the oven until they crumble to a powder, and put a little of this powder in what the patient drinks at night and in the morning.

That the little Stapleys of Hickstead had derived benefit from this singular remedy may be inferred from the circumstance that it is subscribed by the same A. S., "Approved."

The next recipe is headed "To cure the stone, though of long standing."

Take a hedgehog, it says, and kill him, and flaw him, and wash the skin very clean, and then spread it out with something that will keep it at its full length. So stretched, dry it in the oven until the prickles will come

off, which take and beat to a powder, and take the same powder in whatever liquor you drink.

Any Member of our Society who may be curious enough to see more of these specific remedies for all ailments the human constitution is heir to, will find them collected into a small octavo volume, which was published by the Revd. William Turner, a member of the family to which I belong, in the year 1685. The book consists of many nostrums for disorders of various kinds, in common use in Sussex at that early period, of the kind above quoted, to which he added many moral maxims and rules of life, which, whatever our opinion may be of swallowing a mouse, or eating the prickles of a hedgehog, or worse still, of taking a powder made of earthworms, or eating a salted hedgesparrow medicinally, we should all do well to observe. I once had the charge of a parish in this county, in which popular superstitions were held in the highest estimation; and a more orderly and regular parish there could not well be.

One other remedy from the Hickstead Recipe Book, and I have done. Like my relative, I could write a volume on these Sussex simplicities, but feel that the Members of our Society are not all of them so interested in them as I am.

The remedy to which I allude is headed "The Plague Drink," and is as follows:—

Take three quarts of Malaga sack, and boil therein a handful of blue, until one pint be wasted. Then strain it and set it on the fire again, and put into it a pennyworth of long pepper, half an oz. of ginger, and a quarter of an oz. of nutmegs, all beaten up together. After it has boiled a little time add to it a pennyworth of treacle and a quarter of a pint of Angelica water. Keep this by you, as above all worldly treasures. Take it warm always, both evening and morning—a spoonful or two, if you be already infected—and sweat yourself well with it. But if you be not infected a spoonful once a day is sufficient. In all the Plague have trust in God. And then, by using the above drink, neither man, nor woman, neither stripling nor child labouring under this dire disease can infect you with it.

# THE SUSSEX ELECTION POLL-BOOK OF 1734.

---

BY HUGH WYATT, ESQRE., LL.D. (RECORDER OF SEAFORD).

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There is, in the possession of the Revd. H. Ingram, of Steyning, a moderately-sized pamphlet, of the title page of which the following is an exact copy :—

“ A Poll, taken by Henry Montague, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Sussex, at the City of Chichester, on Thursday and Friday, the ninth and tenth days of May, 1734, for the election of two Knights of the Shire, for the said County, in the present Parliament, each parish alphabetically described. Candidates :—

The Right Honorable Henry Pelham, Esquire.

James Butler, Esquire.

Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart.

John Fuller, Esquire.

London : Printed by John Cole, Stationer, near Temple Bar, Fleet-st.

N.B.—Where there is no addition to a name, the person dwelleth in the parish where the freehold lies.”

This pamphlet having been placed at my disposal, it occurred to me that the Sussex gentry of the year 1871 might be interested in learning which side was taken by their forefathers in a hotly contested county election nearly 140 years ago. As the limits of our volume will not admit of the poll being printed *in extenso*, I am necessarily confined to giving extracts only from it. In the selection which I have made, I have generally taken the names of the principal landowners in each parish. I have confined myself to the notice of those

voters who appear to have representatives living in the county at the present day; and to those who seem to have any other claims to be specially noticed.

But before I proceed to give extracts from the Poll-book itself, I may, perhaps, be permitted to say a few words on the then existing state of parties in England generally, as well as in our own county of Sussex. In the year 1734, the great champion of the House of Hanover and of the Protestant succession to the throne, Sir Robert Walpole, had been Prime Minister for 14 years; and whatever question there may be as to some of the means by which he contrived to retain the Whig Government in power, and himself at the head of it, during the lengthened space of 22 years, there can be but little doubt that, upon the whole, his rule was beneficial to the country, securing to it as he did, by his judicious policy, the blessings of a long peace during a somewhat turbulent period of European history. There had been some sharp conflicts in Parliament in the spring of the year above-named; and notably one in the Commons on March 17th, upon the proposed Repeal of the Septennial Act. "But," says Lord Stanhope, in his "History of England" (Vol. II., p. 177), "these Parliamentary struggles were the precursors of the great electoral battle. It was fought a little more than a month afterwards, with the utmost acrimony on both sides. . . . Neither party succeeded to their wish—a majority was obtained for the Minister; but by no means so large as at the last election."

With regard to county politics, the Whig party seems to have been greatly in the ascendant at the time in question. It is possible that the residence in East Sussex of the active and energetic Duke of Newcastle—who was a strenuous supporter of Sir R. Walpole—may have, to a certain extent, contributed to this ascendancy. The Duke, in a letter to Horace Walpole, thus speaks of the election:—"We returned from Sussex very victorious; and you may imagine, not a little pleased with it, considering the violent and strong opposition we met with."

The names of the candidates in this memorable and costly contest have been already given; I will, therefore, only add a few particulars concerning them. Mr. Pelham was the younger son of Thomas, Duke of Newcastle. He served the

office of Secretary at War and Paymaster of the Forces. From 1744 to 1754 he was First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Butler was the head of a good county family residing at Warminghurst. These two were the Whig candidates. Sir Cecil Bisshopp lived at Parham, and is now represented by his descendant, Lord Zouche. Mr. Fuller, of Rose Hill, Brightling, had been elected for Sussex in 1713; and two other members of his family have represented the County in Parliament. These two last were the champions of the Tory party. The final result of the poll was as follows:—Pelham, 2,271; Butler, 2,053; Bisshopp, 1,704; Fuller, 1,581. The number of freeholders polled was 3,817, of which Hastings contributed 166; Chichester, 129; Lewes, 104; and Brighton 204 voters. I have contributed an additional column to the Poll-book, giving the present representatives of such of the voters' families as I have been able to ascertain:—

PELHAM.	BUTLER.	BISSHOPP.	FULLER.	PARISHES AND NAMES OF VOTERS.	PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES.
—	—	—	—	ANGMERING. James Colebrook, London William Gratwick	Sir T. E. Colebrook, Bart. The Heasmans, Jupps, and others
—	—	—	—	Richard Penfold John Ingram	
—	—	—	—	BATTEL. Sir Thomas Webster, Bart.	Sir A. F. Webster, Bart.
—	—	—	—	BILLINGSHURST. Lee Stere, Hackney, Middlesex.	Lee Steere, Esq., M.P., Jayes, Ockley
—	—	—	—	BRAMBER. Thomas Lidbeter	Leonard Lidbetter
—	—	—	—	BROADWATER. Jeremiah Dodson, Clerk	J. G. Dodson, Esq., M.P., Coneyborough Park
—	—	—	—	John Penfold	H. C. Penfold, Esq., Rustington
—	—	—	—	BURPHAM. Richard Holmes, senr.	E. C. Holmes, Esq., Brookfield
—	—	—	—	BURWASH. William Shadwell	W. D. Lucas-Shadwell, Esq., Fairlight
—	—	—	—	BURY. Clement Upperton	R. Upperton, Esq., Brighton
—	—	—	—	CHAYLEY. William Poole	Col. H. Poole Hepburn, and R. W. Blencowe, Esq., the Hook, Chailey
—	—	—	—	CHICHESTER. Sir John Miller, Bart., East Lavant	Sir C. S. Miller, Bart., of Froyle Place, Hants
—	—	—	—	Dr. Thomas Hayley John Page	

PELHAM.	BUTLER.	BISSHOPP.	FULLER.	PARISHES AND NAMES OF VOTERS.	PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES.
		—	—	Henry Peckham	Charles Smith Peckham, Esq., Niton
—			—	CHILGROVE (WESTDEAN). John Woods	J. W. Woods, Esq., Chilgrove
—			—	CLAPHAM. William Oliver, Kingston	G. Oliver, Esq., Kingston
—	—		—	Sir John Shelley, Bart., Michelgrove	Sir John Shelley, Bart., son of the late Rev. Sir F. Shelley, Bart.
—	—		—	CLIFF. Richard Godlee	B. Godlee, Esq., Lewes
—	—		—	John Plumer, Lewes	
—		—	—	John Whitfield	G. Whitfield, Esq., Hamsey
—	—		—	CROWHURST. Colonel James Pelham	Earl of Chichester
—	—		—	CUCKFIELD. Thomas Sergison	} Capt. Warden Sergison
—	—		—	Francis Warden	
—		—	—	EASEBOURN. Anthony Capron	Hasler Hollist, Esq., Lods- worth
—	—		—	EAST GUILFORD. Edward Curtis, Tenterden	H. M. Curteis, Esq., Wind- mill Hill
—		—	—	EAST HOATHLY. Robert Fagg, Steyning	Rev. John Goring, Wiston
—	—		—	EARTHAM. Thomas Lear, Angmering	G. Lear, Esq., Arundel
—	—		—	EAST MARDEN. William Batten	William Battine, LL.D.
—		—	—	EAST PRESTON. William Richardson	W. W. Richardson, Esq., Brighton (the late).
—		—	—	FELPHAM. Thomas Doyley, Oxford	} Rev. H. M. Ingram, Steyning
—		—	—	John Ingram	
—			—	William Wyatt	Hugh Wyatt, Esq., Cissbury
—	—		—	FINDON. John Cheale	Rev. John Green, Little Leighs, Essex
—	—	—	—	William Cripps	Hugh Wyatt, Esq., Cissbury
—	—		—	William French, Westmin- ster	Rev. James Liptrott, Findon
—	—		—	John Middleton	
—	—		—	FLETCHING. Sir Thomas Wilson, Bart., Uckfield	Sir John M. Wilson, Bart., of Charlton in Kent, and Searles in Sussex
—		—	—	FOLKINGTON. William Dobell	
—		—	—	FUNTINGTON. John Page	Charles Crosbie, Esq.
—	—		—	GLYNDE. William Hay	
—	—		—	GREEN (WISBOROUGH). John King	John King, Esq., Loxwood
—	—		—	Denzell Onslow	Lord Onslow
—	—		—	Hon. Arthur Onslow	W. Peachey, Esq., Ebernoe
—	—		—	James Peachey	
—	—		—	GUESTLING. Sir Wm. Ashburnam	Sir Anchtel Ashburnham
—		—	—	HAMSEY. John Bridger	Rev. Sir Geo. Croxton Shiff- ner, Bart.

FELHAM	BUTLER.	BISSHOPP.	FULLER.	PARISHES AND NAMES OF VOTERS.	PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES.
—			—	HARTFIELD. Robert Streatfield, Brasted, Kent	R. J. Streatfeild, Esq., The Rocks, Uckfield
—	—			HAYLSHAM. Thomas Ellman	Capt. S. Ellman, R.N.
		—	—	HOLLINGTON. Chas. Eversfield, jun.	C. Eversfield, Esq., Denne Park, Horsham
—	—			HORSHAM. William Borrer	W. Borrer, Esq., Cowfold
—	—			C. Eversfield	Chas. Eversfield, Esq., Denne Park
—	—			Robert Hurst	R. H. Hurst, Esq., M.P., Horsham Park
—	—			Hon. Henry Ingram	Marquis of Hertford
—	—			Bernard Lintot	
—	—			James Pilfold	Sir Percy Shelley, Bart.
—	—			Edward Tredcroft	E. Tredcroft, Esq.
—	—			HORSTED KEYNES. Richard Wyatt, Cheam, Surrey	R. Wyatt Edgell, Esq.
—	—			HOUGHTON. John Butler, Junr., War- minghurst	
—	—			HURSTPIERPOINT. Henry Bury, Sompting	John Pullen Burry, of Somp- ting
		—	—	Ralph Beard	
		—	—	William Champion	H. Champion, Esq., Danny
		—	—	KEYMER. Richard Turner	Thos. Turner, Esq.
		—	—	LAUGHTON. Henry Manning, Lewes	Rev. H. Manning Ingram, Steyning
—	—			LANCING. Walter Barttelot, Stopham	G. Barttelot, Esq., Stopham
—	—			James Lloyd	Col. G. Carr Lloyd, Lancing
—	—			LEOMINSTER. John Hollist, Lodsworth	Hasler Hollist, Esq., Lods- worth
—	—			LEWES. John Turle	
—	—			Richard Verrall	
—	—			LINDFIELD. John Bord	
—	—			Benjamin Comber, Lewes	
—	—			John Tanner, Brighton	W. Tanner, Esq., Patcham
—	—			LITTLEHAMPTON. William Tribe, W. Tarring	W. Tribe, Esq., Worthing
—	—			LURGASHALL. William Yalden, Haslemere	
—	—			MARESFIELD. William Newnham	} Miss Shelley, Maresfield Park
—	—			John Newnham	
—	—			MAYFIELD. John Arkoll	T. Arkoll, Esq., Hurst- monceaux
—	—			John Streatfield, Hever, Kent	R. J. Streatfeild, Esq., The Rocks
—	—			MEECHING. Edward Gibbon, Putney, Surrey	
—	—			MIDHURST. Richard Cobden	
—	—			George Stent	
—	—			William Whitter	W. W. Whitter, Esq.

PELHAM.	BUTLER	BISSHOPP.	FULLER.	PARISHES AND NAMES OF VOTERS.	PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES.
—	—			NINFIELD. Richard Sampson	G. King Sampson, Esq.
—	—			NEWICK. William Mitford, Petworth	W. T. Mitford, Esq., M.P., Pitts Hill
		—	—	NORTHIAM. Thomas Frewen	Thos. Frewen, Esq., lately deceased
—				NORTH STOKE. John Joliff, Petersfield	Lord Hylton
—	—			OIVING. Thomas W. Brereton, West- dean	
—	—			William Guy, sen.	
—	—			James Ingram, Clerk	James Ingram, Esq., Chailey
		—	—	PATCHAM. Henry Farncomb	
—		—		PATCHING. Robert Drewett	
—	—			Robert French	R. French, Esq., Little Hampton
—	—			PETWORTH. Samuel Ayling	
—	—			Jeffrey Dawtrey	
—	—			Gawen Nash	
—	—			Sir Henry Peachey, Kt.	Mrs. Vernon Harcourt
—	—	—	—	Thomas Sherwin	
—	—	—	—	William Sandham	General Sandham, Rowdell
		—	—	PEVENSEY. John Fuller, jun., Brightling	O. S. A. Fuller Meyrick, Esq., Rose Hill
—	—			PIDDINGHOE. Israel Paine, Patcham	Col. Paine, Patcham
—	—			PLUMPTON. William Blunt, Horsham	F. S. Blunt, Esq., Crabbetts
—	—			PORTSLADE. Edward Greenfield Comber	
—	—			PULBOROUGH. Joseph Hammond, Thakeham	
		—	—	ROGATE. T. Betsworth Bilson	
—	—			RUDGWICK. John Napper, Wisborough Green	John Napper, Esq., Ifold
		—	—	George Naldrett	
		—	—	RUSPER. Thomas Mutton	W. S. Mutton, of Rusper
—	—			RYE. Richard Lamb	
—	—			SEAFORD. James Chambers	
—	—			Thomas Chambers	
—	—			Thomas Hurdis, Clerk	
—	—			Charles Harrison	Heir of late Major Harrison, Sutton
—	—			William Simmons	Thomas Simmons
—	—			SIDDLESHAM. John Freeland, Binstead	H. W. Freeland, Esq., Chichester
—	—			SHERMANBURY. John Mitchell, sen., Lewes	
—	—			SHIPLEY. John Jupp	
—	—			SLINDON. William Groom, Clerk	
—	—			SOMPTING. Richard Sturgeon	



PELHAM.	BUTLER.	BISSHOPP.	FULLER.	PARISHES AND NAMES OF VOTERS.	PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES.
		—	—	SOUTHOVER. John Verrall	W. Verrall, Esq.
		—	—	SOUTHWICK. Harry Bridger	H. Bridger, Esq., Bucking- ham
—	—			STANMER. Thomas Pelham	Earl of Chichester
—	—			STEDHAM. Richard Ayling	
—	—	—	—	STEYNING. Charles Groom	
—	—	—	—	Thomas Groom	
—	—	—	—	John Leeves, Arundel	
—	—			STORRINGTON. Henry Shelley, London	
—	—			STOUGHTON. Richard Hasler	W. W. Hasler, Esq., Alding- bourn
—	—			SALVINGTON. Thomas Hamper	The daughters of the late W. Hamper, Esq., of Birmingham
		—	—	SUSSEX. Hutchinson Turk, Exegeant of the County of Sussex	
—	—			WEST TARRING. John Crofts, London	H. P. Crofts, Esq., Somp- ting Abbots
—	—			THAKEHAM. John Apsley, Lewes	
—	—			John Tribe	
—	—	—	—	TILLINGTON. John Hampton, Petworth	
—	—			TICEHURST. John Newington	The Newington family, of Ticehurst
—	—	—	—	TORTINGTON. Richard Leeves	The representatives of the late Major Leeves
—	—	—	—	TROTTON. Richard Ayling	
—	—	—	—	John Alcock, Clerk	
—	—	—	—	Peter Betsworth	
—	—	—	—	John Brampton, London	
—	—	—	—	Thomas Ridge	T. Ridge, Esq., Fyning
—	—	—	—	Francis Whitcomb	
—	—	—	—	UCKFIELD. William Day	
—	—	—	—	John Eagles	R J. Streatfeild, Esq.
—	—	—	—	John Comber	
—	—	—	—	WADHURST. William Baldock	W. Baldock, Esq.
—	—	—	—	George Eagles	
—	—	—	—	John Newington	
—	—	—	—	Richard Stapley, Frant	
—	—	—	—	WARNHAM. John Mitchell	
—	—	—	—	Edward Shelley	Sir Percy F. Shelley, Bart.
—	—	—	—	WARTLING. George Luxford	
—	—	—	—	WASHINGTON. Sir Charles Goring, Bart.	Sir Charles Goring, Bart., Highden
—	—	—	—	WESTDEAN. John Humphrey	
—	—	—	—	Thomas Leland, Clerk	
—	—	—	—	Bulstrode Peachey, Knight	Mrs. Vernon Harcourt
—	—	—	—	W. Tregoose	

PELHAM.	BUTLER.	BISSHOFF.	FULLER.	PARISHES AND NAMES OF VOTERS.	PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES.
—	—			WEST FIRLE. Sir W. Gage, Bart.	Viscount Gage, Firle
		—	—	WESTHAM. John Meres Fagg	Sir John Fagg, Bart., Mystole
		—	—	WILLINGDON. Sir Walter Parker, Bart.	
		—	—	Nicholas Willard, Ovingdean	
		—	—	WOODMANCOTE. John Dennett	J. W. Dennett, Esq., Wood- mancote
—	—			WOOLAVINGTON. Garton Orme	Bishop of Winchester, Woolavington
—	—			WOOLBEEDING. Sir Edward Mill, Bart.	

Mr. Wyatt has told us that the electioneering influence of the Duke of Newcastle was very strong in the Eastern Division of the county; and, as Editor, I now venture, with this gentleman's permission, to add, that equally strong was the territorial influence of another Duke resident in Western Sussex; I allude to the Duke of Somerset, of Petworth House, who held the same political opinions as the ducal house of Newcastle. Both knew the way to an Englishman's heart, and pursued it. Bramstone, the Rector of Harting, and one of our West Sussex poets, in speaking of this influence in his "Art of Politics," which he wrote in imitation of Horace's "Art of Poetry," says—

"When the duke's grandson for the county stood,  
His beef was fat, and his October good.  
His lordship took each ploughman by the fist,  
Drank to their sons, their wives and daughters kissed;  
But when strong beer their free-born hearts inflames,  
They sell him bargains, and they call him names.  
Thus it is deem'd in English nobles wise  
To stoop to no one reason but to rise."

And Turner, the Easttholy tradesman of a hundred years ago, speaking in his diary—Vol. xi. p. 199—of the quality of the contents of the Halland beer cellars in the Dukes of Newcastle's time—and by his own confession he was no mean judge—testifies in humble prose to the same fact.

"The ale," he says, "was strong at Halland House, and it flowed as freely there as it did in other old halls, in what are called the days of the 'Fine Old English gentleman.'" Many a bout had he of it. "I may safely assert," he says, "that

when we have met in the hall upon any occasion, political or otherwise, not one of us has returned home thoroughly sober."

In the election under consideration, the Duke of Somerset espoused the cause of Mr. Butler, the West Sussex Whig candidate, and doubtless of Mr. Pelham. In a quaintly amusing diary kept by a Mr. Marchant, of Hurstpierpoint, who was at the time the Duke's land steward, and some extracts from which I hope to be able to give in a future volume—I find the following entries referring to this duke and the election:—

"Monday, at Petworth—Was sent for into my Lord Duke's rooms, when he said to me, 'Have you canvassed for Mr. Butler?' I replied, 'No, my Lord Duke.' Then he said, 'You must do so. You and Mr. Ede go round the town tomorrow morning and canvass for him.'"

"Tuesday—We went to every freeholder in Petworth and asked for his vote for Mr. Butler, and all promised but one."

"Wednesday—Went with his Grace to North Chapel, on his way to London. He still expressed himself anxious about the result of the election, as far as Mr. Butler was concerned."

"Thursday and Friday—At Chichester, at the election, when, much to his Grace's satisfaction, Mr. Pelham and Mr. Butler were successful."

One of David Garrick's most beautiful odes was written by him on the occasion of the death of Mr. Pelham, a few years after this election. He was decidedly the most popular man of his day. The Ode is headed, "An honest man's the noblest work of God." It speaks of him in terms of the highest commendation. Addressing him in the two last stanzas, the author says:—

"To hear no lawless passions call,  
To serve the king, yet feel for all,  
Such was thy glorious plan!  
Wisdom with generous love took part,  
Together work thy head and heart—  
The minister and man,

Unite ye kindred sons of earth,  
Strangle bold faction in its birth;  
Be Britain's weal your view!  
For this great end let all combine,  
Let virtue link each fair design,  
And Pelham live in you."

## ON A VESSEL FOUND NEAR GLYNDE.

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BY THE REV. W. DE ST. CROIX, M.A., HON. SEC.

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IN Volume xx. of the Sussex Archæological Society's Collections (p. 54), notice is given of certain graves discovered above the chalk-pit near Glynde Railway Station, and I there stated that any fresh discovery would be duly noted. Since the publication of that volume more graves have been exposed to view by falls of chalk and clearing of surface soil, as the quarrying proceeds towards the east. The position of these graves is not at all marked, or observable on the surface, and it is only by the removal of surface soil, or by the fall of the underlying chalk, that they become discernible. Bones are very often observed among the chalk fragments which fall from the surface to the working level below, but it is only now and then that the site of a grave can be marked. When such is the case examination of the interment is made, but, though the greatest care is taken in the examination, no discovery has ever been made of any articles interred with the bodies other than the knives which are presented in Mr. Evershed's etching in p. 54 of vol. xx. The workmen in the pit are generally on the "look out" for any remains which may be observed above, or which may fall into the working ground below, but in spite of all their watchfulness it happened that a workman's "pick" unfortunately hit upon a vessel which had fallen from the surface among a considerable mass of chalk fragments. The vessel was much broken by the stroke, but Mr. Newington (of the firm of Newington & Co., who conduct the works), with praiseworthy ingenuity succeeded in associating the fragments in such a manner that the form and size of the vessel were most plainly manifested. Having thus restored the vessel, Mr. Newington



VASE FOUND NEAR GLYNDE. A.D. 1870.

HEIGHT  $3\frac{5}{8}$  INCHES, DIA. 3 INCHES.

ETCHED ON COPPER FOR SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY BY

ALEX. FISHER LEWES.

entrusted it to me for the purpose of enquiry. I obtained the services of Mr. A. Fisher, the Master of the Lewes School of Art, by whose kindly and clever aid I am enabled to present the accompanying etching of the vessel. The plate represents it in exact size.

When I took the vessel into my hand I grasped it carefully with the finger and thumb curved under the lip so that I might hold it safely. Into this grasp the vessel fitted with perfect accuracy; the base rested upon the little finger of the left hand, the rounded portion, or body of the vessel, lying against the two middle fingers, while the lip thereof lay easily between the thumb and index finger. The conviction was thus forced upon me that the manufacture of the vessel was effected in the hands of the workman, the clay being held in the left hand while the right hollowed out the vessel, and formed the lip, which seemed so naturally to adapt itself to the grasp of the thumb and first finger. The adaptation of the vessel to the hand was so exact that I cannot believe my notion of the *modus operandi* is in any way fanciful. The vessel is unusually small. There is nothing artistic in the form or moulding: it is rude and uneven in circumference, and unequal in diameter, but still the outline, as will be observed, is graceful, and not inconsistent with the "*line of beauty*." The finish at the base and lip is precisely such as might be expected from the operation I describe, and the inequality of the diameter of the vessel would naturally be the result of the manipulation I suppose.

As I did not feel sufficient confidence in my own knowledge and experience to enable me to pronounce a definite opinion with regard to the period to which this vessel might be assigned, I obtained the opinion of some competent judges of ancient pottery, who pronounced it to be of *Anglo-Saxon* character. I submitted it also to the inspection of Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., in whose opinion it is to be assigned to the *earliest Anglo-Saxon* period, or *very latest Romano-British*. In *Nœnia Britannica*, (Douglas) plate ix., though somewhat ruder in outline, generally resembles this vessel, being of nearly the same measurement. On plate 33, *Saxon Obsequies* (Neville) there is a small urn which also much resembles this vessel; it is somewhat larger in size, but

narrower at the lip. In this vessel there is an absence of ornamental devices, such as are usually found in Saxon pottery, but it may be, as Mr. Roach Smith suggests, either an instance of degraded art or incipient effort; a supposition not improbable, as it is the only specimen of pottery as yet discovered at this spot. It seems clear that this was an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, for the knives which are found here are identical with those found generally in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, and the mode of interment of the bodies, "inhumation entire" (Neville), points also to the same period. The absence of warlike implements and ornaments serves to show that the people here interred were of the poorer and ruder sort, for whom this their resting-place was selected as being near the tomb of some chief, whose "tumulus" still remains, though in a disturbed state (vide vol. xx. p. 53), and bears the traditional title of "Gill's Grave." The site, also, was one not unfrequently selected for a burying-place, *i.e.*, at the ford of a river or an estuary, the latter being the case here. But, as I have before said, examination of interments here can only be incidentally made, as there is no outward sign upon the surface. The large tumulus has been disturbed but not examined; the work of examination would be one of uncertainty, as the form and outline are indistinct, so that we must fain wait till in the course of time this tumulus also be moved by the works in process.

## HASTINGS DOCUMENTS.

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By THOMAS ROSS, Esq.

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THE following copies of Records preserved in the church chest of the parish of All Saints, Hastings, will, it is hoped, be found of sufficient archæological interest to merit a place in the next volume of the Collections of our Society. And it is further hoped that the perusal of them may be the means of inducing other members of our Society to search the chests of the churches of the different parishes of the county in which they may chance to reside, for similar documents, which doubtless many of them will be found to contain; *documents*, reminding us of those happier days of the Church, when her wardens were not only permitted to charge in their accounts money expended in the necessary reparation of her fabric, and in supplying her other wants, but could bring into them as well the cost of head money paid for the destruction of foxes and hedgehogs and polecats and stoats.

The first extracts which I shall give from these documents will be taken from an ancient parochial account book of this parish, which commences with the operations of the Poor Law Act of the 39th of Elizabeth, and which may be looked upon as supplementary to the "Ancient Account Book of Cowden," portions of which are given in volume xx., p. 91, of our Collections, and which commences at the same period. The book itself from which the extracts are made commences as follows:—

This Buck was boughte by the consent of the pishoners of All Saintes in Hastinge this 24th of Apryll, ano 1598, for this purpose, that is to saie, that the overseers fur this yeare nomynated, and the reste, which from yeare to yeare are to be nomynated in the pische of All Saintes by vertue of an Acte made at the Parlimente holden at Westminster the



24th daie of October in the 39th yeare of the raygne of our most gracious Souveraigne Ladie Queene Elizabeth are to register in this booke all souch some or somes of mony as they shall taxe the pishons, or other persones beinge forryners and occupyinge landes in the pische, with towards the relyff of the poore, and also to registre all suche other some or somes of mony, which they may have layde out about the byinge of wares, or payinge of there wages, for there work; and of all such money as they have payde to any old lame or blind persons; so that the money taxed may more playnelie and evidentelie appere unto us the pishoners of the pische of All Saintes; and that the monye gevene hath been deulie and trulie Implied to the good and charitable uses pvided in the saide statute for the poore.

The account book then proceeds to give a statement of the names of

The Oversers nomynated ano 1598; and to aver it to be a true coppie thereof:—

We, Rycharde Lyfe, Maior, John Lunsforde, Martyne Lyfe, and Willm Farmor, Justices of the Peace within the Towne and Porte of Hastinge, in the Countie of Sussex, have nomynated Stephen Porter, Rycharde Lane, Marke Sargente the elder, and John Bayliffe, with Myhill Hawkins and John Stephens the younger, Church Wardens of the pyshe of All Saintes in Hastinge aforesaide, to be overseers of the poore of the said pyshe; and all to do, execute, and performe whatsoever on there parte shalbe to be done, executed, and performed, accordinge to the statute in that case made and provided, at the Parlimente houlden at Westminster the 24th of October in the 39th yeare of the reigne of our most gracious Sovereigne Ladie Queene Elizabeth (1597). In witness whereof we have hereunto set our Seales and subscribed our names. Given at Hastinge aforesaide, on monday in Ester weeke, being the 17th daie of Aprill, in the 40th yeare of the reygne of our moste gracious Sovereigne Ladie Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, Queene, defender of the Faith, &c. (1598.)

Ano 1598.

A Metinge together of the Justices and Overseers for the Poore.

Now within two daies after the ellectinge of the Overseers in the pische of All Saintes, we, Rycharde Lyffe, Mayor, John Lunsford, Martine Lyffe, and Willm. Farmor, Jurates, Justices of the Peace, did appynte the foresaide Overseers to meete at the now dwellinge housse of the foresaide Rycharde Lyffe, Mayor, upon the 20th daie of Aprill; and then and there, with full consente of us all, it was thought fytt to take all there names in wrytinge, which should be sette on worke or otherwise to be relyved by the pische of All Sayntes; and that it may the more playnelie apere unto us, yeare after yeare, whether beggers do decrease or increase, it was thought not amyse, to Register the names of all our poore at thys tyme beinge in the said pische of All Saintes; so that there by, year after yeare, we maye see, what good this said Statute doth worke tuchinge the relyffe of the poore.

Mr. Justice Blackstone, in speaking of the statute of 43 of Elizabeth, says, that—

The number of indigent persons being greatly increased by withdrawing of the alms of the monasteries, a plan was formed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth more humane and beneficial than even feeding and clothing millions, by affording them the means (with proper industry) to feed and clothe themselves. And the further any subsequent plans for maintaining the poor have departed from this institution, the more impracticable, and even pernicious, these visionary have proved.

Following this are—

The names of such poore peple which now are in the pishe of All Saints, and which are thought fyttē to be sette on worke, or to be relyved, by the churchwardens and overseers of the pishe.

Imprymys, Aderolde's chylde, thre yere's ould.

Thomas Browne.

John Coxe & his wiffe, & one boye aged 7 yeres, and one chylde aged 1 yere.

Goodman Boultes 3 chylderren.—Old mother Bossome aged.—John Joye, and his wyffe and 4 chylderren.—Allen's widdowe, idle.—Rowland's widdowe, ydle; and a greate boye and a gearle.—Olde Norris, very poore.—Turner's widdowe, idle, and a gearle also.—Antonye Waters hath two able boyes to worke.—Wolcome's wyffe, ydle, and well able to worke.—Mother Crabe, and Robert Harber's chylde with her.—Old Robarte Balles, poore.—Thomas Pewman and his wyffe, and two small chylderren.—Mother Abbotte, poor and aged.—Mary Toughte, Blynde.—Olde Davie, poore and aged.—Mother Walles, very aged.—Mother Cope, very aged.—Amate, and fouer small chylderren.

The number of persons thus relieved was 44.

A statement is then given of

A tax made upon the Inhabytants of the saide pishe of All Saintes, in Hastings, for the relyffe and settinge to worke of the poore people of the same pishe, on the 22nd daie of Apryll, ano 1598, by John Stephens, the younger, and Mychell Hackinges, churchwardens, and Stephen Porter, Rychard Lane, Marke Sargante, the elder, and John Baylye, overseers, appynted for the sayde poore people by virtue of an Acte of Parlimente made in the 39th yeere of the raygne of our most gracious Sovereigne ladie Queene Elizabeth, &c. (1597.)

Of this tax we have—

The laying out of the overseers of All Saintes in the year 1598, by pertyculers as followeth :—

	s.	d.
Imprymys,		
Tuesdaie beinge the 6th of June, paid to olde Norrys ffor whyffe		3
Satterdaie, the 10th June, paid to old Norrys for whyffe, and		
to sette Norris in worke	-	12

	s.	d.
Wensdaie, the 14th of June, paid to Brownd's wyffe for the relyfe of Atheroldes child - - - - -	2	
Frydaie, the 16th of June, payde to olde Norrys for relyffe, being sick - - - - -		6
Sunday, the 18th June, payd to Wyddow Allen for relyffe -		6
Mundaie, the 19th June, paid to Wyddow Turner for relyffe, being sick - - - - -		6
Mundaie, the 19th June, payde to olde Norris for relyffe -		6
Wensdaie, the 28th June, to olde Norrys payd for whyffe, being sick - - - - -		12
Thursdaie, the 6th Julie, payde to olde Norris for whyffe, being in wante - - - - -		12
Satterdaie, the 15th Julie, payde to Goodye Game, and Goodye Bayley; and to Norris a sheate to be buried in - - -	3	6
Satterdaie, the 15th Julie, paid to Davy for berryinge olde Norrys, and other fees for rynginge dewe unto him - -		15
Satterdaie, the 29th Julie, payde to the peareman's wyffe for relyffe, he beinge sick - - - - -		12

The peare, or pierman was the harbour master.

Sundaie, 30th Julie, payd to Brounde for relyffe of Ather- rowld's chylde - - - - -	2	6
Mundaie, the 31st Julie, payde to olde Davy for relyffe, he being in great wante - - - - -		6

Old Davy was the sexton of the church of All Saints.

	s.	d.
Saturdaie, the 6th August, paid to the peareman's wyffe for relyffe, he beinge sick - - - - -		18
Satterdaie, the last of September, paid to the pereman for relyffe, he being in want - - - - -		12
Satterdaie, the 7th October, payde for one stone of Hemp, 9s; and for the setting the same 6d., in all - - - - -	9	6
Wensdaie, 11th October, paid to the pereman for relyffe, he beinge in want - - - - -		12
Satterdaie, the 14th October, payde for half a stone of Hemepe, 4s. 6d., for setting the same 3d., in all - - - - -	4	3
Satterdaie, the 14th of October, paid to Goody Sargant 10s. for to paye those that did worke the Hemepe - - - - -		10
Wich was disbursed by pticulers; and synce by the . . . . at the accounte - - - - -	19	5

Sundaie beinge the 19th November, and after eveninge prayer tyme,  
it was agreed by dyvers of the pishoners of All Sts., hose names followe,

that is to saie, Mr. Lyffe, senr., Mr. Lunsford, Mr. Lyffe, junior, Mr. Hakinges, Mr. Baytte, Stephen Porter, and Goodman Gavie, that Goodman Browne should have weeklie paid hym 6d., dewering this yeare followinge, towards the keeping of Atherrowle's chylde.

	d.
Monday, the 26th March, payde to Goody Ryder, for the relyfe of Widowe Coxe, she beinge sicke - - - - -	6
Satterdaie, the last of March, payde to Goodye Luckate, for the relyffe of Widowe Coxe, she beinge sicke - - - - -	12
Wednesdaie, the 4th of Apryll, paid to Widdowe Coke, for relyffe, she beinge sicke - - - - -	6
More for Widdow Coxe, for to in beare at the tyme of her syckness - - - - -	6
More in the beginninge of our year was laid unto Chapman, the shomaker, and Borren's girle, the some of - - - - -	14
In our yeare to this day, and date is layed out.	
	£ s. d.
Summa total .. - - -	4 12 3

An accompte made the 22nd Apryll, 1599, to the pishoners of All Sayntes, by the overseers of the poore of the same pishe, ellected on the 17th Apryll, in the 40th yere of the raygne of our most gracious soveraigne Lady Elizabeth (1698). In the which accompte they charged themselves with a taxe made uppon the pishoners the 22nd Apryll, 1598, amountinge to the some of £5 10s. 1d., of whiche some taxed, they weare allowed for their layeinges oute the some of £4 12s. 3d., as apereth pticolerly to the pishoners, so that then they were found to have remayninge in their handes of the foresayde taxe, the some of 17s. 10d., whereof they demanded, and weere allowed, for money taxed in the fore-said taxe uppon sartayne inhabitantes which are gone out of the pishe, and cannot be gathered, the some of 7s. 9d. So that then there remayned to the other overseers no more but the juste some of 10s. 1d. of redy money. But there remayned more in there hands, five pecces of new Neet, made of a stone and a halfe of Hempte, amountinge to one hundereth and ten yeardes of Neet.

The Overseers which duly vewed this accompte, weare Myhell Larkynes and John Stevens, churchwardens. The other four weare Stephen Porter, Markes Sergante, Rychard Lane, and John Bayley, which weare collectors ano 1598.

By the above account, then, it appears that the *first* poor rate made in the parish of All Saints amounted to the sum of £5 10s. 1d.; and that the amount actually collected for the poor was £5 2s. 4d. Of this, there was expended on the poor for that year, £4 12s. 3d., leaving a balance in hand, to be handed over to the Overseers of the following

year, of 10s. 1d., and 110 yds. of Hemp Net. The present weekly relief to the poor of All Saints parish is £27, and the number of poor relieved 270.

1601.

Accompte made the Sunday after Easter, the 11th Aprill, 1601, to the parrishoners of All Saints, in Hastings, by Rychard Ellys, William Rowe, Thomas Palmer, Thomas Rogerson, being elected overseers of the poore accordinge to the forme of the statute for the year last past; in whiche accompte they have charged themselves with the some of 45s., which they received of the overseers of the former year, when they yelded up ther accompte. And they are charged further with the one halfe of a certen tax made uppon the said parishoners; the which halfe tax amounteth unto the some of £3 0s. 4d.; and of the same they were allowed 2s. 6d. for Stephen Porter, gone from the Towne, and 2d. for Freyman, also gone from the Town; and they must have ther warrant to destreyne for 15d., which is behind unpaid. The residue of the said tax they have laid out unto the poore of the parish, with some overplusage, as hereafter followeth:—

	d.
Item, to Mother Middleton, for twoe nights watchinge with widow Coxe's child, being sick - - - - -	6
Item, to Mother Abbott - - - - -	12
Itm, to 2 women for looking unto her - - - - -	12
Itm, to Sommers, for Mother Abbott's buriall - - - - -	19
s. d.	
Itm, to Woolcomb, when he went away into his own country -	3 4
Itm, to Semmers, for trimminge Mother Abbott's grave -	4

The aforenamed overseers of the poore the last yere past, being 1601, have received into their hands the some of £4 19s. 6d., besides 15d. which they are to destreyne for of certen of the parishioners behind unpaid. And they have laid out, this yeare above named, to the relief of the poore, £5 3s. 10d.; so that the parish oweth unto Richard Ellys, which he hath laid out this 11th day of Aprill, when he gave up his accompte, more then he hath receyved—3s. 11d.

1605.

Churchwardens' expenses, which were at this time usually charged to the account of the Relief of the Poor.

	£	s.	d.
And they have received in their hands of the old Church			
Wardens - - - - -		12	
Of James Reddams, for the Church rent - - - - -		11	

At a Brotherhood and Guestling, held at Hastings, July 24th, 1660, Thomas Bixe, Mayor of Fordwich, was given into "the custody of *James Redams*, Officer of the House, untill he shall pay the fine." He was fined for not paying the portion allotted to Fordwich of the expenses of the Cinque Ports.

Itm, for buriall of Mr. Ric<sup>d</sup>. Lyffe in the Church - - - - - 6 8

Richard Lyffe was the late Mayor.

Itm, for buriale of Widow Freebody in the Church - - - - - 6 8  
 and several other receipts for allowing persons to be  
 buried in the Church - - - - - 1

Total received - - - - -	13	5	4
Expended - - - - -	8	9	
	£4		16 4

1610.

M<sup>d</sup>, that this 15th day of Apryll, 1610, the accompte of Thomas Fuller, and Richard Hyde, collectors, being given up and reckkening being maid, for Madleyn money heretofore receyved, there is delivered into the hands of Robert Sergeant and Richard Barker, the overseyers for the pore this yeare, 1610, 36s.

The Magdalen Charity consists of 57 acres of land, 5 of which was given by Petronilla de Cham, to the *Town and Port of Hastings*, in 1295, for the purposes of an Hospital. All S<sup>ts</sup>. and St. Clement alone enjoy this charity.

25th March, 1610.

Mem<sup>m</sup>. That £3 was paid by Mr. Lunsford, the 29th day of Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1611, unto Mr. Martin Liffe, Maior, in part of paiement for an Hospitall for the poore of our parish of All Saincts.

And that this £3, with £3 w<sup>ch</sup> was received out of Mr. Liff's hands, and £14 which was taken by us out of the Church Cheyste; there is paid unto Mr. Liffe, for his house to make an Hospitill, thys Sept<sup>r</sup>. 29th, 1611, £20 10s. Od.; and that there remayneth to be paid him more, 50s.

This year great sickness prevailed in the Borough. In the Corporation records, entries are made of the expences of the nurses employed in attending on the sick outside the walls; that is the spot on which John Street and George Street are now built.

ACCOUNTS—May 20th, 1614.

	£	s.	d.
Receipts of Overseers - - - -	11	5	10
Expenditure - - - - -	9	16	
	<hr/>		
Balance due to the parish - - -	1	9	10

Mem<sup>m</sup>. That Ragute hath paid his £5, viz., to the Belle founders, 46s.; and the residue to Pilcher, and Gab. Stephenson, w<sup>ch</sup> they have accepted for.

It<sup>m</sup>. We borrowed from Mr. Life, Sept<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1614, towards the payment of the Bellefoundres and Carpenter, the sum of £6.

The Bells were recast this year, within the Borough.

It<sup>m</sup>. The residue of the charges is layd out by Gab. Stevenson, and is owing unto him for drink and other charges, £7 14s. 0d.; 24s. the carpenter drew for 3 weeks after, at 2s. 6d. the day—52s. 6d.; and for coming and going 8s.; *in toto*, £3 6s. 0d.; and to John Anstay, for a rope, 10s.

Item. They had of Myk. Fautler, timber 23 foote; and a stock for Bells, *in toto*, 12s.

Of the next Document the following is a copy. It explains its own meaning and object:—

The Condition of this present obligation ys such, that, whereas Roger Topsell and Thomas Wakefield are bound for the som of £12 of lawful english Money, to them paid by Sol. Stephenson and Richard Hyde, Churchwardens, of the parish of All Saincts, in Hasting, have newe caste foure Bells, now hanged up in the Steaple of the Parish Church of All Saincts aforesaid. If, therefore, the said foure Bells, by them soe newe cast as aforesaid, shall continue, remayne, abyde, and be sounde, perfecte, and tuneable, for the space of one whole yere and a day, next followinge after the date of these presents, or otherwise yf the said foure Bells, or any one of them, shall happen, during the said terme, to be defective, fultie, unparfitt, or untunable, then yf the said Roger Topsell and Thomas Wakefield, or either of them, their, or either of their executors or assignis, doe, shall, or will, upon request to them, or either of them, maid by the Churchwardens of All Saincts for the tyme beinge, at their own proper costs and charges, well and sufficiently repaire, make prffitt,

and tunable, the saide foure Bells, and every of them, soe happeninge to be indefulte, as aforesaid, that then this present obligacon to be voyde and of none effecte, or else to stande and abyd in full strenght, power, and vertue.

Sealed and delivred in the  
sighte and presence of us,  
MARTIN LYFE,

The marke of ROGER TOPSELL  
☞  
THOMAS WAFFOLD.

RICHARD BOYS,  
WILLM. PARKER,  
THOMAS FULLER,  
JOHN RUGGATE.

Two seals only remain to this document, those, namely, of Roger Topsell and Thomas Waffold.

The 17th day of October, 1614, the bell mettell being weighed, did amount unto 636lb; whereof threscore pounds is in the custody of Thomas Fuller, to be sold unto Henry Harres, and all the rest is put in a chest, w<sup>ch</sup> stands in the Bellfrye.

The metall which we had agayne of Fuller was 48lbs.

Mem <sup>m</sup> . paid to Mr. Life this May 3rd, 1615, the sum of £6, which we borrowed, and for the use of the same - - - - -		7s.	
Itm. paid to Thomas Fuller, for 20 days' work, and for bords, timber, and other things - - -		45s.	4d.
and sett of for 12lb of mettall - - - - -		7s.	
Itm. paid to Henry Harrise for Iron aboute the Bells	£4	5s.	
Bob. Stevenson's receytes ys. - - - - -	£15	4s.	5d.
And hys layings out - - - - -	£14	4s.	
and we gave him the 7s. 5d. for his paynes.			
Payd him for fastyng the barne and other charges-	£3	5s.	6d.
paid to Mr. Parker for timber, 12 planks - -		11s.	6d.
Itm. received for 2 boords of Fuller - - -		3s.	
Itm. paid to John Medowe, Church Warden, to discharge necessaries with all—the sum of - -		40s.	

Aprill 17th, 1620.

It was agreed at a vestry holden in y<sup>e</sup> Chauncle of All Sainets, y<sup>e</sup> daye and yeare above written, that everie housholder shall pay unto the parson of the pish for the tyme being three pence at Easter, for the discharge of wyne everie Comunion, w<sup>ch</sup> shalbe warned by y<sup>e</sup> minister att . . . & sundry tymes of y<sup>e</sup> yeare.

Alexander Chaderton was rector at this time.

11th Decr., 1642.

The accountes of John Stide and Robert Winkfield, churchwardens. There booke doth come to, w<sup>th</sup> the rent rowle, the sum of £20 00 00.



And they have layd out £14 15s. 2d., so that there dothe remayne  
£5 4s. 10d.

7th June, 1645.

Mem. That George Easton hath hired of the parish, by Lease, one piece of ground in the Court House Lane, late called Knights, from the nativitie of our Lord Christ last passed, before the date hereof, untill the heire of George Fletcher, deceased, shall come of age; for which said ground the said George Easton doth p<sup>m</sup>ise to pay unto the Churchwardens for the tyme being of the prish of All Saincts, the sum of 6s., to be payd at midsum<sup>r</sup> next insuing, and the nativitie of our Lord God, by even and equall porcons. In the margin is this note—"This rent was 10s. once before."

October 11th, 1653.

Hasting's ss. Then elected and chosen, according to the Acte of Parliament Robert Burse, Register for the parish of Al Hollis (All Hallows), then and thire psent at the sayd Election, John Crompe, Sackvill Franke, and William Parker, Juratts, with divers other inhabitants, and the sayd Register was then and there sworn.

27th March, 1655.

Sackville Frank and William Parker, Jurats of the said parish of All S<sup>ts</sup>. in Hastings, togeather with other inhabitants of the said pish, then and there, according to an Acte Ordinance of his highness y<sup>e</sup> Lord Protector (w<sup>th</sup> the advice of his Councill), did electe and chuse surveyors for y<sup>e</sup> highwaies of y<sup>e</sup> said pish of All S<sup>ts</sup>. for this yeare, 1655, Richard Stevenson and James Shingleton, Suruay<sup>rs</sup>.

The same day, the prshioners being mett togeather, did order that from the old house, late Burchetts, wch is fallen downe, the now Churchwardens should take what Timb<sup>r</sup> there is, and sell the same, towards paying of y<sup>e</sup> Lord's rent due to the Church of All S<sup>ts</sup>. for the sayd house, and to lett out the garden there for y<sup>e</sup> use of the sayde Church.

The 25th of Novr., 1655, Collected upon a breefe for Malburro' the some of fourteene shillings and 10d. by us.

Robert Barley.

Marke Moore.

11th April, 1664.

Present at the settling of the Overseer's Account—

Jeffery Gawen,  
Simon Waters.

Samuel Otes,  
James Honisett,

Hastings, C. S. } To the Reverend Father in God, Peter (Gunning),  
All S<sup>ts</sup>. Pish. } by divine Providence Lord Bishop of the Diocese of  
Chichester, Greeting, &c. A true Coppie of a Duplicate or List of the  
names of such psons of the Pish of All Sts. aforesaid, in Hastings, in the

Countie of Sussex, as have contributed their charitable benevolence towards the redemption of the poore English Christian Slaves now in Slavery in Turkey, published by order of his Matie's Letters Pattents, in the Pish Church of All Saints aforesaid, upon the next Lord's Day (after the receipt of a Coppie thereof), being the 15th daie of January, Ano Dm. 1670, and collected at the small dwelling houses of ye Inhabitants of ye s'd pish, by us whose names are hereunto subscribed, the xvi. and xvii. daie next after such publicacon, as aforesaid.

	s.	d.		d.
Captain Wm. Parker . . . . .	1	00	Wm. Dannell . . . . .	1
Edwd. Stevens, d. of phi. . . . .	00	06	Jeffery Gawne . . . . .	6
Mr. Wm. Parker, junr. . . . .	01	00	Rich. Moore . . . . .	2
Mr. Otes, senr. . . . .		06	Rich. White, junr. . . . .	4
Mr. Richd. Ellis . . . . .	1		John Rippingale . . . . .	4
Mris. Taylor . . . . .		6	Thos. Alesbury . . . . .	3
Traders at Sea.			Richd. Hide . . . . .	4
James Bossom . . . . .	1		Widd. Wingfeild . . . . .	6
Tho. Nicholas . . . . .	1	6	Tho. Woodford . . . . .	6
Richd. Fawtley . . . . .		6	James Moore, senr. . . . .	6
Jon. Waters . . . . .		6	Rogerson Joye . . . . .	1
Jon. Fawtley, junr. . . . .		6	James Moore, junr. . . . .	4
James Chapman . . . . .		6	Anthony Owen . . . . .	4
Tho. Meadow . . . . .	1		John Sargent . . . . .	6
Mark Wright, senr. . . . .	1		Jon. Thurgle . . . . .	2
Thos. Gawne . . . . .	1		Robt. Bursey . . . . .	8
Edwd. White . . . . .	1		Ma. Hide . . . . .	2
Richd. Wingfeild . . . . .		6	Robt. Perigoe . . . . .	2
Tho. Boys . . . . .		6	Jon. Fellowes . . . . .	4
Peter Standbynorth . . . . .	1		Wm. Daniel . . . . .	4
Tho. Printis . . . . .	1		Joseph Moore . . . . .	2
Simon Waters . . . . .	1		Henry Stevens . . . . .	1
Jon. Wingfeild . . . . .	1		John Salmon . . . . .	1
Fishermen and other Inhabitants.			Richd. Addames . . . . .	4
Wm. Ginner . . . . .		6	Jon. Alesbury . . . . .	1
Wm. Fawtley . . . . .		6	Peter Stevens . . . . .	1
Widd. Ellis . . . . .		4	Tho. Tierst . . . . .	4
Jon. Hide . . . . .		6	Will. Fawtley . . . . .	3
Widd. Hide . . . . .		1	Tho. Whales . . . . .	4
Jon. Sparrow . . . . .	1		Geo. Whales . . . . .	2
Ann Luckett . . . . .		2	Steven Bourne . . . . .	4
Jo. Thatcher . . . . .		6	Frances Mabb . . . . .	1
Robt. Hide . . . . .		2	Tho. Baker . . . . .	2
Robt. Wright . . . . .		4	Paule Thurgle . . . . .	2
Jon. Austen . . . . .		3	Thomas Barrey . . . . .	3
Jon. Woodford . . . . .		3	Robt. Thatcher . . . . .	2
			James Gawne . . . . .	6
			Joane Gawne . . . . .	2
			Richd. Bradbridge . . . . .	4
			Jon. Bradbridge . . . . .	6

	d.		d.
Robt. Ball . . . . .	2	Francis Norwood . . . . .	6
Mark Phillip . . . . .	6	Wm. Coomes . . . . .	2
Tho. Crosse . . . . .	2	Edwd. Pilcher . . . . .	1
Jon. Carde . . . . .	6	Sam Otes, junr. . . . .	4
Clemt. Honison . . . . .	2	Jon. Fawtley, sen. . . . .	6
Tho. Sargent . . . . .	6	Jon. Taylor . . . . .	2
Sam Petre . . . . .	8	Jon. Meadow . . . . .	2
Tho. Sargent . . . . .	6	Geo. Broadbridge . . . . .	6
Jon. Moore . . . . .	6		
Robt. Bourne . . . . .	4		
Jon. Brooke . . . . .	4		
		Sume is	02 00 6

SAMUEL OTES, Rector.\*  
 JOHN FATELEE,  
 FRANCIS NORWOOD, } Churchwardens.

5th Decr., 1671.

Hastings, ss. All Saints, the 5th December, 1671, the pish called a vesterey for y<sup>e</sup> better settlement of the rents belonging to the s<sup>d</sup> Church of All Saints, and then and there did elect and chuse as Trustees for the s<sup>d</sup> prish, according to an Assembly in the Comon Hall, granted by the Mayor, Jurats, and Freemen the . . . daie of . . . in the . . . for the better settlement of ye s<sup>d</sup> rents, the s<sup>d</sup> Vestrey doe nominate and name Jon. Sparrow, James Chapman, junr., Richd. Wingfeild, Tho. Barrey, Jon. Fellowes, Jon. Wingfeild, junr., Thos. Gawore, junr., Richd. White, Jon. Waters, Thos. Boys, Mark Wright, sen., Mark Peters Stanbynorth, Wm. Parker, junr., Jon. Wingfeild, senr., Richd. Ellis, Jon. Fawtley, junr.

Mem<sup>d</sup> y<sup>t</sup> John Fawtley and Richd. Scott have passed their acc<sup>ts</sup>, and are indebted to the pish of All S<sup>ts</sup> the sum of one pound, three shillings, and four pence, they being Surveyors for the Highwayes, chosen Aprill 28th, 1675, before us this fourth of Jan<sup>r</sup>, 167 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

W<sup>ch</sup> was p<sup>d</sup>  
 upon the 4th of  
 January above mentioned.

TITUS OTES, Curate.†  
 THOMAS NICHOLAS,  
 JOHN WINGFIELD.

1681.

Collected in this parish of All S<sup>ts</sup>. by virtue of his Ma<sup>tie's</sup> Brieff for y<sup>e</sup> relief of y<sup>e</sup> Protestants in Poland, y<sup>e</sup> eighteenth day of December, 168 $\frac{1}{2}$ , y<sup>e</sup> summe of Seaventeen shillings and sevenpence.

Witness our hands,

JOS. TURTON, Cler.

\* This "Samuel Otes, Rector," was the father of the celebrated Titus.

† At the time this memorandum relating to the accounts of the surveyors of the Highwayes was written and signed, Titus Otes appears to have been his father's curate. Judging from the similarity of the writing to his, the whole entry was made by him.

Collected in this parish of All S<sup>ts</sup>. by virtue of his Ma<sup>tie's</sup> Briefe for a fi<sup>re</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> happened in y<sup>e</sup> house of Wm. Sumner, of East Peckham, in y<sup>e</sup> County of Kent, this two and twenty of Jan<sup>y</sup>. 168 $\frac{1}{2}$ , y<sup>e</sup> sume of two shillings and ten pence halfe penny.

JOS. TURTON, Cler.

August y<sup>e</sup> 6th, 1683.

This day was held a vestry by the Churchwardens and other parishioners of All S<sup>ts</sup>. wherein it was agreed by a generall consent, to pay all the Tenths which are due from the s<sup>d</sup> living to this very day, in order to Mr. William Simonds his acceptance of the s<sup>d</sup> living.

(Here follow the names of 26 parishioners.)

August y<sup>e</sup> 6th, 1683.

Upon y<sup>e</sup> account of the parishioners of All S<sup>ts</sup>. promising the paying of the above tenths, I promise, y<sup>t</sup> if I leave this s<sup>d</sup> living within the space of twelve months from this day, y<sup>e</sup> 6th Aug., 1613, after my induction to it, for the possession of any other living, or any other preferment whatsoever, I will faithfully pay 10 pounds to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> parish.

Witness my hand,

WILLIAM SIMONDS.

We, whose hands are hereunto subscribed, doe agree to y<sup>e</sup> orders of y<sup>e</sup> vestry held on Aug<sup>st</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 6th, 1613, concerning y<sup>e</sup> payment of All S<sup>ts</sup>. tenths w<sup>ch</sup> are due from this our living of All Saints; and we doe promise to stand by, defend, and clear Mr. Simonds of all charges he shall be at in any suit instituted for the recovery of such money as is due from this living, upon this account, from anyone; and he, Mr. Simonds, promises to maintain such suit, with double charges to any one parishioner.

Decr. 9th, 1684.

We, the minister and one of y<sup>e</sup> churchwardens, the other being sick, and others of the parish, whose names are here subscribed, doe unanimously agree, and doe order that there be a rate made for the casting of the bells, according to the rate of every one in the poor's book. And we also, apprehending danger in not having in our hands a year's revenue which is behind, doe agree and order that the churchwardens gather up the s<sup>d</sup> revenues which are behind, and lay out y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> money for y<sup>e</sup> repair of the Bells; and we promise that ourselves will repay y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> moneys, as the repairs of s<sup>d</sup> church shall require.

January y<sup>e</sup> 23rd, 1688.

At a vestry held this day it is ordered that Robert Nicholas and James Chapman, jun<sup>r</sup>. should make a quarter's booke, upon the account of the extraordinary poverty existing in Hastings at this time. And that they shall collect y<sup>e</sup> same with all convenient speed.

1693.

At a Vestry holden the 24th Dec., 1693, it was agreed by those, whose names are hereunder subscribed, that the Bells shall be new Cast.

Here follow the names of 34 parishioners.

At the end of the book is the following entry:—

Jany. 6th, 1686.

There was then before the parishioners a brief for ye French Protestants; and there was collected upon the same y<sup>o</sup> sum of two pounds, three shillings, and fourpence.

In the year 1728 a suit was commenced by Mr. Richard Nairn, Rector of All Saints, against Mr. Edward Dyne, Jurat, one of the Churchwardens, for impounding the Rector's Gelding, which was depasturing in the church-yard, and the costs of the suit and damages, amounting to £34 6s., were paid by the parish to Mr. Dyne for defending it. And on the

7th April, 1729.

At a Vestry then held for the said Parish

It was ordered that the Rev. Mr. Nairn, the Rector of the said Parish, should be allowed the yearly sum of 10 shillings, in lieu of his not stocking the church yard, which sum is to be paid every year by the Overseers, beginning from Lady-day, 1729.

Aug. 5th, 1729, is an entry that Thomas Broadway, minister, was present at the vestry.

February ye 17th, 17 $\frac{2}{3}$ .—All Saints parish. This is to give notess to all persons be Longen to the poore, that what Clothes or shoos they have occashon for, they must Come and acquaint the vestrey with it; and that then they may be sopleyd, and noe otherwise.

Aprill 19th, 1731.

It is this day agreed by a vestry, that Benjamin Carswell hath agreed with the parish of All Saints to keep the Highways of the same parish in good repair for the term of seven years, at Five pounds, ten Shillings per annum; and he agrees to indemnify the parish from all presentments, &c.

Aug. y<sup>e</sup> Sixth, 1731.

At a Vestry held this day y<sup>e</sup> Church-wardens for y<sup>e</sup> year last past, John Sargent and Henry Richeson passed their accounts, and there appeared to be due to them y<sup>e</sup> sum of one pound one shilling and eleven pence, whereas they produced a Bill of eleven pounds eleven shillings and seven pence from Mr. Collier for endeavouring to procure y<sup>e</sup> Brief; we take it upon ourselves, and agree to indemnify y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> late Churchwarden from all costs and charges upon that account.

Witness our Hands,

THO. BROADWAY, Rector.

ED. DYNE.

and 6 more parishioners.

There is no account in the Hastings records showing for what purpose this Brief was obtained, nor is there any notice of this Brief in the Maresfield Register. Probably then it was not read in this county. But in the church accounts of St. Lawrence, Reading, is the following entry:—  
“1731. Ap. 23. Collected then in the Church of St. Lawrence toward the repairing or rebuilding All Saints Church, in the town of Hastings, Sussex, 0 11s. 5½d.”

February 10th, 1744,

Being Sunday, a vestry was called, and several things were mentioned, about 3 Children, that were irregularly brought to our parish and left at the Overseer's house, and Peter Moor's house; and the mentioning the same in the presence of several of the Inhabitants in the vestry room, led to nothing but wrangling and passion on this affair, without anything being done in relation to the same.

April 12th, 1762.

The undermentioned inhabitants of the said parish in vestry assembled have agreed, and do agree, that a sconce for the service of the Church be forthwith purchased; and that the money for purchasing the same (if the collection set on foot for that purpose should prove deficient) be borrowed of Edward Milward, Esq.; and that whatever money he may advance for the aforesaid purpose, be repaid to him out of the Church rents with all convenient speed.

The following account of the Churchwardens is written on a long sheet of paper consisting of five pieces sewn together. It is about 12 inches wide and 6 feet long.

The Accompts of Thomas Reynold and Thomas Palmer, Wardens of the Pyshe of All Saynts in Hastyng, made xxiii. daye of July Ano. 1572, in the xiiii yere and raygne of oure Souarygne Lady Queene Elyzabeth (1572).

Fyrst the sayd Wardens yell'd accompte of the avierage of the yer beffor—

	li.	s.	d.
	XXXV.	X.	VIII.
Riceyts.			s. d.
Of Harry Borner, for hys howse by the yere.	.	.	8
Of Mr. Lyffe, for hys howse in ye foll'g do . . . . .	2		
Of Richard Downer, for hys hows do . . . . .	5		
Of Mr. Hobson, for the howse yt was Mr. Longford's by the yer	3	4	
Of Mr. Stooks, for a Stable, by the yer . . . . .	4		
Of Mother Peter for her hows by the yer . . . . .			12
Of Mr. Lyffe for his Garden by the yer . . . . .	1	6	
Of Mr. Hobson, for the Barne that was Master Bere's . . . . .			3
Of Richard Stanmer, for hys hows by the yer . . . . .	2	6	
Of Jhon Stanbynorth, for hys hows by the yer . . . . .	1		
Of Wyllm Barker' hows, by the yer . . . . .	5	4	
Of Thomas Nycolas' hows, by the yer . . . . .	7		
Of Wyllm Stevens hows, by the yer . . . . .	2		
Of hym for his howse next to yt do . . . . .			2
Of John Stanbynorth for hys hows, do . . . . .			8
Of Wyllm Layk for hys hows by the yer . . . . .	4	8	
Of Jhon Haddon for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	4	8	
Of Robard a Park for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	4	8	
Of Jhon Taylor for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	4		
Of Jhon Avery for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	1		
Of Jhon Dorney for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	1		
Of Jhon Joye for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	1	6	
Of Wyllm Morrys for hys garden, by the yer . . . . .			2
Of Downer's hows, by the yer . . . . .			8
Of Tyndall's hows, by the yer . . . . .	10		
Of Standen's hows by the yer . . . . .	3	4	
Of Thomas Reynold for hys hows, by the yere . . . . .	6	8	
Of Rycharde Boyes for hys hows, by the yere . . . . .	6	8	
Of Thomas Aveye's hows, by the yer . . . . .			6
Of Willm a James hows by the yer . . . . .			8
Of Rycharde Godfrey for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	4		
Of Harmar's wydo, for her hows by the yer . . . . .	2	4	
Of Wyllm Suesmyth for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .			2
For Wyctys wydo for her hows, by the yer . . . . .			2
Of Jhon Tanner for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	4		
Of Mr. Dowle for hys stable, by ye yer . . . . .	5		
Of Thomas Stevenson for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	4		
Of hym for hys garden, by the yer . . . . .			2
Of Edmond Rowland for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	10		
Of Mother Penvole for her hows, by the yer . . . . .	4		
Of Thomas Rowland for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	18		
Of Jhon Hycks for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	10		
Of Ecob's hows, by the yer . . . . .	1		
Of Mr. Porter for Ecob's hows, by the yer . . . . .	1		
Of Mr. Porter for the Church fyllde, by the yer . . . . .	12		
Of Jhon Hollands for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	1		

	s.	d.
Of Mother Stockylls hows, by the yer . . . . .		4
Of George Waterman for hys Ground in y <sup>e</sup> Wynnyng Land, by y <sup>e</sup> yer . . . . .	3	
Of Jhon Lacy for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	10	
Of Thomas Hampton for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	2	
Of Jhon Gylbard for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	4	
Of Thomas Townere for hys garden ground, do . . . . .	1	4
Of Sampson Constable for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	1	6
Of Stephen Tanner for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	3	4
Of Mr. Brabon for Rosars hows and the Bristrows, by the yer	6	8
Of Mr. Byche for Sqyers fyld, by the yer . . . . .	6	
Of Mr. Levet for Sharpe's Lande at y <sup>e</sup> Pryorey, do . . . . .	40	
Of Clyffe Lande, by the yer . . . . .	56	5

Som. . . . . xv<sup>li</sup>.

Som of the Receivines for the year, xl<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup>. viii<sup>d</sup>.

The Lords Rents out of that Lands.

P <sup>d</sup> unto the Queene's Collectors . . . . .	4	4
P <sup>d</sup> unto my Lorde Mowntegue . . . . .	3	8
P <sup>d</sup> unto my Lady Fynch . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> unto my Lady Sent Jones . . . . .	3	
P <sup>d</sup> unto Mr. Bere for Unlyk Style . . . . .		8
P <sup>d</sup> unto Mr. Dowle Town Clarke . . . . .	7	

Som ys xix

PAYMENTS.

P <sup>d</sup> for a breakefast to Thomas Renold when the Accompts of Thomas Stevenson was geven . . . . .	12	
P <sup>d</sup> to Thomas Cox and Thomas Davey when he gave hys accompt	6	1
P <sup>d</sup> to the Somner . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> unto Robarde a Parke for a day's work when the organs were removed . . . . .	1	
P <sup>d</sup> unto hym for a bord and naylles . . . . .	1	
P <sup>d</sup> unto Thomas Cox for hys quarters wage dew at Mydsomer	6	8
P <sup>d</sup> unto Davy (Sexton) for hys halff wage dew at Mydsomer .	16	8
P <sup>d</sup> unto Thomas Cox for hys quarter's wage dew at Myghellmas	6	8
P <sup>d</sup> unto Davey y <sup>e</sup> Sexton, for keypyng the Clocke . . . . .	3	4
P <sup>d</sup> unto Thomas Cox for keypyng the Booke, & copyng of y <sup>e</sup> Rentall . . . . .	1	
P <sup>d</sup> for watchyng of Jhon Wyllyams goods . . . . .	1	
P <sup>d</sup> unto the Somner . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> unto Suesmyth for mendyng of the greate peyse of the Clocke		8
P <sup>d</sup> unto Mr. Lyffe for a table of y <sup>e</sup> X Commandments and 2 other Books . . . . .	1	7
P <sup>d</sup> for ryngyng the Daye of y <sup>e</sup> Quene's Majesty's raygne and for a Bell Rope . . . . .	5	



	s.	d.
P <sup>d</sup> . unto Stevenson when we were summoned to Appaere before y <sup>e</sup> Ordynary for the Dores of the Rode Lofte . . . . .	5	
P <sup>d</sup> . to Kyngsforde for mendyng of the roode-Lofte Doore . . . . .	1	6
P <sup>d</sup> . unto Mr. Peter for Borde to mende the Roode Lofte Doore with . . . . .	2	9
P <sup>d</sup> . unto Wyllm Suesmyth for Stone to mend the Dores into y <sup>e</sup> Roode Lofte, and hys workmanshpy; and mendyng of the pavement in the Chaunsell there . . . . .	7	
P <sup>a</sup> . unto Davy for a mond to carry earth in, when the Roode Lofte was mendyd . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> . for carryng of earth when the roode Lofte was mendyd . . . . .	1	
P <sup>d</sup> . for Naylles for y <sup>e</sup> Roode Lofte to nayle y <sup>e</sup> bords . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> . for a Booke that my Lorde Byshop dyd send for the Churche . . . . .	10	4
P <sup>d</sup> . unto Davy, y <sup>e</sup> Sexton, hys hallffe yer's wage, dew at Crystemas . . . . .	16	8
P <sup>d</sup> . unto Thomas Cox, for hys wage dew at Crystemas . . . . .	6	8
P <sup>d</sup> . unto Wm. Slowman, for trymyng of the Bells, and mak- yng a Table for y <sup>e</sup> Comandements . . . . .	1	6
P <sup>d</sup> . for making of the quarter Booke for Myghellmas . . . . .	1	
P <sup>d</sup> . for a key for the Churche Dore, to Davy . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> . unto Davy for a lb. of candylls for Crystemas day in y <sup>e</sup> mornyng, for the Churche . . . . .		3
P <sup>d</sup> . unto the Glasyer for mendyng of the glas wyndows in the Churche . . . . .	12	
P <sup>d</sup> . unto Kyngsford, for a Borde to mend a seate all in the Churche . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> . unto Thomas Cox for hys quarter's wage, dew at Our Lady Day . . . . .	6	8
P <sup>d</sup> . unto Davy, for washyng of the Churche Clothes . . . . .	1	8
P <sup>d</sup> . for 2 Bookes consernyng prayer set fourth by y <sup>e</sup> queene's Majesty . . . . .		1
P <sup>d</sup> . for delyveryng in of y <sup>e</sup> quarter Booke for Myghellmas quarter . . . . .		8
P <sup>d</sup> . for a Dynner the 15th Daye of Aprell, for the Churche Wardens and Sydesmen, at the visitacion of y <sup>e</sup> Arche Decon in Hastyng . . . . .	5	
P <sup>d</sup> . for trymmyng of the seats in y <sup>e</sup> Churche . . . . .	20	
P <sup>d</sup> . unto Usborne, for a loode of Lyme . . . . .	13	4
P <sup>d</sup> . unto Shokely Layke, for carryng of the Lyme to the Churche . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> . for a Breakfaste when the Comissary was here at the Visi- tacion . . . . .	15	
P <sup>d</sup> . for the Lyttell Bell Rope to Davy, y <sup>e</sup> Sexton . . . . .		8
P <sup>d</sup> . unto Usborne, for workmanshpy upon the Church . . . . .	40	
P <sup>d</sup> . unto hym for hallffe a Loode of Lyme . . . . .	8	
P <sup>d</sup> . for Lathe, Pryg, and Naylles . . . . .		3
P <sup>d</sup> . for a Tub to carry Lyme and Sand in . . . . .		10
P <sup>d</sup> . for Sotheryng of the Leads of the South side of the Churche and Workmanshpy . . . . .	26	8

	s.	d.
P <sup>d</sup> . unto Davy for givying attendance upon y <sup>e</sup> Tyler and Plom- mer . . . . .	5	10
P <sup>d</sup> . for Rosen for y <sup>e</sup> Plomer . . . . .		1
P <sup>d</sup> . unto Mr. Hutton Chamberleyne, for Mr. Dowle . . . . .	12	
P <sup>d</sup> . unto Thomas Cox, for hys quarter's wage, dew at Myd- somer . . . . .	6	8
P <sup>d</sup> . for a copy of XII Artycles gyven by the Archdecon unto Mr. pson . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> . for makyng of y <sup>e</sup> Booke of Presentement, the 19th of July . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> . for delyveryng in of the Booke of Presentment to Mr. Parson . . . . .		8
P <sup>d</sup> . for our drynkyng when the Booke of Presentm <sup>t</sup> was made . . . . .	3	4
P <sup>d</sup> . unto Davy, Sexton, harllffe yer's wage, dew at Mydsomer . . . . .	16	8
P <sup>d</sup> . unto Thomas Stevenson, for goyng to Lewes, as hereafter foloweth :—		
P <sup>d</sup> . at Borne, goyng owtwards, for me and my horse . . . . .		8
P <sup>d</sup> . at Lewes for my Supper . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> . for the dyscharge of the Cowrte at Lewes . . . . .	2	6
P <sup>d</sup> . for my dinner at Lewes . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> . for horse meate at Lewes . . . . .		6
Pa. for my supper at Borne, homeward . . . . .		6
Pa. for my horse meat there all nyght . . . . .		6
Pa. for my breakefast at Borne . . . . .		3
P <sup>d</sup> . for my horse hyre for 3 dayes that tyme . . . . .	3	
P <sup>d</sup> . for Drynkyng of the ffefors, when we rec <sup>d</sup> the Clyffe rents . . . . .	1	4
P <sup>d</sup> . to Mr. Dowle for the quyttans of the rec <sup>er</sup> of the Clyffe rents . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> . to y <sup>e</sup> Sergants for going for the ffefors . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> . for paper and Incke for the accompt . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> . for the accompte-makyng . . . . .	3	4
	£	d.
Som totalls p <sup>d</sup> .	16	22

The sayd Wardens aske to be allowed for the rents they can not Receive ;  
as follows :—

	s.	d.
Of Mistress Barker's hows, by the yer . . . . .	1	0
Of Standens hows, by the yer . . . . .	3	4
Of Downel's howse, by the yer . . . . .	1	1
Of Jhon Farmer for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	4	
Of Thomas Rowlands for hys hows, by y <sup>e</sup> yer . . . . .	14	
Of Waterman's grond in y <sup>e</sup> wynnyngland . . . . .	3	
Of Mother Peters for her hows . . . . .		6
Of Thomas Aveyes howse, by the yer . . . . .		6
Of Jhon Dorney for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	1	
Of Robard a Parke for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	4	8
Of Thomas Nycolas for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .		7
Of Rychard Boyes for hys hows, by the yer . . . . .	6s.	8d. nette
Of Crystover Morrysson for rerege . . . . .		16
Of Roger Wishyt . . . . .	4	

	s.	d.
Of Rychard Boyes for rerege for 4 yers . . . . .	1	6 8
Of Jhon Manson of . . . . .	13s.	4d. nette
	li.	s. d.
Som ix : ii : iiiii		

Itm, yt is agreed by Mr. Lyffe Bailife, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Stockly, Tho. Palmer, Thomas Rowland, William Luckett, Thomas Machin, Robert Ware, Henry Bossom, John Stanbinor, Richard Penbuckle, Marke Sergeaunte, Thomas Ware, Edward Thistelltwaighte, Henry Bourner, William Slowman, William Suesmythe, Edward Trott, John Terrye, Thomas Bourman, Thomas Stevenson, Thomas Springe, prishoners; and w<sup>th</sup> Thomas Barlye of CliffeHouse, one of the churchwardens, and w<sup>th</sup> Robert Hollond, persors of y<sup>e</sup> same church—that for ever hereafter, upon the Tuesdaie in Ester weeke, yerely, the churchwardens of the parish of All Saintes in Hastinge shall make theire full and clere accomptes for all rents, arrerages, & duties apperteing, or belonging to, the church aforesayd, whether y<sup>t</sup> be one hole yere's rente, or two yere's rente, more or less whatsoever, y<sup>t</sup> at such accompte an even rekoninge maie be made to y<sup>e</sup> pish by reson y<sup>t</sup> at y<sup>e</sup> writinge hereof ther is well nighe twoo hole yeres rent owinge. The said church wardens to observe and kepe this decree according to y<sup>e</sup> true meaninge therof, uppon payne y<sup>t</sup> everie of the churchwardens shall for his defaulte in makinge, forfeit to y<sup>e</sup> pish for everie such accompte to be made, Three pounds Syxe Shillinges and Eightpence; of good & lawful mony of England. Wrytten in y<sup>e</sup> pish Church of All Saints, on Sondaye y<sup>e</sup> 26th of Julie, 1573.

Rychard Lyffe,\* Jamys hobson, Phillipe Stokes, R. Holland, parson.

It appears, then, that of 18 parishioners present at the meeting, 4 only could sign their names; the remaining 14 made their marks.

The following *extracts* are from a similar roll, the length of which is 6 feet 3 inches; from which it is evident that 10 inches at least is decayed and gone of the first sheet. These accounts of the Churchwardens of All Saints are dated 1578.

	s.	d.
Of Peter Hotchyn, Acquavitio Mag <sup>r</sup> , for his hows by y <sup>e</sup> yer . . . . .	4	
Mr. Porter, for the Church Fyllds, by y <sup>e</sup> yer rented . . . . .	12	
Mr. Porter, Squyers Fylld, by y <sup>e</sup> yer rented . . . . .	6	
Of Jhon Bennet Booker, for his grownd in y <sup>e</sup> Wyndyng Land, by the yer rented . . . . .	2	
Of Mr. Levet, for Sharpe's Lands at the Pryory, do. . . . .	40	
Of Thomas Barley, for Clyffe Lands, by the yer . . . . .	56	4
Of Luckett's wydow, for buryall of her husband in y <sup>e</sup> church . . . . .	6	8

\* Richard Lyffe was the Bailiff of the Borough.

## \* Gage taken for thys yer.

	s.	d.
Of Wyllm Layks, for thys yer ingage for his hows a Syllver Spone, for	4	8
Of Thomas Borner's wyfe, for thys yer ingage for her, 2 Syllver Ryngs, for		8
Of Wyllm Barker, for thys yer ingage for hys hows a Syllver Spone	5	4
Of Wyllm a Wood, for thys yer for hys howse a Pewter Dysh, for		12
Of Rychard Godffrey, for hys hows a Kettell, for	4	
Of Jhon Hycks, for this yer of hys hows ingage 2 Flews rands, for	10	
Of Robard Artor, for thys yer of hys hows ingage 2 Lynes, w <sup>th</sup> hooks and snods, for	3	4
Of Rychard Royes, for thys yer of hys hows ingage 4 Shenett Lynnetts, for	6	8
Of Nycolas Orlen, for thys yer of hys hows in gage 2 Pewter Platters and a Pewter Dysh, for	4	
Of Hyd's wydo for thys yer of her hows ingage a Pewter Dysh for		8
Of Jhon Tyter, for hys half yer of hys hows, a Brass Pot	3	6
Of Towne, for hys hows in gage 2 Shennetts, for	5	
Of Jhon Dorney, for hys hows by the yer, in gage 11 yeds of Flews net, untan'd, for		12
Of Edmond Rowland, for hys hows by yer, ingage 2 Flew Nets, w <sup>th</sup> 3 rands and corks apece, for	10	

## Gage remaynyng of the last yers Accompt.

Thomas Nycolas, a bras Pott, for	7	
Hyd's Wydo, a Pewter Dysh, for		8
Godfrey, a Bras Posnet, for	4	
Of Moryson, a Tyne, for		12
Richard Artor, for 3 yer, 2 bras pots and a bras pan, for	10	
Wyllm a Wood, a Pewter Dyshe, for		12
Thomas Lacy, 2 Shenetts and 2 Shenett Lynnetts, for	10	
Tyrry's wydo, a gyllt ring, for	2	
Edmond Rowland, a Bras Pot and a Kettell, for	10	
more he oweth for a yer, whyche shuld have ben payd at All halontyde last past	10	
Jhon Dorney, for 3 yer, a Pewter Platter, 2 Spenett hangers	3	
Mathew Browne, a Sylver ryng and a Whystell of Sylver	2	
Nycolas Alen, a Kyrtell of worstyd, for	4	
more of hym for rent behynd, to pay	3	8
Edward Thystelltways, an Iron Pot, a Cawdorne, w <sup>th</sup> 2 eres for Clyffe rent.		8
Jhon Myddellton, a Flews Net of four rands, for Clyff rent	2	1

\* Engagements.

## Payments out as hereafter followeth:—

Item, p <sup>d</sup> unto Davy for hys halffe yer, dew Midsomer . . . . .	16	8
P <sup>d</sup> . to Davy y <sup>t</sup> tyme for kepeyng of the clocke . . . . .	2	6
It <sup>m</sup> . geven unto Davy y <sup>t</sup> tyme of good wyll . . . . .	2	6
It <sup>m</sup> . geven unto Fylld at the accmpt given up . . . . .	2	6
It <sup>m</sup> . geven unto Cox that tyme . . . . .	2	6
It <sup>m</sup> . geven unto Harry Bossom for that he would not go to Supper w <sup>th</sup> y <sup>e</sup> wardens . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> . for the Supper when the accmpts were given up . . . . .	23	4
P <sup>d</sup> . to a poore man that came w <sup>th</sup> y <sup>e</sup> Quene's Majesty's lycence P <sup>d</sup> . for certyne of y <sup>e</sup> pishoners Drynckyng y <sup>t</sup> went about the bounds in the Rogation weke . . . . .	2	6
P <sup>d</sup> . for a spade . . . . .		12
P <sup>d</sup> . for charnell for the dore of Mr. Lyff's seate . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> . for Oyell for the Bells . . . . .		2
P <sup>d</sup> . for copyng of the extract for the relyffe of y <sup>e</sup> poore . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> . for caryng of the p <sup>s</sup> entment to Lewes for our Lady day quarter . . . . .		16
P <sup>d</sup> . to Suesmyth for a day's work upon the Church . . . . .		18
P <sup>d</sup> . unto hym that tyme more for 3 bushells of Lyme . . . . .		9
P <sup>d</sup> . for pap <sup>r</sup> to make a Booke for the colleccion of y <sup>e</sup> poore . . . . .		3
P <sup>d</sup> . to Davy for mendyng y <sup>e</sup> Locke of the Cloke hows door . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> . for Drynckyng of the Wardens & Sydemen when they were sworne . . . . .	2	
P <sup>d</sup> . for making y <sup>e</sup> p <sup>s</sup> entment for the Mydsomer quarter . . . . .		12
P <sup>d</sup> . Drynckyng of y <sup>e</sup> Wardens and Sydemen y <sup>t</sup> tyme . . . . .		12
P <sup>d</sup> . unto a man y <sup>t</sup> came w <sup>t</sup> a Lycence to gather for the burnyng of a Church, by y <sup>e</sup> consent of the prysh . . . . .	2	8
P <sup>d</sup> . to Somner for caryng in y <sup>e</sup> p <sup>s</sup> entment at Mydsomer quarter Last . . . . .		12
P <sup>d</sup> . to Davy for mendyng of y <sup>e</sup> Cloke . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> . for 5 Books of Catechysms for y <sup>e</sup> prysh . . . . .		5
P <sup>d</sup> . to mother Shot at 2 tymes whyle she laye sycke . . . . .		12
P <sup>d</sup> . for Master Comyssary's Dynner at Myghellmas for o <sup>r</sup> pte . . . . .	10	
P <sup>d</sup> . unto a man y <sup>t</sup> dyd Dresse old Ryphunder's eyes . . . . .	8	
P <sup>d</sup> . for drynckyng of the Wardens and Sydemen for Myghell- mas quarter makyng of p <sup>s</sup> entment . . . . .	3	4
P <sup>d</sup> . for makyng the p <sup>s</sup> entment . . . . .		12
P <sup>d</sup> . for caryng in of y <sup>e</sup> p <sup>s</sup> entment to Mr. Comissary . . . . .		16
P <sup>d</sup> . to the Quene's Majesties Collectors for a yer's rent . . . . .	3	7
P <sup>d</sup> . to Lord Montegle for a yer's rent . . . . .	3	11
P <sup>d</sup> . for ryngyng the Quene's Majesties reign and for the Ryngers Drynckyng 2 days . . . . .	8	1
P <sup>d</sup> . for a lb. of Candells when y <sup>e</sup> Bells were mendyd y <sup>t</sup> tyme . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> . for mendyng of y <sup>e</sup> Bells y <sup>t</sup> tyme to Robert Parks . . . . .		20
P <sup>d</sup> . for Iron worke y <sup>t</sup> tyme to y <sup>e</sup> smith bowt y <sup>e</sup> Bells . . . . .		18
P <sup>d</sup> . to Mr. Fylld for what was given to Collington Gavin . . . . .	3	4
P <sup>d</sup> . to Davy for kepyng of y <sup>e</sup> Clock for halffe a yer . . . . .	3	4
P for 3 foote of Glass for the sowth wyndow . . . . .		21

	s.	d.
P <sup>d</sup> for the makyng of p <sup>s</sup> entment for Crystmas quarter . . . . .		12
P <sup>d</sup> for drynkyng of the Wardens & sydesmen y <sup>t</sup> tyme . . . . .	2	6
P <sup>d</sup> for a horse hyde to make Bawdrycks for y <sup>e</sup> bells . . . . .	4	
P <sup>d</sup> to the Smythe for Ironworke a bowt y <sup>e</sup> Bells . . . . .	4	6
P <sup>d</sup> for makyng of 3 Bawdrycks for y <sup>e</sup> Bells . . . . .		12
P <sup>d</sup> to the Somner for delyverng in of our p <sup>s</sup> entment for Crystmas quarter . . . . .		14
P <sup>d</sup> for makyng o <sup>r</sup> p <sup>s</sup> entment befor o <sup>r</sup> Lady Day . . . . .		12
P <sup>d</sup> for Drynkyng 1 of y <sup>e</sup> Wardens and sydemen when we made our p <sup>s</sup> entment before on Lady day . . . . .		14
P <sup>d</sup> to a poore woman the 16 day of March, 1577 . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> for a pottel of wyne when Mr. Comyssary was here before Easter . . . . .		16
P <sup>d</sup> unto Thomas Sparro what was given hym by consent of the parish . . . . .	10	
P <sup>d</sup> to Davy for keypyng of the clocke . . . . .	3	4
P <sup>d</sup> to y <sup>e</sup> Chamberlaynes for Cowrtup's stable, and Rowland's Haire . . . . .	12	
P <sup>d</sup> to Cox for copyng out of y <sup>e</sup> rental to gather y <sup>e</sup> rents by . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> to the Somner for caryng of a letter to Mr. Comyssary the whych Mr. Fylld made for y <sup>t</sup> the Wardens should not go to Shoram upon the servyng of a cytacyon that o <sup>r</sup> church walls are not Decked w <sup>t</sup> y <sup>e</sup> Serypture . . . . .	2	6
P <sup>d</sup> for drynkyng of y <sup>e</sup> feoffers when we recd. y <sup>e</sup> Clyffe rent . . . . .	3	
P <sup>d</sup> to Cox for takyng paynes to geve attendance upon the feoffers . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> to Mr. Lyffe ffylld's eyens for a yeer's rent . . . . .		19
P <sup>d</sup> to Mr. Dowle for a guyttans makyng . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> to y <sup>e</sup> Sergeants for warnyng of y <sup>e</sup> feoffers to rec <sup>e</sup> Clyff rent . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> to my Lady Fynche for a yer's rent . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> for makyng of a new p <sup>s</sup> ntment after Ester for y <sup>t</sup> o <sup>r</sup> churche walles were not Decked w <sup>t</sup> sentences of Scypture . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> for Drynkyng of the Wardens & Sydemen of y <sup>t</sup> tyme . . . . .		16
P <sup>d</sup> to the Somner for delyverng in of o <sup>r</sup> presentment at Shoram . . . . .		16
P <sup>d</sup> to Cox for hys yer's wage . . . . .	33	4
P <sup>d</sup> to Jhon Stanbynorth for 3 quarter's wage dew at o <sup>r</sup> Lady day last . . . . .	25	
P <sup>d</sup> for makyng of thys accompt . . . . .	3	6
P <sup>d</sup> to Davy for mendyng of the stopes of y <sup>e</sup> clocke . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> for Drynkyng of certain men that went the bounds of the pryshe . . . . .	3	6

The sayd Wardens aske to be alowed, for that they cannot rec<sup>e</sup> as  
followeth :—

Of Old rowland's Howse by y <sup>e</sup> yer duryng y <sup>e</sup> lyffe of old . . . . .	s.	d.
Love's wido . . . . .	14	
Of Edmond Rowland for hys hows for 2 yers . . . . .	20	

	s.	d.
Of Thomas Towneson for hys garden for 4 yers at 16d. y <sup>e</sup> yer	5	4
Of Standen's House w <sup>ch</sup> ys. taken downe, by y <sup>e</sup> yer	3	4
Of Downer's Howse next unto Tyndall's hows now Mr. Lyffe		8
Of Mr. Lyff's Garden, which Mr. Garroway hath in Lease by y <sup>e</sup> yer	3	
Of Mr. Lyff's howse where Mr. Pson Longford dyd dwell for 2 yers	6	8
Of Jhon Stanbynorth, for Jhn Stanbynorth y <sup>e</sup> elder, that was lent him	20	
Of Mr. Callverley for y <sup>e</sup> Clyff rent, the w <sup>ch</sup> y <sup>e</sup> Feoffers hath set over to us to receive	5	
Of Jhon. Myddellton for hys hows of the clyff rent by y <sup>e</sup> yer	2	1
Of Mr. Lyff's hows which was Tyndall's rente	5	8
Of Mr. Lyffe for Burryall of his father in the Church	6	8
Of Mr. Braham for hys stable, by the yer	4	
Of W <sup>m</sup> . Coote for y <sup>e</sup> lyttell howse, in y <sup>e</sup> ffeild	2	
Petitions	0	18 0

This Harry Bossom was elected } Mem. That the 11th daie of the  
 in the place of W<sup>m</sup>. Lucket, } monithe of Maie in the 20th yeare of  
 who died w<sup>th</sup> in the yer past } the Ragyne of Our Sovring Lady  
 Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queene of England, ffrance, & Ireland,  
 defender of the fayth, etc., etc., anno 1578, Rychard Edborow and  
 Harry Bossom did deliv<sup>r</sup> up their account in the presence of the pishe  
 as followeth :

	£.	s.	d.
The Wardens' arreare charged w <sup>t</sup>			
of the old account	25	11	2
for recets of the yeare past	15	3	3
They have paid			
in charges of all mann <sup>r</sup>	12	2	5
delivered in Gages	6	18	3
in petitions allowed	0	18	0
in debts that they left unreceived	3	17	1
Some up of their Receipts wherw <sup>th</sup> they weare charged	10	14	10
Some of payments	23	16	1
Remaine in money	16	18	9

So that there was at this present deliverie to Harry Bossom in money, gages, & debts, hereundernamid the som of £27 14s. 5d. The debts are thes—Edmund Rowland 20s; of Thomas Townson 5s. 4d.; of Mr. Lyff 16s. 4d.; of the house sometime Mr. Longford, 6s. 8d.; of John Stanbynorth 20s.; of Mr. Calveley 5s.; of John Myddleton 2s. 1d.; of Wyllm Cooke 2s; all w<sup>ch</sup> are p<sup>se</sup>ntly dew, and to be received.

M<sup>d</sup>. That, by consent Thomas May is electid Churchwarden for the two yeares next ensuing; and the keepers of the keys, those w<sup>ch</sup> weare the yeare last. The parish hath elected Thomas Davy to be Sexon; & to

begyn pſently; and to take wage from Midsomer next. John Stanby-  
north to receive for his wage till Midsomer 3<sup>d</sup>; that at this tyme Mr.  
Bryh<sup>m</sup> had a lease granted of a Stable for 21 years next ensuing 3<sup>d</sup>; that  
Mr. Bryh<sup>m</sup> is bound to pay to the reperacons of the Stable on the other-  
side mentioned; and to pay by the year 13<sup>s</sup>. 3<sup>d</sup>; That a Lease of 21 years  
was granted to Thomas Stevenson for two Stables, now in the occupacon  
of Thomas Stevenson, and he to kepe the reparacon at all tymes, and so  
pay by the yere 5s.

PER ME WILLM FFIELD.

In another Account on three sheets of paper, apparently  
made about the same time, but without a date, are the follow-  
ing entries:—

	s.	d.
P <sup>d</sup> . for a Cloke roope to John Ryppander . . . . .	2	4
P <sup>d</sup> . for a Locke for the Chauncell Doore . . . . .		12
P <sup>d</sup> . to Davy the Sextine for his quarter's wages . . . . .	8	4
P <sup>d</sup> . to the sayd Sextene for keping the Clocke . . . . .	3	4
P <sup>d</sup> . to the Somner for caryng the quarters Booke . . . . .	1	4
P <sup>d</sup> . to hym for the caryng of the Booke of the sixe Articles unto the Sessyons . . . . .	1	4
P <sup>d</sup> . for makyng of the four Books . . . . .		12
P <sup>d</sup> . to Fautely for a whole for the Bell . . . . .	3	
P <sup>d</sup> . to Davey for Llyme for the masone . . . . .		3
P <sup>d</sup> . for the makyng of John Boosame's Boonde . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> . for Coste by the Copyng Cyteres Roope . . . . .		8
P <sup>d</sup> . to Churchwall for Cooping thereof . . . . .		2
P <sup>d</sup> . to Susmyth for 9 Bushells of Lyme . . . . .	4	6
P <sup>d</sup> . to hym for 4 dayes worke . . . . .	7	4
P <sup>d</sup> . to him for making of mortar . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> . to the Smyth for mending the Stoope of the Cloke . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> . to Davey the Sexten for helping Susmyth . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> . to him for his quarter's wadges . . . . .	8	4
P <sup>d</sup> . to the Towne Clarke for halfe a yere's rente . . . . .	3	6
P <sup>d</sup> . to the offyceres at Lewise upon the Discharge of Peter Hutchine when he was summoned thether . . . . .	2	8
P <sup>d</sup> . for his horshyer at that tyme . . . . .	2	
P <sup>d</sup> . for his expences and his horsmeate then at y <sup>t</sup> tyme . . . . .	4	
P <sup>d</sup> . to Susmythe the 30th October . . . . .	3	7
P <sup>d</sup> . for our charges, and the Sydesman, when we were at Rye w <sup>th</sup> y <sup>e</sup> Comisary relyvng the Merchaunts of Hull . . . . .	11	2
P <sup>d</sup> . to my Lord Montague's receaver the 3 <sup>rd</sup> of November . . . . .	10	8
P <sup>d</sup> . to Davey for Candell and oyle against the ringing . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> . to John Rypender for a Bell roope . . . . .	2	6
P <sup>d</sup> . for so much given to the ringers . . . . .	2	
P <sup>d</sup> . unto the Smyth and Carpenter for newe charging of a Bell . . . . .	3	2
P <sup>d</sup> . to the Somner for the Booke of the newe forme of Common Prayer . . . . .		6



	s.	.d
P <sup>d</sup> . to the Ringers at theyre ringing at the execucon of the Quene of Scotts	2	
P <sup>d</sup> . to Ridder for caryng of the quarter Books		16
P <sup>d</sup> . for washing of the Clothes		20
P <sup>d</sup> . to Davey for his wages	8	4
P <sup>d</sup> . to the Mason for the tryng the windowes	13	
P <sup>d</sup> . to John Xstofer for making of Yron Bares	4	2
P <sup>d</sup> . for a Tovot of Lyme		3
P <sup>d</sup> . for Glasing, setting up, & mending of the other wyndows	16	8
P <sup>d</sup> . for wood, for the Glasyer occupied about y <sup>e</sup> wyndows in Sotheringe		3
P <sup>d</sup> . to Davey the Sextone for helping the Glasyers		6
P <sup>d</sup> . for layd out for Wyne at the Communion more than was received	2	4
P <sup>d</sup> . Mr. Lyffe for the Queen's rent	5	10
P <sup>d</sup> . to him rent, late Beer's		12
P <sup>d</sup> . to him rent, late Knight's	2	4
P <sup>d</sup> . to the Somner for the caryng of the Quarter Book		16
P <sup>d</sup> . for making of the same Book		6
P <sup>d</sup> . for a Booke of Common Prayer of y <sup>e</sup> largest vollum	7	
P <sup>d</sup> . for a Saulter, w <sup>th</sup> the singing Salmes	3	8
P <sup>d</sup> . for a Table of the Ten Commandyments		4
P <sup>d</sup> . for fower yards of Buckram	3	
P <sup>d</sup> . for brynging of the foresaid things home		4
P <sup>d</sup> . to the Somner for caryng y <sup>e</sup> Booke of the fyve Articles		16
P <sup>d</sup> . for makyng of the sayde Book		6
P <sup>d</sup> . for the Drynking of the Sydemen and the Churchwardens at the makyng of the two Books		12
P <sup>d</sup> . to Davey for a Baudrick for one of y <sup>e</sup> Bells		6
P <sup>d</sup> . for nayles therunto		1
P <sup>d</sup> . to Davey the Sexten for a pound of Candles		3
P <sup>d</sup> . to the Somner for exhibiting the Certyfycate to the Courte that y <sup>e</sup> Books were for		12
P <sup>d</sup> . for brynging of Stoone from Borne for y <sup>e</sup> windows		6
P <sup>d</sup> . for caryng them up to the Church		2
P <sup>d</sup> . for a Spade		3
P <sup>d</sup> . for drinking when we went about the bounds of y <sup>e</sup> parish.	3	
P <sup>d</sup> . for mending the Bells.	14	4
P <sup>d</sup> . to Mr. Lyffe for the Quene's rent	5	10
P <sup>d</sup> . to him for Knight's rents	2	4
P <sup>d</sup> . to him for Hows rents		12
P <sup>d</sup> . to the Somner for the quarter Book caryng		16
P <sup>d</sup> . for makyng of the same Book		6
P <sup>d</sup> . for the Church Wyndows drinking at the making of the same Book		12
P <sup>d</sup> . to the Glasyer of Battell for mending the Steple lead	17	
P <sup>d</sup> . to Mr. Bailiff for Copinger		40
P <sup>d</sup> . the Town Clark for half a yere's rent	3	6
P <sup>d</sup> . to him for making of ovr accompte	6	8

	£	s.	d.
Some of the Layings owte	14	2	10
The receipts as by the pticulars amount unto	24	16	
The lost rent, being £14 2s. 10d., being deducted thereof is	10	13	2
The said Church Windows allowance of certain decayed rents		8	
More they aske allowance of 14s. they receive not of Mr. Large's tenements for whom they be charged with 18s. recd but 4s.		14	
The which two somes amounting unto 22s. being deducted from £10 13s. 2d. the surplusage of this accompt thereof, the which the . . . . Church windows are in areredge, is	9	11	2
Beside a debt of Mr. Feild's being some tymes pson of this pish, the w <sup>ch</sup> he oweth to the said Church		5	
Also a debt of Mr. Hollond's sometymes pson of the said Church being		2	

John Gawen }  
 John Haddon } Churchwardens.  
 Edward Croft.  
 James Wheler.  
 John Thomas.

1589.

The Accompte of John Haddon and Peter Winkfielde Church Wardens of the Pish Church of All Sc<sup>ts</sup> in Hastings made before the pishoners there the of June, anno 1589, and is for one whole yere rendered at the Annuncyation of o<sup>r</sup> Lady the Virgine last past as followeth.

First the said Wardens charge themselves with the arrearage of the last yeare's accompte as in the foot of the last year's accompt it appereth	12	8	6
Of John Badcock his rents within the Foulde		2	
Of Wydowe Blacke for her rente somtyme pson Longford's	3	4	
Of Mr. Lyffe, for a garden in the backside of his howse		18	
Of him for a Barne sometime Beane's		3	
Of Mr. Martyne Lyffe for a tente of Barmounds		2	
Of him for a tente late Tyndall's		6	8
Of Mr. Porter, for two tentes late Hycoppes, by y <sup>e</sup> yere		2	
Of him for the Church feilds, by the yere	12		
Of him for Squire's feilds, by the yere	6		
Of him for a tente late Bourner's, by the yere			8
Of George Brabon for his Brewhowse, cauled the Rosares, by the yere	6	8	
Of Margaret Terry for her tente in the Tenance of Edmond Wychame, by y <sup>e</sup> yere		2	
Of Rycharde Downer for his tente in the foulde, by y <sup>e</sup> yere	5		
Of Henry Dennet for a tente sometymes Richard Stanbynorth	2	6	
Of Mychialls Hamkines for his tente sometymes Mr. Lyffe's & sometymes Mr. Cubitt's, by y <sup>e</sup> yere			8
Of William Barker for his tente by the yere	5	8	

	s.	d.
Of John Cyto for his hows in w <sup>ch</sup> he dwelleth . . . . .	7	
Of John Steven the Elder for his tente . . . . .	2	
Of John Russell for his tente, wherein Robt. Tought the younger dwelleth, by the yere . . . . .		2
Of Isacke Stace, aly pyshe, for his tente, by y <sup>e</sup> yere, being Anthony Hodwrapper's . . . . .	4	8
Of John Haddon for his tente in y <sup>e</sup> tenure of John Coxe . . . . .	4	8
Of Robt. Parkes for his hows, by the yere . . . . .	4	8
Of Mr. Vaughane in the Tenence of John Durrante . . . . .	4	
Of John Drury for his tente in y <sup>e</sup> tenance of Rd. Bossum y <sup>e</sup> younger . . . . .		12
Of Xstofer Woryson for his tente by y <sup>e</sup> yere . . . . .		12
Of John Dorney, for his tente by y <sup>e</sup> yere . . . . .		12
Of Marks Joye for his tente by y <sup>e</sup> yere . . . . .		18
Of Thomas Reynnall for his tente by y <sup>e</sup> yere . . . . .	6	8
Of Edmond Smythe for his tente late Slomones . . . . .		6
Of Richard Hyde for his tente late Willm James's . . . . .		8
Of Richard Boyes for his tente by y <sup>e</sup> yere . . . . .	6	8
Of John Haddon for the tente w <sup>ch</sup> he inhabyteth . . . . .	2	4
Of Wyat's Wydow for her tente, by the yere . . . . .		2
Of Nycholas Alleyne for his tente, late John Tanner's . . . . .	4	
Of Peter Hutchine for his tente, by y <sup>e</sup> yere . . . . .	4	
Of Edmond Rowlands for his tente, by the yere . . . . .	10	
Of Mr. Lardge for his tente in the tenance of Edward Caurner . . . . .	18	
Of Rychard Harwood for his tente, by y <sup>e</sup> yere . . . . .	10	
Of Nycholas Penbuckell for his tente by y <sup>e</sup> yere . . . . .	4	
Of John Hollonds for his tente by y <sup>e</sup> yere . . . . .		12
Of Leonard Parteredge for his tente in y <sup>e</sup> tenance of Robt Jenken, by the yere . . . . .		4
Of Thomas Lacy for his tente by y <sup>e</sup> yeare . . . . .	10	
Of John Conny for his tent in the tenance of Markwick's wydow . . . . .	2	
Of John Childbard for his tente by y <sup>e</sup> yere . . . . .	4	
Of Will <sup>m</sup> Hernly for his tente in the tenance of John Padge . . . . .		18
Of John Arthure Aly Eage, for his tente by y <sup>e</sup> yere . . . . .	3	4
Of Mr. Isted for his garden by y <sup>e</sup> yere sometymes Connerons . . . . .		16
Of Mr. Eversfeilde for the tenance of his lands, late Sharpes . . . . .	40	
Of Mr. Thomas Stevenson for twoo stables late Courthopes . . . . .	5	
Of him for a gardyne . . . . .		2
Of Thomas Streate for a stable, late Courthopes . . . . .	4	
Of Cox's wyddowe for a tente . . . . .		12
Of Mr. Margysun for his ground in the Wynding Land . . . . .	2	
Decayed Rents. For a Tente late Stonden's, by y <sup>e</sup> yere . . . . .	3	4
For a Tente late Downer's, by y <sup>e</sup> yere . . . . .		8
For a Tente, late Godfrye's, by y <sup>e</sup> yere . . . . .	4	
Clyffe Lands. Of Mr. Rychard Frank, Jurett, for a rente of his Fulphs . . . . .		13
Of Mrs. Skytche, wyddowe, for her tente . . . . .	5	
Of Peter Winckfeild for his tent . . . . .	5	

Of Mr. Lake for his Graung and mourning	s.	d.
Crofte . . . . .	15	

Of Lawrence Swayne for his tente in w <sup>ch</sup> Ellys dweleth . . . . .	2	1
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	£	s.	d.
Some of all the rents is	14	4	2

Received of Mr. Porter, for his wyfe's grave breaking up in the Church . . . . .	6	8
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	£	s.	d.
Some of all the receipts	26	19	4 ob.

The Lyengs out of John Haddon Churchwarden.

Inprimis. Pd <sup>d</sup> to Davye the Sexton for his Midsomer wadges	8	4
Pd <sup>d</sup> unto him for Cloke keepyng . . . . .	3	4
Pd <sup>d</sup> for making the quarter Booke . . . . .		6
Pd <sup>d</sup> to the Somner for carryng the same . . . . .		16
Pd <sup>d</sup> for drynckyng at the makynge of the said Booke . . . . .		6
Pd <sup>d</sup> to the Towne Clark for his rente of Courthope's stable, and Lowes tente for halfe a yere . . . . .	3	6
Pd <sup>d</sup> to him for halfe a yere's wadges for his keepyng our Bookes.	3	4
Pd <sup>d</sup> to Davey the Sexton for helping the Paynter . . . . .	3	4
Pd <sup>d</sup> for makynge a Booke of the six artycles to y <sup>e</sup> syses . . . . .		6
Pd <sup>d</sup> to the Somner caryng the same . . . . .		16
Pd <sup>d</sup> for o <sup>r</sup> drynckyng at the making thereof . . . . .		6
Pd <sup>d</sup> for four bushells of Lyme . . . . .	2	
Pd <sup>d</sup> to Blacke, and his two men, a daye & a halfe . . . . .	4	8
Pd <sup>d</sup> for a pounde of Souther to mende the Leads . . . . .		8
Pd <sup>d</sup> for Hayre a pecke . . . . .		2
Pd <sup>d</sup> for bringing the Lyme from the Pryory . . . . .		4
Pd <sup>d</sup> for making a Interment Booke . . . . .		6
Pd <sup>d</sup> the Somner for carryng thereof . . . . .		16
Pd <sup>d</sup> for drynckyng at the making thereof . . . . .		6
Pd <sup>d</sup> to a man of Poole wch brought a Breffe to collect, by the w <sup>ch</sup> was pd <sup>d</sup> by y <sup>e</sup> M <sup>rs</sup> order of y <sup>e</sup> pyshe . . . . .	2	
Pd <sup>d</sup> for mendyng of the Clocke . . . . .	2	
Pd <sup>d</sup> to Davey the Sexton for his quarter's wadges . . . . .	8	4
Pd <sup>d</sup> for mendyng of the Church mattock . . . . .		12
Pd <sup>d</sup> the Ordynarys dinners . . . . .	3	4
Pd <sup>d</sup> for the first taking the Othes . . . . .		20
Pd <sup>d</sup> to Mr. Lyffe for the Queen's rente . . . . .	5	10
Pd <sup>d</sup> to him for his tents late Box's rents . . . . .		12
Pd <sup>d</sup> him for his rents late Knight's . . . . .	2	4
Pd <sup>d</sup> to Matthew Browne's wyddowe, for money given for her relief, by the consente of the M <sup>rs</sup> of y <sup>e</sup> pshe . . . . .	3	4
Pd <sup>d</sup> for making of a quarter Book . . . . .		6

	s.	d.
P <sup>d</sup> . for caryng the said Book . . . . .		16
P <sup>d</sup> . for mending the Bell Clappers . . . . .	3	4
P <sup>d</sup> . for Ber and Drinke & Chease at the ringing daye for the Quenes Maj <sup>tie</sup> . . . . .	3	
P <sup>d</sup> . for drinking at the making of the quarter booke . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> . for mending a Bell on the ringing day . . . . .		8
P <sup>d</sup> . for a Spade for y <sup>e</sup> Sexton . . . . .		12
P. to the Lord Montague's receiver . . . . .	10	8
P <sup>d</sup> . for a newe Bell roope . . . . .	2	2
P <sup>d</sup> . for Meate & Drynke at the last ringing daye for the Spanyerds . . . . .	2	2
P <sup>d</sup> . for making y <sup>e</sup> quarter Book . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> . for drinking at y <sup>e</sup> making thereof . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> . to Davey for his quarter's wadges . . . . .	8	4
P <sup>d</sup> . to him for a pound of candles . . . . .		4
P <sup>d</sup> . for a Nutte for the Cloke . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> . for a Doore to Mr. Rogear's seat . . . . .		14
P <sup>d</sup> . for geven to a man of Lewise by Order from the M <sup>rs</sup> of the pish, w <sup>ch</sup> brought a Breffe . . . . .		16
P <sup>d</sup> . for a Baudrick for a Bell . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> . for the mending of the whole of the Bells . . . . .		8
P <sup>d</sup> . for making a quarters Book . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> . for drynking at the same . . . . .		6
P <sup>d</sup> . to the Somner for caryng the same . . . . .		16
P <sup>d</sup> . to the Town Clark for his half yere's rent for Courtupps stables . . . . .	3	6
P <sup>d</sup> . to the Town Clark for his half yeres wadges . . . . .	3	4
Mr. Lyfe has not dealt w <sup>th</sup> P <sup>d</sup> . to Mr. Lyfe for Bore's rents . . . . .		12
the r <sup>pt</sup> of the Quenes P <sup>d</sup> . to him for his rents, late Knights . . . . .	2	4
rente synce Mychielmas P <sup>d</sup> . to Davy for his halfe yere's wadges . . . . .	3	4
last in that it is in the P <sup>d</sup> . for washing of the Lynnen of Towne's hands. the Church at Easter . . . . .		20
P <sup>d</sup> . for going about the bounds of the parish for breakfast . . . . .	4	
P <sup>d</sup> . to a man of Beckeley w <sup>ch</sup> came w <sup>th</sup> a Breafe by order from the pshe . . . . .	2	6
	£	s.
Some of y <sup>e</sup> layngs oute	6	17
	£	s. d.
The receipts as by the pticuleres for the whole yere . . . . .	26	19 4
The whole yere's layenges oute as by the ptuleres are . . . . .	6	18
The Church wardenes after allowance for certeyne decayed rentes . . . . .		8
They aske further allowance for y <sup>e</sup> money abated of Mr. L. . . . . ges tenants, in y <sup>t</sup> they are chardged w <sup>th</sup> 18s. and r <sup>d</sup> but 4s. . . . .		14
The w <sup>ch</sup> three somes, amounting unto £8 4s. 10d., being deducted from the whole yere's receipts being £26 19s. 4d., the churchwardens are in areredge . . . . .	19	0 4

	£	s. d.
Besydes the debt of Mr. Feilde being somtymes pson of this pshe, y <sup>t</sup> w <sup>ch</sup> he oweth unto the said church . . . . .	5	
Also debt of Mr. Hollonds somtymes pson of y <sup>e</sup> sayde church		40

This yere at the yelding of the accompt there is chosen churchwardenes Peter Winckfeilde and Mychcell Hanckines; and it is ordered that the accompt shalbe yelded the next Sondaye, after the election daye of the evening prayer from hence followinge.

There is chosen for Collectors to the Poore  
Steven Porter,  
Rychard Wayles.

Laid out for y<sup>e</sup> Church in y<sup>e</sup> yere 1695.

Item. Paid for two hedhoggs to Mr. Wats . . . . .	8		
— Paid y <sup>e</sup> Somner for two books from Lewes . . . . .			
— Paid for one hedge hogg to Mr. Wats . . . . .		4	
— Paid Mr. Granston att y <sup>e</sup> Visettation . . . . .			
— Spent on y <sup>e</sup> wisettation Diner . . . . .			
— When I was sworren . . . . .			
— for a Load & a halfe of Lime . . . . .			
— for Bread and Bear & a man to help Carritt in . . . . .			
— Paid to Jo <sup>n</sup> Caswell for a Stoatt . . . . .			
— Paid to Richard Caswell for a hedge hogg . . . . .		4	
— P <sup>d</sup> to Rich <sup>d</sup> Annyett for Yorn worke aboutte the church gatte . . . . .			
— P <sup>d</sup> to Rich <sup>d</sup> Caswell for one hedge hogg . . . . .		4	
— P <sup>d</sup> to Rich <sup>d</sup> Lee for worke aboutt y <sup>e</sup> church gatte . . . . .	9		
— P <sup>d</sup> to John Baker's man for 3 hedge hoggs . . . . .			
— P <sup>d</sup> to John Caswell for one hedge hogg . . . . .		4	
— P <sup>d</sup> to Richard Caswell for one hedge hogg . . . . .		4	
— P <sup>d</sup> to John Grailing for Yorn worke aboute y <sup>e</sup> great Bell . . . . .	6	6	
— P <sup>d</sup> to Rich <sup>d</sup> Lee for worke done about the great Bell . . . . .	2	8	
— For Bear & Bread . . . . .		5	
— P <sup>d</sup> Mr. Granston for a prayer Booke . . . . .	1		
— P <sup>d</sup> to John Caswell for one hedge hogg . . . . .		4	
— P <sup>d</sup> to Rich <sup>d</sup> Corbey for one hedge hogg . . . . .		4	
— P <sup>d</sup> to Thomas Wiliss a Crismass day for Ringing . . . . .	5		
— P <sup>d</sup> to the Chamberlens . . . . .	1		
— P <sup>d</sup> to Edw <sup>d</sup> Joy for a Fox . . . . .	1		
— Tho. Bayley for being sworren . . . . .		5	
— for a Dinner at the Wisettation . . . . .		13	
— Mr. Granston had of Tho. Bayley . . . . .		5	
— For making y <sup>e</sup> Book . . . . .		2	
— Paid for a Book from Lewes . . . . .		1	
— P <sup>d</sup> Stephen Gane for wine . . . . .	1	4	4

	£	s.	d.
— P <sup>d</sup> . Stephen Gane for one hedge hogg . . . . .			4
— P <sup>d</sup> . Rober <sup>t</sup> Brattell for a hedge hogg . . . . .			4
			<hr/>
	6	18	1
			<hr/>
	6	18	1
	1	4	7
			<hr/>
	8	2	8
		1	10
			<hr/>
	8	4	6
		11	
			<hr/>
	8	15	6

More disbursed for y<sup>e</sup> Church.

Stephen Gewen as bill will show . . . . .	9	1
P <sup>d</sup> . to Henry Page as appears by Bill . . . . .	3	
P <sup>d</sup> . to Rich <sup>d</sup> Lee as appears by Bill . . . . .	3	5
P <sup>d</sup> . to Mr. Cranston at the Visitacon . . . . .	6	
P <sup>d</sup> . to the Sumner for two books . . . . .	2	
P <sup>d</sup> . to Richard Lee for worke . . . . .	1	1
		<hr/>
	1	4 7
P <sup>d</sup> . to Richard Lee for worke . . . . .	1	10
to Goodine Owen Clerk . . . . .	11	

Recc<sup>d</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> Church in 1695.

Item.			
— Recc <sup>d</sup> for y <sup>e</sup> great bell for the wife of . . . . .			
— Recc <sup>d</sup> . of the ould Church wardens . . . . .			
— of widow Sparrow for y <sup>e</sup> bell . . . . .			1
— for Goodman Mustgrowe for the Great Bell . . . . .			1
— for Jo <sup>n</sup> Thacher for y <sup>e</sup> Bell . . . . .			1
— for the wife of Philip Gane . . . . .			1
— for widdow Barker for y <sup>e</sup> bell . . . . .			1
— for Marey Wite for y <sup>e</sup> bell . . . . .			1
— for y <sup>e</sup> Dather of Tho. Barker . . . . .			1
— for Mr. Nicholas's wife . . . . .			1
			<hr/>
		1	3 0
The whole Booke	12	6	1
			<hr/>
	13	9	1

	£	s.	d.
	12	6	1
for fower great bells more . . . . .		4	
	<hr/>		
reced . . . . .	12	10	1
Disbursed . . . . .	8	15	6
	<hr/>		
	3	14	7
	<hr/>		
The whole booke . . . . .	12	6	1
More for y <sup>e</sup> great bells dew <sup>d</sup> & received of y <sup>e</sup> old church- wardens . . . . .	1	7	5
	<hr/>		
Reced in the whole . . . . .	13	13	6
Disbursed in y <sup>e</sup> whole . . . . .	8	15	6
	<hr/>		
Remains due to y <sup>e</sup> parish . . . . .	4	18	0
	<hr/>		

The following is later and without date.

Disburst for the Parish Account.

At the Visitation . . . . .	4	6
Two Hedghogs . . . . .		8
Mowing y <sup>e</sup> Church yard . . . . .	3	
The Articles . . . . .	7	6
One Shilling for charity . . . . .	1	
For a new Lock . . . . .	1	8
For the Roule, and y <sup>e</sup> turn Scru . . . . .	8	
For caring away y <sup>e</sup> durt . . . . .	1	
More paid for a Hedgehog . . . . .		4
More peaide for the sett Gabionsis . . . . .	5	6
More for a Lock . . . . .	4	
for a new Batrick Leather one shilling for putting in six pence . . . . .	1	6
Paid to Mr. Hill . . . . .	12	6
Paid to Mr. Edward Lintott for Oyle . . . . .	2	8
P <sup>d</sup> . Rich <sup>d</sup> Scott . . . . .		6
Paid Mr. Samuel Moore . . . . .		10
Paid for two hegogs . . . . .		8
Paid for mowing the Churchyard . . . . .	3	
Paid for Chareyty . . . . .		6
Paid to Rich <sup>d</sup> Tutt for one Quart of wine for y <sup>e</sup> Communion August y <sup>e</sup> 2 <sup>th</sup> for one Quart of wine of Mr. Halsted for y <sup>e</sup> Communion . . . . .	4	
		4



	£	s.	d.
Paid for putting in a paine of glass . . . . .			3
For mowing the Churchyard . . . . .		3	
Paid to Rob <sup>t</sup> Evenden one shilling for nails and work . . . . .		1	
Paid to John Reead two shillings and nine pence for work done at the Church . . . . .		2	9
Paid to Mr. Polhill for Engis . . . . .			10
For serving the Office . . . . .		1	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	4	12	2
 Rec <sup>d</sup> of Tho <sup>s</sup> Guy for breaking up the ground in the Church for Benden's wife . . . . .		3	4
		6	8

GRATE-BACK OF SUSSEX IRON IN THE  
BRIGHTON MUSEUM.



SEVERUS D.

ENGRAVED IN AQUAFORTIS, AND  
PRESENTED BY S. EVERSHED ESQ.

## CHIMNEY BACK OF SUSSEX IRON.

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By S. EVERSLED, Esq.

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THE war between Prussia and France, happily just terminated, has been the means of bringing Dame Europa, the heroine of my paper, under our notice in a new light. She is represented to us as the mistress of a school, in the discipline and management of which she is not very successful. She lets some of her pupils fight, while others quietly look on. She fails, in short, to satisfy those who are interested in the welfare of the boys committed to her special charge. With her capabilities, however, as a teacher and disciplinarian, I have now nothing to do. On the Chimney Back in which she is about to be brought under the observation of our Society, she figures in quite a different character. She is here made the principal figure of an interesting group. Of this admirable specimen of Sussex casting in iron, Mr. Evershed, who has exerted himself for its preservation, says:—

The chimney back of which I send you an etching (see opposite page) is one of the finest specimens of art, as applied to iron decoration, which has heretofore been discovered in Sussex. It measures 3 feet 4 inches in height, by 2 feet 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches in width; and the casting is, for the most part, still sharp and good. This chimney back was sold, 20 years ago or more, by Mr. Stuberfield, a blacksmith at West Grinstead, to a Mr. Harwood, with a quantity of old iron, when he succeeded to the business; and at his removal to Bramber he sold it to Mr. Steele, of Lewes, who, much to his credit and artistic taste, seeing that the subject was classical, and the execution of the casting and design far in advance of what was usually met with in the county, was unwilling that so interesting an article should be broken up at the foundry, as

many a fine chimney back had already been. He, therefore, knowing that I was a member of the Sussex Archæological Society, came to me and suggested, that, as it could be purchased for a trifle, it should be secured, and deposited in one of our county museums. This was done, and it is now in the Collection of Antiquarian and other Relics which has been formed at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton.

Speaking of the subjects of our chimney backs generally, they appear to have been for the most part either sacred, mythological, or heraldic; though I have seen in West Sussex very fine specimens covered entirely with fruits and flowers. As will be seen from our etching, the central device of the subject of my present article is the rape of Europa; and surely no mythological story was ever before set forth in a more absurdly funny manner. The anachronisms it displays are beyond the reach of caricature. The whole composition well represents the debased style of art-representation of the age in which it was produced.

Jove appears as a gay Cavalier of the reign of Charles I., with a felt hat on his head, adorned with an ostrich plume, a huge Carolian collar, a velvet mantle, braided trunk hose, points, boots of the period, spurs, and heavy riding gloves! Europa is walking off, leaning on the gentleman's arm. In her head gear she has ostrich feathers also. She wears a gown of rich thick stuff, apparently velvet, and this is covered with a luxurious cloak, and the train of this is borne by a tiny page boy in jerkin and puffed breeches. On her arm she carries a rather large oval reticule. A male attendant walks behind her, who, like the page, is bare headed, and has long ringlets falling down over the shoulders. Over the head of the fair lady he holds an umbrella of very primitive construction. Just behind the principal figures is a groom, with a skull-cap on his head, and having the hereditary "horsey" type of countenance, holding a fine horse with a flowing mane. The horse is represented as curving his neck and pawing the ground, doubtless impatient to be off. Whether this horse carries a pillion for the use of the lady behind the saddle on which the gentleman is to ride it is impossible to say, as his body does not appear. He is issuing from between the pillars of a stately portico of the Doric style of architec-

ture, and the fore part of him is all that is seen. How Jupiter and Europa then were to be accommodated on one horse is left to the imagination to fill up. Jove, in his gallantry, had doubtless pre-arranged all this.

Truly prudent, then, was it of the artist to inscribe on the ground in front of the heroine, and at her feet, in large letters, the word EUROPA, for who could otherwise have for a moment supposed that a classic story was hereby intended to be set forth? And yet the designer was, notwithstanding, a true artist; for there is much dignity displayed in the bold Cavalier, and much Titian-like grace in Dame Europa, which is in some measure lost—it cannot, indeed, well be brought out—in the intractable process of etching.

The bordering of fruit and flowers, masks and scroll work, is in the usual style of the early part of the seventeenth century. There is a fragment, apparently by the same hand, in the Castle Museum at Lewes. The composition, in the case before us, is surmounted by a couple of dolphins, of a somewhat spirited design. Whether these dolphins were intended to be suggestive of the elopement of Europa, or were the heraldic bearings of some person connected with the iron foundry at which the slab was cast, I have not been able to decide; but I was informed by Mr. Harwood that their united tails once supported aloft a Royal Crown, which, many years ago, was broken off and thrown aside. The plate has certainly an unfinished look at the top. The letters in the ornamented oval below, which appear to be L. H., are probably the initials of the designer.

I have no doubt that this chimney plate was cast at the iron works belonging to Charles I., which were destroyed by the Parliamentary forces about the year 1643. These were situate on St. Leonards Forest, near Horsham. Their extensive hammer ponds still remain. Dallaway, speaking of their destruction, tells us that after Sir William Waller had taken Chichester and Arundel, he sent a part of his army to destroy these royal iron works, together with the furnaces of all those who had shown themselves to be favourers of the Royal cause. The St. Leonards iron works were for many years leased of the Crown by Sir John Caryll, of Warnham.

There is a chimney back, at Ockley, in Keymer, the resi-

dence of Mr. Wood, in the centre of which is a beautifully cast vase of flowers, its ornamental bordering being precisely similar to the one under consideration, even to the dolphins by which it is surmounted. Whether they support with their tails an imperial crown or not I do not at this moment recollect, nor do I know whether the plate has the same initial letters below.

I cannot better conclude than with an anecdote, showing that Sussex chimney backs were not beneath the notice of Royalty.

A Sussex artist, who shall be nameless, in visiting Windsor Castle in the days of "Albert the Good," amused himself for a time in turning over the leaves of some portfolios of drawings, which he observed lying on a table in one of the state rooms; when, much to his astonishment, he came upon a drawing evidently designed as a plan of a chimney back, and he at once saw that the outer border did not synchronize with the interior design, and therefore that they could not have been projected by the same person. This he pointed out to the curator, who, smiling, said that our artist was quite right; that the Prince, having purchased an old chimney back which had been cast in Sussex, and finding it, after he had got it to Windsor, too small for the chimney in which he had intended to place it, had himself designed the outer border; and hence arose the difference in its style of ornamentation from the centre piece.

In visiting Windsor Castle, then, Sussex archæologists will be on the look out for this chimney back. The anecdote is interesting, and is deserving of record in our "Collections," as showing that the artistic taste of our old Sussex modellers was so good as to be appreciated in high places, even in the nineteenth century.

## CELLS OF BATTLE ABBEY.

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BY THE EDITOR.

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OWING to the length of my account of Battle Abbey, given in Volume xvii., p. 1, of our "Sussex Archæological Collections," I was under the necessity of omitting the notices which I had prepared of the two Priories which were subordinate to it. I allude to those of Brecon, in Wales, and of St. Nicholas, in the city of Exeter, in Devonshire. This deficiency, then, I now propose to supply; and in doing so I shall be very brief. I shall say little more of their history than is necessary to show the effects and consequences of that subordination. And first of

The Priory of Brecon, or Brecknock, in Wales.

According to the "Monasticon Anglicanum," this Priory was situated just without the walls of Brecknock Castle, and was not only founded, but very splendidly endowed, in the time of Henry I. by Bernard de Novo Mercato, or, Anglicè, Newmarsh, a Norman baron, at the suggestion of Roger, a monk of Battle Abbey, who was his confessor. It was intended for the accommodation and support of six Benedictine monks, and dedicated to the Evangelist St. John. All its possessions appear to have been situated in the Principality. Among the principal benefactors to this Priory the name of William de Braiosa, or Braoze, one of the most opulent of our Sussex barons, occurs in the time of Henry II., who granted to all the persons belonging to it considerable privileges and exemptions. He also bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of St. John, and further directed it to be conveyed thither for interment, in whatever part of the kingdom it might please God that he should die, whether it were in England or Wales; this being the church which, above all others, he regarded and revered, because upon this

Apostle and Evangelist, after God and the blessed Mary, he placed his greatest trust and confidence. So says the foundation Charter, by which his benefactions were secured to the Priory.

Of its emoluments and privileges we know but little, there being no register of this Priory now to be met with. An impression of the Priory seal is, however, to be found in the Chapter House of Westminster, appended to a deed of acknowledgment of the King's (Henry VIIIth's) supremacy, dated August 5th, 1534, and signed by Robert Halden, the Prior, and five monks. It is of white wax, and has for its design a cock, standing regardant under ornamented gothic work, with his wings erect, upon a demi-wheel, under which are five plain arches. The legend around it (the part between brackets being broken away) is

SIGILLVM : CONVENTVALE : DOMVS : SANCTI [IOHANNIS :  
EVANGI]LISTE : BRECONIE :

Tanner states the ancient register of this Priory to have been in the possession of Dr. Brewster, of Hereford. But this is probably a mistake, for I have searched in vain for it among the manuscripts which he bequeathed to the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

The possessions of this Priory were valued, according to Dugdale, at £112 14s. 2d., but according to Speed, at £134 11s. 4d.; Dugdale's being the net, and Speed's the gross value.

The Priors of Brecknock were always summoned to attend at the elections of the Abbots of Battle; and after the election of a Prior of Brecknock, the Abbot of Battle Abbey for the time being nominated and presented him to the Bishop of St. David's, by whom it was necessary that the election should be confirmed.

The only vestige of the Priory buildings now remaining is a low arch, and a portion of the wall with which its precinct was once invested. The Priory Church is now the principal church of Brecknock, and is still dedicated to St. John. The north part of the cross aisle at the western end of this church is still called the Chapel of the Men of Battle. A



parochial district near Brecon was formerly a hamlet of St. John the Evangelist.

The Benedictine Priory of St. Nicholas, Exeter, which was also a Cell to Battle Abbey, was founded by the Abbot, to whom William the First gave the Chapel of Saint Olive in this city. King John was also a great benefactor to it. In 1545 King Henry the VIIIth sold the fee or manor of St. Nicholas, extending over a part of David's Hill, to John Haydon, of Saint Mary Ottery, and Thomas Gybbs; and after some intermediate alienations, this estate was conveyed to the Corporation of Exeter in 1546. The site of the Priory was granted, after the Reformation, to Sir Thomas Dennis, by whom it was sold to the city authorities. The Corporation disposed of it in parcels before the end of the seventeenth century. The yearly revenue of this Priory was estimated, in the time of Henry VIIIth, at £147 12s.

Of the remains of the conventual buildings, the most remarkable is a crypt, with massive Saxon arches in Mint Lane, which has been converted into a kitchen. The Priory is said to have been demolished by the Corporation soon after their purchase of the site, and the materials to have been used in repairing the city walls. The Roman Catholic Chapel, which was built in 1792, and the Rev. Mr. Oliver's house, occupy a part of the site. In digging out the foundations of these buildings fragments of mutilated monuments and pieces of carved mouldings were found.<sup>1</sup>

The origin of this monastery, according to the "Monasticon Anglicanum,"<sup>2</sup> arose out of William the Conqueror's gift to Battle Abbey of the church of St. Olave, in Exeter, together with certain lands adjacent to it. Upon these lands, so acquired, a Cell was not long after built, at the expense of this Abbey, and dedicated to St. Nicholas; and to it, when completed, were removed the religious previously attached to the Church of Collumpton, which was also among the gifts of the Conqueror to the parent monastery of Battle. According to Tanner, the original foundation was for six monks. Among the charters of this Cell, given in the "Monasticon Anglicanum," the first is a grant of St. Olave's Church, with

<sup>1</sup> See Lyson's "Magna Britannia, Devonshire," Vol. vi., p. 200.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. iii., p. 375.

the lands of Sireford and Cheneberie, to the monks of the Sussex establishment. The second, which is supposed to be of the date of William Rufus, mentions the erection of the Church of St. Nicholas, about the year 1089. The third states that Henry I. was a benefactor to this church, and the monks attached to it, by giving to them lands at Relisdon, in Devonshire, which had previously belonged to Heraldus de Exonia; and in the year 1204 King John gave the same monks the territory called Bradeham, or Brodeham, which the monks had held under the Crown by an annual payment of 50s. He also gave to the Prior and Convent a moiety of the profits of the Lammas fair held in Exeter; and Jenkins, in his history of this city, notices a charter, granting to the Prior of St. Nicholas an annual fair, to be held on the festival of this saint. The site of this Priory is now called the Mint, which name is supposed to be a corruption of the Minster.

Dr. Oliver, who gives a very full account of this monastic establishment, in his "Monasticon of the Diocese of Exeter," p. 113, says, that it was very justly regarded as the most ancient, as well as the most considerable, religious house in the city of Exeter. It was first supplied with monks from Battle Abbey. The archives of the Mayor and Corporation of Exeter, referring to this Priory, show that amongst its benefactors, in the time of Richard I., were the Fitz-Stephens, the Cogans, the Roaches, and the Landries, who were of the number of those that successfully invaded the Kingdom of Cork, and who made grants of lands and tithes to this religious house, which were situated near to its city. The Leger Book of this Priory is among the Battle Abbey Records, now in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., of Middle Hill, in the county of Worcester. The Priors of this house were appointed by the Sussex Abbey, on which they were dependent.<sup>3</sup>

Three engravings of convent seals of this Priory are given by Dr. Oliver in his "Devonian Monasticon." They are all of them round. No 1, which is the oldest seal, is thus described in Bishop Stafford's Register: <sup>4</sup> "Sigillum rotundum, habens in medio insculptum ad instar et similitudinem Castri quadrati habentis in medio suo unam turrim excelsam; et in

<sup>3</sup> See "Cartulary," p. 283.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. i, folio 51.

angulis suis alias turres lessiores et propugnacula; et super Castrum hujusmodi, in unâ parte, vetus scutum armorum Regis Angliæ, cum tribus leopardis; et in aliâ parte, gladium erectum; et in ejusdem gladii cuspide, sive punctu, coronam Regiam; ac subter castrum draconem gradientem insculpti. In circumferentiâ vero, sive circulo ejusdem Sigilli scriptum erat sic

“SIGILLVM : ECCLE : SCI : NICHOLAI : EXONIE :”

Dr. Oliver also gives the Prior's seal, the shape of which is oval, and the design a bishop, with his pastoral staff in his left hand, and his right hand raised in the attitude of benediction. Around this is the following inscription:

+ S : PRIORIS : SANCTI : NICHOLAI : EXONIE :

Among the archives of the Corporation of Exeter there is a manuscript called Hoker's, in which mention is made of a certain room within the monastery called the Poor Man's Parlour, to which seven poor men were in the habit of repairing daily, just before the monastic dinner hour, and to each of whom was given, on flesh days, a twopenny loaf, a pottle of ale, and a piece of meat; and if it so happened that any one of these seven paupers was prevented by illness, or any other disabling cause, from giving his attendance at the appointed time, his part and portion for the day was sent to him. And on the afternoon of each Friday throughout the year, as soon as the establishment dinner was concluded, all the poor tenants of the Priory came, and every one of them received the same quantity of bread and ale as was given to each of the seven recipients on flesh days; but instead of flesh, each poor tenant received a piece of fish, and one penny in money. And if it so happened that any of the same poor tenants were prevented from attending at the same parlour at the time appointed by some reasonable cause, the part or portion of such non-attendant was set apart, and, when convenient, sent to him; and if, after dinner, there came to the same parlour any other poor persons, who were in need, to each was given a sufficiency of meat and drink to satisfy their

present wants, whether they were tenants of the Monastery, or dwellers within the Fee, called St. Nicholas's Fee, or not ; and upon every anniversary of St. Nicholas's day, which happens, as will be seen by the Calendar, on the 6th of December, provision was made for a general distribution of alms. To every necessitous applicant at the house on that day a loaf was given, and upon every Good Friday a penny in money.

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## BRASSES IN SUSSEX CHURCHES.

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BY THE REV. EDWARD TURNER, V.P.

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SOME time during the reign of Charles II.,—I think about the year 1654, but as I have not the book by me I cannot give the exact date—a gentleman named Dingley published what he designated “A History from Marble,”—a history, that is, of the gentry of this country, from the accounts given of them in the different monumental records existing at that period in the churches and churchyards throughout the kingdom; and that much interesting and valuable information is to be obtained from these sources, no one can for a moment doubt. What, then, Mr. Dingley did from marble, I propose to do, as far as this county is concerned, from brass; some of our Sussex churches affording beautiful specimens of Monumental Brasses; among which will be found instances of the most ancient, as well as the most interesting sepulchral mementos of this kind now in existence. In proof of which I need only instance the magnificent inlaid slab in Cowfold church, placed to the memory of Nelond, Prior of the Abbey of St. Pancras, Lewes, who died in 1433; the brass of Mapelton, in Broadwater church, who was for some years rector of the parish, and died in 1432; the brass of John de Brewys—or Braoze, as he was more commonly called—in Wiston church, who died in 1426; and the brass of John Shelley and Elizabeth his wife, in Clapham church, who died, the husband in 1520, and the wife in 1513. Finer instances of brasses than these are not to be met with in any county. I am well aware that Mr. Boutell has selected some of the best of our Sussex brasses for illustration and description in his useful work on the “British Monumental Brasses,” and Dallaway and Cartwright have done the same; some of the most artistic engravings in their Histories of the Three Western Rapes of the County being

of brasses, executed by King, of Chichester, who was particularly successful in his delineations of these memorials. To these, then, I shall of course refer; but I shall not, on this account, omit them from my list, my principal object being to make my series of these Sussex brasses quite complete.

And here I cannot but regret the destruction which has taken place of what must once have been good examples of these splendid works of art. Take our Cathedrals as instances. How many brasses were destroyed in them through the Puritanical zeal and fanaticism prevalent during the period of the Commonwealth; and Chichester Cathedral was not exempted from this grievous work of destruction. The very nature of the construction of these brasses, and of the symbolism exhibited in their ornamentation and detail, became a stumbling-block and a cause of offence to these enthusiasts; and they were thus led to destroy them. They tore the brasses from their slabs, and mutilated many which they were unable entirely to get rid of. And hence it is that Chichester Cathedral has so many matrices, and so few brasses.

From the seclusion of many of our parish churches—take Clapham as an example—the brasses in them have fared better. But even here, in the churches so secluded, some have been destroyed, not through fanatical zeal, but through inexcusable carelessness and neglect; while others are in a very broken and imperfect state. Portions of them may, perhaps, still remain on the slabs to which they were attached, while the missing parts are to be looked for in the church chest, to which they have been assigned by the parish clerk as so much worthless lumber. The families, too, of the parties whose memory they were designed to perpetuate, being in most cases extinct, and their names almost forgotten, no one cares to incur the expense of their reparation; on which account, few of these brasses are in a perfect state. How then, can we, as members of an Archæological Society, be more characteristically or usefully employed, than in making a complete list of what now, perfect or imperfect, remain; that should any more of them be destroyed when they become dilapidated, or perish for want of a proper care, they may not be wholly lost to us.

With regard to their date, a few of our Sussex Monumental Brasses are, it will presently be seen, as old as the reign of

Edward II. But, generally speaking, this style of monument was most prevalent from the commencement of the fifteenth, until about the close of the sixteenth centuries. Rubbings of a few of them are among the articles of archæological interest exhibited in the Museum of our Society in Lewes Castle. The order in which I shall give them will be by an alphabetical arrangement of the churches in which they are to be found, leaving it to the index to facilitate the reference to any particular brass, where the church in which it is to be found is not known. With each brass I propose to give, as a needful accompaniment, a short description of the brass itself, as well as a brief sketch of the history of the person or persons, to whose memory it was placed, as far as it is in my power to do so; and the history of the brasses being completed, I would commend to the notice of some member of our Society the propriety of its being followed up by a Sussex "History from Marble," after the manner of that compiled by Mr. Dingley.

I have now only to observe, that no small part of the interest arising from the study of these brasses will be found in the exemplification which they give us of the costumes—both male and female—in which the effigies represented on them are clad.

From these few preliminary observations, I shall now proceed to give an account of the brasses themselves.

#### AMBERLEY CHURCH.

On a large slab of Petworth, or as it is now more commonly called Sussex, marble, which used to be a part of the flooring of the south aisle, near the east window, but which now stands in an upright position in the same locality, against the wall, is an inlaid figure, of an Esquire, clad in a surcoat or tabard, on which are supposed to be enamelled three lion's faces, argent, langued gules; but upon examination, what was thought to be enamel was found to be a resinous substance of some kind. He has a sword by his side, and spurs at his heels, and his feet rest on a lion. Altogether this may be considered one of our most perfect and interesting Sussex brass memorials. The inscription, which is on a

plate inlaid across the slab, just below the feet of the figure, is as follows:—

“Hic jacet Jo'hes Wantele, qui obiit xxix. die Januar', Anno Dni. Millo, ccccxxiv.; cui's a'i'e p'pitietur Deus.”

This John Wantele was, probably, a member of the Sullington family of Wantele. Stothard, in speaking of this brass in his “*Monumental Records of Great Britain*,” says:—“In the dress we have an example of the surcoat assuming the form of the habiliment, commonly known as a tabard.” The surcoat and tabard are synonymous terms. The upper part of a shirt of mail appears above the neck, where it is not covered by the tabard. Mr. Charles Boutel remarks upon this brass, as an unusual circumstance, that the arms are not repeated on the sleeves. The armour, he thinks, very good.

For a representation of this brass see “*Boutell's Monumental Brasses*,” 71.

#### ANGMERING DITTO.

On the flooring of this church is a slab, on which is the matrix of a portrait in brass. The portrait is gone, but the inscription remains, and is as follows:—

“Ellen Baker, late wife of John Baker, of Ecclesden, and daughter of Thomas Truelove, and Ales, his wife. She deceased April 20th, 1508.”

Ecclesden was the part of Angmering which belonged to the Abbey of Fescamp, in Normandy, having been given to it by Hugh de Montgomeri, the son of Earl Roger. Here was originally a separate church, in which, doubtless, this interment took place; and upon the church being taken down, it was removed to its present position. Ecclesden continued a part of the endowment of this abbey until the 1st of Edward IV. (1460), when it was seized by this King, and granted, with their other Sussex possessions, to the Nunnery of Sion. Its value in 1492 was £63 6s. 10d. After the dissolution of this nunnery it was granted to the Palmers, then resident at New Place in this parish, and a branch of which family resided at Parham.

Of the history of the Bakers and Trueloves I have not



been able to obtain any information. John Baker was doubtless resident in Ecclesden.

## ARDINGLY DITTO.

In this church there is a beautiful brass to the memory of Richard Wakehurst, and Elizabeth his wife. It consists of two figures, the one male and the other female, under a canopy, above which are three shields:—1, Wakehurst argent, a chevron between three doves; 2, Wakehurst empaling Echyngham; 3, Echyngham, azure, a fret, argent.

The inscription is as follows:—

“Orate p’ a’i’abus Rici Wakehurst armig’i et Elysabeth ux’ is ej’, filia Rob’ti Echyngham armig’i; q’ quide’ Ric’us obiit iiii. die January, A. D’ni M.cccc.liij.; et p’dict’ Elysabeth obiit xix. die Julij. A. D’ni, M.cccc.lxiiij. q’r’ a’i’abus p’piciet’ &c.’”

Wakehurst is a local name; the estate they possessed in Ardingly being so called. They must have been considerable landowners in the parish. The Richard Wakehurst here commemorated was the last male heir of the family. For a wood engraving of this brass, see Vol. iii., p. 311.

Within the communion rails is a brass, on which are portrayed, under two Gothic arches, the figures of a man and woman, with the following inscription:—

“Orate pro animabus Ricardi Culpeper Armigeri, et Margarettae, uxoris suae; qui quidem Ricardus fuit filius Walteri Culpeper, de Gouterst in comitatu Kanciae; et predicta Margaretta fuit filia Ricardi Wakehurst, Junioris; et quae quidem Margaretta obiit 25° die Julij, anno domini 1509: Et predictus Ricardus obiit . . . die . . . Anno Domini M.D. . . .; quorum animabus propitiatur Deus.”

The part of the plate giving the date of Richard Culpeper’s death is broken away. By this marriage the Wakehurst estate passed to the Culpepers.

On a gravestone on the south side of the chancel are figures in brass of a man and his wife, praying, the man being clad in a tabard. A shield of arms displays Culpeper impaling Wakehurst. Near the man are ten sons; and near the woman eight daughters. The inscription upon it is as follows:—

“Of your charity pray for the souls of Nicholas Culpeper, Esq., and

Elizabeth his wife; the which Nicholas deceased the 24th day of May, in the year of the Lord 1510; and the said Elizabeth deceased the . . . day of . . . in the year 1500; on whose soules Christ have mercy."

This inscription, too, is imperfect as to the date of the wife's death.

On another grave-stone is a brass, representing a woman in elegant attire, with the following inscription:—

"Jacet hic sub hoc tumulo Elizabetha Culpeper, uxor dilectissima Edwardi Culpeper de Wakehurst, in Comitatu Sussex, militis, quæ quidem Elizabetha fuit filia Gulielmi Farnefold, Armigeri, de Stening in Comitatu predicto; quæ obiit decimo die Septembr', A.D. 1633."

At the foot of this slab is the brass figure of a child, with the coat of Culpeper; the quarterings of which are in a lozenge, with an escutcheon of pretence. The inscription upon the plate is—

"Here lyeth interred the body of Elizabeth Culpeper, eldest daughter of Sir William Culpeper, of Wakehurst, in this county, Bart., and of Jane, his wife; aged seven years. She changed this life for a better on the sixth day of December, Anno Domini, 1634."

Sir William was the builder of the present Wakehurst mansion.

#### ARUNDEL DITTO.

In the beautiful Sepulchral Chapel of the Fitzalans, in what is usually called the chancel of this church, are many slabs, which have been inlaid with brass, but of which the figures and inscriptions are for the most part imperfect, if they are not entirely gone. Of these a plain altar tomb of Sussex marble, formerly inlaid with figures of brass, and escutcheons, and the Arundel horse, which still remain, had the following inscription round the rim; of which parts only remain. From them we are able to make out—

" . . . . gallie, Nomannieque guerris insignissime floruit; obiit autem Anno Domini milleno cccc.xxi., et mensis Aprilis, die xxi°. Hec Alionora. . . . . thu' bro . . . . . Comitissam; que Alionora obiit . . . . ."

We learn from other sources of information that this tomb was erected by Alionora, Lady Maltravers, to the memory of

her husband, John, Lord Maltravers, for whom she built the chapel, and founded a chantry in it. Gough gives a view of this monument. A few fragments are all that now remain of the brasses with which the floor of this chapel was once decorated.

There are also several brasses to the memory of members of the College of Arundel. As, for instances—

“ Hic jacet corpus humatum Domini Willielmi White s'c 'di Mgistri hujus Collegii; qui obiit xx. die mensis Februarii, A.D. mcccxxx.; ac multa bona contulit huic Collegio. Cuj<sup>s</sup> a'i'e p'picietur Deus. Amen.”

“ Sir Adam Ertham iijj Mestre de Celle College, gyst icy, Dieu de s'alme eit m'cy. Amen.”

Standing under canopies in another part of this sepulchral chapel are figures of an Esquire in armour and his wife; and below them is the following inscription:—

“ Hic jacet Thomas Salmon, Arm', nuper Usher Camerae D'ni Henrici Regis Quinti, Angliæ, et Agnes Uxor ej's, alias dicta D'Olyvere, nuper de Portugallia, principalis nup' mulier illustrissim' Dne Beatricis Comitiss' Arund' et Surrey; qui quid' Thomas obiit xxiii. die Maij, A.D. mcccxxx et predict' Agnes obiit penultimo die mensis Maij, A.D. mcccxviii. Quorum a'iabus p'picietur Deus.”

The arms on this slab are—Salmon—an eagle displayed, with two heads, and charged on the breast with a leopard's face, impaling six crescents in pale, two and two, D'Olyvere. See “ Monumental Brasses,” 87.

Another brass represents a figure in armour under a rich canopy. Beneath is a long Latin inscription, in verse, the greater part of which is effaced. All that remains is—

“ . . . . . Johannis Threle . . . . . Præstat  
hospitio me tunc Comes ecce Wilhelmi, Marshal officio. Obit 1465.  
Johanna uxor obiit 1469.”

Arms—Threle. Paly of eight, gules, and or; impaling, sable, three dexter gaunts, argent. Bartelott.

The Threles were of Loxwood, in Wisborough Green. This J. Threle was Marshal of the Household of William, Earl of Arundel. His wife was a Bartelott, of Stopham.

On another brass is—

“ Hic jacet Robert' Warde, qui obiit iij die Aprilis, A.D. 1459.  
Cuj, a'i'e p'picietur Deus. Amen.”

Beneath the half-length figure of a priest holding a chalice is—

“Hic jacet Jo'hes Mundy, quond' submagister hujus Collegii, qui obiit 4 die Februarii, A.D. 1506. Cuj' a'i'e p'picietur Deus. Amen.”

The following is also under a similar half-length figure of an ecclesiastic, who had, doubtless, been a member of the same College, though the inscription does not say so:—

“Hic jacet Esperance Blundell, quond' Rector Ecclesiæ de Sutton; Cui' a'i'e p'picietur Deus. Amen.”

“Hic jacet D'n's Joh'es Baker, nup' Socius hujuse Collegii; qui obiit 1465.”

The College here alluded to was that of the Holy Trinity. This was first an alien priory, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and founded for a prior and four monks by Roger de Montgomerie, as a cell to the Abbey of Seez, in Normandy, which was also of his foundation. In this state it continued until the wars of Edward III., who, to meet his expenses thus incurred, confiscated this with the other alien priories throughout the kingdom. Richard, Earl of Arundel, was, however, enabled to obtain a grant of the land with which this College was endowed; and, by adding other lands to them, he established in 1380 the College of Maison Dieu, or Hospital of the Holy Trinity, just below the castle in Arundel. The original Priory of St. Nicholas was on the eastern side of the Church of Arundel. Portions of it still remain.

#### BATTLE DITTO.

On the chancel floor of this Church are three slabs, inlaid with brasses. On one is the full length figure of a man fully robed, which was placed to the memory of John Wythines, who was forty-two years Dean of Battle, and died in 1615, at the advanced age of 84.

The second, which has also upon it a full length figure of an ecclesiastic in his robes, represents Robert Acre, another dean of the same church.

The third is military, and is supposed to be the effigies of a Knight Templar. The figure is clad in a complete suit of plate armour.

There is nothing to shew who these figures are intended to represent.

In the nave there is a brass giving the half-length portrait of a man in armour. On the plate is inscribed :—

“Hic jacet Willus Arnold, armiger, qui obiit xxix. Feb. : Anno D'ni M.cccc.xxxv. : Cujus a'i'e p'picietur Deus. Amen.”

In the north aisle is another half-length figure of a man, who, in his style of costume, combines the military with the ecclesiastical services ; for on his head he has a military hat, and in his hand the crozier of an ecclesiastic. This has led to the supposition that it is the sepulchral memorial of Hamo de Offington, who, though he was at the time Abbot of Battle, greatly signalised himself by his bravery and courage in repulsing the French, when they attacked Rye and Winchelsea in 1377.

On a slab, also, are two figures in brass, one of which is gone, but the other remains ; and the following metrical, though certainly not very poetical, inscription :—

“ Thomas Alfraye, good, courteous friend,  
 Interred lyeth here ;  
 Whose soule in active strength did pass,  
 As ne'er was found his peere,  
 And Elizabeth did take to wyfe,  
 One Ambrose Comfort's child,  
 Who with him thirty-one yeares liv'd  
 A virtuous spouse, and mild.  
 By whom a son and daughter eke  
 Behind alyve he left ;  
 And earlie litle yeares had since,  
 Death him of like bereft.  
 On New Yea're's Day of Christ his birth,  
 Which was just ninety-nine,  
 One thousand and five hundred eke,  
 Loe e'er of flesh the fine.  
 But then his wooful wyfe of God,  
 With piteous praise gann crave,  
 That her own corpse, with husband's here,  
 Might join in the dark grave ;  
 And that *her* soule *his* soule might seek  
 Amongst the Spirits above,  
 And there in endless bliss enjoy  
 Her long desired love.  
 The which her gracious God did graunt  
 To her the last of Marche,  
 When, after that denouncement ower,  
 One yea're and more was past.”

The above are in fourteen lines, but on the brass they are  
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only seven. I have doubled them to suit the pages of our volume.

Thomas Alfraye was probably an ancestor of the present highly respectable family of that name.

#### BILLINGSHURST DITTO.

In this Church is a slab of Sussex marble, inlaid with two figures of brass—the one male and the other female. The escutcheons are gone, with the exception of one, which bears the pheon of the Bradbridge family of Slynfold. The following inscription is upon it :—

“Pray for the sowles of Thomas Bartlet, and Elizabeth his wife; which Thomas deceased the xxx. day of Januer' in the year M.ccc.lxxxix., on whose souyls J'su have m'cy.”

This Thomas Bartlett was a member of the Bartelott family of Stopham. He became possessed of Oakhurst, in Billingshurst, by marriage with Elizabeth, the heir of Thomas de Oakhurst. See the account of the Stopham brasses.

#### BODIAM DITTO.

In the south aisle of this church is a mutilated miniature brass, on which are a female figure in full length, and part of a figure of a knight, found in 1784 on an altar tomb, upon whose surcoat the *fesse dancette* and *pellet* of the family arms of Bodiam are gracefully represented. This brass cannot, Mr. Lower thinks, be assigned to a date later than the earlier part of the reign of Richard II. This truncated fragment, which measures only fourteen inches in length, was lying loose, covered with dust, until some years since, when the late incumbent, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bart., had it fixed to the chancel wall. Since then it has been removed, and fixed, with other brass fragments, at the west end of the church. It is headless, and almost without legs, but the body is perfect, and the hands are clasped in front in a praying attitude. It is a most interesting remnant.

Other brasses in the church are: 1, the small plate thirteen inches only in length, representing an emaciated figure in a loose robe or winding sheet. The tonsure seems to imply

that the person thus commemorated was a Vicar of Bodiam;  
2, an oblong plate inscribed:—

“Pray for the soule of Thomas Grove, and Crestian, his wyfe, on whose sowllys Jhu have mercy. Amen;”

3, a larger plate lying loose in the church, commemorating the death of William Wetherden, an Incumbent of Bodiam, who, while an unlearned man, married, and after his wife's death, devoted himself to liberal studies, took priest's orders, and died January 26th, 1513. He was a considerable benefactor to the church, “giving many good things to it;” so says his epitaph, of which the following is a copy:—

“Hic jacet d'nus Will'mus Wetherden nup Vicari' isti' eccl'ie, q' q'dem no' literat', Uxore' duxit; qua mortua, se dedit studio liberat; et sacerdocii ordi'em suscepit, et obiit xxvi<sup>o</sup> die Februarii, anno d'ni, M. v<sup>o</sup> xiiij. Multa huic bona dedit Ecclesia.”

#### BOXGROVE DITTO.

On a floor slab of the church of this parish is the following inscription to the memory of a monk of the Priory:—

“Orate pro a'ma fratris Joh'is Rykeman, Monachi istius loci.”

#### BREDE DITTO.

Among the Oxenbridge Sepulchral Memorials in this church is a pavement slab inlaid with brass, and displaying the effigies of Robert Oxenbridge, and his wife Ann, with this inscription:—

“Hic jacet Robertus Oxenbridge, at Anna uxor ejus, qui quidem Rob't's obiit nono die mensis Martii, anno d'ni Milleo cccclxxxvii.; et predicta Anna obiit xxvii<sup>o</sup>, die Februarii, Anno d'ni Milleo cccclxxxiii. Quor' a'i'abus et omnium fidelium defunctorum propicietur Deus. Amen.”

The Oxenbridges resided at Brede Place. For an account of the family, see S. A. C., vol. xii., p. 203.

#### BRIGHTLING DITTO.

On a grave stone in the north chancel of this church, are two small portraits of a man and woman, with their heads raised and conjoined on their breasts: each has a bead-roll,

the beads of which it is composed being inlaid with brass. The inscription plate which was at their feet is gone, as well as two small pieces of brass, which were lower down, and are supposed to have been escutcheons. Mr. Haley thinks that this inlaid slab was placed to the memory of one of the ancient lords of the manor of Socknersh, and his wife.

Another brass in this church is erected to the memory of John Batys, or Bates. To this there is a somewhat curious history belonging. The inscription upon it is:—

“Hic jacet Johannes Batys, gentyلمان, q: dedit ad istam ecclesiam de Brightling, ornimenta, pavimenta, et omnia sedelia ecclesie predictae, et etiam dedit ecclesie terra illa, quae vocatur Levettys imppm jacens in parochia predicta, et obiit viii<sup>o</sup> die mens. Septembris, anno dni mo. cccclxxvi<sup>o</sup> Cujus animae ppicietur Deus. Amen.”

The circumstances attendant on the loss of this plate, and the misappropriation of the proceeds of the land here alluded to, and its singular recovery, are then given as follows:—

“Whoe ever thou art who readest the superinscription, knowe, that the good intention of Master John Batys was by some illminde diverted, and the land called Levett’s, converted to private use from this church for many yeares, and the saide inscription, devised by the saide Master Batys for this tombstone, was then by unjust hands broken and purloined, and the memory and benevolence of the saide Master Batys endeavoured totally to be concealed, until God, who put it into the hearts and mindes of the well affected of the parish to desire the recovery of the saide lands, to be disposed of to the uses by the saide Master Batys intended; who, procuring a commission upon the statute of the xliij. of the reigne of the late Queene Elizabeth, for charitable uses, directed to Sir Thomas Sackvile, Knyghte of the Bath, and others, the saide landes were by the saide Commissioners decreed to be employed to the former use, and after the saide decree beinge returned into the High Court of Chancery, and excepted unto by such as witheld the saide landes, the same was by the Right Honorable Thomas Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the great seal of England, and the saide High Court of Chancery, on the first day of February, in the eleventh yeare of the reigne of our Sovereign Lord, King Charles, Anno Domini 1635, ratyfyed and comfirmed in all points.”



Mr. Haley's account of this nefarious proceeding, as he gathered it from the tradition of the neighbourhood, is, that the grave-stone brass, on which was inscribed Bates' gift of Land, called Levett's, to the parish, was torn off, and carried away, by which means the land was appropriated to private use, and the benefit of the gift lost to the parish, until after the lapse of some years, when, in cleaning out a deep well on the South Downs, the brass recording this gift was found at the bottom, and the property again restored, through the intervention of the Court of Chancery, to the parish.

## BROADWATER DITTO.

In the chancel of this Church is a beautifully in-laid-with-brass slab, placed to the memory of John Mapleton, formerly Rector of the parish, and Chancellor to Margaret of Anjou, who died in 1432. His cope is ornamented with the letter M and a maple leaf. He is standing under a richly ornamented canopy terminating in a finial (See Boutell's Monumental Brasses, 104). The inscription on the plate below the figure is as follows:—

“Hic jacet in requie John Mapleton tumulatus,  
Istius ecclie Rector nuper vocitatus,  
Dona Magistratus sibi Cancellarius pstat,  
Regis erat gratus cunctis hoc plebs manifestat,  
Conjugis H<sup>ci</sup> Regis hic cancellarius exit,  
Qui præscripta legis quis erat sua fama retextit,  
Migrat felicis ortu xpi genetricis,  
Anno Milleno C. quatuor bis decem duodeno.”

The above is in four lines. The brass is well figured by King in Cartwright's History of the Rape of Bramber, p. 37. See also Boutell's Monumental Brasses, p. 104.

On another inlaid slab in this church is the following inscription:—

“Hic jacet Joh'es Corby, quond'm Rector huj's Eccl'ie, qui obiit iij id. Februarii, Anno D'ni, m.cccc.xv. Cuj' a'i'e pp'cietur Deus. Amen.”

Considerable alterations and improvements were made in this church, in the year 1826, and it was then new pewed. In effecting this, a slab was discovered under the old pave-

ment, having on it a Cross Fleury in brass, on one arm of which were engraved :

“Sanguis Xsti Salva me;”

and on the other :

“Passio Xsti conforta me.”

The inscription containing the name, description, and date are gone. It is supposed to have marked the grave of Richard Tooner, who was the Incumbent of Broadwater from 1432 to 1445.

#### BURTON DITTO.

In this Church are some fine monuments erected to the memory of members of the Goring Family, who resided here. The oldest is an altar tomb, of Sussex marble, with a mural tablet, and an inlaid brass figure with a label having the arms on an escutcheon of the Gorings, namely, quarterly 1 and 4, Goring; 2, 6 Camois; and 3, St. John of Barl'ton. This is supposed to be the tomb, which John Goring, who died 1521, directed his executors to erect to his memory in Burton church, with the inscription: “*Delicta juventutis meæ, et ignorantias meas, ne memineris, Domine.*”

Another tomb has a canopy of marble, and is inlaid with brasses. The escutcheons are quarterly as above. The inscription upon it is—

“Sir William Goryng, Knight, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to Kynge Edwarde the Sixth, decesid the viij. day of March, anno 1553; and lyethe here entombed.”

On another very similar tomb is the following inscription:—

“Henry Gorynge, Sonne and Heire of the same William Gorynge, Knight, now living, and married to one of the daughters and heyres of William Everard, Esquiour. He dyed, and hath issue by her livyng, William, Edward, Barbara, and Elizabeth. Elizabeth Gorynge, wife of the same Sir William, and daughter of John Covert, of Slaugham, Esq., died in 1588, and lyethe here entombed.”

On another tomb inlaid with figures, is the following inscription:—

“Anne De la Lynde, daughter of the same Sir William and Elizabeth,

and Wyfe of Sir George De la Lynde, of the Countie of Dorset, and now Wyfe of Thomas Browne, brother of the Lord Viscount Montague. Robert Gorynge deceased, one other sonne of Sir William Gorynge and Elizabeth, was married to Mary, daughter of Francis Onley, Esquior, having issue by her now lyving, Elizabeth."

Under a niche with quaterfoils, and plain escutcheons, is a small recumbent female figure, carved in Caen stone, of whom no inscription remains. The person to whose memory it is placed, was probably a member of the Dawtrey family, of Moor House, in Petworth, who were the earliest owners of Burton of whom we have any record; and a branch of which distinguished family resided here. All that Horsfield says of this tomb is, "There are several tombs of Sussex marble, inlaid with brass, in Burton church, and numerous inscriptions, to the memory of individuals of the knightly family of Gorynge; and under a niche with quaterfoils, and plain escutcheons, is a small female figure recumbent, and carved in Caen stone; but upon it no inscription remains."

#### BUXTED DITTO.

There are in this church several interesting monumental brasses. The most ancient of these is that in the chancel, to the memory of Sir John de Lewes; who was, the inscription tells us, rector of the parish, and the builder of the chancel. Of that inscription but little now remains. It was carried round the edge of a Sussex marble slab, which has, in the middle of it, a sunken cross, and is in Longobardic characters; which, with the cross, were originally filled with brass. Most of the letters are obliterated; and as the copies preserved of it are, in some material points, manifestly incorrect, I shall not give it. It will be found in Vol. ix., p. 214. The date of his incumbency is stated to have been 1292.

In the same chancel is the interesting brass of Britellus Avenel. At the points of intersection of the arms of a fine floriated cross, is an ogéed quaterfoil, enclosing the half figure of a priest in eucharistic vestments, the ground being diapered; at the points of the cross are triple leaves, and the stem is similarly adorned. Round the edge of the slab is a narrow rim of brass, on which is the inscription, and at the angles of

which are the symbols of the Evangelists. The following is a copy of the inscription:—

“ Hic jacet D'nus Britellus Avenel, quonda' Rector Eccl'es' de Buxstede, qui obiit in festo Ste Marie Magdalene, Anno Dni millesimo ccc. Amen.”

He is supposed to have been rector in 1320. Boutell's reference to the wood-cut which he gives of it is 115. At the time the above inscription was copied for Horsfield's History of Sussex, the former part of the date remained. It is now, I believe, quite gone. (See Monumental Brasses, 115.)

In the chancel is another slab, inlaid with a brass plate, commemorating the burial of Christopher Savage, and his son Robert, who for more than twenty-four years was rector of the parish. The following is a copy of the singular inscription on this plate:—

“ Here lyeth graven under this Stoon,  
Xffore Savage both Flesh and Boon ;  
Robt him Sone was Persone here  
More than xx and iiij long yeere ;  
Cryst, godys Sone, borne of a Mayde,  
To Xffore, and Robt him Sone, forsaide,  
That owt of this Worlde ben passed us fro,  
Graunt thy mercie to us also. Amen.”

These eight rugged and uncouth lines are crowded on the plate into four.

Robert Savage was probably rector of Buxted from 1511 to 1530.

In the north aisle *was* (and perhaps may be still, unless it has been removed during the late alterations) a slab, inlaid with a small half-figure in brass, of a priest holding a chalice. This is too much mutilated to shew to whose memory it is placed; and near it *is*, or was, a slab shewing the matrix of another small brass figure.

Sir William Burrell mentions that there was in his day two other brasses in this aisle, which are now gone; but of which he has preserved the inscriptions. On one was—

“ Dominus Deonicius Slon ; qui obiit 17 die Decembris, 1485.”

And on the other—

“ Of your charyte, pray for the soule of Thomas Smith, of Buckestede, in

the County of Sussex, Esquyer, and Anne his Wife. Which Thomas decessyed ye xxvij day of October in Anno Dni 1558. Whose soule Jesu pardon."

Of this brass a part is now at the Rectory.

In the south aisle is a brass to the memory of one of the Warnett family, of Hempstead, in Framfield. This is shewn by a brass shield, with a stag salient upon it. The Warnett arms have over all a fretty; but here they are without the fretwork. To this inlaid slab doubtless belonged the following inscription:—

"Orate pro animabus Johannis Warnett, generosi, unius Sociorum de furnival's Inn; qui obiit xvij die Octobris, A. D. 1486; et Johannæ uxoris ejus; quæ obiit vij<sup>o</sup> die Junij, An: Dom: 1496. Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen."

As the brass plate on which this inscription is engraved no longer exists, I will here mention that a copy of it will be found in the Burrell Manuscripts. My reason for changing "benotes," as Mr. Hoare gives it, into "generosi," will be found in Vol. x., p. 209, n. 5.

In the same aisle is another slab having upon it the matrices of a man and woman, and of an inscription plate. This is supposed to have recorded the following deaths:—

"Johannes Attewell, et Isabella, Uxor ejus. Obierunt, ille 12<sup>o</sup> die mensis Maij, An: Dom: 1438; illa . . . . . Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen."

Two small figures in brass, the one of a priest and the other of a knight, are also at the Rectory; having been found under some rubbish, in the bay of the Rectory barn, with the missing portion of the brass of Thomas Smith.

See S.A.C., Vol. ix., pp. 214 to 216.

#### CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

In the south aisle of this Cathedral, upon a mural brass fixed against the wall, are the figures of a man and woman kneeling. The man is habited as an alderman, and has the effigies of six sons behind him; and the woman the effigies of six daughters behind her. Beneath is the following inscription:—

"Here under lyethe the Bodies of Mr. William Bradbridge, who was  
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thrice Mayor of this Cittie, and Alice his Wife; who had vj sonnes, and viij daughters; which William deceased 1546, and this stone was finished at y<sup>e</sup> charge of y<sup>e</sup> Wors'll Mrs. Alice Barnham Widow, one of the daughters of y<sup>e</sup> said William Bradbridge, and Wife of y<sup>e</sup> Wors'll Mr. Francis Barnham, deceased, Shrive and Ald'man of London in 1570. Fynished in July, 1592. A. L. B."

Among the articles treasured up in the Lady Chapel, now the Library, of the Cathedral, is an elegant piece of carved brass, found in pulling down an arch of the triforium. On it is represented a pair of hands clasping a heart, with the letters *i. h. c.*

There were many other brasses in this Cathedral, as is shown by the slabs displaying matrices which still remain, but the brasses of which were destroyed during the siege of the city in 1643, by the soldiers under the command of Sir William Waller, who used the Cathedral as a stable for their horses; and whose object it seems to have been to do in and about it all the wanton mischief they could. Few cathedrals suffered more from Puritanical fanaticism than that of Chichester.

In the Cathedral Close, near the entrance of the cloisters from the cross, is a tombstone on which is affixed a brass plate, with the figures of a man and woman upon it in a kneeling attitude, and in the dress of the times. Beneath is the following inscription:—

"Near to this place lyeth interred the body of Thomas Farrington, Alderman, and Dorothee his Wyfe; whose grandfather, Mr. Thomas Farrington, was three times Maior of this Citye; and the above sayd Thomas Farrington hath been fower times Maior of the same Citye; who changed thys lyfe in the hopes of a blessed resurrection, the 6 daye of June 1664, aged 81 years."

The Farringtons were a highly respectable family of some note in Chichester. Thomas Farrington, who is here stated to have been three times Mayor of Chichester, died in 1578. His son, the above Thomas, who was four times Mayor of the same city, and to whose memory the monument here alluded to was erected, married Agnes, the daughter of John Diggins, also Mayor of Chichester, and representative of the city in Parliament. He died as above stated in 1654, at the advanced age of 81, leaving a son, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas May, Esq., of Rawmere, and died in

1685. His son, Richard, was created a Baronet December 17th, 1697, and married the daughter of John Peachey, Esq., of Eartham. John, his son, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Thomas Miller, Bart., and died in 1711, without issue, in the lifetime of his father; and as the only other two sons died in their infancy, the Baronetcy became extinct. His widow gave the clock to the Market Cross in 1724, "as an hourly memento of her good-will to the city."

## CHIDDINGLY CHURCH.

None of the tombs in this church are very ancient. The oldest is a slab, inlaid with a brass plate, on which is the following inscription:—

"Of yo<sup>r</sup> charite, pray for the soules of John Jefferay, and Agnes his wyfe, the John decessed xxvij. day of Juyn, the yere of o<sup>r</sup> Lord, M<sup>o</sup>. v<sup>c</sup>. xij.; on whose soul Jhu have mercy."

This John Jefferay was the founder of the family of this name in Chiddingly. He and his wife are buried in the middle of the nave of the church. His wife, Agnes, was the only daughter and heiress of Richard Milward, of Hastings. The Milwards were an ancient Cinque Port family, the last of whom was the late Edward Milward, Esq., of Hastings.

Beneath the pews on the north side of the chancel, a monumental slab, of large proportions, was found during the carrying out of some repairs which had lately become necessary. Upon it was a matrix of a brass, of two figures, with labels issuing from their mouths, and of an inscription plate below. One of the figures—apparently that of a female—is clearly to be traced; but of the other, the outline is scarcely discernible, though the labels are strongly indented. At the upper corners of this slab are the further matrices of two escutcheons. The brasses are entirely gone.

At its head was another slab, of much smaller dimensions, on which also the matrix of a brass was very discernible; but the character of the memorial was not so easy to be deciphered. It may, like the first, have represented two figures, with an inscription beneath; or these may have been pendants from some representation of drapery. The present incumbent of the parish thinks that these two slabs are the

missing tombs of William, the son of John and Agnes Jefferay ; and of Thomas, the son of William Jefferay (see "Sussex Archæological Collections," Vol. xiv., p. 219), which, having been despoiled of their brasses, were removed from the nave of the church, and probably from the vacant space between John and Agnes Jefferay ; and of William, the son of Thomas Jefferay. Or one of them may have marked the grave of Richard Jefferay, the brother of the Lord Chief Baron, who, as we learn from the mural monument on the left of the chancel arch, was interred in the chancel.

## CLAPHAM DITTO.

This church appears to have been once rich in monumental brasses. On the flooring of the chancel is a large slab, on which are inlaid figures in brass of John Shelley, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, which Elizabeth was the daughter and heir of John de Michelgrove, in this parish ; and, by her marriage, carried the estate into the Shelley family. He is represented in armour, with a tabard of his arms, which are three shells, two and one. The lady's vest is covered with a robe, on which are represented the arms of Shelley on the dexter side and those of De Michelgrove, or Faulkner, on the sinister. From the mouth of each proceeds a label, on which is—

"Ois Spiritus laudet d'um."

Above the figures, and between the two shields, is a representation of the Trinity. God, the Father, is portrayed, sitting, and with the triple crown on his head ; God, the Son, is before him, hanging on the cross ; and God, the Holy Ghost, is represented by the dove, hovering with expanded wings over the head of the Blessed Lord. This slab is said to have been dug up some years ago, during the time the chancel was under reparation ; and to its being thus concealed, we are probably indebted for its preservation. For had it been visible, this representation of the Trinity would not have escaped the destructive zeal of the reformers. On the inscription plate is as follows :—

"Orate pro animabz Johis Shelley, Armigeri, et Elizabethæ, Uxoris ejus, filiæ, et heredis Johis Michelgrove, de Michelgrove, Armigeri ; quæ quidem Elizabethæ obiit penultimo die Julij, a<sup>o</sup> regni Regis Henrici viii.



quinto; et anno Domini M.ccccc. xiii. Et predictus Johes Shelley obiit iij die Januarij, a<sup>o</sup> regni Regis Henrici viii. xviiij., anno Domini M.ccccc. vicessimo sexto."

For a woodcut of this beautiful brass, see "Boutell's Monumental Brasses," 72, 130.

On the north side of the chancel wall is, Hussey tells us, a recessed tomb with figures, but no name. This was erected to the memory of Judge Shelley and his wife, who was Alice, the daughter of Henry Belknap, of Knelle, in Beckley. Sir William Shelley was the second son of the above John, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Behind him are their seven sons, and behind her their seven daughters. Sir William is habited as a judge, with hood and coif, which may be considered as an early, if not one of the earliest instances of this legal costume. From the mouths of the two figures proceed labels, the inscriptions on which are effaced.

Against the south wall are the figures, in brass, of a man in armour, and his wife, both of them kneeling at a desk, and having their twelve children kneeling behind them;—their four sons behind the father, and their eight daughters behind their mother. The inscription upon it is—

"Here under lieth buried the Body of John Shelley, Esqre., which deceased the xv. day of December, in the yere of our Lord God a thousand five hundred and fiftē; who married Mary, the daughter of Syr William FitzWilliam, Knight, by whom she had issue four sons and eight daughters."

This John Shelley was the eldest son of the Judge. There are many shields of arms about the tomb.

Another brass has the effigies of a man in armour, and his wife, in a kneeling attitude, and a son and daughter behind them, with this inscription:—

"Here lyeth the bodie of John Shellie, the second son of John Shellie, of Michelgrove, who married Elinor, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Syr Thomas Lovell, of Harling, in Norfolk, Knight, and had a son and daughter."

This son was the first baronet of the family.

Some years ago a brass was dug up in the churchyard, on which was the following inscription:—

"Hic jacet Thomasina Nenge; quæ obiit octavo die Martij, anno d'ni Millessimo. cccc.lviiij; Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen."

In the Church chest are three loose brasses. Two are to the memory of members of the Michelgrove family, and the third to the memory of the wife of John Caryll, who was a daughter of Henry Belknap, and sister of the wife of Judge Shelley. Mr. John Caryll was of West Grinstead Park. The inscriptions on these three loose brasses are as follows:—

1. "Hic jacet Johannes Michelgrove, senior, armiger; qui obiit vicesimo die Augusti anno d'ni, Millesimo.cccc.lvij."

2. "Hic jacet Johannes Michelgrove, junior, armiger; qui obiit vicesimo die Augusti, anno d'ni Millesimo.cccc.lvij; cuj<sup>s</sup> a'i'e p'picietur Deus. Amen."

3. "Hic jacet bona et virtuosa Griselda, nup: Ux: Joh'is Caryll, una filiar hen'. belknap armigeri; consanguinij, et unius heredum Rad'i boteler, militis, d'i de Sudeley; que obiit xi. die Julij, a<sup>o</sup> d'ni m<sup>o</sup> cccc. lxxxvij; cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen."

#### CLAYTON DITTO.

Attached to the wall, on the south side of the chancel of this Church, is an engraved brass plate, which was formerly on a slab of Sussex marble on the floor. On it is the portraiture of an ecclesiastic, in sacerdotal vestment, holding at his breast a chalice with the host, beneath which is the following inscription:—

"Of y<sup>r</sup> charitie, pray for the Soule of Mayster Ricd Idon, p'son of Clayton and Pykeen (Pyecombe), which decessed the vi. day of January, the yere of our Lord God M. y<sup>e</sup> xxij; on whose soule Jhu have mercy. Amen."

Inserted in a grave-stone of Sussex marble, in the nave, is a brass, with the following inscription:—

"Pray for the soule of Thomas a Wood, which decessed the xij day of February, the yere of our Lord M. v<sup>e</sup> viij; on whose soule Jhu have mercy."

This Thomas a Wood was probably an ancestor of the Woods of Ockley.

#### COMBES DITTO.

In the east window of this Church, just above the Communion Table, two brass figures were lying, Sir William Burrell tells us, in his days, which have been taken from some

slab, once a part of the flooring of the church or chancel. One of them is that of a man clothed in armour, with a two-hilted sword by his side, and with his hands in a devotional attitude. His feet are resting on a greyhound couchant and collared. The other is that of a female in a close dress, and in the same praying posture. No part of the inscription plate remains, nor is there anything to shew who they were intended to represent. It might probably be some member of the De Combe family.

## COWFOLD DITTO.

Nelond's brass in the nave of this Church is, without exception, the most beautiful of all our Sussex monumental brasses. Upon a slab, 9 feet 10 inches in length, and 4 feet 8 inches in width, are the effigies of Thomas Nelond, Prior of St. Pancras, Lewes, who died May 14th, 1433. He is habited as a Cluniac monk, and is standing under a tabernacle of Gothic work, on the top of which, in the centre, is a figure of the Virgin and Child. The Virgin Mother has a coronet on her head. On the right, mounted on a pinnacle, is the figure of St. Pancras, the patron saint of his house, trampling on a warrior, with a drawn sword in his right hand, and a book in his left; and on a similar elevation to the left is St. Thomas-à-Becket of Canterbury. He is clad in a mitre, and in his pontifical habit. His right hand is raised in a preaching attitude, and in his left he holds a crosier, and over his head, in a scroll, are the words—"SS. THOS. CANT.;" and over St. Pancras, on the dexter side, is an escutcheon, on which is a description of the Trinity, similar to that in Alfriston Church; and on the sinister is the matrix of another escutcheon, the brass of which is gone. Nelond's hands are clasped upon his breast, and from them, as a centre, issue three labels, on which is inscribed, in Monkish-Latin verses:—

1. "Mater sancta Jhu, me serves mortis ab esu."
2. "Mater sancta Dei, duc adloca me requiei."
3. "Sit sancti Thomæ, suscepta precatio pro me."

The height of the effigy is 5 feet 10 inches. The inscription is upon the rim of the slab, and as follows:—

“ Hic terre cumulus Thome Nelond tegit ossa,  
Est et ei tumulus presens sub marmore fossa;  
Virtutum donis hic claruit et rationis,  
Exemplisque bonis decus auxit religionis;  
Mundo Martha fuit, sed Christo mente Maria,  
In mundo viguit, sed erat sibi cella Sophia;  
In Maij mensis quarto decimoque kalendas  
Ad celi mentis sedes migrauit habendas.”

The rest of the inscription is missing, the rim on the right side being torn away.

#### CRAWLEY DITTO.

On a small brass plate, fixed in a pavement slab in the aisle of this Church, is the following inscription:—

“ Hic jacet Will<sup>s</sup> Blast; qui obiit xxvii. die Februar', Anno D'ni M.cccc.xxxviii.; cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.”

Whence arose this William Blast's connection with Crawley, I have been unable to discover.

#### CUCKFIELD DITTO.

Some years ago a slab, inlaid with brass, was discovered in this Church under the flooring of a pew, where it had been for many years effectually concealed. On it is inscribed:—

“ Hic jacet Geraldus Borell, Sacre Theologie P'fessor, Archidiacon' Cicestren', et Residensiar' ib'm, ac Vicar' hujus Ecclesie; qui obiit xvij. die Aprilis A'o D'ni M. v<sup>o</sup>. viii.; Cujus a'i'e p'picietur Deus. Amen.”

Dr. Gerald Borell, or Burrell, was the youngest son of Sir John Burrell, a Devonshire knight, from whom are descended the Burrells of West Grinstead and Shipley.

On the south side of the Communion Table, fixed to the east wall, is a brass representing a man and woman kneeling at a desk. Behind the man are three sons, and behind the woman three daughters. The following inscription used to be on a brass plate, fixed to a grave stone, but is now lost:—

“ Of your Charity, pray for the souls of Mylicent Wyte and John

Mychell here buried, which decessed the tenth day of Nov<sup>r</sup>. A'o D'ni 1524. On whose souls J'hu have mercy."

## EASTBOURNE DITTO.

While engaged in repairing this Church in 1806, the workmen found a brass plate under the pavement, which had been placed to the memory of a former vicar. The inscription upon it is—

"Hic jacet Magister Johannes Hyng, Sacre Theologie Baccalaurius, quondam Thesaurarius Ecclesie Cicestrie, et istius Ecclesie Proprietarius; qui obiit decimo die Mensis Januarii, Anno Domini Millesimo.cccc.xlv., Cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen."

This brass is now fixed to a piece of white marble, and placed near the Communion Table in the chancel of the Church.

## ECHYNGHAM DITTO.

Of the memorials of the dead in this Church the most remarkable, as might be expected to be the case, is that placed to the memory of its rebuilder. It is a brass representing him in armour; and forms, with its slab, a part of the flooring, immediately in front of the Communion Table, outside the rails. The hands are in a devotional attitude, and at his feet is a lion couchant. Previous to 1788 the head was missing, and the escutcheon of arms before 1776. They are said to have been two—namely, on the right side of the figure fretty of six pieces for Echyngham, and on the left the same, impaling on a bend three horse-shoes for Shoyswell. Above the head, on a semi-circular plate of brass, which is now attached to the wall over the altar tomb to be presently mentioned, was the following record of his having built the present church :—

"Iste Will'm's fecit ista' Eccl'ia' de novo reedificari in honore Dei et Assu'pe'o'is Beate Marie et S'c'i Pietri; qui qu'd'm Will'm's fuit filius Jacobi de Echyngham Militis."

Then follows at the foot, in four lines—

“ De terre fu fet et fourme,  
Et en terre fu retourne,  
William de Echingh'm estoie nome,  
Dieu de malme ciez pitee.  
Et vous qi par ici passez,  
Pur l'alme de moy pur Dieu priez ;  
Qi de Januer le xvij jo'  
De cy passai l'an n're Seignour,  
Mill' trois cents quat' vintz sept  
Come Dieu volait ento'my noct.”

Hayley mentions that on taking up the slab to which the brass is fixed, it was found to be the lid of the stone coffin in which the deceased was interred.

There are also interred in this Church some of the descendants of this pious and munificent person. On a stone, in the chancel, a little to the westward of the preceding memorial, is a large brass, representing two knights in armour, with a lady between them under a triple canopy, their hands being in an attitude of prayer. At the feet of each knight is a lion, and at the lady's feet a dog. Beneath is inscribed—

“ Hic jacent Will'mus Echingham, Miles D'nus de Echingham ; qui obiit xx<sup>o</sup> die mensis Marcij, Anno D'ni Mill'mo.cccc<sup>o</sup>.xij<sup>o</sup> ; Et D'na Johanna, Consors sua, que obiit primo die mensis Septembris, Anno Domini, Mil'mo. cccc. quarto.

“ Et Thomas Echingham Miles, D'n's eciam de Echyngham, filius eorum ; qui obiit xv<sup>o</sup> die Octobr', A<sup>o</sup> D'ni M<sup>o</sup>.cccc<sup>o</sup>.xlvij<sup>o</sup>. Q'r' a'i'abus p'picietur Deus. Amen.”

Of the nine escutcheons which this slab once displayed, one or two only now remain. The Sir William Echyngham here commemorated was son of the church re-builder. His wife was Joan, the daughter of John Arundel, Lord Maltravers. The son married—first Agnes Shoyeswell, and secondly Margaret Knivet.

On a dilapidated altar tomb, between the sedilia and the chancel door against the south wall of the Church, there appears, Hayley says, to have been a portraiture inlaid in brass, and four brass escutcheons. Of these, the portraiture and three of the escutcheons are gone. On the brass plate, which still remains, is the following inscription:—

“ Hic jacet D'n's Thomas Echyngham, miles, D'm's de Echygham ;

qui obiit xx<sup>o</sup> die mensis Januarij, a<sup>o</sup> D'ni, Mil'mo. cccc.lxxxij; Cujus anime p'picietur Deus. Amen."

This Thomas was the son of Thomas de Echingham last mentioned. His wife was the daughter of Reginald West, Lord De La War; he was probably the last male heir of the family. Of their two daughters both appear to have been named Elizabeth. The younger Elizabeth married Sir Goddard Oxenbridge, and carried the Echingham estate into that family. Their brass is on the floor at the east end of the south aisle of the nave of this church. It is small, and represents two females kneeling face to face, their hands being raised, and clasped in prayer. Below the figures are two inscriptions, which I shall give as I find them on the brass:—

"Hic jacet Elizabeth Echingham  
flia p. genita Thome et Margarite  
Echingham; que obiit tercio die  
Decembris Anno D'ni, M<sup>o</sup> cccc<sup>o</sup> liij<sup>o</sup> "

"Hic jacet Agnes Oxenbridge,  
flia Roberti Oxenbridge; que obiit  
iiij<sup>o</sup> die Augusti, Anno D'ni, M<sup>o</sup>  
cccc<sup>o</sup> lxxx<sup>o</sup> "

"Quorum animabus p'picietur Deus. Amen."

Agnes Oxenbridge's is the larger of the two. The Oxenbridge pedigree in Vol. viii., p. 230, represents her as the sister of Sir Goddard. Mr. Slater, in his account of Echingham Church, considers her to have been his aunt. See Vol. ix., p. 355.

Horsfield, in his account of the Brass Memorial of Thomas de Echingham, who died in 1482, states that "a drawing of this monument, with the figure of the Knight in brass, kneeling, and with his hands clasped and uplifted in prayer," is inserted in the visitation of 1634, with the following note: "This monument is fallen down, but stood against the wall on the south side of the chancel, with the brass taken out, except the part above described."

#### EWHURST DITTO.

Near the font in this Church, on a slab lying north and south, is a small brass effigy, with the hands uplifted and joined in prayer; and beneath the figure, on a brass inscription plate, is as follows:—

"Hic jacet Wills Crysford; qui obiit sexto die Februarij, Anno D'ni M<sup>o</sup>cccc<sup>o</sup>.xx<sup>o</sup>.; Cujus a'i'e p'picietur Deus. Amen."

## FINDON DITTO.

On a brass plate in this Church is the following curious, and somewhat enigmatical inscription:—

“ Obiit Octobris Frenche mense die nono,  
Gilb'tus Anno M. septuagesimo bono,  
Ter centum quarto miserere sui Jhu toto.”

Gilbert de Frenche became Rector of Findon in 1354.

## FIRLE DITTO.

In a lofty and capacious private chapel belonging to the noble family of Gage, situated on the north side of the chancel, lie the remains of many of the ancestors of the present Viscount, in the hope of a blessed resurrection. Of the sepulchral monuments here erected to their memory, the first I shall notice is a brass placed as a memento of Bartholomew Bolne, and Alionora, his wife, whose daughter Agnes married William Gage, the 12th of Edward IV. (1473). The inscription upon it is—

“ Hic jacent Bartholomeus Bolne, armiger, et Alionora, Uxor ejus; qui obiunt Anno Domini, Mil'mo.cccc.lxxvj; Quor' animabus p'picietur Deus. Amen.”

The Manor of Bolney was held in Edward the First's time by this family, who assumed their name from it; and they appear to have held it until some time during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it passed to the Pellatts. Their residence was Bolney Place.

At the east end of this Chapel is a beautiful altar tomb, erected to the memory of Sir John Gage and Philippa, his wife, who was a daughter of Sir Richard Guldeford, of Guldeford (now called Guilford), near Rye. On it are their recumbent figures in marble. Sir John is represented in armour as a Knight of the Garter, in his collar of SS, and George; and his wife in the dress of the times. At Sir John's feet is a ram, the crest of the Gage family; and at Lady Philippa's, the crest of the Guldefords—namely, the trunk of a tree emitting flames of fire. Round the verge of the tomb is Job xix., verses 25 to 27—“ Scio quod Redemptor meus vivit; in novissimo die de terra surrecturus sum; et rursus circum-



dabo pelle mea ; et in carne mea videbo Deum ; quem visurus sum ego ipse ; et oculi mei conspecturi sunt ; et non alius. Reposita est hæc spes mea in sinu meo." This tomb would seem to belong to the history from marble rather than to that from brass. But as the inscription, as well as the shield of arms, which is encircled by the garter, are on brass plates, I consider that it entitles me to give it. The inscription is at the east end of the tomb, in a small canopied recess, and is as follows:—

"Hic jacet Joh'es Gage, preclari ordinis Garterij Miles ; quondam Constabularius Turris Londini ; Cancellarius Ducatus Lancastriæ ; Dominicus Camerarius Hospicij Reginæ Mariæ ; et unus de Privato consilio ejusdem Reginæ ; et Philippa, uxor ejus ; qui obierunt Anno 1557 ;— Quorum animabus propicietur Deus."

This Sir John Gage, in the time of Henry VIII., was equally celebrated as a soldier and a statesman. He died at Firle ; and, at his death, was 77 years of age.

On an altar tomb of marble, standing under an arched recess in the north wall of this Chapel, are the effigies, in brass, of Sir Edward Gage, and Elizabeth, his wife, who was the daughter of John Parker, Esqre., of Ratton, in Willingdon. Sir Edward died December 27th, 1568, and his wife in the same year. At the request of Sir John Gage, his father, they were interred in the Sepulchral Chapel at Firle. Above the effigies are three brass plates of arms, and below a plate of the same metal, with this inscription upon it:—

"Hic jacet Edwardus Gage, Miles, et Uxor ejus Elizabetha ; qui obierunt Anno D'ni 1569 ; quorum animabus propicietur Deus."

His son John Gage died in 1595, and was buried in the same chapel at Firle, under an alabaster altar tomb, similar to that under which his father is interred. On the top are the effigies, in brass, of himself, clad in armour, and of his two wives, who lie one on each side of him, attired in the dress of the period in which they lived ; and below them is the same quotation from the Book of Job as is carried round the verge of Sir John's tomb, while over them is an inscription in Roman capitals, as follows:—

"HIC JACENT JOH'ES GAGE, ARMIGER, ET DUE UXORES EJUS, ELIZABETHA ET MARGARITA ; QUI OBIERUNT ANNO D'NI MILESIMO, QUINGENTESSIMO, NONAGESIMO QUINTO. QUORUM ANIMABUS PROPICIETUR DEUS."

Against the wall, within the recess, are three brass escutcheons, displaying the arms of his own family, and those of the families of his two wives.

Thomas Gage, Sir Edward's third son, was also buried here, as appears from an epitaph on a brass inscription plate which was formerly on his tomb, but is now in the church chest. On it are the effigies of a gentleman in armour, with his wife by his side, and of a son and two daughters, who died in their infancy. All are in a praying attitude, and below them is this memorial:—

“Hic jacent Thomas Gage, Armiger, et Uxor ejus Elizabetha; qui obierunt Anno Domini Milesimo, quingentesimo, nonagesimo; et qui habuerunt unum filium, et duas filias; Quorum animabus propicietur Deus.”

Of the noble family of Gage nothing more need be said than that their deeds, both military and civil, are most favourably recorded in the annals of the different periods in which they lived. They have served their country at home and abroad “truly, faithfully, and painfully.”

The present Viscount is one of the vice-presidents of our Society.

In the same church chest is another brass, with the following inscription:—

“Here lieth the body of Mary Howard, daughter of William, Lord Evie, who died at Firlie the 28th day of Januarie, Anno D'ni 1638, aged 36 years, after she had been married 18 years to Sir William Howard, eldest son of Sir Philip Howard, son and heir of the Lord William Howard, youngest sonne to the Duke of Norfolk.”

The figure and inscription are on different plates.

On a brass under the gallery of this church is an inscription to the memory of Alice, the wife of Thomas Levett, Vicar of the parish, who died in 1676.

#### FLETCHING CHURCH.

On an altar-tomb in the south transept of this Church is a very fine brass, which, though it is without date or inscription, is shewn by its heraldic accompaniments to have been placed to the memory of Sir Walter Dalyngrugge and his wife. Its date is quite at the end of the 14th, or the beginning of

the 15th century. Sir Walter, as Lord of the Manor of Sheffield, must have resided at Sheffield Place. Mr. Lower supposes Sir Walter to be descended from the senior branch of the Dalingridge family. At present they are difficult to trace, there being no good genealogical table of them. For Mr. Lower's reasons for considering this to be the tomb of Sir *Roger*, who was sheriff of Sussex in the 46th of Edward III., and not Sir *Walter* Dalyngrugge; and for some difference of opinion as to its date, see Vol. ix., p. 286, n. 10.

A copy of Boutell's engraving of this brass is given in Vol. ii., p. 309.

On the floor of the north aisle is a small, but very perfect brass, consisting of a slab with an inlaid pair of gloves, beneath which is the following inscription:—

“Hic jacet Petrus Devot, glover; Cujus a'i'e p'picietur Deus. Amen.”

To this brass the Oxford Manuel of Brasses assigns the date of about 1450; Manning's Catalogue, 1480.

Beyond the information here given of the deceased, nothing is known of his history. He was probably a successful glover, resident at Fletching. His name and his trade would seem to imply that he was of French extraction.

#### FRAMFIELD DITTO.

Affixed to the south wall of the Gage or Bentley chancel of this Church is a large brass, with the figures of a man and a woman, and of their six children upon it, kneeling before an altar. Below is the following inscription:—

“Here lyeth the body of Edward Gage, Esq<sup>re</sup>, and Margaret, his wife (daughter of Sir John Shelley, of Michelgrove), who had three sons and seven daughters, and died Anno D'ni 1595.

“Domine, secundum actum meum noli me judicari; nihil enim dignum in conspectu tuo egi: Ideo deprecor maiestatem tuam, ut tu Deus deleas iniquitatem meam.”

#### FRISTON DITTO.

On a slab in this Church are two small figures in brass, having at their feet the following inscription:—

“Off yo<sup>r</sup> charite', p'y for the soulles of Thomas Selwyn, and Margery,

his wiffe; which Thomas decessyd the xviii. day of October A° D'ni. M. v° xlii. ; on whose soules J'hu have m'cy."

The Selwyns resided at Friston place.

#### GORING DITTO.

A table tomb of Petworth marble, standing in the centre of the chancel of this Church, has, inlaid on its top slab, two figures in brass—the one male and the other female—but no inscription plate. It was, doubtless, erected to the memory of one of the Coke, or Cooke family, who resided at Field Place, and were the great landowners of the neighbourhood.

On another tomb are two inlaid figures of brass—male and female. The man is attired in a loose gown, furred; and the woman, in the costume of the period in which they lived. The following inscription shews that the deceased, to whom the tomb was erected, were members of the same Cooke family :—

"Of your charitie, pray for the soules of John Coke and Emma, his wife; on whose soules J'su have m'cy."

The Cookes were resident in this parish as early as the reign of Henry VII. Other branches of the family resided at Rustington, Heene, and Westburton. John Coke, of Goring, was sheriff of the county in 1494. In default of heirs male, the estate passed by marriage to the family of Monk, and from the Monks to the Westbrokes and Richardsons. There are other monuments in the Church to the memory of other members of this family, but none that are inlaid.

"Here lyeth buried Daniel Hales, gent, who most christianly departed this lyfe the 12<sup>th</sup> daye of May, 1600."

The arms deplayed on this slab are—a chevron between three lions rampant. The impalement is gone.

Of "Daniel Hales, gent," nothing is known. He is supposed to have been a family connection of the Cokes.

#### GRINSTEAD (EAST) DITTO.

In the wall of the north aisle, over a raised monument of Sussex marble, is a brass, on which are the effigies of a female

and two men. From the inscription, we learn that it is the tomb of Katherine, daughter of Lord Scales, who first married Sir Thomas Grey, and, after his death, Richard Lewknor, of Brambletye. She was one of the ladies in waiting to the Queens of Edward IV. and Henry VII., and died in 1505. With her second husband she "founded, indued, and inorned this present Church to the lawde and honor of God, with divers ornamentis, and an Almshouse for three parsons" (persons).

The Church thus "indued and inorned" must have been the old church of the parish. The present church was built towards the close of the last century.

## GRINSTEAD (WEST) DITTO.

In the Chapel of St. Mary, at the south-east corner of this Church, which is usually called "the Manorial Burying Place"—the chapel, that is, belonging to the lords of the manor, some of whom are here interred—are two very interesting monumental brasses. One is of a lady with her hands uplifted in prayer; she is clad in a close vest, over which is a mantle held together by a cord. Her head-dress is of the winged fashion of the 15th century, with a veil hanging loosely over her shoulders. At her feet is a small dog, with a collar and bells. The inscription is almost entirely gone, a small part at the bottom only remaining. From Sir William Burrell's manuscripts, however, we learn what it originally was, namely—

"Hic jacet Philippa, quondam Uxor Johannis Halsham, Armigeri; et una filiarum et heredis, Davidis Strabolge, nuper comitis de Atthell; que obiit primodie Novembris Anno D'ni Mil'mo ccc<sup>o</sup>.lxxxv<sup>o</sup>. Cuj' a'i'e propicietur Deus."

The other brass, which is placed on a low altar tomb, consists of two figures, under a Gothic canopy. The monument is to the memory of Sir Hugh Halsham, who, by his will, dated February 7th, 1441, directed his body to be buried in the Chapel of St. Mary of this Church. He is represented in armour, with a sword on one side of him, and a dagger on the other, and with his feet resting against a lion. The female is in the dress of the times. Between them is a shield

of arms, displaying Halsham, quartering Strabolge, impaling a bend engrailed. As the enamel is worn off the first quarter, the impalements are rather obscure. At the upper end of the monument were three armorial banners, of which the centre one remains, bearing the coat of Halsham, impaling Strabolgy. The inscription of this, too, is almost gone, a small portion of the date only now remaining. From the same manuscripts of Sir William Burrell, we learn that the inscription, when perfect, with the exception of the lady's death, was as follows:—

“Hic jacet Hugo Halsham, Miles; qui obiit ultimo die mensis february, Anno D'ni Mil'mo. cccc. xxxj. Et Domina Jocosca, Uxor ejus, que obiit . . . . die mensis Augusti, Anno D'ni Mil'mo. cccc. xxj. Quor' animab' p'pi'et' Deus.”

For an account of these brasses, see “Boutell's Monumental Brasses,” 86, 92, 131, 154.

On a brass plate in the Ward chancel is the following inscription:—

“Orate p' a'i'abz Roberti Ravencroft et Joh'ne ei' Uxor'; qui quidem Robertus xv. die Septembris, et D'na Johanna xxviii. die Augusti An<sup>o</sup> D'ni m. v<sup>o</sup> xxij. obierunt; quor' a'i'abus p'p'et' De'.”

The figures on this slab, which were very small, and possibly half-lengths only, are gone.

#### HARTFIELD DITTO.

On the flooring of this Church are slabs shewing that they were formerly inlaid with brasses, but the brasses of which are no longer in existence.

#### HASTINGS (ST. CLEMENT'S) DITTO.

There are two brasses on the pavement of the nave of this Church. Upon one are the effigies of a man in a devotional attitude, having a mantle over his shoulders, open in the front. By the side of him, to the left, is the diminutive figure of a female, also in a devotional attitude; and on his right has been the same, but the brass of this is missing. The figures are very similar to those on the Wybarne slab at Ticehurst. The inscription below the figures is as follows:—

“Here under lyeth buried the bodies of John Barley, late of this

towne and port of Hastings, Mercer ; and of Thomas Barley, his sonne, and Alice, his daughter, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Robert Harley ; which John died the last daye of Marche, 1601, being of the age of 49 yeares : and the same Thomas died the 1<sup>st</sup> daye of Aprill, 1600, being 19 yeares of age ; and the saide Alyce died the 15<sup>th</sup> daye of June, 1592, being of the age of 7 yeares. To whom God grant a joyful Resurrection."

On the other brass is the figure of a jurat of Hastings in his official gown. He, too, is in the attitude of prayer. Besides this, the slab shews that there were once upon it the effigies of a woman and child, which no longer remain. The inscription upon it is—

"Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Wekes, late Juret of Hastings, and Margery, his wyfe ; which Thomas dyed the x. daye of November, in the yere of our Lord God 1563. They had issue of hyr body on daughter named Elizabeth."

In the cross aisle is a brass with the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth buried the body of Thomas Pierse, Esquire, who lived here lxxiiij. yeares, and deceased the xij. daye of June, in the yere of our Lord God 1606."

#### HEATHFIELD DITTO.

A plate in this Church bears the following inscription to the memory of the Hero of Gibraltar:—

"The Right Honorable George Augustus Elliott, Lord Heathfield, Baron of Gibraltar, Knight of the Bath, General of his Majesty's Forces, Governor of Gibraltar, and Colonel of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Light Dragoons, died at Aix la Chapelle July 6<sup>th</sup> 1790, aged 72 years. This plate was part of a Spanish gun belonging to the floating battery destroyed before Gibraltar by the deceased Sept<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1782."

Near the pulpit a stone was found many years ago, having a brass to the memory of a lady of the Fiennes family.

#### HENFIELD DITTO.

In the chancel of the Lay Impropiator of this parish is a raised altar-tomb bearing the effigy, in brass, of a man in a furred gown, and the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth Thomas Bysshopp, late of this Towne, Esquyre, who dyed the 6<sup>th</sup> of January An<sup>o</sup> D'ni M.cccclij.; on whose Soul God have mercy."

Upon it are the Bysshopp arms.

This Thomas Bysshopp is described as "Attornatus jus Regni" to Robert Sherburne, Bishop of Chichester. His wife was Elizabeth, a daughter of Sir Edward Belknap, Privy Counsellor to King Henry VII., and relict of William Scott. His son, Sir Thomas Bysshopp, Knight, purchased Parham of Sir Thomas Palmer, Knight, in 1597, and was created a baronet in 1620. He was buried at Parham. Henry, the third son of Sir Thomas, was buried in Henfield in 1691, at the advanced age of 80.

In the chancel is a slab inlaid with brass, and bearing the effigy of a woman and a boy. Upon it is the following inscription:—

"Mrs. Ann Kenwellmershe, a vertuous and worthy Matron of pietie, who died in the 68<sup>th</sup> year of her age 1633.

"She lived and died a vertuous matron,  
That with full lamp, like Virgin wise,  
Was still prepared for this surprise,  
And now departed hence to dwell,  
Unto a place where joys excell."

"Meneleb Raynsford, her grandchild, the son of her daughter Mary, departed hence on the 21<sup>st</sup> of May, 1627, in the 9<sup>th</sup> year of his age.

"Great Jove has lost his Ganymede, I know,  
Which made him seek another here below;  
And, finding none, not one like unto this,  
Hath ta'en him hence into Eternal Bliss,  
Cease then for thy dear Meneleb to weep,  
God's darling was too good for thee to keep;  
But rather joy in this great favour giv'n,  
A Child on Earth is made a Saint in Heav'n."

#### HOATHLY (WEST) DITTO.

A brass plate, inlaid upon a slab on the flooring of this Church, gives the date of the burial of one of the Infield family of Gravetye in this parish, as in the year 1635.

#### HOOE DITTO.

In the nave of this Church are two flooring slabs, from which the brasses have been removed. One, judging from the shape of the groove made to receive the metal, must have been a cross. On the inscription plate of one of these is—

"Of your Charitie, pray for the Soules of Richard Hollyer, and Mar-



garet and Alas, his wives. The said Richard decessed the xxvi. daye of January, 1539."

On that of the other is—

"Thomas Acrouch, yeoman, and Elizabeth, his wife. He died the xxviii. day of December, 1576; she the x. day of July, 1569. Sancta Margarita ora pro nobis."

I do not find the names of Hollyer, or Acrouch, mentioned among the ancient landowners of the parish. Hollyer, I have no doubt, was an ecclesiastic, and probably a vicar of the parish.

#### HORSHAM DITTO.

At the west end of this Church are the effigies of a man in a furred gown, and of a woman in the customary dress of the period. On the inscription plate is as follows:—

"Here lyeth Richard Foyes, and Elizabeth his wife; which Richard decessed the xxij. day of April, in the yere M.DC.xij. O' their soules ih'u have mercy."

There are also the remains of the brass figure of an ecclesiastic in the chancel. The date of this is supposed to be about 1430. See Monumental Brasses, 98.

The large altar tomb of Sussex marble, generally supposed to be that of Thomas Lord Hoo, who died in 1455, appears to have had an inscription on a brass plate, as well as brass escutcheons upon it. But these are now quite gone.

#### HORSTED PARVA DITTO.

In the chancel of this Church is, or was—for the church has lately undergone considerable alterations and improvements—an ancient grave stone, having a brass cross, fleurie, with three grices upon it. The inscription, which was round the edges of the slab, is not legible.

#### HOUGHTON DITTO.

On the flooring of this Church is a slab of Sussex marble, inlaid in the usual manner with brass; the inscription of which is as follows:—

"Hic jacet Thomas Cheyne, Arm: qui obiit xij. die Augusti, Anno D'ni Mil'mo.cccc.lxxxvj.; et Anna, Uxor ejus. Quorum a'i'abus p'picietur Deus. Amen."

The connection of this Thomas Cheyne with Houghton I have been unable to discover. He was probably a landowner resident there.

#### HURSTMONCEUX DITTO.

The two most attractive monuments in this Church are the canopied altar-tomb on the north side of the chancel, erected in 1534 to the memory of Thomas, Lord Dacre, and Thomas, his son; and the noble brass, also in the chancel, to the memory of Sir William Fienes, who died in 1405. This tomb consists of a monumental slab, adorned with his portraiture, in brass. The effigy of the Knight, which is represented in a complete suit of armour, with his feet resting on a lion, stands under a richly crocketed ogée canopy, crowned with a finial, springing from slender buttresses, terminating in pinnacles. Four coats of arms adorned the slab, but they have been removed. The inscription, when perfect, was as follows:—

“ William Ffienles Chevaler qy morust le xviii. jour de Janever l’an del Incarncon n’re [Seigneur] J’heu Cryst mececv gistyey [Dieu de sa Alme eyt mercie] qy pur sa Alme devostement Pater noster et Ave priera vj<sup>xx</sup> jours de pardon en auera.”

The parts between brackets are gone.

Of the family of Fiennes, which for many generations was one of the most considerable, not of Sussex only, but in the south of England, a full account will be found in Volume iii., p. 125 to 203.

Boutell’s reference to this brass is “Monumental Brasses 142.”

#### ICKLESHAM DITTO.

In the aisle of this Church is a slab with a brass plate upon it, and the following inscription:—

“Ædibus his moriens Campanum sponte dedisti Laudes Pulsanda sunt Theobaldæ tuæ.

‘ Here lies George Theobald, a lover of bells,  
And of this House, as his Epitaph tells;  
He gave a bell freely to grace the new Steeple,  
O ring out his praise, then, ye bell-loving people.’

Obiit 10 Martii, Anno Dom’i 1641.”

## IDEN DITTO.

On the floor of the chancel of Iden Church is a slab, in which a brass figure has been inlaid, but which together with the inscription plate, has been removed, and is now in the vestry. The costume of the figure shews that it is intended to represent an ecclesiastic. The inscription upon the plate is—

“Hic jacet d'ns Waltus Seller, quondam Rector istius Eccl'ie; qui obiit x<sup>o</sup> die mensis marcij, anno d'ni Mil' mo ccccxxvij. Cujus a'i'e propicietur Deus. Amen.”

## ISFIELD DITTO.

In the Mortuary Chapel, on the south side of this Church, are the following brasses to the memory of members of the Shurley family, of Isfield Place, to which this chapel is attached. On a mural monument at the south side of this chapel, which has been inlaid with brass, but the figure of which is gone, is the following inscription:—

“Here under lyeth the body of M<sup>r</sup>. John Shurley, Esquier, sumtime Chefe Clerke of the Kichen to o<sup>r</sup> Sov'ryn Lord Kyng Henry VII.; and Cofferer to o<sup>r</sup> Sov'ryn Lord Kyng Henry VIII.; which John decessed y<sup>e</sup> iij. day of August A<sup>o</sup> mvxxvij.”

In the south-eastern corner of the same chapel is a very similar monument, containing the effigies of a man in armour, his wife, and children; and below, on a brass plate, is the following inscription:—

“Here lyeth Edward Shurley, Esquier, the sonne of John Shurley, of the Manor of Isfyld, Esquier, and Cofferer to Kyng Henry the Eighth; and Johanne his wyffe, daughter to John Fenner, Esquier; which Edward departed this mortal lyfe the xvj. daye of Marche, Anno mcccclvij.; and Johanne, his wife, departed the . . . . . daye of . . . . . Anno D'ni . . . . .; whose soul God pardon; and between them God sent them echie thre sonnes and on daughter.”

On the east side of the same chapel, under the figures of a man in armour, and his wife, both in a devotional attitude, is the following inscription on a plate of brass:—

“Here lyeth buried the body of Thomas Shurley, of Isfield, in the Countie of Sussex, Esq<sup>re</sup> eldest son of Edward Shurley, of Isfield aforesaid, Esq<sup>re</sup>; and the body of Anne, his wife, the daughter of Sir

Nicholas Pelham, of Laughton, in the Countie aforesaide, Knight, by Anne his Wife, Sister unto Sir Richard Sackville, Knight; the which Anne, wife unto the saide Thomas Shurley, departed this mortall life at the Manor house of Isfield, the sixth daye of April, in the year of our Lord 1571; and the aforesaide Thomas Shurley departed this mortal life at the town of Lewes, in the Countie aforesaide, upon the xvij. day of Januarye, in the year of our Lorde 1572, and in the xxi. year of the reigne of our Sovereigne Ladie, Queen Elizabeth."

## JEVINGTON DITTO.

Of the many slabs on the pavement of the chancel of this Church, the three following only belong to the subject of my present paper:—

"Here lyeth Thomas Markwycke, of Wannocke, who was buried the ix. day of March 16 . . ."

This inscription is on a brass within the Communion rails. On a second brass is—

"Here also lyeth buried the body of William Marwyke, youngest son of William Markwyke, of Wannock, gent, who departed this life the 20<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1699, in the 39<sup>th</sup> year of his age."

And on a third brass is the following:—

"Elizabeth, the Wife of John Markwick, of Wannock, was buried the 9<sup>th</sup> of April, 1608."

## LAVANT (EAST) DITTO.

On the floor of this Church are slabs of Sussex marble, ornamented with sacerdotal crosses. Around one of them is the following inscription, in Longobardic characters:—

"Priez qi passez par ici. Pur l'alme Luci de Mildebi."

On another brass is an inscription to the memory of Thomas Mattheve, of Chichester. It is as follows:—

"Hic jacet Thomas Mattheve, Cathed: Ecclesie Cicestr' nuper Canonicus, quondam Rector Cujus Ecclesie, et Capellanus prepotenti Dno Dno Wilhelmo Comiti Arundel, et Johanne consortie sue; qui quidem obiit xij. die Julij, Anno Dom: Mil: cccc.lxij.; cuj' anime propitietur Deus. Amen."

## LEWES (ST. MICHAEL'S) DITTO.

In the central aisle of St. Michael's Church in this town

are two monumental brasses—one for John Bradford, formerly rector of one of the parishes of which Lewes once consisted—probably this; and the other for a member of the De Warenne family.

Horsfield gives an interesting account of the opening of these graves in the year 1828, which will be found in Volume i., p. 210, of his "History of Sussex."

## LINDFIELD DITTO.

On a brass, *in situ* here, is the following inscription:—

"Praye for the Soule of Richard Challener, the which decessed the v. day of Aprill, the yere of our Lord God a thousand and cccc.; and on whose soule J'su have mercy. Amen."

There is also a slab in this Church, on which are the matrices of a man and woman, and seven children, the brasses of which are gone. This was placed to the memory of another member of the same family, whose residence was Challeners, in this parish.

## MUNDHAM (NORTH) DITTO.

On a large table tomb of Sussex marble, with four escutcheons, in brass, one at each corner, are the two inscriptions following:—

"Heare lyeth Thomas Bowyer, Citizen and Grocer of London, which dyed the xij. day of Sept<sup>r</sup> 1538; and Johan his wife, which dyed the third day of August, An<sup>o</sup> 1579. Blessed are they that dye in the Lorde, whose fleshe hath cessed to synne, and resteth in hope through Christ to rise to everlasting lyfe."

Robertus Cassey, ex filia nepos scripsit—1580:

"Heare lyeth the Body of George Cassey, some time Citizen and Grocer of London, who decesed the xx. day of August, Anno Domini 1568."

On the panels of Thomas Bowyer's tomb are many Latin hexameters.

There are also in this Church several curious monuments, erected to the memory of some of the Bowyer family, one of which has an elegant and classical Latin inscription upon it on a brass plate, to the memory of Thomas Bowyer, son of the above Thomas.

The Bowyers resided at Laythorne, in this parish. The house was rebuilt by Sir Thomas Bowyer. There is a drawing of it by Grimm, as it appeared in 1771, in the Burrell Collection in the British Museum, of which Dallaway has given an engraving.

## NINFIELD DITTO.

On a brass plate on the south wall is as follows:—

“ Anne Daighter of John Bowyer } 25	{	167	{	2
Elizabeth Clerke died November } 28				3”

## NORTHIAM DITTO.

On an inlaid slab on the flooring of this Church is the representation, in brass, of a priest in his canonicals, with the following inscription:—

“ O you, in charitie pray for the Soule of Syr Robert Benford, sometime Parson of this Church of Northiam ; the which decessed the xxviij. day of Aprill, in the year of our Lord 1518 ; on whose Soule Jehu have mercy. Amen.”

On another brass, which has been torn from a grave stone in this Church, and the history of which would have been entirely lost if Sir William Burrell had not given an account of it in his manuscripts in the British Museum, is as follows:—

“ Hic jacet Nicholaus Tufton, Armiger; qui obiit penultimo die Decembris, Anno D'ni mil'mo quingentesimo vicesimo octavo; cuj's a'i'e p'picietur Deus. Amen.”

The Tuftons, who afterwards became Earls of Thanet, possessed the Manor of Northiam and the patronage of the living, and resided at Northiam Place.

On brasses on grave stones in the south aisle are inscriptions to the memory of Richard Sharp, gent, who died in 1503, and John Sharp, who died in 1583; and in the churchyard, to the memory of John Holman, Esqre, who died in 1637; Richard Seamer, A.M., who died in 1699; and Thomas Frewen, Esqre., who died in 1676-7.

## NUTHURST DITTO.

A slab of Sussex marble, which had once had a brass in-

served in it, was discovered about fifteen years ago in Nut-hurst Church. The size of the slab is 5 feet in length, by 3 feet in width. It appears to have had a figure upon it—as the matrices of a chalice and paten remain—indicating the person to whose memory it was placed to have been an ecclesiastic. The brass effigy is gone, but the inscription plate is perfect, and has upon it the following inscription:—

“Hic jacet Thom's ffrenshe, quo'dam Rector isti' Eccl'ie ; qui obiit x. die mensis Septembris Anno D'ni Mil'imo cccc.lxxxvj. Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.”

See S. A. C., Volume ix., p. 370, n. 14.

#### ORE DITTO.

On the pavément of the nave of this Church are two slabs, on one of which are the effigies of a man and his wife, in brass, but of this the arms and inscription plate are gone ; and on the other, the brass figures are gone, but a small portion of the inscription plate remains round the edge of the slab, but not enough to enable us to obtain the names of the parties intended to be commemorated by it. The inscription was in black letter. They are supposed to have been placed to the memory of members of the Hawley family, who resided at Ore Place, and some of whom are known to have been buried here.

#### PATCHAM DITTO.

Brasses in this Church commemorate the death of two individuals of the Stapley family, both females. The inscription of one is—

“Here lyeth buried the body of Ann Stapley, daughter of Anthony Stapley of Patcham, Esq<sup>re</sup> ; who died Anno 1643.”

And on the other—

“Here lyeth buried the Body of Ann Stapley, of Patching, and sister unto the Right Honorable George Lord Goring, who deceased upon the 9<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1637.”

The first of these two, Ann Stapley, must have been sister of Anthoyne Stapley, the Regicide, and the second his wife, who was the daughter of George Goring, Esq<sup>re</sup>., of Danny, and sister of George Lord Goring.

## PETWORTH DITTO.

In this Church are some fine monuments erected to the memory of the different lords of the honor of Petworth, both ancient and modern, but I have not been able to discover any slab that has the appearance of having been inlaid with brass. Leland says, that "in the Chyrch of Petworth ly buried sum of Percy's Children, but none of the Lordes. There lyith one, Syr William Redmille, a Knight that dwellid, as I have hard, in a log of the great Parke there. There lyith also one or two of the Scropes; also certain of the Dauteries, whos names in latin be there wryten de Altâ Ripâ."

Of the Dawtreys, there are in the Chapel of St. Thomas attached to this church two ancient table tombs: one is a mural tablet of Purbeck marble, but this is much defaced; the other is a tomb of Caenstone, having upon it two small figures kneeling—each of them at a desk. The arms on each of these tombs shew that they were erected to the memory of Dawtreys. The marble monument is that of Sir John Dawtrey, of Moorhouse, in this parish, who married Jane, the daughter of Ralph Shurley, of Isfield Place, and who was sheriff for this county in 1527, his father having served the office *before*, and his son and grand-son *after* him.

The most ancient tomb is a small coffin-shaped slab, the inscription round the verge of which is in Longobardic characters, shewing its date to be of the thirteenth century, towards the close of which these characters were discontinued. The inscription is imperfect, but enough of it remains to shew that it records the burial of John Mawdesley. This was originally *in* the church, but is now removed to the *outside*, and placed under the south wall.

Arnold, in his History of Petworth, tells us that in the chancel of the church are brasses to the memory of Nicholas Smith, 1560; Alexander Bounde, 1591; and Dr. John Price, 1669, who were incumbents of the parish.

## PLAYDEN DITTO.

In the Church of this parish there is a very peculiar sepulchral slab. Inlaid in brass upon it are casks and the crossed mash stick, fork, and other representations of articles used in



brewing beer, implying that it is the memorial of a brewer. The inscription on the plate is in the Flemish language, and has been thus read:—

“Hier is begrave Cornelis Zoetmanus bidtvoer de ziele.”

That is—“Here is interred Cornelius Zoetman. Pray for his soul.” A similar formula is frequently to be met with on tombs at Bruges, and other Belgian towns. Its date is of the fifteenth century.

There is also a Flemish slab in the Church of All Saints, Hastings. The most curious part of this Hastings slab is that it is not common Sussex marble, but a hard blueish-grey stone of the marble kind, which constitutes the carboniferous limestone of the hills near Liège, and the banks of the Meuse. This evidence of the importation of stone from Flanders had not been before noticed, until Mr. Nesbit brought it under the notice of the members of the Archæological Institute at their meeting at Chichester in 1853.

#### POLING DITTO.

On the flooring of the chancel is a half-length portraiture, in brass, of Walter Davey, for some time vicar of the parish. He is clad in the ecclesiastical costume of the day. His hands are in a devotional attitude, and the upper part of his head is shaven. Beneath the bust is the inscription following:—

“Hic jacet D'nus Walterus Davy, q'ndam Vicar<sup>s</sup> eccl'e de Polyng. Cuj<sup>s</sup> a'i'e p'piciet' Deus.”

Of the period of his incumbency no date is given, but it must have been about the close of the fifteenth century.

#### POYNINGS DITTO.

In this Church is a slab, with a floriated cross upon it, and a shield of arms just below the upper part. Around the slab, at its edge, is the following inscription, in Longobardic characters:—

“Issi gist, Damette de Bisset de La Bor . . . . Asace . . .  
labenur . . . . Dev de sa alme de enait pitee.”

Which translated is—“Here lies Dametta de Bissel of the

. . . . . May God have pity on her soul." The matrices of the missing parts are almost as legible as those that remain. For an engraving of this slab, see Volume xv., p. 38.

There is also on the floor a large stone, shewing the indentations of two recumbent figures. Under this was probably buried the Founder and Foundress of the Church. The brass is entirely gone.

#### PRESTON (EAST) DITTO.

Some years ago a brass inscription plate was discovered here, having evidently been taken from a slab in the Church. On it were the three memorials following:—

"Here lyeth buried Rychard Scrasce, late of Hangleton, gentleman; which died in y<sup>e</sup> yeare of our Lorde God one, 1499."

"Here lyeth buried Rychard Scrasce, of Bletchington, gentleman, which died in y<sup>e</sup> yeare of our Lorde God one, 1519."

"Here lyeth buried Edward Scrasce, of blatchington, gentleman, who died in y<sup>e</sup> yeare of our Lorde, 1579."

There is an error in the date of the death of this Edward Scrasce. He is known to have died in 1578, and in that year his will was proved.

The above were father, son, and grandson. Blatchington Church being at this time in ruins, doubtless occasioned the family to select Preston as their burying place. The plate is still in the possession of one of the Scrasce family. (See Volume viii., p. 3.)

#### PULBOROUGH DITTO.

There are three monumental brasses in this Church. The first is a slab inlaid with two figures, dressed in the costume of the period in which they lived, and having their hands in a prayerful attitude. Above them were two shields of arms, of which that over the male figure is gone; and though that over the female remains, it is too much worn to be satisfactorily made out. The inscription below is also imperfect. We are, however, enabled to complete it from other sources. It was, then, as follows:—

"Hic jacet Edmundus Mille, gentilman, qui obiit in vigilia App'l'or'

Simonis et Judi A' D'ni M.cccc.liij. ; et Matilde Uxor' . . . . .  
 die . . . . . M.cccc. . . . . ; q'r' a'i'abus p'picietur De'.  
 Amen."

On another slab is the following inscription to the memory of the eldest son of the preceding:—

"Hic jacet Ric'us Mille filius et heres Edmundi Mille ; qui obiit. .  
 . . . . die mensis Apr' A. D. Mil'i'o cccc.lxxvij."

A branch of the family of Mille, of Greatham Place, resided at Pulborough, in a house supposed to have been situated at Nutbourne. For an account of the Milles, of Greatham, see Volume xvii., p. 108.

But by far the most interesting of the brasses in this Church is that to the memory of Thomas Harling, an early Incumbent of Pulborough, and who, as his dress indicates, was a canon of the Cathedral Church of Chichester. He is represented as standing under an ornamented canopy, finished off with a finial, his hands being in a devotional position. Around the slab is an inscription, of which the following is a copy:—

"Hic jacet D'ns Thomas Harling, Canonicus Eccl'ie Cicestren', et Eccl'ie de Ringwode et Pulbergh Rector ; qui obiit viij. mensis Maij, Anno D'ni Mill'o.cccc.xxij. ; Cuj' a'i'e p'picietur Deus. Amen."

See Dallaway's "Rape of Arundel," p. 361.

By his will, which is dated "in festo S<sup>t</sup>i Petri, 1422," and was proved June 1st, 1423, he gives the following injunction for his burial:—"Corpus ad sepeliend, in medio Cancel. Ecclesie de Pulbr., si in Com: Sussex. obire contigero."

In the chancel are two mural table tombs of Sussex marble, which have been robbed of their brasses. Under one of them was probably interred the body of the Founder of the Church. No escutcheon, however, or date, is now to be found upon it to shew who he was, or when he died. As a memorial, the tomb is completely blank, saving and excepting that the late rector has inscribed upon it the date of his wife's death.

#### RACTON DITTO.

In this small church, which is situated at the Western extremity of the county, near Emsworth, are several monuments

erected to the memory of different members of the Gounter family, who resided at Racton Place (see Paper 1 of this Volume). Of these monuments two are slabs inlaid with brasses. One is to the memory of Amphilis Gounter; and the other to that of her sister Mary. The inscription on the former is:—

“Amphilis Gounter, daughter of George Gounter, Esq., grandson (sic) and heir to Sir George Gounter, K<sup>t.</sup>, and Katherine, his wife, daughter to Sir Laurence Hyde, K<sup>t.</sup>, dyed the 9th of February, 1700.”

And that on the latter:—

“Mary Gounter, daughter to George Gounter, Esq<sup>re.</sup>, grandson (sic) and heir to Sir George Gounter, K<sup>t.</sup>, and Katherine, his wife, daughter of Sir Lawrence Hyde, K<sup>t.</sup>, dyed the 23rd of August, 1702.”

#### RODMELL DITTO.

In the south chancel of this Church, which belongs to the owner of Rodmell Place, there is a brass plate attached to the wall by means of hooks, which act as hinges, and which has an inscription on each side of it, one being much more modern than the other. On one side is—

“Hic jacent Joh's Broke, et Agatha Uxor ejus, filia Joh'is de Rademeld, et Uxor nup' Ricardi Wermole; quæ obiit xj. die Aprilis A. D'ni M.cccc.xxxij. Qui multa co'tulit hujus Eccl'æ; quor' a'i'abus p'piciet' Deus.”

This, doubtless, was the original inscription. But the De la Chambers have availed themselves of the back of it to record the death of one of their family, by placing upon it the following inscription, in modern letters:—

“Here lies the body of John De la Chambre, Esq<sup>re.</sup>, who departed this life the 4<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1673.”

Both families were of considerable antiquity and importance in Rodmell.

#### RUSPER DITTO.

On an inlaid slab in the pavement of Rusper Church are the half-length effigies of a yeoman and his wife, named Kingesfolde. It is represented to be a very early specimen of

this kind of monument. The man's costume, which is a tight-buttoned jacket, with a tippet and hood, is both singular and curious. The height of the figures is 14 inches. Beneath them is the following inscription:—

“John de Kinggesfolde, et Agnes sa fe'me, gisount icy dieu de lo' almes eit m'cy.”

See Cartwright's “Rape of Bramber,” p. 379; and Boutell's “Monumental Brasses,” 115.

In 1305 John de Kinggesfolde sold to John, son of Simon de Kinggesfolde, a messuage and half a virgate of arable land in Ruspar. (Ped: fin: 8 Edward II.) And one of the jurors of the Nona return (1241) was John de Kinggesfelde. And in 1327, Adam de Shirmark sold to John de Kingsfold, and Agnes, his wife, a messuage and a virgate of land, in Rusper. (See Ped: fin: 20 Edward II.)

Their ancient residence stood near the road from Rusper to Horsham. Traces of the moat still remain.

There is also in the Church of Rusper a monument, inlaid with brass, to the memory of Thomas Challoner and his wife, and of their children. The man and his wife are in furred gowns. The inscription upon it is—

“Of your Charite, pray for the Soules of Thom's Challoner and Margaret his Wyf and their Chyldren; which Thom's dep'tyd at Rusparye y<sup>e</sup> xvj. day of february y<sup>e</sup> yer of o' lord M.v<sup>e</sup> xxxii.; o' who' soull, and all christyn, Jh'u have m'ci.”

On a brass plate in the north aisle is—

“Here lyeth buried the body of Elizabeth Chandler, wife of Thomas Chandler, son of Thomas Chandler, of Scotsland, in the Parish of Shalford, in Surrey, yeom', decessed; the w'ch Elizabeth being the daughter of John Gardiner, of Ruspar, gent. decessed; the which Elizabeth having issue of her body one daughter; the which Elizabeth died the xx. of July, Anno D'ni 1636.”

#### RYE DITTO.

Within the Communion rails of the chancel of this Church is the brass of Thomas Hamon, who was six times Mayor of Rye, and, according to his epitaph, thrice its representative in Parliament, while the Burgess Roll says *twice* only. He is represented in his civic habiliments, with beard, neck ruffle, and rosettes to his shoes. His hands are in the usual attitude

of prayer. Around the slab, of which his figure is in the centre, is the following portion of an inscription:—

“X HERE LYETH THE BODIE OF THOMAS HAMON, WHO DEPARTED . . . . .  
DAY OF JULY, AN<sup>o</sup> DOMINI 1607. HIS WIFE MARTHA PROCURED . . . . .”

The rest is broken away. By the register it appears that he died on the 20th of July.

On a brass plate beneath his effigy are the following lines:—

“LOE THOMAS HAMON HERE ENTERED DOTH LYE,  
THRICE BURGESS FOR THE PARLIAMENT ELECTED;  
SIX TIMES, BY FREEMEN'S CHOICE MADE MAIOR OF RYE,  
AND CAPTAIN LONGETIME OF THE BAND SELECTED;  
WHOSE PRUDENT COURAGE, JUSTICE, GRAVITIE,  
DESERVE A MONUMENT OF MEMORIE.”

This brass memorial is a rather good specimen of the late period to which it belongs. For a wood cut of it, see Volume xiii., p. 280.

In the pavement of the northern chancel—that, namely, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas—are several slabs, which have evidently been inlaid, but the brasses of which are now entirely gone. And judging from the way in which they are huddled together, they must have been removed for convenience sake to their different positions from different parts of the Church. As one of them is more elaborate than the rest, I shall give a brief description of it. Originally its inlaid brass must have represented two figures, with a label proceeding from the mouth of each, and under them appear to have been the figures of three boys and four girls. The tradition of the place is—for not even a small fragment of the inscription remains—that it is the memorial of a distinguished Rye family, every member of which was cut off by the plague.

#### SHOREHAM (NEW) DITTO.

In the aisle of this Church are two brass figures—one of them a man, and the other a woman—in loose gowns. As the inscription plate is gone, there is nothing to lead us to a knowledge of their history. The slab probably marked the grave of a merchant, or tradesman and his wife, of the town. The style is of about the period of Henry VI., or, perhaps, Edward IV.

## SLAUGHAM DITTO.

Under a full-length effigy in this Church is the following inscription:—

“Orate pro animâ Johannis Covert, Armigeri, filii Willhelmi Covert, Armigeri; qui quidem Johannes obiit sexto die Augusti A.D. Millesimo, quingentesimo, tertio. Cuj<sup>s</sup> anime propicietur Deus. Amen.”

On a monument of Petworth marble is also a brass effigy of Jane Covert. She is kneeling, and has a Bible before her on a cushion. On a brass plate is the following inscription:—

“Here lyeth Jane Covert, the daughter of John Covert, of Slaugham; first wife to Sir Francis Fleming, and after to Sir John Pettyplace, Knights, who died the 25<sup>th</sup> of January, 1586; and was here buried by William Covert, her Nephew and Exor, who made this tombe.”

Adjoining the above is an ancient monument of white marble, richly wrought, having upon it a brass effigy of Richard Covert, with his three wives behind him in succession, and by whom he had no children. He is represented as looking towards a brass plate, with the figure of our Saviour engraven upon it, just rising out of the sepulchre. He is standing up in his coffin, with a staff in his hand; and beneath, on the inscription plate, is as follows:—

“Here lyeth Richard Covert, Esquier, and Elizabeth, first Wife of the said Richard, one of the daughters and heirs of John Fagg, Esquier, and Elizabeth his Wife. Elizabeth, second Wife of the aforesaid Richard Covert, the daughter of George Argyle, Knight, Lord Bergavenne, and Jane Ashburnham, daughter of William Ashburnham, Esquier. Also Blanche Vaughan, the daughter of John Vaughan, of Bergavenne, Esquier, last Wife of the said Richard; which said Richard deceased the 7<sup>th</sup> day of June, An<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1547. On whose Soul Jes: have mercy.”

From the lips of this Richard Covert issues a brass label, inscribed, “Noli damnare Redemptor.” This is addressed to our Saviour. From the lips of his first wife, Elizabeth, issues another label, on which are these words:—“Domine, venisti redimere perditos.” From the mouth of Elizabeth, the second wife, proceeds a label, the inscription on which is partly defaced. What remains is as follows:—“Domine . . . miserere tuorum.” And from the mouth of Jane, the third wife, issues a label, with these words:—

“Domine, in morte tuo semper speravi.” Underneath the figure of this Jane is a brass tablet, thus inscribed:—

“Joanna (Janae?) filia Will: Ashburnham, Armigeri; cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.”

The third wife had previously married William Apsley, of Thakeham.

The residence of the Coverts was Slaugham Place.

#### SLYNFOLD DITTO.

When this Church was repaired, in 1779, many remains of antiquity, Mr. Cartwright states, were destroyed, and amongst them two or three large slabs of Sussex marble, which had been, if they were not at the time, inlaid with brass. One only now remains in a perfect state, which is thus inscribed:—

“Here lyeth Richard Bradbryge, gent: and Denys his Wife, Jhon, Thom’s, and also there chylderne; which Rychard dyed the 28<sup>th</sup> day of Nove’ber, Anno Domini, 1533; who’ soul Jh’u p’do’.”

This Richard Bradbryge was the second son of Thomas Bradbryge, of Slynfold. His family, which consisted of two sons and a daughter, appear to have all died before him. Who his wife was I have not been able to ascertain.

#### STEDHAM DITTO.

No brasses are now to be found on the flooring of this Church; but slabs, with the matrices for brasses still plainly visible upon them, yet remain. The brasses, however, are entirely gone.

#### STOPHAM DITTO.

The Church of this parish is particularly rich in good specimens of monumental brasses. Dallaway describes its pavement to be almost entirely composed of large slabs of Sussex marble inlaid with figures and memorials of the ancient family of Bartelott, of this parish, from the date of their first establishment there; forming, as it does, one of the most complete series of sepulchral brasses in the county.



Taking them chronologically they will fall into the following order:—

“*Illustrissimi quond’ Thomae Comitis Arundel Thesaurarius Hospitii, Johannes Bartelott hic requiescit humatus, cum Uxore sua Johanna, quond’ Willielmi de Stopham filia; qui quide’ Joh’es, A.D. 1428 sexto die Februarii, diem clausit extremum. Quorum a’i’abus p’picietur Deus. Amen.*”

As Joan was the elder of William de Stopham’s two daughters, she carried the Stopham estate into the family of Bartelott.

The next in point of date is the brass of John Bartelott, son of the above, who married a Lewkenor. He is represented in armour. On the inscription plate is as follows:—

“*Illustrissimis quond’ Thomae, Johanni, et Wilhelmo, Comitibus Arundel, Consul prudens, Johannes Bartelott isto sub lapide jacet; cui allocatur Johanna, Uxor ejusdem, quæ quonda’ fuit filia et heres Joh’is Lewkenor Arm’; qui quid’ Joh’es Anno D’ni 1453 mensis Junii die primo ab hac vita decessit. Quorum a’i’abus p’piciet’ Deus. Amen.*”

John Lewkenor resided at Warnham. His wife was the daughter and heir of D’Oyley.

On the next are two brass figures, habited in the close dress of the early period in which they lived, with the following metrical inscription:—

“*Nobilis Armigeri Bartelott dictique Ricardi  
Hic Comitis, qui semelfuit Martialis Arundel.*”

The member of the family here alluded to is Thomas, the second son of John Bartelott, who resided at Billingshurst, and married Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of William de Oakhurst. He died in 1489, and his descendants became extinct in 1580.

The next slab has the following inscription:—

“*Orate pro a’i’a Johannis Bartelott de Stopeham; qui obiit 1493. Cuj’ a’i’e p’picietur Deus. Amen.*”

This John Bartelott was the only son of Richard, the elder brother of Thomas Bartelott, of Billingshurst. He married Olivia, daughter of — Arthur, of London.

There are many other slabs to the memory of later members of this family, but as they are not inlaid, I have, at present, nothing to do with them.

A singular addition has been made to these ancient Bartelott brasses; namely, other small figures in brass have been introduced into the slabs, representing the issue of later marriages, all of them in the dress peculiar to the reign of Charles I.

## STORRINGTON DITTO.

On the floor of the chancel of this Church is a slab inlaid with the portrait of a man in the habit of an ecclesiastic, with the following inscription:—

“Hic jacet Henricus Wilsha sacræ theolog’ bacalaureus; alumnus cujusdam Hen: Wilsha Litchfeldiens’ presbiteri; quondam inclitiss: D’ni Henrici Comitis Arundel Capellanus; atque nobilis: filiis ejusdem Comitis D’no Henrico Mautravers. Baroni, et D’no Johanni Lumley. Baroni, Patrono hujus ecclesiæ, charissimus; sub quorum protectione ac tutela semper vivebat.

Placide quievit	}	Etatis suæ	{	84 .
in Domino, Anno	}	Salutis	{	1591.

Mensis Febr: 10. Hoc Monumentum, et debiti  
Officii ergo, cognati ejus devinctiss: P. P.”

This Cartwright considers to be a rare instance of a slab of this kind being placed to the memory of a man with a bust ecclesiastically habited since the Reformation.

## STOUGHTON DITTO.

The following inscription is on a brass plate on the flooring of this church:—

“Here lyeth James Smyth, Clerk, sometime one of the Chapelynes p’petual of the hospital of the Savoye, in the Strand; who died the 28<sup>th</sup> day of December, A<sup>o</sup> MDLXV. On whose soul Jh’u have m’cy.”

Whether this worthy belonged to any of the numerous Sussex families of Smyth, and if he did to which, there is nothing to show. All that is known of him is what is here stated in his epitaph. A gentleman of the same name left a benefaction of £10 per annum to the poor of this parish.

## THAKEHAM DITTO.

On the floor of this Church are the following monumental

brasses to the memory of some of the members of the Apsley family of this parish, and their wives.

On a slab inlaid with the figure of a man in a gown with open sleeves and trimmed with fur is the following inscription:—

“Hic jacet Thomas Apsley, fili' Willi' Apsley Armig; qui obiit xj. die mensis Septembris, Anno D'ni M<sup>o</sup> quinquagesimo. xvij. Cujus a'i'e p'picietur Deus. Amen.”

On another inlaid slab is the figure of a woman with her hands elevated in prayer. Her attire is a pointed cap with lappets, a tight robe, and cuffs trimmed with fur. The inscription on a plate below is as follows:—

“Hic jacet Beatrix, mater Willi' Apsley Armig'; quæ obiit primo die mensis Februarii, A<sup>o</sup> D'ni M<sup>o</sup> v<sup>o</sup> xv. Cujus a'i'e p'picietur Deus. Amen.”

This Beatrix was one of the Maids of Honour to the Queen of England.

On an altar tomb of alabaster is the effigy of a man in armour, having a helmet on his head, and his hands lifted up in prayer. The figure is deeply engraved, and the lines brought prominently out by means of pitch. At each corner of the slab is a shield of arms. Around is the following inscription:—

“Hic jacet Will's Apsley de Thakeham Armiger, patron' huj' eccl'ie. Obiit xxiiij. die Dec'br', An'o D'ni M<sup>o</sup> v<sup>o</sup> xxvij. Cuj' a'i'e p'picietur De'. Amen.”

An altar tomb of Sussex marble, which has been inlaid with brasses, but the brasses of which are entirely gone, has four shields with the arms of Apsley. All that can be made out of the inscription is—

“William Apsley . . . . and heir of John Apsley Esquire . . .  
 . . . Elizabeth daughter and heir of . . . . Esquier;  
 by whom . . . . John, William . . . . Dorothe; and  
 died the . . . . of Februarie, Anno 1583.”

This Elizabeth was the daughter and heir of John Lloyd, Esq.

Besides these there are other plain floor slabs to the memory of other members of the same family.

This branch of the Apsley family resided at Thakeham Place, a house now pulled down, but which is described by such as remember it as having enclosed a quadrangle, and as entered through a gateway, having a chapel on one side of it and a large entrance hall on the other.

Another branch of the Apsleys resided at Old Place, in Pulborough, a house which also enclosed a quadrangle. A portion of this house, which was of the date of Henry VI., still remains.

From the Sussex Apsleys the Earls of Bathurst are descended, Viscount Apsley being their second title.

#### TICEHURST DITTO.

A very interesting monumental slab inlaid with brass was brought to light in June, 1855, while carrying out some repairs in the rectorial chancel of the Church of this parish. It had probably been concealed by the flooring of a pew erected upon it for a century or more. On the slab are represented the figure of a knight, with the shortened figures of his two wives, standing one on each side of him; the disparity in the size of the figures being probably intended for picturesque effect. The inscription on the plate on which they stand is—

“Orate pro a'ibus Joh'es Wybarne Armig'i, Edithe et Agnatis Consertu' suarum; qui quidem Joh'es obiit sexto decimo die Februarii Anno Rigni (sic) Regis Henrici Septimi quinto. Quorum a'i'abus propitietur Deus. Amen.”

Above the knight's helmet is the matrix of an escutcheon, the brass of which no longer remains. The Wybarnes were considerable landowners *in and about* Ticehurst. For an engraving of this monumental memorial, and the reasons why this knight's armour does not synchronise with the period in which he lived, see Vol. viii., p. 17.

#### TILLINGTON DITTO.

A brass tablet has been placed on the floor of the south aisle of this Church to the memory of William Spence, who died in 1593, and of his wife, who died the preceding year. He

is described as a gentleman of great wisdom, piety, and discretion, and as "a faithful steward to the house of Montagu." The inscription then continues, "They lived and died godlie; and their souls now rest in the joyes which God has prepared for them that love Him."

## TORTINGTON DITTO.

On a brass plate in this Church is the following inscription:—

"Roger Gratwick, Lord of the Manor of Tortington Cheynesse, and Patron of this Church, ended this mortall life y<sup>e</sup> xxv<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1596. Made by William Gratwick, of East Malling, in Kentt, his executor."

This Roger Gratwick must have been the son of John Gratwick, of the Ham, in Angmering. He appears to have purchased the Tortington estate of John Apsley, who had bought it either of Henry, Earl of Arundel, or of his son-in-law, Lord Lumley. Having become possessed of the manor, he erected upon it the old manor house, called Tortington Place. Dallaway supposes him to have been the father of Sir William Gratwick, of Ulverston, in Lancashire, who was buried at Tortington in 1613, and whose granddaughter carried the estate, by marriage, to Oliver Weekes, and whose grandson, member of Parliament for Arundel in 1702, sold it in 1706.

For an account of Roger Gratwick's third son, see Vol. ix., p. 49.

## TROTTON DITTO.

On each side of the Church is an ancient table tomb, which is sculptured with quarterfoils, but without inscription. In the centre of the chancel is a large altar tomb, erected to the memory of Thomas, Baron Camois, and Elizabeth, his wife, whose first husband was the renowned Hotspur, and whose gentle character Shakespeare eulogises. The whole surface of the top slab is inlaid with portraits of the deceased, inscriptions, and arcades, profusely decorated, and composed of brass plates, having the outlines engraved. Their right hands are joined. A small figure stands in front of the lady. Beneath the portraits is the following inscription:—

"Orate pro animabus Thomæ Camoys, et Elizabethæ, ejus Consortis;  
XXIII.

qui quondam erat Dominus de Camoys, Baro, et prudens Consul Regis et Regni Angliæ; ac strenuus Miles de Garterio; suum finem commendavit in Christo, xxviiij. die mensis Marcii A. D'ni M.cccc.xix; quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen."

This is a very rich and beautiful specimen of a brass memorial.

There is also on the pavement of this Church a slab of black marble inlaid with the brass effigy of a lady, attired in a flowing mantle. The escutcheons which were upon it are gone. The margin is thus inscribed:—

"Margarite de Camoys gist ici Dieu de sa Alme eyt merci."

As this Margarite, Lady Camoys, died in 1310, Mr. Hussey considers this brass to be one of the earliest to a lady in the kingdom. Compare Boutell's "Monumental Brasses," 55, 80, 86, 90, 127, 131, 135.

#### UCKFIELD DITTO.

The oldest monumental record now remaining in this Church is a black marble slab in the chancel, inlaid with brass. Above the figure is a shield, with the arms of the deceased upon it, and on a scroll the name John Fuller. Under this is a full length portraiture of himself, with his hands in a devotional attitude; and beneath the portrait two square inscription plates of brass, on the upper one of which is recorded the date of his death, and the benefactions which he made to the poor of Uckfield and two other parishes, the one in Sussex and the other in Kent, into which, probably, his landed estate extended. The inscription upon this is as follows:—

"Heare lieth the bodie of John Fuller, gent, late of Uckfield, who deceased the 6<sup>th</sup> daye of April, Anno 1610, being of age . . . years."

The number is left blank. It then continues—

"And hath given to the poore of the Parish of Fenshurst, in Kent, x. shillings a yeare for ever. To the poore of the Parish of Isfield, in Sussex, x. shillings a yeare for ever, and to the poore of the Parish of Uckfield, in Sussex, x. shillings a yeare for ever."

And on the second plate are a reference to verses 11, 12,

and 13 of the 3rd chapter of 1 John, and then the following lines, having reference to his charities:—

“Now I am dead, and lay'd in grave,  
And that my bones are rotten ;  
By this shall I remembered be,  
Or else I am forgotten.”

See Vol. xii., p. 17, 18.

#### UDIMORE DITTO.

On brass plates, inlaid in floor slabs, are the following inscriptions:—

“Margaret Jordan, daughter of William Jordan, died the 9<sup>th</sup> of December, 1636.”

“John Freebody died the 12<sup>th</sup> of March, 1612.”

“Johannes Freebody, son of Richard Freebody, aged 80, died the 28<sup>th</sup> of Sept<sup>r</sup> 1578.”

“John Freebody, son of Richard Freebody, of Udimore, died the 26<sup>th</sup> of May, 1621.”

The Freebodies were an ancient Sussex family, residing for nearly 400 years at Knellstone, in this parish.

Within the Communion rails is a slab, having the following lines engraven on a brass plate upon it, in the metrical, but not very poetical, style of the day:—

“Here lies interr'd a corpse who was in life  
Heyre of John Burdet, and Margaret, his wife,  
Co-heyr of William Burdet ; - this hir birthe ;  
But much more gentle for her genuine worthe,  
In pious, prudent, peaceful, praiseful life,  
Fitting a Sarah and a Sacred's wife.  
Such as John Brabon—here the Pastor still—  
Whose joy of life, Death, in her death, did kill.

Quam pie obiit puerpera } Salutis—1626.  
Die 14<sup>th</sup> Octobris, Anno } Ætatis—24 :  
Sibi mature at mihi cito.

Thy reste gives me a restlisse life,  
Becaus thou wert a matchlesse wife ;  
But yet I rest in hope to see  
The day of Christ ; and then see thee.

Pignus	Amoris	} Posuit	} Joh'es Brabon."	
	et			et
	Mæroris			Composuit

#### WALDRON DITTO.

The following inscriptions are on brasses in the nave of

this Church. They are all to the memory of members of the Dyke family, of Horeham, in this parish:—

“Here under lyeth (expecting the comming of her Saviour) the Body of Joane Dyke, late Wife of Thomas Dyke, of Horeham Sq: who died primo Januarii 1632, anno ætatis suæ 46<sup>to</sup>.”

“Here, at her feete, lieth the Body of Abraham Dyke, Esq<sup>re</sup>, who died 15<sup>to</sup> die Octobr’ 1632, anno ætatis suæ 24.”

The arms are those of Dyke.

On one of the stones are as follows:—

“Here under lyeth (expecting the comming of his Saviour) the body of Thomas Dyke, Esq<sup>re</sup>, who left behind him three sons, viz<sup>t</sup> Abraham, Herbert, and Thomas; and four daughters—Margery, Judith, Elizabeth, and Sara; all which he begatt upon the body of Miss Jane Walsh, daughter of Thomas Walsh, gent, late of Horeham, deceased, having with her in marriage the inheritance of Horeham. He died 6<sup>to</sup> Aprilis 1632, anno ætatis suæ 69<sup>o</sup>.”

#### WARBLETON DITTO.

On a slab of marble, inlaid with brass, in the chancel of this Church, is the full length effigy of William Prestwick, Dean of Hastings, who died in 1436. He is represented in full canonicals. Around the edges of the sacerdotal vest is Job’s declaration, chapter xix., verses 25, 26, “Credo, quod Redemptor meus,” &c. As a work of art this brass is particularly good. The Dean is standing under a Gothic canopy, which terminates with a pelican vulning herself to feed her young, having on a scroll the application of this symbol—“Sic xps dilexit nos.” The upper part of the piers on each side from the springing of the arch of the canopy is gone. The inscription, too, is now imperfect, parts of the plate on which it is engraven being broken away. This deficiency has been supplied from a copy in the possession of the late incumbent. It is as follows:—

“Willius Prestwick mundi vaga culmina plausus  
Linquens, nunc jacet hic sub duro marmore clausus;  
Vir constans paciens humilis devotus amenus.  
Justitiam faciens Xpm ? icet omnis egenus.  
Clerus eum flebit vulgus plus corde dolebit  
Curia lugebit tanto quia patre carebit  
Providus ille fuit consultis norma morum  
Pro dolor ecce ruit pater et tutor minimorum  
Extensis membris vehit hinc lux prima Novembris  
Anno Millesimo quater C. ter duodeno  
Totum peccamen sibi Cristus deleat—Amen.”



A copy of this brass from Boutell's "Monumental Brasses" is given in Vol. ii., opposite p. 307.

In the Church chest is a plate, taken from a slab placed on the flooring of this Church to the memory of the Dean's father and mother. The inscription upon it is—

"Orate pro animabus Johannis Prestwick, patris Willielmi Prestwick, Clerici, et Johanne consortis suæ, matris predicti Willielmi Prestwick. Quorum animabus propiciet' deus. Amen."

#### WARMINGHURST DITTO.

On the north side of this Church, at the east end, is a brass plate under an arch, against the wall, on which are engraved the effigies of a man and his wife. The man is in a furred gown, and has a long beard; and his wife in a gown, with long sleeves. The figures are in a kneeling attitude, and the man has seven sons behind him, and the woman three daughters behind her. Below them is the following inscription:—

"Of your Charitie, pray for the Soules of Edward Shelley, Esquier, sometime one of the four Masters of the household with the most vertuous princes Henry VIII. and King Edward VI., and our Sou'yn Lady Queene Mary; and Johan his Wyfe, daughter and heyre, of Poll Aden, of Kent; which Edward dyed the ix. day of October, A°. D'ni M. v° liij., and the saide Johan died the v<sup>th</sup> day of February, An° D'ni M. v° liij.: whose Soules Jesu pardon."

This Edward Shelley was one of the Michelgrove Shelleys.

#### WHATLINGTON DITTO.

On a brass in the pew belonging to the Manor House in this Church is the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth the Body of Alyce Dunk, Wife of Richard Dunk, of Vine hall, in the Parish of Whatlington, gent; beinge one of the daughters of John Michelbourne, of Chichester, Esq<sup>re</sup>, who deceased the 22<sup>nd</sup> of April, A° D'ni 1627, in the yere of her age 64."

Vinehall was the name of a very ancient mansion in Whatlington, for many years the residence of the Dunks. On a beam in this house are the initials and date I· 1638· D.

#### WINCHELSEA DITTO.

In the middle aisle of this Church is a slab, which has

evidently been inlaid with brass, but the brass of which has long disappeared. It was in the form of a cross, and around the margin was, as far as can be made out—

“Reinard Alred, q'i morait le 15 jourr de Avrill m.ccc.viiij. gist ici. Dieu de s' Alme ait merci. Q'i pour s' alme prieria l' jours de pardon auera.”

In the same aisle is the brass of a monk, in a praying attitude, the history of which is gone.

There is also another, to the memory of Margaret Iveden, who died in 1636.

#### WISTON DITTO.

On the floor of a private chapel attached to this Church, is a very interesting and beautiful monument of inlaid brass to the memory of Sir John de Braoze, which is powdered with the words “Jesu, mercy.” Sir John is represented as clad in a complete suit of plate armour of the period of Henry V. His head is protected by a basunet, and his neck by a *nausse col*, or *gorget*; on his shoulders are *epauliers*, while his armpits are defended by two circular plates, which, in his day, were termed *palettes*. The elbow pieces are elegantly decorated with fan-shaped ornaments, and the wrists of his gauntlets are made flexible. Light taces defend the abdomen, from the last of which a small plate is pendant in front. Additional pieces, above and below, ornament his *genouillivres*; his dagger appears on the right, and his sword on the left side of him, suspended by a belt placed crosswise. This brass is highly commended by Mr. Boutell. See his “*Monumental Brasses*,” 47, 65, 143. On the edge of this slab is the following inscription:—

“In gracia et misericordia dei, hic jacet D'nus Joh'es Brewys, Quondam Miles; Qui obiit xxix. die Mensis Novembris, Anno Domini Mill'mo.cccc.xxvi. Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

Es testis X'pe, quod non tacet hic lapis iste  
Corpus ut ornetur, sed spiritus ut memoretur,  
Hinc tu qui transis medius magnus puer an sis  
Pro me funde preces quia . . . . . spes.”

Where the last line is dotted a portion of the brass is broken away.

Sir John Braoze, of Wiston, was twice married. His first wife was Margaret Poyninges, and his second . . . . Wickham. He had a son and a daughter, both of whom died young. Leaving no issue, the Wiston estate, at Sir John's death, passed to the Shirleys; Sir Hugh Shirley having married Beatrice, Sir John's sister. The issue of this marriage was a son, who was thirteen years old when his father was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury.

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# WALL PAINTINGS IN ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HASTINGS.

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By THOMAS ROSS, Esq.

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These paintings were discovered during the time this Hastings Church was in the course of restoration, in the spring and summer of last year. Anxious, as a member of the Sussex Archæological Society resident in Hastings, that nothing of antiquarian interest should escape notice, and feeling satisfied that the alterations which this restoration would lead to could not fail to bring to light objects deserving of the society's attention, I watched the proceedings of the workmen very closely, and soon found that my time and pains thus expended would not be entirely thrown away.

The first thing that attracted my notice was the appearance of colouring, here and there existing under the white-wash, of which the church had had a liberal dose; so that several thick coats of it had to be removed in order to restore the church to what it originally was; and it was during the removal of this, that a series of wall paintings were again exposed to view, after a concealment of some centuries; and although these paintings were not of an earlier date than about the middle of the sixteenth century, still, where enough remained to enable me to form an opinion of them, I have no hesitation in saying that they were, as works of art, for the most part very creditable performances. Unfortunately, however, the damp had so penetrated the outside walls of the building, in spite of their thickness, that in several cases the outlines of the figures represented were all that remained visible, and these imperfectly only. The colouring, too, came off with the whitewash. What could be done then to remedy this I had much pleasure in doing; and I now offer to the society a detailed narrative of the result of my investigations.

It was manifest that, previous to the introduction of the paintings, and, possibly as a preliminary preparation for them, the church walls had evidently been entirely covered with a delicate pink colour; thereby forming a warm groundwork for the artist to exercise his talent upon. The first thing that was brought to light was an inscription in black letter, the letters being two inches at the least in height. As I was unable myself to make anything of this, I took as correct a tracing of it as I could; and this I forwarded to Mr. Waller, of 68, Bolsover Street, London, who had so kindly assisted our Editor in arriving at the history of the Wisborough Green Church-wall painting, as given at p. 134 of the preceding volume; and who at once, in the most gracious and liberal manner, offered his assistance in elucidating any subject I might have occasion to submit to him. But with regard to the inscription which I had sent to him, in the hope that he might be able to decipher it, he was not able, he at once informed me, to make any thing very satisfactory of it. Some words, he stated, were plain enough, while others were utterly unintelligible; and as there were many more of the latter than of the former, the context in reading it was lost. His opinion, however, of it is, that it is in rhyme; and that it possibly had reference to one or other of the paintings—or it might be a record of the benefaction of some individual to the church—perhaps, of the donor of the paintings. Similar inscriptions appeared under the subject of every painting on the walls of the church, none of which could be made out. They were all equally illegible. These inscriptions were surrounded by an ornamental scroll in black.

The first inscription discovered was above the painting to which it appeared to belong, and was without any ornamental bordering. And this seemed to me to accord with the date which I have already assigned to these wall decorations, the middle, that is, of the sixteenth century. The figures immediately below the inscription were sketched in a clever and masterly manner. On the left was a female with her head thrown slightly back, so that her eyes had the appearance of looking upwards. Her dress was full and flowing, but not perfect. The outlines of her figure and

dress were of a light-red colour, and above, protruding into the writing of the inscription, was a cross-work pattern of the same colour. To the right of the painting was a decapitated male figure, also in outline, and drawn in a pale umber colour. At first sight, the dress of this figure appeared as if it was covered with ears of corn. But on comparing it with one of the figures in the painting over the chancel arch, I have come to the conclusion that the subject of the painting represented in outline the decollation of St. John Baptist, and that what I took for ears of corn is intended for a representation of his camel's hair dress.

On the north wall were depicted a number of ships, as though drawn up in battle array. Of the execution of these I cannot say much in commendation, the perspective of the drawing being very bad. They are represented as standing one above another. The form of the ship standing in the foreground was similar to the one given on the seal of Hastings, of the time, of King John. But this, we know, cannot be the date of the drawing. It can have no reference to this early period. A sailor depicted as climbing up the shrouds brings us much nearer to the probable date of the painting. His only clothing is a short white coat or frock, having on the upper portion of it a small red cross; the lower part I could not make out. Referring, then, to the "Black Book" of the Cinque Ports, we find the following order, under the date of 1513:—"Every person that goeth into the navy of the Portis shall have a cote of white cotyn, with a red cross upon it, and the arms of the Portis underneath, that is to say, the halfe lyon and halfe shippe." This painting, I have little doubt, was intended to represent some nautical exploit of the Cinque Ports fleet. It might probably have been that of the fleet which the Hastings Cinque Port fitted out in 1588, for the purpose of attacking the Spanish Armada.

And here I have to express my regret that I am unable to present to the Society a copy of this wall-painting; for, to my sad disappointment, when I returned to the church the morning after the day of its discovery, I found that other hands than mine had been at work upon it, and that the painting, which might, with great care, have been more fully

exposed to view, was so far destroyed, that scarcely any portions of the vessels remained but their masts. And that the remembrance of the subject of this painting might not, for a time, at least, be lost, the workmen had written with a piece of charcoal the word "ships" across the part of the wall on which the painting was discovered. The dampness, too, of the Hastings atmosphere had so penetrated the walls that other mural paintings in this church, doubtless of some interest to the archæologist, were completely effaced, and the black letter inscriptions under them had shared the same fate.

Six or eight Catherine wheels had been impressed on the plastering when in a soft state, in various parts of the church, and when dry and hard they had been coloured red.

The space over the chancel arch contained the only painting that could well have been copied. This was in a very fair condition, and tolerably perfect. It being in a better state than the rest probably arose from the circumstance that it was executed on an *internal*, and consequently comparatively a *drier* wall. It was, too, from its more lofty position, more out of the way of harm than they were. It is intended to represent the last Judgment.\* Christ is depicted as seated on a rainbow, with stars above and below Him. He has on His head the Crown of Thorns; in His left hand He holds a lily; and in His right is apparently a drawn sword. He is clad in a scarlet robe or mantle, lined with ermine, and fastened together at the neck with a brooch. The mantle is open in front, and shows two wounds in the side, one on each side of Him, from which blood is flowing. The arms are outstretched, and under the right hand is the Virgin Mother kneeling in supplication; and under the left St. John, in the same devotional attitude, and clothed in a dress of camel's hair. Above the Virgin there are, in many places, what are evidently the remains of angels; and behind her are buildings, supposed to be intended as the representation of the New Jerusalem, from the topmost tower of which angels are

\* I am sorry to differ from Mr. Ross on the subject of this All Saints' wall-painting. Unaccompanied as it is by any of the concomitants which are usually found marking the subject of the Day of Doom, I cannot bring myself to think that it is intended to represent that catastrophe. It appears to me more fitly to have reference to Satan thrust out of Heaven, as it is described in the Book of Revelations, chapter xii., verses 9, 10, 11, 12.

sounding long trumpets. In the houses dwellers are seen, and immediately under the Virgin is a white figure, probably rising from the purgatorial fire.

Below the figure of St. John is doubtless a representation of the torments the wicked will have to undergo after death. Many parts are quite illegible. The figure of his Satanic Majesty, evidently retreating from the scene going on, and having his back towards our Blessed Lord, leads one to expect that here would have been found St. Michael with his scales weighing souls; and the slight remains of what were once manifestly a pair of wings, which are to be seen just above, would still further suggest that though he is not now, he was once present here. Instead, however, of balances, he might have had gallows, with which he is sometimes represented; and which is one of the modes of punishment spoken of by mediæval writers as used in the infernal regions. This, Mr. Waller informs me, he considers to be the principal novelty of the design. If, then, this implement of felon execution is intended to represent a mode of torment hereafter, it must be considered certainly a very rude and primitive one.

As far as the painting extends the arch is beautifully ornamented with leaves, coloured green and red alternately. The great expense which must have been incurred by engraving these mural paintings, is the sole reason why the executive committee have not given illustrations of them.

Such, then, are the wall-paintings of All Saints' Church, Hastings, as far as they were exposed to view last year, during the progress of its restoration; and as far as they could be made out, after having been concealed for many centuries by several successive coats of whitewash. Before that concealment took place, they must have given to the church rather a brilliant appearance. The expenditure of the wardens of this church, extracts from the accounts of which I have already given at page 85, will throw some light on these sentences, but not much on the pictorial decorations. From them we shall arrive at something like their dates. Amongst these accounts then, we find an entry in 1578 of the expenditure of 2s. 6d., by payment to the Somner "for caryng of a letter to Mr. Comyssary, the which Mr. Fyld made for that



the Wardens should not go to Shorham upon the servyng of a Cytacyon that our Church walls are not decked with the Scripture." There are also to be found several other entries relating to the same omission; and followed by, "Paid to John Stanbynorth for three quarter's wage dew at our Lady day last—25s."

Before coming to the mural paintings, I found that the walls had, after the above Cytacyon, been very generally covered with quotations from the Scriptures, commencing on the north side of the church, and finishing on the south; and immediately beneath this was the name of John Stanbynorth. Even the caps of the columns shewed that they had had similar texts of Scripture upon them. Later churchwardens, however, were shewn to have been as great, if not greater, enemies, to those decorations, as the damp; for they had painted the tops of these columns with an oil colour, so that the chisel was the only tool that would effectually remove it.

But to come down to still more modern times, on the walls of the belfry are the following verses, surrounded by a border ornamented with roses in buff and red. The lines, with a little variation, are not unfrequently met with in belfries:—

" This is a belfry that is free  
To all of those that civil be,  
And if you please to chime or ring,  
It is a very pleasant thing.

There is no music played or sung,  
Like unto bells when they're well rung;  
Then ring your bells well, if you can,  
Silence is best for every man.

But if you ring in spur or hat,  
Sixpence you pay, be sure of that;  
And if a bell you overthrow,  
Pray pay a groat before you go.

1756."

In putting in a memorial window in the chancel to the memory of the late Earl Waldegrave, the workmen uncovered the following inscription:—"Mr. John Sargent, Mr. Robert Thatcher, Church Wardens, 1755. John Phillips, Clerk." This also had an oval ornamental border of the

same colours ; and was painted, no doubt, by the same artist as the above. Robert Thatcher was elected churchwarden August, 1753, and continued to hold that office until April, 1760.

In the reparation of the church, the royal arms, which were over the chancel arch, were taken down ; and the oil paintings on oak panels, life size, of Moses and Aaron were removed from the chancel. These are good artistic paintings, and worthy of preservation. Here again the church records come to our aid, and render us valuable assistance.

July ye 9, 1755. A bill of work done at All Saints' Parrish Church, By order of Mr. John Sargent and Mr. Robert Thatcher, Churchwardings :—

For $\frac{1}{2}$ a day my 2 men . . . . .	0	2	0
For work about the scaffilling 1 day 2 men and nails . . . . .	0	4	2
October ye 9, for 1 day myself and three men and sarvant putting up the Cote of Arms . . . . .	0	9	6
For nails . . . . .	0	0	2
July 16, for a frame for the Cote of Arms . . . . .	0	14	0
	<hr/>		
	1	9	10

October ye 16, 1755. Received the full of this Bill and all a Counts By mee, Richard Lee.

October 9, 1755.

Recd. of Mr. John Sargent and Mr. Thatcher, the sum of seven pounds and seven shillings, in full for painting the 10 Commandments, The Creed, the Lord's Prayer, Moses and Aaron, and the King's Arms.

R. MORTIMER.

The above Roger Mortimer was uncle to John Hamilton Mortimer, of Eastbourne, and a painter of some little merit. He painted the representation of the Heavenly regions on the ceiling of St. Clement's Church, Hastings ; which, a few years ago was obliterated with Churchwarden's paint. It appears from the above bill, that Mortimer painted the Ten Commandments, which were immediately over the names of the Churchwardens, and bearing the same date as the bill ; and in a few months after the ornamental border round the verses still preserved in the belfry.

In lowering the chancel of All Saints' Church, Hastings,

during the time last year's repairs were going on, the workmen found, about two feet below the surface, what appeared to me to be a half-penny token. It is in the form of a heart. On one side is :—

1668. Concordiâ parvæ res crescunt.

And on the other is :—

T. N.  
 Red Hart  
 Trew love  
 in dead  
 man's  
 place.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

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## ARCHÆOLOGICAL MISCELLANIES.

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BY THE EDITOR.

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“ Si quid novisti rectius istis  
Candidus imperti ; si non, his utere mecum.”

ALTHOUGH Horace, in the epistle of which these words are the conclusion, calls the attention of his friend Numicius to the observance of certain moral maxims, the practice of which was held by the Stoics as essential, not only to make a man happy, but also to keep him so—and this seems to have been the principal end he had in view in addressing it to him—still there can be no doubt that the words above quoted were intended by him to have a much more extensive and general application. By them he designed to teach us that it is our duty, as social beings, not only to *acquire* knowledge, but at all times and upon all occasions to *be communicative of it to others* ; and to follow Truth, wherever it is to be found ; a doctrine, which the disciples of the school of Zeno not only very diligently inculcated, but also very strictly practised. Applying this, then, to the department of Science, in the extension and elucidation of which, we, as members of the Sussex Archæological Society, are more particularly called upon to devote our time and attention, how many are there amongst us that can say with the poet Wordsworth :—

“ Thus I entertain  
The antiquarian humour ; and am pleas'd  
To skim along the surfaces of things ;—  
Beguiling harmlessly the vacant hour.”

How many are there, and must there be—it cannot be other-

wise—who feel indisposed to sit down and write an elaborate disquisition upon

“A ruined Castle, or a lonely Tower,”

who yet are doing good service to the Society—fulfilling its wishes, and acting up to its rules—in a way open to all; when, like Wordsworth, they entertain the archæological humour sufficiently strong to induce them to jot down the result of their surface skimmings, in any matter connected with bygone times, whether they arise from, or are connected with, the smallest fragment of an earthenware vessel, or are exercised on some more important antiquarian object. “Laudatores temporis acti” we do not expect all our members to be, but we hold them as in duty bound to be communicative of such knowledge as they may possess. And though it may appear to them to be trifling, how often has it happened that, from such small foundations, important archæological facts have been elicited, and many a goodly superstructure raised. To this department of their labours, then, the Editor would here specially call the attention of the Society, and at the same time solicit their support. Unimportant as such communications may at first sight appear when placed in competition with the *graviora studia*, with the more erudite labours of some of the more active of its members, still they are not so. Nothing is without importance that leads to the increase of knowledge, and the establishment of truth. Skimmings and jottings, then, however trifling they may seem to be, will be at all times most thankfully received; and will generally be found noticed by me, as Editor, in this miscellaneous department of the Annual Volume, as long as it is in my power to continue to discharge the duties of the office. For my successors I cannot be expected to answer.

Of the communications of this kind which I have received, and which I shall insert in the present Miscellaneous Article, the first is contained in a letter to me from Dr. Bloxam, the Rector of Beeding, which reached me soon after Volume XXII. was issued; and the object of which is to inform me who the Mr. Hasledine was that wrote two or three of the letters addressed to Mrs. Lintott and her daughter; and which,

through the kindness of Mrs. Hunt, of Shermanbury Park, I was enabled to communicate to the members of our Society and their friends in that volume (see page 160); but I was then unable to discover anything otherwise than conjectural bearing on his history. On this point, then, Dr. Bloxam has kindly enlightened me. He says—

“ Beeding Priory,  
 “ Hurstpierpoint,  
 “ August 11th, 1870.

“ MY DEAR MR. TURNER,—

“ On glancing over the new volume of the Sussex Archæological Collections, I came upon the name (p. 170) of W. Hasledine, one of Mrs. Lintott's correspondents. I can give you some account of him.

“ William Hasledine was the son of a gentleman of the same name, residing in the Close at Lincoln. He was matriculated of Lincoln College, Oxford, in May, 1730, at the age of 16; and was elected Demy of Magdalen College, in July of the same year. He became a fellow of Magdalen College in 1733, and continued so till 1764; consequently he was a Fellow at the time the letters to Mrs. and Miss Lintott were written; in the first of which he alludes to the College election at the end of July for Demies and Fellows. He was presented by the College to the Rectory of Dinton, Wiltshire, in 1762. He was also Incumbent of Corberley, Gloucestershire, from 1764 to 1771; and Rector of Wishford, Wiltshire. He died in 1775, and was buried in Dinton church. He was the author of ‘Bellus Homo et Academicus,’ recited in the Sheldonian Theatre in 1733. He was also a benefactor to Magdalen College. The epitaph on his tombstone in Dinton church gives him no common character. The following is a copy of it:—

“ Underneath lie the remains of the Rev. William Hasledine, Vicar of this place, Rector of Wishford, and formerly a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, who departed this life December 3rd, 1775, in the 60th year of his age. He was a gentleman, a scholar, and a Christian; a fine writer, an eloquent preacher, and a diligent, bountiful, and affectionate pastor of this parish, without titles and dignities, though

endowed with virtues and talents that would adorn the highest. Undisturbed by violent passions and inordinate desires, he enjoyed a plentiful fortune, with moderation and decency; lived to a maturity of years, happy in the love and esteem of all that knew him; and died in peace.

“Drop, reader, one kind tear upon his urn,  
And, pensive, home with better heart return.”

“Yours, very sincerely,  
“J. R. BLOXAM.”

My next Miscellany bears on the important question—who was the Foundress of the Priory of Tortington, near Arundel? and whence arose her connexion with Tortington Priory, in West Sussex?

Dallaway, in giving in his history of the Rape of Arundel an account of this small Religious House, says that it was an Augustine Priory of five Canons only, and that it was founded in the reign of King John, by Lady Hadvisia (Tanner says Hadwissa), or Avise Corbet; and this is probably correct. But the question at issue arises from what he goes on to state in order to account for her connexion with the part of the county in which Tortington is situated. She was, he says, probably a widow, and a daughter of some member of the D'Albini family. The contiguity of this Priory to the Castle and Town of Arundel would, he doubtless felt, give great plausibility to this supposition. What evidence then, have we to shew that this could not have been the case?

In the autumn of last year, I was brought into communication, by letter, with Mr. Bond, of Tyneham, a well-known Dorsetshire archæologist, through our mutual friend, Mr. Medland, of Steyning. Like myself, Mr. Bond was dissatisfied with Dallaway's haphazard conjecture as to the family the Foundress of Tortington Priory belonged to. That her name was Corbet at the time the Priory was founded is not called in question. Mr. Bond's object is to shew that she was a Corbet, and connected with Tyneham, the parish in Dorsetshire in which he resides; and this he thinks is shewn by her giving the advowson of Tyneham—and if the advow-

son, the Manor also to which it was attached—to this little Priory.

In a letter to me, as the historian of this, and many of the other Religious Houses in Sussex, Mr. Medland says:—

“ Steyning Vicarage, October 26th, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR,—

“ I have been in communication with a friend at Tyneham, Dorsetshire, in regard to the Priory of Tortington. I sent him an extract from your paper in the XIth Volume of our Archæological Collections on the subject of the ‘ Foundress.’ I now send you an extract from his answer, which he requested me to communicate to you, saying that the facts he had mentioned might perhaps afford a clue, which, if followed out by a Sussex topographer, may lead to the discovery of something more about Tortington and its foundress than we at present possess.

“ The latter,” he says, that is Dallaway, “ had, I think, no ground beyond haphazard conjecture for supposing Alicia Corbet to have been a D’Albini. I have strong grounds for thinking she was either the same person, or at all events of the same family, as the Lady Adela Corbet, concubine to King Henry 1st, and daughter of Sir Richard Corbet, Lord of Alcester in Warwickshire, and mother (by the King) of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall. This earl had a sister Roberia—no doubt a half-sister by the same mother—married first to Henry De la Pomeroy, and secondly to John Russell. This lady was owner of Tyneham; and as the advowson of the Church of Tyneham was given by some one or other to the Priory of Tortington, I can find no other probable connection between Tyneham and Tortington but this; and I think it highly probable that Roberia De la Pomeroy (whose father’s name was Bardulph) gave the Church of Tyneham to a priory founded by her mother’s family. Tyneham was held at the time of Domesday by the Earl of Moreton, and probably, like the rest of the lands held by that great lord, formed part of the earldom of Cornwall. An original deed is extant, and in the possession of Lord Falmouth, by which Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, gave a manor, in Cornwall, to his



sister Roberia, and I am much inclined to think that she obtained Tyneham in a similar manner."

Mr. Medland then adds—"Perhaps you would like to write to my friend who sent me the above extract. If so, his address is 'Thomas Bond, Esqre., Tyneham, Dorsetshire.' But if you prefer it, I will let him know your opinion upon the above.

"Believe me, dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"THOMAS MEDLAND."

"The Revd. Edward Turner."

My answer to Mr. Medland, which he forward to Mr. Bond, brought me the following reply from this latter gentleman, who was then sojourning at Bournemouth:—

"Glasserton House, Bournemouth,

"10th November, 1870.

"DEAR SIR,—

"Mr. Medland has forwarded to me your letter addressed to him, in which you state you propose to print in your next Volume a short notice of the Foundress of Tortington Priory. I have done the same in the new edition of 'Hutchen's History of Dorsetshire,' now in course of publication. My reasoning has been of this kind:

"Tortington (says Dugdale) was founded before the 2nd of John by Hadwisia Corbet; and I find that the prior of this religious house was, from the earliest recorded period, taken from the Rectory of Tyneham in Dorsetshire. I naturally, therefore, look for some other connection between Tyneham and Tortington, and enquire what reason the lord of a remote manor in Dorsetshire could have for patronising this little priory, by granting to it this advowson, for I assume that the church was, as usual, dependent on the manor? Tyneham—at least the principal manor, as I believe, in the parish—belonged, in the time of Domesday, to the Earl of Moreton, and the Earldom of Moreton, in England, afterwards constituted in a great measure the Earldom of Cornwall. Reginald, natural son of Henry 1st, by the Lady

Adela Corbet, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Corbet, of Alcester, in Warwickshire, became Earl of Cornwall in the time of Stephen. He had a daughter Roberia, married to Henry de Pomeroy, to whom he gave the manor of Redwri, in Cornwall, as appears by an original charter in the possession of the Earl of Falmouth, which I have printed at length in the *New History of Dorsetshire*. Roberia De la Pomeroy became possessed of Tyneham; and though she is said in an old manuscript to have got it from her father, Thomas Bardulph, yet I think it highly probable she obtained this property also from her half-brother, the Earl of Cornwall. Be this as it may, it is clear that inasmuch as her father was a Bardulph, and Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, was her brother, as stated by him in his deed of gift, she must have been a daughter of the Lady Adela Corbet, who was certainly married either before or after her liason with the King.

“Thus we prove a connection between a lady of the Manor of Tyneham and one of the Corbet family.

“Nothing seems to be known as to the family Hadwissa Corbet belonged to. What, therefore, so natural as to conjecture from the connection between Tyneham and Tortington, that she was of the family—if not identically the same person as Roberia’s mother. But Roberia’s mother is in the manuscript noticed by Dugdale in his ‘*Baronetage*,’ printed by the late Charles Young, Garter, in the ‘*Collectanea Topographica*,’ named Adela, and not Hadwissa, while other authors call Hadwissa Alicia. The difficulty, therefore, is how to reconcile these Christian names. I have met with undoubted instances in these early times, where a lady has been mentioned by two names totally unlike one another; such as Nicholaa and Scholastica. I think it highly probable, then, that Hadwisia, Adela, and Alicia, may have been one and the same person. And this is the point on which I hope you may be able to assist me. With the clue I have given it is just possible you may be able, in your researches in *Sussex Topography and genealogy*, to hunt up some further evidences which may throw light on the subject. It is one of much interest to me, from my own connection with Tyneham, and my general interest in *Dorset Topography*. If, therefore, you can help me, and will do so, I shall be greatly obliged.

“ I have already said that Roberia De la Pomeroy had a second husband, John Russell, ancestor of the present Duke of Bedford; and in an old deed of one of the Russells—a son, I think, of Roberia—I find mention of a Corbet. But being at present from home, and from all my books and papers, I write merely from memory. The Corbet family, like that of the De la Pomeroy, was connected with Devonshire; and Peter Corbet and Henry De la Pomeroy married the two co-heiresses of the wealthy family of Valletort. This was two or three generations later than Roberia. A point to be aimed at in this investigation is—How came Adela Corbet, or anyone belonging to her, to get possession of Tortington? We have mention of the Prior of Tortington as early as the 2nd of John, but Roberia Russell lived until Henry III. became king. She must, however, I think, have been then very old; indeed, she is proved to have been so by original documentary evidence, and it is pretty clear that she was a wealthy lady. She married John Russell about the 6th of John.

“ Yours faithfully,

“ THOMAS BOND.”

Here, then, the matter rests for the present, my reading having as yet thrown no light on the subject; and of the documentary history of Tortington but little has come down to us.

In the “ Preliminary History of the Rape of Chichester,” Dallaway, in a list which he has there given of the Religious Houses of Western Sussex, says of Tortington that it was a house of regular canons, founded in 1180 by Hadvise D’Albini, *widow of Sir Corbet*. Of this I shall not attempt to offer any explanation. It seems, however, to imply that this Hadvise was one of the D’Albini family, and that she became a Corbet by marriage. Dallaway gives no authority for this assertion.

The next Miscellany which I shall bring under the notice of the Society came to me in the course of last year from General Davies of Danehurst, through the intervention of our Secretary, Mr. Powell, of Newick. The General’s object, it should be borne in mind, is not to re-open the *long-vevexed*, but

now *finally-settled* question, of the site of the battle fought by Alfred the Great against the Danes, in the year 871, which, deceived by a similarity of names, one of our Sussex historians has been led to claim for the locality of Ashdown Forest, in this county, instead of a tract of land known by the same name, which is situated on the chalk hills of Berkshire, near Wallingford. Horsfield's ignorance of Asser's spirited description of this hard-fought and very important battle, with all its attendant circumstances, probably led him into this error. General Davies' wish is to direct our attention to the important fact that though the battle between Alfred and the Danes was not fought upon the Sussex Ashdown Forest, a subsequent battle between Edmund Ironsides and the Danes, in 1016, *might have been, and probably was.* A long residence on the southern confines of this forest, and an intimate acquaintance with the names of the numerous localities which he refers to in his own immediate neighbourhood as bearing on the point which he is desirous of establishing, the name of his own residence being one, gives great credibility to the evidence he adduces. The General says:—

“ The little village of Danehill is situated on the high road from London to Lewes, by Chailey, about two miles south of Ashdown Forest. There is a tradition in the neighbourhood that the Danes here defeated the English; that in the night the women rose and released the men who were in captivity, and that the Danes were massacred. To the south of the village there was a common, the greater part of which is now enclosed, and called the Dane Wood, where the people slain are said to have been buried. To the north of this, just within the bounds of Ashdown Forest, there is an old embanked enclosure, which goes by the name of ‘The Danes’ Churchyard’ It is not generally known that the field of the memorable Battle of Assendun, or Ashdown, fought by Alfred, took place in Berkshire. But there was another Battle of Assendun, fought in 1016, by Edmund Ironsides, under the following circumstances, according to William of Malmesbury, when Canute was repulsed by the citizens of London; the Danes retreating with their plunder to their ships in the Medway. Edmund crossed the Thames at Brentford, and following them into Kent, defeated them at Aylesford; but

not taking all the advantage that he might have done of his victory, the Danes assembled again and defeated the king at Assandun.

“From all this, it is evident that the second Battle of Assandun was not fought where the first was, namely, in Berkshire. It is also very improbable that it should have been so; for the Danes retreated into Kent, and to the Medway, which rises on Ashdown Forest. It is also equally improbable that the Assandun in question should have been in the north part of Essex, as Sharon Turner makes it. Is it not probable, then—is it not plain almost to a demonstration, all things considered—that it took place on Ashdown Forest, somewhere near Danehill?”

Malmesbury further states that “after Canute became King of the whole of England, he built churches in all the places where he had fought, and more particularly at Assandun, and appointed ministers to them, who, through the succeeding revolutions of ages, might pray to God for the souls of the persons there slain.” And then, alluding to some particular church so erected in the neighbourhood of what is now described as Ashdown Forest, he says—“At the consecration of this edifice the king himself was present, and the English and Danish nobility made their offerings.” And Malmesbury then continues—“It is now,” that is, it was in his day, “according to report, nothing more than an ordinary church, under the care of a parish priest.”

“Close,” the General continues, “to the edge of this Forest, on the Nutley side, in a wood still called ‘The Chapel Wood,’ stood formerly an ancient chapel, the foundations of which are now entirely removed. When it was destroyed I know not; but it is marked in a map of Sussex of the time of Queen Elizabeth, which I saw in the Chapter-house of Chichester Cathedral.”

For an account of this free chapel, see Volume ix., p. 41. And to this General Davies might have added another chapel, which Hogg, in his picturesque views of the antiquities of England and Wales, says stood upon the Forest of Ashdown; but the precise locality of which is not at present so well known as the Nutley Chapel. He calls it “Dudeney Chapel.”

It is no more than due to that painstaking and indefatigable archæologist, Mr. Thomas Honeywood, here publicly to acknowledge the service which he has been the means of late of rendering to our Society, by watching the progress of the drainage works, which have lately been going on in the town of Horsham; and securing everything which the excavators of the trenches threw out, which he thought might be worthy of a place in his own already extensive collection of Sussex Antiquities. To these I shall not further allude; hoping Mr. Honeywood will himself find time to give us an article on some of the most curious of them. On one only I shall make a few observations. I allude to a medallion, which was thrown out with the earth, and which has on one side of it King Charles I. concealed in the oak after the battle of Worcester; and on the other, the words "Royal Oake." The medal is about the size of one of our half-crowns. It is of brass, and very thin. Might not this, then, have reference to the contemplated Order, called "Knights of the Royal Oak," which Charles 1st had thoughts of establishing, but which I cannot find he ever did establish, as a reward for such as had by their personal exertions in his behalf shewed eminent loyalty and attachment to him. It was proposed that each knight should wear a silver medal, with the device upon it of the king in an oak, such medal being suspended by a ribbon round the neck. If the king's intentions were ever carried out, certain it is that they were, from motives of State policy, immediately suppressed. P. Le Neve, Norroy—MSS. 1660, in the British Museum—alludes to this Order, and gives the following list of nineteen Sussex men who had been selected as members of this Order, with the annual value of their estates:—George Lunsford, Esqre., of Whiligh, in East-hoathly, £600; — Lunsford, Esqre., of Windmill Hill, £600; — Thorneton, Esqre., £800; George Barker, Esqre., £2000; Thomas Middleton, Esqre., £600; Walter Dobell, Esqre. (Folkington), £1000; Henry Clune, Esqre., £600; John Machell, Esqre., £1000; George Brett, Esqre., £600; Edward Eversfield, Esqre., £600; Henry Goring, Esqre., £2000; Henry Inghish, Esqre., £2000; Thomas Henshaw, Junr., Esqre., £600; Edward Mitchell, Esqre., £1000; John May, Esqre., £600; Walter Burrell, Esqre., £600;

John Eversfield, Esqre., £1500; — Michelbourne, Esqre., of Stanmer, £600; John Cooper, Esqre., of Strood, in Slinfold, £600.

Besides, then, a display of loyalty towards the King in his misfortunes, it would seem from this list that a landed estate yielding £600 per annum and upwards was requisite as a further qualification for admission as a member of this Order.

With regard to antiquities accidentally discovered during the carrying out of repairs and alterations in our Sussex mansions and churches, it is but little under this head that I have now to report; for since the last Volume was issued, but little has come to my knowledge. I may, however, state that a vague rumour reached me in the course of the autumn of last year, that some interesting remains of an arcade had been exposed to view in Slindon House, during the time it was undergoing reparation in the preceding spring. This could, I think, scarcely have been the case; for had such a discovery been made, Mr. Leslie, who has shewn himself to be by no means wanting in archæological zeal, and who has hitherto communicated freely with us on such subjects, would surely have known, and informed us of it.

The circumstance that Slindon House, which is situated about midway between Arundel and Chichester, and is quite one of our more important aristocratic residences, was built early in the thirteenth century, as an occasional residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury; and that it was in early times more frequently used by them as a summer retreat than the more spacious and centrally situated palace of Mayfield, is quite true. This may have arisen from the roads about Slindon being at the time in a far more passable state than those about Mayfield. In 1228 Archbishop Langton, who is supposed to have built the house, died here; and in 1288 Archbishop Peckham held an Ordination in the Palace Chapel. In 1543 it was abandoned as an archiepiscopal residence, and after one or two other occupations, it became the residence of the Earl and Countess of Newburgh. Of late years it has been the property and residence of Colonel Leslie. The house, which is large and

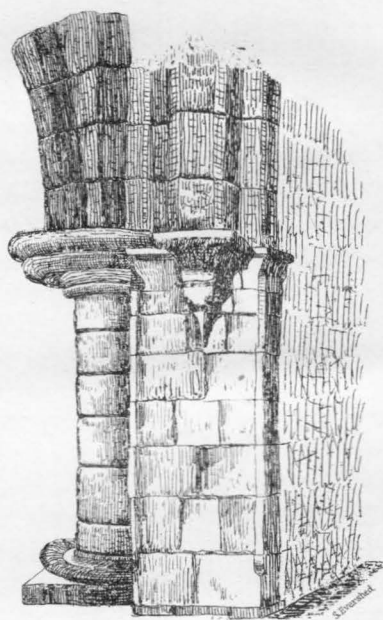
turreted, stands on an eminence, commanding a most extensive and beautiful maritime view. Of the original palace but little more than the foundations have heretofore been supposed to remain. The rest of the present house is probably of the 15th century. The discovery of ancient arches, then built in *with*, and hitherto concealed from view *by*, the 15th century work, was not at all unlikely to have taken place. Still, I have no confirmation of the rumour that this has been proved to be the case. An account of any such discovery, of whatever nature it may be, will be thankfully received by me, as Editor, and brought under the notice of the members of our Society in the next volume.

Of churches restored, the only two in the county which have come under my observation are those of All Saints, Hastings, and Henfield; in both of which the works going on have led to some rather interesting Archæological discoveries. Of those brought to light during the restoration of All Saints Church, Hastings, I need say nothing, as Mr. Ross has given us a full description of them in the preceding paper. I shall, therefore, proceed to describe the discoveries made in Henfield Church during the restoration which it has lately undergone.

This church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is of the usual type of our Sussex churches. Cartwright, in speaking of it, says that it consists of a nave, which is divided from the side aisles by an arcade of four arches on each side, and a chancel. The date of the building is for the most part of the time of Edward III. The exceptions are the chancel on the north side and the battlemented stone tower at the west end, which are of a later date. This northern chancel belongs to the lessee of the great tithes, now commuted into a rent charge, under the Bishops of Chichester. The present lessee is Lord Zouche, of Parham. An ancestor of his is buried in this chancel. The east window is a particularly fine specimen of the style of Gothic architecture of the time of Henry VI., and as Thomas Beckington, who was afterwards the munificent Bishop of Bath and Wells, was Prebendary from 1438 to 1443, we may reasonably infer that it was given to the church by him.

Scarcely any mural paintings were discovered in this church.





BRACKET FOUND ON THE NORTH  
SIDE ONLY OF THE CHANCEL IN  
HENFIELD CHURCH.

ETCHED IN AQUAFORTIS AND PRESENTED  
BY SAMUEL EVERSHERD ESQ.

The most curious of those partially exposed to view during the progress of the work was a small coloured painting on the north wall of the church, of no great antiquity. This was brought to light by taking down a monument which had been erected upon it to the memory of one of the Cheales, of Shiprods, in this parish. In fixing this monument to the wall the painting had been much injured. Still the colours of what remained of it were very bright. It consisted of the remains of an heraldic shield, on the third quartering of which a portion of a harp remains, and this is all that can be made out of it. Around this is the garter with the motto; below it the rose and the thistle; and beneath this, on a label, bordered above and below with a very pretty scroll pattern—  
 . . . . . “V: ET: MON: DROIT;” and then, in Old English letters, rudely executed, “John Gratwicke . . . . .  
 domi: 1694.” This must evidently have been the king’s arms, and possibly John Gratwicke was the churchwarden at the time they were painted. There were also slight traces of wall paintings on the south wall of the chancel. The Gratwicks were of Shermanbury Place, as will be seen by the preceding volume.

Annexed is rather an interesting illustration of the only ornamented part of this church. It will be found in the springing of the arch at the entrance of the chancel. It displays, perhaps, one of the most simple things in the way of a Gothic ornamented corbel that was ever designed, and in its perfect simplicity its beauty consists.

One or two more miscellaneous articles, and these very short ones, and I have done.

Mr. Ross informs me that in the month of November, 1867, a Hastings labourer took to him a small brass box of about the size in circumference of a penny-piece, which, when it was opened, was found to contain nine farthings of the reign of Charles I., in a good state of preservation. The account he gave of their coming into his possession was that he found them while lowering a bank of earth on the west side of Oxford Terrace, St. Mary Magdalene, Hastings, at a depth of about three feet below the surface. From corrosion and pressure the box was much damaged. And the same gentle-

man further informs me, that his neighbour, Mr. Rock, had a short time back some old iron sent to him, which had been dug up in the garden of a Mrs. Collyer, at Playden. It was found in digging at a depth of from three to four feet below the surface, and about five hundred yards from the River Rother. Not knowing what to make of it, it was forwarded to Mr. W. D. Cooper, for his opinion upon it; who at once declared it to be the swivel and head-piece of some person who had been hung in chains; and he suggested that they might have been those of a man who had been convicted of piracy, or the plunder of a vessel at sea, and sentenced to be hung on a spot within sight of the scene of his crime, as was the case with the pirates who were hung opposite to Black-wall.

And here I cannot but express the gratification which I feel at the improved state of the County of Sussex, and the country generally, with regard to public executions, and the disappearance from amongst us of those gibbets, on which such executions have taken place. One of the last exhibitions of this kind in the County took place pursuant to the sentence passed upon two men, named Drewett, who were brothers, and who had been convicted at the Spring Assizes of this County, in 1799, of robbing the Portsmouth mail, on North Heath Common, near Midhurst. They were executed on Horsham Common, April 13th, and their bodies afterwards removed to the place where the robbery took place, to be there, what is usually called, "hung, *in terrorem*, in chains." The bodies of criminals so condemned were encased after death in a framework, constructed of iron hooping, similar to those found at Playden, and being hung up on a gibbet, were so left to decay. These revolting exhibitions, however, have now been discontinued, and even common executions no longer take place in public; and, I need scarcely add, that since these have been the case, a marked improvement has come over the public mind. North Heath, it will be observed, is on the road from London to Portsmouth. After leaving Haslemere, this road passes over North Heath to Hind Head, at the top of which, on the right-hand side, is the deep dell called Huckham Bottom, but more generally "The Devil's Punch Bowl;" from thence it passes through Liphook and

Rake to Sheetbridge ; but little of Sussex is traversed by this route, the North-western angle only of the County being touched upon by it ; but that little comprises some of its wildest and most picturesque scenery. Where women and children, and even men, were afraid to tread after nightfall, and some of them to trust themselves alone in broad daylight, so great was the dread of the gibbet and its associations, the present poet Laureate has built a mansion for the residence of himself and his family ; and a few miles further on, just in Hampshire, that giant of the Law, Sir Roundel Palmer, is doing, if he has not already done, the same thing. In the story of "The King's Mail," there are many faithful descriptions of this heathy district, more especially of Blackdown, Lurgashall, and Northchapel, and of the country around Midhurst and Petworth ; whilst the writer makes an attack on the Royal Mail on Hind Head Heath, on its way from London to Portsmouth, in 1785, the chief incident of his story, and exceedingly well does he tell it. Great were the facilities for violence and crime, which this barren and lonely tract offered in former days to the lawless and flagitious ; and the older residents of the neighbourhood of Midhurst still talk of the Drewetts' gibbet, and of the deeds of daring with which their names were associated, and point with fear and trembling to the place where the gibbet stood.

It is worthy of note that the younger of the two Drewetts who were here executed asserted his innocence to the very last moment he had to live ; and a belief prevails in Midhurst and its neighbourhood, to which the Drewetts belonged, and where they were well known, that he was innocent of the crime for which he suffered ; but that as he could not acquit himself of it without implicating his father, who was really the guilty person, he preferred death to the disclosure of a parent's guilt. He submitted to be hung for his father's crimes.

Few, with the exception of such as are acquainted with North Heath, and the country about Blackdown, are aware that within so inconsiderable a distance from the metropolis, a district so rugged can be found, or that the County is half so picturesque as this locality shews it to be.

The body of a smuggler, named William Carter, was hung

in chains, near Rake, on the same Portsmouth road, in 1749. (See the account of the atrocities committed by smugglers in Vol. X. of our "Collections," pp. 86-7.)

A copy of the placard, headed, "The Last Dying Speech and Confession of Robert and William Drewett," is, Mr. Arnold informs me, occasionally to be met with ; but it is not of sufficient literary merit to be perpetuated by insertion in our Volume. Its uncouth verbiage shews that it is the production of a very illiterate person.

Mr. Arnold also informs me, that a Saxon coin of Alfred, of an entirely new type, has been lately found at Chichester. As, however, I have received no description of it, I must postpone my account of it until the next Volume.

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# THE PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS OF THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX,

ANNO DOM. 1649—1653.

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BY JOHN ROBERT DANIEL-TYSSSEN, F.S.A.

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THE documents which are here presented to the notice of the Sussex Archæological Society form a portion of that large and important series of records now preserved among the national muniments, and known under the general title of "Parliamentary Surveys, A.D. 1649—1653."

The following description of the documents is taken from the

"Introduction to the Calendar and Inventory of Parliamentary Surveys, preserved among the Records of the late Augmentation Office. (7th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, Appendix II., p. 224.)

"The Parliamentary Surveys, so called, as having been taken under authority of Parliament (A.D. 1649 to 1653), extend to all the counties of England and Wales. Some documents included in the series are not surveys, but short certificates of value, and others are copies of various evidences, apparently submitted to the surveyors at the time of making the surveys.

"The surveys themselves are of two kinds, and were made respectively under two distinct authorities. The distinction is set forth in the general title of each survey. One class was made by virtue 'of a commission granted upon an Act of the Commons assembled in Parliament for the sale of the Honours, Manors, and Lands' belonging to King Charles I., his Queen, and Prince, passed 16th July, 1649. (See 'Scobell's Acts and Ordinances,' Part ii., p. 51.)

“ The other class was taken under a Commission, grounded upon an Act of the Commons for the sale of the fee farm rents belonging to the Commonwealth of England, formerly payable to the Crown of England, Duchy of Lancaster, and Duchy of Cornwall, passed 11th of March, 1649. (See Scobell's ‘ Acts and Ordinances,’ Part ii., p. 106.)

“ As before remarked, some documents in this series are only copies of evidences relating to the objects of the surveys, which were probably submitted to the surveyors in the progress of making their surveys ; others are short certificates, made by the surveyors themselves.

“ The surveys, &c., are subscribed by the autograph signatures of the surveyors. The series throughout is uniformly written on paper of foolscap folio size, each page being 15 inches long and 12 inches wide. Every document is placed in a coarse paper cover, labelled and numbered. With trifling exceptions, the whole series is in perfect condition.

“ The period when these records were first placed in the late Augmentation Office is at present uncertain. In the Act for selling the fee farm rents, the Clerk of the Pipe was appointed to issue certain certificates of the value of the property (see Scobell, Part ii., p. 1071); and it is likely that these surveys may have formed part of the Records of the Pipe (of which the Records of the Augmentation Court were made part by statute).

“ A few similar surveys, relating to the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster, are in the custody of that department. Duplicates of a considerable part of this series, together with some surveys not included in it, are in the Office of the Land Revenue, and some few among the ‘ Miscellaneous’ of the Queen's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, and also a few in the Duchy of Cornwall Office relating to Cornwall. A list of these portions will be found appended to the conclusion of the Calendar.

“ A Calendar of these records was formed by Dr. Ducarel, but it does not specify the dates of the surveys. A list was printed in 1787, in ‘ An Account of all the Manors, Messuages, &c. held by Lease from the Crown,’ London, oblong 4to. It may be stated that the records of the particulars of the sales of the properties, and also of the fee farm rents to

which these surveys apply, are also among the Augmentation Office records.

“The original spelling of names has been preserved.”

There are 51 surveys for the county of Sussex, and I propose to publish them in the order in which they occur in the Calendars of the Record Office.

I further propose giving extracts from the enrolled Deeds of the lands sold by the Parliamentary Trustees appointed for the conveyance of lands, with the names of the purchasers or grantees, and amounts paid for the same.

The following list of places of the Parliamentary surveys is taken from the 8th Report of the Deputy Keeper, Appendix ii., p. 70.

SUSSEX.

1. *Alwicke and Winckford*, the hundreds of,<sup>1</sup> with the liberty of Thorney, within the hundred of Bosham, alias Dampford, with the rights, members, and appurtenances.

November, 1651. 5 leaves.

2. *Bosham and Dampford*,<sup>2</sup> hundreds of, not found.

[Note. The old calendar contains this entry under No. 2.]

3. *Bosham*, the hundred of, with the rights, members, and appurtenances, lying within the Rape of Chichester.

October and November, 1651. 6 leaves.

4. *Buttinghill*, the hundred of, with the rights, members, and appurtenances, lying within the Rape of Lewes.

October and November, 1651. 3 leaves.

5. *Kings Barnes*, the hundred or manor of,<sup>3</sup> with the rights, members, and appurtenances lying within Bramber Rape.

October and November, 1651. 3 leaves.

6. *Manhood*, the rents, issues, and profits of the hundred of, with the rights, members, and appurtenances lying within the Rape of Chichester.

<sup>1</sup> Aldwick is a Hundred, but of *Winckford* nothing seems to be known.

<sup>2</sup> Of *Dampford* I find no information.

<sup>3</sup> No hundred, but simply a small estate in *Bramber* Rape.



October and November, 1651. 5 leaves.

7. *Poyning* (Poynings) *Jonsmere Holmestreve, Swanborough, Streete, Bercombe, Fishergate, and Wallesbourne*, the several hundreds so called, with their rights, members, and appurtenances.<sup>4</sup>

November, 1651. 16 leaves.

8. *Stenyng* (Steining) *Reed* alias *Burbeech, Fishergate, Brightford, Singlecross, Eastworth, Grensted, Windham* (half hundred), the several hundreds so called, with their rights, members, and appurtenances.

November, 1651. 13 leaves.

[Note. In the body of the survey the Windham property is termed the Hundred of Windham.]

9. *Tipnocke*, alias *Tipnook* (Tipnoak), the rents, issues, and profits of the hundred of, with the rights, members, and appurtenances, lying in the Rape of Chichester.<sup>5</sup>

October, 1651. 5 leaves.

10. *Ashdown*, the forest or chace of, alias Lancaster Great Park; parcels of land, called Prestridge Bank and Footridge Bank.

Begun September, 1656; perfected March, 1658.  
11 leaves.

[Note. The following surveys are of property the Forest of Ashdown.]

11. ———— *Come Deane Lodge*, with the rights, members, and appurtenances.

16 leaves.

12. ———— *Warren Lodge*, with the rights, members, and appurtenances.

15 leaves.

13. ———— *Hind Leap Lodge*, with the rights, members, and appurtenances.

Perfected March, 1657. 11 leaves.

14. ———— *White Deane Lodge*, with the rights, members, and appurtenances.

<sup>4</sup> It is quite apparent that these Parliamentary Surveyors had not the slightest knowledge of what a *Hundred* meant. *Jonsmere* is the ancient and modern *Younsmere* so called from a place in Falmer.

<sup>5</sup> This Hundred is in the Rape of Bramber, not of Chichester, another proof of the ignorance of these Parliamentary Surveyors.

Perfected March, 1657. 12 leaves.

15. ———— *Old Lodge*, with the rights, members, and appurtenances.

Perfected April, 1658. 11 leaves.

16. ———— *Broadstone Lodge*, with the rights, members, and appurtenances.

Begun September, 1656; perfected May, 1658.

14 leaves.

17. ———— *Pippingford Lodge*, with the rights, members, and appurtenances.

Begun September, 1656; perfected April, 1658.

13 leaves.

18. ———— *Ashley Mills*. Certain mills so called, with certain lands thereunto adjoining, in the parish of Horsham.

April, 1650. 5 leaves.

19. *Bexhill and Hooe*. Certain lands, lying in the parishes of, with their appurtenances.

August, 1650. 4 leaves.

[Note. First leaf stained by wet.]

19a. *Bexhill, &c.*

August, 1650. 3 leaves.

[Note. Duplicate of the preceding survey.]

20. *Bexhill*. Certain parcels of ground in the parish of, also a rent of 20s., issuing out of Northe Marshes.

September, 1656. 4 leaves.

21. *Bexley and Pease Marsh*. (*Hodie Peasmarsh*, a parish.) The messuage and tenement, with divers parcels of land, &c., commonly called Chantry Lands, alias the Mote, lying in the parishes of.

July, 1650. 4 leaves.

22. *Chesworth House*, with the lands called Chesworthe Parke, with the rights, members, and appurtenances, in the parish of Horsham.

April, 1650. 10 leaves.

23. *Chesworth and Sedgwike*, the quit rents and perquisites of Courts of the Manor of, with the rights, members, and appurtenances.

April, 1650. 7 leaves.

24. *Chesworth, Coalstaple, and Ashley Mills*.

July, 1650. 1 leaf.

[Note. This is merely a certificate to the former surveys.]

25. *Cottesford Mill and Cottesford Forge*, two tenements so called, with their appurtenances, in the parish of Hartfield.

August, 1656. 4 leaves.

[Note. The greater part of this survey has been destroyed by damp.]

26. *Duddleswell and Great Park of Lancaster*, the manor of, with the rights, members, and appurtenances.

June, 1650. 20 leaves.

27. *Duddleswell*, the manor of, with the manor house or lodge called Duddleswell Lodge, and parcel of the Forest or Chace of Ashdown, otherwise called Lancaster Great Forest.

Begun September, 1656; perfected July, 1658.

132 leaves.

28. *Endlewick*, the manor of, and with the rents commonly called "Endlewick rents, and the Shreife's yeald, and the Alderman's fines," together with the two courts called "The Threeweeks' Court and the Shreife town" (read turne), with the suite of court money, with the rights, members, and appurtenances, in the Rape of Pevensey.

July, 1652. 6 leaves.

[Note. On fol. 1 is a certificate from the Commissioners touching the grant by King James of part of the manor.]

29. *East Grinstead and Longfield*. (Lindfield.) Certain lands, &c., in the parishes of.

May, 1650. 4 leaves.

30. *Helsham*. (Hailsham.) Several tenements, with the appurtenances, lying in the town and parish of.

August, 1656. 5 leaves.

31. *Horsham*. Messuage or tenement, with the lands, tenements, meadows, arable, pasture, and hereditaments, commonly called Coalstaple.

April, 1650. 6 leaves.

32. *Horsham*. Certain parcels of land, with the rights, members, and appurtenances, lying in the parish of.

July, 1650. 3 leaves.

33. *Iden*, a farm-house and lands, called the Moate Lands, lying in the parish of.

August, 1656. 3 leaves.

34. *Lengnersh*, alias *Lagmarsh*, alias *Lagmarsh Farm*, the Manor of. With the rights, members, and appurtenances.

July, 1650. 5 leaves.

35. *St. Leonards*. Iron Works called the Forges or Iron Mills, &c., with the rights, members, and appurtenances in the forest of.<sup>6</sup>

January, 165 $\frac{5}{6}$ . 8 leaves.

36. *Lewis* (Lewes). Certain tenements, with the appurtenances, lying in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle [the dedication is to St. Thomas à Beckett], in the Cliff adjoining to.

August, 1650. 3 leaves.

37. *South Mallinge*, near Lewes. Certain lands lying in the parish of.

February 164 $\frac{9}{10}$ . 3 leaves.

38. *Ouldberry*, alias *Ouldberry Farm*, the Manor of. With the rights, members, and appurtenances.

July, 1650. 4 leaves.

39. *Pevensey* (Pevensey) alias *Pemsey* (sometimes styled the honor of Aquila), the manor, with the appurtenances lying in Pevensey Rape.

October and November, 1649. 69 leaves.

[Note. Fol. 1 to 8 contain explanations of the custom of "Portreeve Service" held of the manor, with a list of the tenants under such service. There is no fol. 23, from a mistake apparently in the numbering.]

40. *Pemsey* (Pevensey) the manor of.

March, 1649. 3 leaves.

[Note. This is called a certificate additional to the preceding survey.]

41. *Pevensey*, lands in the Manor of.

March, 1650. 9 leaves.

[Note. On fol. 1 is a list of papers relative to Mr. Threke's (*Threle's*) claim to these lands; and a copy of the grant of part of them from King James I. to Edward Ferrers is recited on fol. 2 to 8.]

42. *Pevensey, the Rape of*. "The fines, issues, &c., of the Scedulls under y<sup>e</sup> seale of y<sup>e</sup> Green wax office, estreated out of y<sup>e</sup> Publique Excheq<sup>r</sup> within y<sup>e</sup> libertie of y<sup>e</sup> Duchye of Lancast<sup>r</sup> within."

<sup>6</sup> See Sussex Arch. Collections, vol. ii.

- July, 1652. 4 leaves.
43. *Pemsey* (Pevensy), the Manor of. May, 1650. 1 leaf.  
 [Note. A certificate or "abbreviatt of the lands claimed by Mr. Threeke in the manor."]
44. *Pevensy*, the Manor or Lordship. No date. 4 leaves.  
 [Note. A copy of Mr. Threeke's grant to Maurice Albert.]
45. *Ridgewicke*. Certain parcels of ground, with the rights, members, and appurtenances lying in the parish of. October, 1651. 4 leaves.
46. *Ridgewicke*, lands in. No date. 5 leaves.  
 [Note. Copy of a grant by James I.]
47. *Seabeech*, the Manor of, alias *Seabeech Farm*, with the rights, members, and appurtenances. July, 1650. 4 leaves.
48. *Sedgwick Lands*. All those lands commonly so called, sometime called Sedgwick Park; with the rights, members, and appurtenances, lying in the parishes of Horsham, Nuthurst, and Broadwater. April, 1650. 13 leaves.
49. *Sharenden*, the Manor of. With the rights, members, and appurtenances, lying in the parishes of Mayfield, Rotherfield, and Wadhurst. May, 1650. 8 leaves.
50. *Old Shoreham*, the Manor of. With the rights, members, and appurtenances. October, 1651. 6 leaves.
51. *Tortington Farm*, alias *the Priory of Tortington*. Messuage, lands, and other the appurtenances so called. August, 1656. 4 leaves.

Com. Sussex, )  
 Hundred of (Aldwick)<sup>7</sup> and Winckford, together with  
 Aldwick. )  
 No. 1. )  
 the liberty of Thorney, within the Hundred of Bosham *alias* Dampford, with the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof lying and being within the rape of Chichester, in the County of Sussex, par-

<sup>7</sup> The hundred of Aldwick contains five parishes, Southbersted, Pagham, Tangmere, Slindon, and East Lavant.

cell of the possession of Charles Stuart, late King of England, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed, in the month of November, 1651, by vertue of a commission grounded upon an act of the Commons of England in Parliament assembled for sale of the aforesaid premisses under the hands and seals of five or more of the honourable the trustees in the said act named and appointed.

All that rent commonly called or knowne by the name of Common fine, alias Sheriffes ayde money, due and payable by the townshipp or tything of Totten, and payable at Michaelmas only, is per annum . . . . .	xxij <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the townshipp or tything of Streete, and payable at the time afforesaid, is per annum . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due from the townshipp of Somford, and payable as aforesaid, is per annum . . . . .	ix <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due from the townshipp or tything of Chudhurster, and payable as aforesaid, is per annum . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due from the townshipp or villadge of Sidling, and payable as aforesaid, is per annum . . . . .	ix <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due from the townshipp or tything of Hambett is per annum . . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due from the townshipp or villadge of Provinder Lassors and Emors is per annum . . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due from a certaine farme called Brigg's farme, in Rygatte as aforesaid, is per annum . . . . .	xvj <sup>d</sup>
The like rente due from the liberty of Thorney, within the hundred of Bosham, and payable as aforesaid, is per annum . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>
The Court Leets, together with the three weekes courts belonginge to the afforesaid hundreds, fines and amer-ciaments of the said courts, post fines, fines and amer-ciaments at the assizes and sessions of all such defaulters soe fined and amerced within the said hundred, weifes, estrayes, deodands, fellons' goods, goods of fellons of themselves, of fugitives, and of condempned persons, hawkinge, hunting, fishing, fowling, and all other profitts and perquisitts to the royalties of the afforesaid hundred and liberties apperteyning, we estimate to be worth, communibus annis . . . . .	cxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

There is a court leet belonging to each of the afforesaid hundreds kept at the usuall times.

And alsoe a three weekes court belonging to the hundred of Winckford alias Dampford usually holden at a place

called Reegate within the said Hundreds, and the court leet for Alwicke is kept at a place called Alwicke-greene.

The inhabitants within the afforesaid hundreds are to performe theire suite and service at the said courts soe often as they shalbe thereunto required by warrant or summons from the steward. All actions under forty shillings may be tried and determind within the afforesaid three weekes courts.

Memorandum, the aforesaid court leete for the hundred of Alwicke is held and all the profitts thereof received by William Lord Craven, and the court leete and three weekes court held for the hundred of Winckford alias Dampford is held and received by Sir John Carroll (Caryll of Hartying), Knight, and the foresaid rents with the americiaments upon defaults of the said hundred at the afforesaid assizes and sessions, are received by the sheriffe of the county on the behalfe of the state. But by what power or authority the said Lord Craven, and the said Sir John Carroll doe soe hold and keepe the said Courts and receive the profitts of the same, we knowe not, but referr theire interest therein to be cleered before the honourable the trustees.

## AN ABSTRACT.

The common fines of the afforesaid townshippes or tythings	
per annum	xxxj <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
And the liberty of Thorney is per annum	v <sup>s</sup>
The improvement upon the courts is, per annum	cxij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Summa totallis per annum	vij <sup>li</sup> ix <sup>s</sup> xj <sup>d</sup>

HUGH WEBB.  
WILL. MAR.  
RICHARD SADLER.  
FR. CONIGRAVE.

Perfitted the 26th of November, 1651.

(Indorsed.) The hundreds of Alwick and Winckford, Bosham and Dampford, com. Sussex.

Sold 9 Dec., 1651, to John Urlyn.

Received this 26th of November, 1651.

Transmitted to the Surveyor Generall the same day.

Bosham and  
Dampford  
hundred.  
No. 2.

} The Survey relating to this hundred cannot  
be found.

Com. Sussex. } A Survey of the rents issues and profitts  
 The hundred of } of the hundred of Bosham<sup>s</sup> with the rights  
 Bosham. } members and appurtenances thereof lyeing  
 No. 3. } and beinge within the rape of Chichester  
 in the county of Sussex reputed to be parcell of the possession of Charles Stuart late King of England made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the month of October, 1651, by vertue of a commission grounded upon an act of the Commons of England in parliament assembled for sale of the premises under the hands and seales of five or more of the trustees in the said act named and appointed.

All that rent commonly called or knowne by the name of common fine money, due and payable from the towneshipp or tything of East Ashling is per annum . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the towneshipp or tything of East Ashlinge is per annum . . . . .	x <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the towneshipp or tything of Fishbourne, is per annum . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the towneshipp or tything of Birdbridge is per annum . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the towneshipp or tything of Creed <sup>9</sup> is per annum . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the towneshipp or tything of Fountington is per annum . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the towneshipp or tything of Croke is per annum . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the towneshipp or tything of Wallton is per annum . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the towneshipp or tything of Southwood is per annum . . . . .	x <sup>s</sup>
The profitts of Court Leets, together with a three weekes' court, fines, and americiaments of the said courts, past fines, fines and americiaments at the assizes and sessions of all defaulters fined and americed within the said hundred, waife, estreys, deodands, fellons' goods, goods of fellons of themselves, of fugitives, and of condempned persons, hawking, hunting, fowling, fishing, and all profitts and perquisitts witbin the foresaid hundred to the royalty thereof any wayes apperteyning, we estimate to be worth, communibus annis . . . . .	vj <sup>li</sup> xiijs <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

<sup>s</sup> The hundred of Bosham contains the parishes of West Thorney, Bosham, Chidham, Funtington, and West Stoke.

<sup>9</sup> There is a tradition that when St. Paul came to Britain, he landed near this

spot. The tradition, like all others, may pass for what it is worth, for whether the great Apostle ever visited our shores is extremely doubtful.



## MEMORANDUM.

The court leet and law day are usually holden within the yeare at some convenient place within the hundred.

The officers are sworne for the severall townshippes and tythings within the foresaid hundred at the foresaid court.

The foresaid three weekes' court is usually kept.

The inhabitants within the afforesaid hundred are to performe their suite and service to the afforesaid courtes so often as they shalbe thereunto required by warrant from the Steward.

Att which said courts all actions not exceeding thirty-nine shillings eleven pence may be tryed and determined.

The afforesaid common fines are payable by the severall constables and tythingmen of their respective townshippes or tythings at Lady day only.

## AN ABSTRACT.

The foresaid rent, called common fine, per annum . . . . .	lij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
The improvement of the courts is per annum . . . . .	vj <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Summa totalis per annum . . . . .	ix <sup>li</sup> v <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>

MEMORANDUM.—The profitts of the foresaid hundred are held and received by the Lady Bartlett or her assignes, but by what grant the same is so held we know not, but humbly refere the same to be cleered before the honorable the trustees.

HUGH WEBB.  
WILL. MAR.  
RICHARD SADLEIR.  
FR. CONIGRAVE.

Perfected the 11th of November, 1651.  
(Indorsed.) The hundred of Bosham. In com. Sussex.  
Sold to John Urlyn.

Com. Sussex. } A Survey of the Hundred of Buttinghill,<sup>10</sup>  
The Hundred of } with the rights members and appurtenances  
Buttinghill. } thereof lyinge and being within the Rape of  
No. 4. } Lewis, in the County of Sussex, late percell  
of the possessions of Charles Stuart late King of England made  
and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed, in the  
month of October, 1651, by vertue of a commission grounded  
upon an act of the Commons of England in Parliament  
assembled for sale of the said premises, under the hands and  
seales of five or more of the honourable trustees in the same  
Act named and appointed.

<sup>10</sup> The hundred of Buttinghill contains 12 parishes, viz: Clayton, Keymer, Hurstpierpoint, Twineham, Bolney, Cuckfield,

Slaugham, Ardingly, Balcombe, West Hothly, Crawley, and Worth.

The proffitts of the aforesaid Hundred doe consist only of a Court Leete kept att a place called Cookfeild [Cuckfield] with the wayfes and estrayes; which said proffitts wee estymate att, comunibus annis . . . . . xxxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

MEMORANDUM.—The aforesaid court leete, belonging to the aforesaid hundred, is held, with the proffitts arising by the same, which are received by the Lord Goreing or his assignes, but by what graunt the said hundred is so held and enjoyed wee know nott. And doe therefore returne the same to be in the possession of the honourable trustees.

IN ABSTRACT.

The proffitts of the said hundred is per annum . . . . . xxxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 HUGH WEBB.  
 WILL. MAR.  
 RICHARD SADLER.  
 FR. CONIGRAVE.

Perfected the 11th of November, 1651.  
 (Indorsed.) The hundred of Buttinghill, in com. Sussex.  
 12 Nov. '51.

Com. Sussex. } A Survey of the hundred alias the manor  
 Hundred of } of Kings Barnes,<sup>11</sup> with the rights members  
 Kings Barnes. } and appurtenances thereof lyeinge and being  
 No 5. } within Bramber Rape in the county of Sussex  
 percell of the possessions of Charles Stuart late Kinge of England, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed, in the month of October 1651, by virtue of a commission grounded upon an act of the Commons of England in Parliament assembled for the sale of the honours manors and lands heretofore belonging to the late King Queene and Prince under the hands and seales of five or more of the honourable trustees in the said act named and appointed.

All that rent commonly called or knowne by the name of common fine, alias Sheriffs' ayde, due and payable from the aforesaid Kings Barnes, being one messuage late Sir Peter Ricards, with severall lands thereunto belonging, lying and being within the parish of—, and is due and payable at Michaelmas only, for the ayde of the sheriffe, for the whole rape of Bramber, the summe of per annum . . . . . vj<sup>l</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Kings-Barnes manor is said to have derived its name from King Ethelwulf (father of Alfred the Great), who lies buried in Steyning church, near at hand. It was probably a great *grange* belonging

to that monarch. The site of the ancient manor-house is a very short distance from Bramber Castle, and in the Ordnance Survey is marked as Kings Barnes.

MEMORANDUM.—Wee could not finde upon our surveye hereof that there were any other proffitts arising to the late King out of the aforesaid Kings Barnes more then afore specified, and the inheritance of the vj<sup>li</sup> xij<sup>s</sup> and iij<sup>d</sup>, as we are verbally informed, is sould by the honourable the trustees unto — Searle, widdow, who hath since received the aforesaid rent, due at Michaelmas last.

HUGH WEBB.  
WILL. MAR.  
RICHARD SADLER.  
FR. CONIGRAVE.

Perfected the 11th of November, 1651.

(Indorsed.) The survey of Kings Barnes, in Com. Sussex.

12 Nov. '51.

Com. Sussex. }  
The Hundred of } A Survey of the rents issues and proffitts  
Manhood. } of the hundred of Manhood<sup>12</sup> (or Manwode  
No. 6. } with the rights members and appurtenances  
Chichester in the Countey of Sussex, late parcell of the possession of Charles Stuart late King of England made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed, in the month of October, 1651, by virtue of a commission grounded upon an act of the Commons of England in Parliament assembled for sale of the foresaid premises under the hands and seals of five or more of the trustees in the said act named and appointed.

All that rent commonly called or knowne by the name of common fine money, due and payable from the townshipp or tything of Ardmodington (Almodington) is per annum . . . . .

xij<sup>d</sup>

The like rent due and payable from the townshipp or tything of Birdham is per annum . . . . .

ix<sup>d</sup>

The like rent due and payable from the townshipp or tything of West Wittering is per annum . . . . .

xij<sup>d</sup>

The proffitts of courte leetes, together with a three weekes' court, fines, and americiaments of the said courts, post fines, fines and americiaments att the assizes and sessions of all defaulters which shalbe so fined and americed within the said hundred, and extreted under the greenewax of the publique Exchequer, all waifes, estreys, deodands, fellons' goods, goods of fellons of themselves, of fugitives, and of condemned persons, hawkeing, hunting, fowlinge,

<sup>12</sup> The hundred of Manhood contains Wittering, West Wittering, Sidlesham, the parishes of Selsey, Earnley, East Birdham, and West Itchenor.

fishing, and all other proffitts and perquisitts within the foresaid hundred, to the royalty any wayes apperteininge, we estimate to bee worth, communibus annis viij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

MEMORANDUM.

[There] is a court leet belonging to the foresaid hundred, held at the usuall times.

And also a three weekes' court belonging to the foresaid hundred which hath usually bin held at the late Bishopp House in Chichester.

Att the foresaid court leete all constables and tything men within the foresaid hundred are discharged, and others sworne for the insuing yeare.

All publike annucenses ought to be presented at the foresaid court.

The common fine within the foresaid hundred is due and payable at Lady-day only, by the constables and tything men of each towneshipp.

At the foresaid three weekes' court any action not exceeding thirty-nine shillings and eleaven pence may be tryed and determined.

The inhabitants within the foresaid hundred are to attend the foresaid courts, by warrant from the steward of the same to serve upon juries, and upon default to be amerced.

AN ABSTRACT.

The common fine cometh unto, per annum	ii <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
The proffitts of the foresaid courts and other perquesitts are valued, per annum	viij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Summa Totalis per annum	viij <sup>li</sup> ix <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>

MEMORANDUM.—The rents and proffitts of the foresaid hundred of Manhood are held and received by — Beauchamp, gent., who pretends to hold the same with the manor of Buckham, parcell of the revennew of the late bishopp of Chichester, as wee are informed, by virtue of a grant from the Trustees for sale of the lands heretofore belonging to the late bishoppes. But whether the said Mr. Beauchampe hath bought the same, or that the trustees had power to dispose of the foresaid hundred, wee humbly referre to better judgments.

Perfected the 11th of November, 1651.

HUGH WEBB.  
WILL. MAR.  
RICHARD SADLER.  
FR. CONIGRAVE.

(Indorsed.) The hundred of Manhood, in com. Sussex, 12 November, 51.

Com Sussex. } A Survey of Several hundreds called or  
Lewis Rape. } knowne by the names (viz.) of Poyning  
No. 7. } hundred, Jonsmere hundred,<sup>13</sup> Holmestrewe

<sup>1</sup> Now called *Younsmere*. Within the memory of our fathers the hundred courts were held on the open Downs, at a place still known as "Younsmere Pit," in Falmer parish.

(Holmstrough) hundred, Swanborough hundred, Streete hundred, Bercombe Hundred, Fishergate hundred, and Wallesborne hundred, with their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances thereof lyeing and being within the rape called or knowne by the name of Lewis rape in the county of Sussex parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart late Kinge of (*sic*). Made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the month of November, 1651, by virtue of a commission grounded upon an act of the Commons of England in parliament assembled under the hands and seales of five or more of the trustees in the said act named and appointed.

THE HUNDRED OF POYNINGS.<sup>14</sup>

All that rent called or knowne by the name of common fine money due, and payable from the burrough and tything of Poyning, is per annum . . . . .	iii <sup>s</sup> iii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the burrough of Pycoomber (Pyecombe), is per annum . . . . .	iii <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the burrough of Nytimber (Newtimber), and is per annum . . . . .	iiii <sup>s</sup> iii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the burrough of Perching <sup>15</sup> and is per annum . . . . .	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>
And alsoe a rent due, and payable out of the aforesaid hundred, called or knowne by the name of the Alderman's fine, and is per annum . . . . .	ii <sup>s</sup> v <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>

FISHERGATE HUNDRED.<sup>16</sup>

All that rent called or knowne by the aforesaid name of common fine money, due and payable by the burrough of Portslade, and is per annum . . . . .	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the burrough of Hangleton, and is per annum . . . . .	ii <sup>j</sup> <sup>s</sup>
And alsoe due and payable out of the aforesaid hundred for the Aldermen's fines, per annum . . . . .	ii <sup>s</sup> v <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>

THE HUNDRED OF STREETE.<sup>17</sup>

The like rent, as aforesaid, called or knowne by the said name of common fine, due and payable from the burrough of Weevelfield, and is per annum . . . . .	ii <sup>s</sup>
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<sup>14</sup> The hundred of Poynings contains the parishes of Poynings, Newtimber, Pyecombe and Fulking, a hamlet in the parish of Edburton.

<sup>15</sup> Perching is in the parish of Edburton.

<sup>16</sup> The hundred of Fishergate con-

tains the parishes of Aldrington, Hangleton and Portslade.

<sup>17</sup> The hundred of Street contains the parishes of Chailey, Wivelsfield, Plump-ton, Street, Westmeston, Ditchling, Chailey and the hamlet of Chiltington.

The like rent due and payable by the burrough of Ardingly, and is per annum . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the burrough of Chaylie, and is per annum . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the burrough of Lyndfeild Bardolph, and is per annum . . . . .	iiis <sup>s</sup> ii <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the burrough of Plompton, and is per annum . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the burrough of Westmeston, and is per annum . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup> viij
The like rent due and payable by the burrough of Westheathly (Westthothly), and is per annum . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> xj <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the burrough of Balcombe (Balcombe), and is per annum . . . . .	iiis <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the burrough of Ditcheling, and is per annum . . . . .	iiis <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the burrough of Streete, and is per annum . . . . .	iiis <sup>s</sup>
The Aldermen's fines due from the aforesaid hundred is per annum . . . . .	ii <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

THE HUNDRED OF BERCOMBE (BARCOMBE).

The like rent of common fines money, due and payable by the burrough of Hamsey, and is per annum . . . . .	viiij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the townshipp or burrough of Barcoombe, and is per annum . . . . .	x <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the townshipp or burrough of Neworcke (Newick), and is per annum . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
And the rent due from the aforesaid hundred, called by the name of the Aldermens fines, <sup>19</sup> is per annum . . . . .	ii <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

JONSERE (YOUNSMERE) HUNDRED.<sup>20</sup>

The rent due and payable by the townshipp or burrough called Nottendeane, alias Nottingdean (Rottingdean), by the name of common fine, as aforesaid, is per annum . . . . .	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
And the rent due and payable by the hundred called the Aldermens fines as aforesaid is per annum . . . . .	ii <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

THE HUNDRED OF HOLMSTREWE<sup>21</sup> (HOLMSTROUGH).

The rent due and payable by the townshipp or Burrough of Rodmell called by the aforesaid name of common fines money is per annum . . . . .	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
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<sup>18</sup> The hundred of Barcombe contains the parishes of Hamsey, Barcombe, and Newick.

<sup>19</sup> Persons who have served the office of Constable in a borough or hundred are locally called "Aldermen." The nature of the fines referred to is unknown.

<sup>20</sup> The hundred of Younsmere contains the parishes of Falmer, Ovingdean and Rottingdean.

<sup>21</sup> The hundred of Holmstrough contains the parishes of Telscombe, Newhaven, Piddinghoe, Southease, and Rodmell.

The like rent due and payable by the townshipp or burrough of Southees and Telscumbe is per annum . . . . .	i <sup>l</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the burrough of Meeching (Newhaven) and Pedding [hoe] and is per annum . . . . .	i <sup>ll</sup>
And the like rent due and payable from the inhabitants within the aforesaid hundred for the aldermens fines is per annum . . . . .	ii <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

THE HUNDRED OF SWANBROUGH.<sup>22</sup>*(In Iford.)*

The rent called or knowne by the aforesaid common fine money due and payable by the burrough of Iford is per annum . . . . .	vij <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the burrough of Kingston and is per annum . . . . .	vij <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the burrough of <i>Weston</i> and is per annum . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> ii <sup>d</sup>
And also the rent due and payable from the inhabitants within the aforesaid hundred called the Aldermens fines as aforesaid is per annum . . . . .	ii <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

## WALESBORNE (NOW DEAN) HUNDRED.

The like rent of common fine money as aforesaid certified due and payable by the Burrough of Brighthelmstone and is per annum . . . . .	xiii <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the townshipp or burrough of Patcham is per annum . . . . .	x <sup>s</sup>
And the rent due from the inhabitants within the aforesaid hundred by the name of the Aldermens fine as aforesaid specified is per annum . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
The proffitts of the Court leets belonging to the aforesaid several hundreds with a three weeks court fines issues and ameracements of the said courts waifes estrayes and all other proffitts as they are now enjoyed by the several persons hereafter specified we vulture to be worth communibus annis . . . . .	[no sum mentioned.]

MEMORANDUM.—The aforesaid rent called common fine money with all and singular the issues and proffitts of the aforesaid courts is claymed by (*viz<sup>t</sup>*) the Lord of Abergavene one moyety thereof, the Earle of Arundell one-fourth parte, and the Earle of Dorset the other fourth-part thereof, which said persons have long since enjoyed the same, and do hould and keepe all and singuler the courts belonging to the aforesaid hundreds the proffitts arising thereby being divided amongst them according to the aforesaid proportion, but by what graunt the said Lord Abergavene, the

<sup>22</sup> The hundred of Swanborough contains the parishes of Iford and Kingston.

<sup>23</sup> The hundred of Whalesbone, or Dean, contains the parishes of Brighton, West Blatchington, and Patcham.

said Lord Arundell, and the said Earle of Dorsett doe soe hould and receive the same wee know not<sup>24</sup> and therefore doe returne the same in the possession of the honnourable the trustees.

The proffitts of felons' goods, together with post fines, fines and amer-ciaments estreated out of the court of the publike Exchequer under the greene wax there upon defaultes within the said rape, fined and amerced att the assizes and sessions houlden for the said County of Sussex with the bailywicke in cheife of the said rape of Lewis and the severall hun-dreds belonging to the same with all and singular the other proffitts and royalties to the aforesaid cheife bailywicke of the aforesaid rape any wise belonging or appertaining wee vulture to be worth communibus annis.

[No sum named.]

MEMORANDUM.—The aforesaid bailywicke proffitts and royalties are held and received by the aforesaid Earle of Arrundel, but by what graunt the said Earle doth soe hold and enjoy the same wee know nott, butt by the best information we could gaine upon the survey thereof wee finde that the said Earle doth clayme to hould the same in right of one John Holland esquire, and that the said Earle hath not made good his clayme in the court of the publike Exchequer as hee ought to have done and alsoe doth remayne there a great debtor for maney arreares of rent due upon the same whereby wee humbly conceive the said Earl hath noe just interest in the aforesaid bailywicke and royalties, and therefore doe re-turue the same in the possession of the honnourable the trustees.

MEMORANDUMS.

The court leets for the aforesaid hundreds are held twice in the yeare at the usuall tymes ( viz<sup>t</sup> ) for the hundred of Poyninge kept at Poyninge burrough, for the hundred of Holmestrew e att Rudmell ( Rodmell ), for the hundred of Swanburrough att Kingston, for the hundred of Jonsmere at Hallmere ( Falmer ), for the hundred of Wallesburrough att Bright-helmston, for the hundred of Fishergate at Portslade, for the hundred of Bercombe att Bercombe, and for the hundred of Streete att Ditchelinge.

And the three weeks court for the aforesaid severall hundreds is kept at the towne of Lewis.

Att the court leets all offices within the respective hundreds are sworn at Michaelmas leete for the performance of their severall offices.

Att the said court leete all annoyances committed within any hundred ought to bee amerced.

The inhabitants within the aforesaid hundreds are to doe their suite and service to the Lord thereof at the aforesaid court and there to essogne.

At the aforesaid threeweeks court all actions not exceeding xxxix<sup>s</sup> xi<sup>d</sup> may be tryed and determined.

And the severall inhabitants within the said hundreds are to appeare at the said court soe often as they shalbee thereunto required by warrant from the stuarde to serve upon juries for tryall of causes there depending.

<sup>24</sup> This is clearly explainable ; the three noblemen held the barony of Lewes in coparcenary, and their descendants hold it to this day by common descent from the De Warenes, Lords of Lewes.



The rent is to be paid half yearly, by the constable or tythingman of each borough.

## AN ABSTRACT.

The aforesaid common fine money within the aforesaid severall hundreds cometh unto per annum . . . . .	ix <sup>li</sup>	ix <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
The aforesaid rent called the Aldermans fine cometh unto per annum . . . . .		xx <sup>s</sup>	
And the improvements upon the court leets of the severall hundreds and other perquisites is per annum . . . . .	xiiiij <sup>li</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>	
And the profittes of the Greenwaxe and other perquisites afore specified is valued att per annum . . . . .	xxiiiij <sup>li</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>	

The somme total of the aforesaid hundreds  
are per annum . . . . . xlix<sup>l</sup> ix<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>

HUGH WEBB,  
WILL. MAR,  
RICHARD SADLER,  
FR. CONIGRAVE.

This survey was perfitted the xi<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1651.

(Indorsed.) The survey of the hundreds of Poyning, Yonsmere, Hallmestry, Swanebrough, Street, Bercombe, Fishersgate and Wallesbourne, within the Rape of Lewis.

In Com. Sussex, 12 November, 51.

Augmentation Office. Parliamentary Surveys.  
Sussex. No. 8. (13 memb.)

Com. Sussex. ) A Survey of the several hundreds called or  
Hundred of } known by the names (viz<sup>t</sup>.) of Stening hun-  
Stening, &c. } dred, Beed hundred, alias Burbeech hundred,  
No. 8. } Fishergate hundred, the hundred of Bright-  
ford, the hundred of Singlecross, the hundred of Eastworth  
(Easewrith) and the hundred of Grensteed and the halfe hun-  
dred of Windham with their and every of their rights, mem-  
bers, and appurtenances thereof lyeing and being within the  
rape of Bromber in the county of Sussex late parcell of the  
possessions of Charles Stuarde late King of England made  
and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in  
the month of November 1651, by virtue of a commission  
grounded upon an act of the Commons of England assembled  
in parliament under the hands and seals of five or more of the  
trustees in the said act named and appointed.

THE HUNDRED OF STENINGE.<sup>25</sup>

All that rent commonly called or knowne by the name of common fine money due and payable by the towneshipp or tything called Ammigden (Annington?) and Buttolph, and to be paid halfe yearly is per annum . . . . .	viijs <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the towneshipp or tything called Southbrooke and Bidlington (there was was anciently a chapel there), and payable as aforesaid and is per annum . . . . .	viijs <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the towneshipp or tything of Wiston is per annum . . . . .	xxiiij <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the towneshipp or tything called Combell is per annum . . . . .	xiiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the towneshipp or tything of Washington (Washington), and payable at the tyme aforesaid is per annum . . . . .	xxiijs <sup>s</sup>
And also a rent due and payable out of the aforesaid hundred called or knowne by the name of the Aldermans fines and payable at Michaelmas only is per annum . . . . .	ijs <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

THE HUNDRED OF BEEDE (BURBEACH).<sup>26</sup>

The like rent due and payable from the towneshipp or tything of Southbrooke payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day is per annum . . . . .	vjs <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the towneshipp called Ould-bridge is per annum . . . . .	vjs <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the towneshipp or tything of Hushoult is per annum . . . . .	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the towneshipp or tything of Beeding and Stamford is per annum . . . . .	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the towneshipp or tything of Horton is per annum . . . . .	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the towneshipp or tything of Abberton (Edburton) is per annum . . . . .	viijs <sup>s</sup>
And also the rent due and payable from the aforesaid hundred called the Aldermans fine is per annum . . . . .	ijs <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

THE HALFE HUNDRED OF FISHERGATE.<sup>27</sup>

The like rent due and payable by the towneshipp or tything called Southneel and is per annum . . . . .	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the towneshipp or tything called Kingstone and is per annum . . . . .	xxijs <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

<sup>25</sup> The hundred of Steyning contains the parishes of Coombes, Buttolphs, Wiston, and Washington, also the boroughs of Bramber and Steyning.

<sup>26</sup> The hundred of Beede or Burbeach

contains the parishes of Upper Beeding, Edburton, Lower Beeding, and Ifield.

<sup>27</sup> The hundred of Fishergate contains the parishes of Old Shoreham, Kingston Bowsey, and Southwick.

THE HUNDRED OF BRIGHTFORD.<sup>28</sup>

The like rent due and payable from the townshipp or tything called Sumptell and Pererell (Sompting-Peverell) is per annum . . . . .	xiiijs <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the townshipp or tythinge of Hancninge (Lancing) and payable as aforesaid is per annum . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the townshipp or tything of Findon and payable as aforesaid is per annum . . . . .	xxv <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the townshipp or tything of Heen and Effington (Offington) and is per annum . . . . .	viijs <sup>s</sup> iiijd <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable by the townshipp or tything of Clapham and is per annum . . . . .	xxijs <sup>s</sup>
And the Aldermens fine of the aforesaid hundred is per annum . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> vjd <sup>d</sup>

THE HALFE HUNDRED OF SINGLECROSSE.<sup>29</sup>

The like rent due and payable from the townshipp or tything of Wharnham and payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day as aforesaid is per annum . . . . .	xiijs <sup>s</sup> iiijd <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the townshipp or tything of Sedgwicke and is per annum . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the townshipp or tything of Ifeild and is per annum . . . . .	xvij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due from the townshipp or tything of Combes and is per annum . . . . .	ix <sup>s</sup> vjd <sup>d</sup>
And the Aldermans fine of the aforesaid hundred is per annum . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> vjd <sup>d</sup>

THE HUNDRED OF EASTWORTH<sup>30</sup> (EASEWRITH).

The like rent as aforesaid due from the townshipp or tything of Sullington is per annum . . . . .	xiiijs <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due from the townshipp or tything of Thackam (Thakeham), and is per annum . . . . .	xvj <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the townshipp or tything of Chiltington and is per annum . . . . .	x <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due from the townshipp or tything of Ditchinghurst and is per annum . . . . .	iijs <sup>s</sup>
And the Aldermans fines of the aforesaid hundred is per annum . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> vjd <sup>d</sup>

<sup>28</sup> The hundred of Brightford contains the parishes of Heene, Broadwater, Durrington, Clapham, Findon, Sompting and Lancing.

<sup>29</sup> The hundred of Singlecross con-

tains the parishes of Nuthurst, part of Horsham, Warnham and Rusper.

<sup>30</sup> The hundred of East Easewrith, contains the parishes of Sullington, Warminghurst, Thakeham, West Chiltington (east part of) and Itchingfield.

THE HUNDRED OF GREENSTEDE (WEST).<sup>31</sup>

The like rent due from the townshipp or tything of Byne and is per annum . . . . .	xvj <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due from the townshipp or tything of Apsley and is per annum . . . . .	x <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due from the townshipp or tything of Wickham and is per annum . . . . .	xvij <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due from the townshipp or tything of Ashurst and is per annum . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due from the township or tything of Greensted and is per annum . . . . .	xvj <sup>s</sup>
And the like rent due for the Aldermens fine of the aforesaid hundred and is per annum . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

THE HUNDRED OF WINDHAM<sup>32</sup> (AND EWHURST).

The like rent of common fine money as aforesaid due from the township or tything of Ewhurst and is per annum . . . . .	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due from the township or tything of Windham and is per annum . . . . .	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
And the rent due from the aforesaid hundred called the Aldermens fine as aforesaid is per annum . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
And also the office of the cheife bayliffe of the aforesaid rapes and hundreds with the profitts of Court leets, fines and amerciaments of the said Courts and all the profitts of a three weekes court belonging to the aforesaid rape deodands fellons goods, goods of fellons of themselves, of fugatives and of condemned persons, hawkinge, hunting, fowling, and fishing, together with all profitts, fines, and amerciaments att the assizes and sessions hold for the aforesaid County of Sussex, upon all such persons which shall bee soe fined and ammerciad within the aforesaid rape and hundreds, and estreated under the greene wax of the Publique Exchequer, with all and singuler the other profitts and royalties to the aforesaid rape or hundred any wise belonging or appertaininge wee estimate to bee worth communibus annis . . . . .	xxvij <sup>li</sup> xiii <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

The Court leetes belonging to the aforesaid severall hundreds are held twice in the yeare at the usuall tymes (viz<sup>t</sup>) for the hundred of Beede kept at Beeding, the hundred of Stening held at Stening for the hundred of Brightford held att Broadwater, the hundred of Eastworth (East Ease-writh) held at Fackham (Thakeham) for the hundred of Greensted held at Greensted, for the hundred of Windham held at Cowfold, for the hundred of Singlecrosse held at Horsam (Horsham), and the court leets alsoe, for the hundred of Fishergate held at Southwicke.

<sup>31</sup> The hundred of West Grinstead contains the parishes of Ashington, Ashurst, Shipley, and West Grinstead,

<sup>32</sup> The hundred of Windham and Ewhurst contains the parishes of Shermanbury and Cowfold.

The three weeks court for the aforesaid rape and hundreds is kept at the Burrough of Bramber.

At the Court leetes at Michaelmas all officers within the aforesaid hundreds are sworne to their respective office. And att the said courts all annuncances within each hundred ought to bee ammerced.

The inhabitants within the aforesaid hundred are to performe their suite and service to the Lord thereof at the courts aforesaid.

Att the aforesaid three weekes court all actions not exceeding xxxix<sup>s</sup> xj<sup>d</sup> may bee tryed and determined.

The rent of the aforesaid hundreds ought to bee paid halfe yearly by the constable or tythingman of each townshipp or tything att the aforesaid courte leetes.

MEMORANDUM.—The proffitts of all and singular of the aforesaid rape arising and growing out of the aforesaid hundred with office of the cheife bayliffe of the said rape (the aldermens fines only excepted) are claymed by the now Earle of Arundell, but by what grant hee doth soe hould and enjoy the same wee knowe not. And verily believe that the said Earle hath noe just interest in the same, and therefore we returne the rape and hundreds as afore vallued to be in the possession of the honourable trustees.

## AN ABSTRACTE.

The common fines of the aforesaid hundred are, per annum . . . . .	xxv <sup>l</sup> ix <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
The rent called aldermen's fines is per annum . . . . .	xvij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
And the improvements of the aforesaid hundreds is per annum . . . . .	xxvij <sup>li</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Summe totall of all the aforesaid proffitts is per annum . . . . .	liij <sup>l</sup>

HUGH WEBB.  
WILL. MAR.  
RICHARD SADLER.  
FR. CONIGRAVE,

Perfitted the 26th of November, 1651.

(Indorsed.) The Honorable the Trustees Hundreds.

## SUSSEX.

The hundreds of—

Steming,  
Beede, alias Burbeech,  
Brightford,  
Singlecrosse,  
Eastworth (Easewrith),  
Greensted,  
Windham.

Sold 18 January, 1652 to Lieut. Col. Juxon.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>33</sup> A relative of the celebrated Archbishop of that name.

Com. Sussex.  
The Hundred  
of Tipnocke,  
alias Tipnooke.  
(Tipnoak.)  
No. 9.

A Survey of the rents issues and profits of the hundred of Tipnocke,<sup>34</sup> alias Tipnocke (Tipnoak) with the rights, members and appurtenances thereof lyein and being in the rape of Chichester in the county of Sussex reputed to be parcell of the possession of Charles Stuart late King of England made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the month of October 1651, by virtue of a commission grounded upon an act of the Commons of England in parliament assembled for sale of the aforesaid premises under the hands and seals of five or more of the trustees in the said act named and appointed.

All that rent of common fine money due and payable by the townshipp or tything of Bishopp <sup>35</sup> Hurst is per annum . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the townshipp or tything of Intything is per annum . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the townshipp or tything of Oreham (Horeham in Woodmancote parish), is per annum . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the townshipp or tything of Buckwish is per annum . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>
The like rent due and payable from the townshipp or tything of Chesham (in Henfield parish) is per annum . . . . .	xviiij <sup>d</sup>
The proffitts [of] the court leets, together with a three weekes' court fines and americiaments of the said courts post fines, fines and americiaments at the assizes and sessions of such defaulters so americed within the said hundred, waifes, estreys, deodands, fellons' goods, goods of fellons of themselves, of fugitives, and of condempned persons hawking, hunting, fishing, fowling, and all other proffitts and perquisitts within the aforesaid hundred, to the royalties thereof apperteyning wee value to bee worth, communibus annis . . . . .	cvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

MEMORANDUM.

The court leets and lawday are usually holden within the yeare at some convenient place within the hundred.

All officers are sworne for the severall townshippis and tythings within the afforesaid hundreds at the foresaid court.

The afforesaid three weekes' court is usually kept.

<sup>34</sup> The hundred of Tipnoak contains the parishes of Albourne, Woodmancote and Henfield.

<sup>35</sup> Bishopshurst Manor was called Bishopsplace in Albourn parish.

The inhabitants within the aforesaid hundred are to performe suite and service to the aforesaid courts so often as they shalbe thereunto required by warrant from the steward.

Att which said courts all actions not exceeding thirty-nine shillings eleven pence may bee tryed and determined.

The aforesaid common fines are payable by the severall constables and tythingmen of their respective townships or tythings at Lady day only.

AN ABSTRACT.

The proffitts of the afforesaid Hundred is per annum . vj<sup>li</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup> jd

MEMORANDUM.—The keeping of the foresaid courts, with all and singular the rents and proffitts arrising out of the said hundred are held and received by Colonel Downe, under pretence of purchasing the same, amongst other things, of the trustees for sale of the late Bishopp's lands, but whether the said trustees have sould the hundred to the said Colonel, or had power so to doe, wee know not, and humbly refer the said Colonel to cleere his interest herein before the honorable the trustees.

HUGH WEBB.  
WILL. MAR.  
RICHARD SADLER.  
FR. CONIGRAVE.

Perfected the 11th of November, 1651.

(Indorsed.) The hundred of Tipnock, in Com. Sussex.

Sussex.	}	A Survey of a parcell of land called Prest- ridge <sup>36</sup> Banke, and Footbridge Banke, &c., within the forest or chace of Ashdowne, <sup>37</sup> other- wise called <i>Lancaster great parke</i> lyeing and being in the said County of Sussex late parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart late King of England as parcell of the Duchy of Lan- caster made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed by vertue of several letters pattente from his highnes under the great seale of England and by an act of parliament intituled an act and declaration touching seve- rall acts and ordinances made since the twen- tyth of Aprill, 1653, and before the third of September, 1654, and other acts, &c., at the parliament begun at West-
Ashdowne		
Forrest, &c.,		
Prestridge		
Banke and Footbridge bank, &c., with their rights, members, and appurte- nances.		
No. 10.		

<sup>36</sup> In Ordnance Map called Priest-  
ridge Wood, near Wych Cross, on high  
road from London to Maresfield.

<sup>37</sup> See Rev. Edward Turner's "History  
of Ashdown Forest," Vol. 14, pp. 55 to  
64, Sussex Collections.

minster the seaventeenth day of September 1656, and certaine instructions agreed upon in the same parliament for commissioners for surveying the forrest of Sherwood, the forrest or chace of Needwood, the forrest or chace of Kingswood, the forrest or chace of Ashdowne or Lancaster greate parke and Enfeild chace, and also by vertue of a commission and order from the right honorable the committee of appeale in the said act named and appoynted.

Prestridge, &c. } All that parcell of open common and  
 common } wast ground sett forth to and for the  
 wast ground. } commonwealth according to the said in-  
 structions of parliament lyeing and being  
 in the parishes of East Greensted and Maresfeild towards  
 the west part of the said forest or chace, and called or  
 known by the name of Prestridge parcell, or by what other  
 name or names the same or any part thereof be known, or  
 called by, butted and bounded as followeth, viz<sup>t</sup> by a cross  
 dowle or marke in the ground made crosswise, neere  
 which cross at the east end of the premisses thence  
 towards the south-west after the high way, as it is sett out  
 with marks, meets, and bounds from the premises to Cow-  
 lars gate; then turning towards the north-west, after the  
 old banke, by Stumblett common to Footbridge gate;  
 thence on north westward, after the old banke, by the lands  
 of John Vinall to Paines<sup>38</sup> corner; thence, after part of  
 Dallingridge lands, to a cross dowle made between the Gill  
 that runneth after the pale, by Dallingridge lands and the  
 said pale; thence turning eastward, after the Plash, in a  
 right line through the wood called Larges-tuft, to a cross  
 dowle made by the side of Largis tuft ditch; thence turn-  
 ing northward, after the said ditch, about the space of one  
 furlong and four perches, unto another cross dowle neere  
 the said ditch side; thence turning towards the east, and  
 by south, in a right line from dowle to dowle, by many  
 dowles to a cross dowle with a stake in it, neere the upper  
 end of elbow oake Gill; thence turning towards the north-  
 east to a cross dowle above the head of elbow gate; thence  
 turning towards the east, and by north, from dowle to a  
 cross dowle made on the south side of the high way that  
 leadeth from Hindleap, to which cross there turning towards  
 the east and by south, after the said way, as it is marked  
 and set out with meets and bounds from the premisses unto  
 the cross dowle, neere witch cross aforesaid where this  
 boundary began.

<sup>38</sup> Doubtless taken from the name of the ancient family of Payne, long resident at Leggesheath, in East Grinstead,

and a Master of the Forest. There is a place called Painshill two miles direct east from Nutley.



	ACRES R. P.
Which said parcell of common and wast land conteyneth by admeasurement four hundred and seventeen acres, which wee value to be worth per annum three score and thirteene pounds . . . . .	417 0 0 lxxiiij <sup>ii</sup>
And all free bounds, wayes, passages, waters, watercourses, liberties, priviledges, franchises, immunities, proffits, advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said parcell of land and premises, or which them, or any of them usually occupied or injoyed, or which ought to be injoyed as parte or parcell thereof.	
Wood and } The trees and wood now standing and grow- trees. } ting upon the premises being little worth but } for coalding (for making charcoal) or fiering, and much spoyle and distruction haveing been made thereof, are worth, in gross, upon the place, the time of converting them into money, and the conveniency of the place and carriage being allsoe considered, one hundred and twenty pounds . . . . .	cxx <sup>ii</sup>

## MEMORANDUMS.

MEMORANDUM.—The soyle of the foresaid parcell of ground taken and sett out of the open and common wast ground within the forest or chace aforesaid, by meets and bounds as aforesaid, as part of that proportion of land adjudged and laid forth to the common wealth for their right and interest in the said Forrest, chace, or parke, with the wood and trees thereon standing and growing, is the proper soyle of and doth belong to the commonwealth.

All the fences deviding between the commonwealth's land and the commoners are to be made and kept at the charg of the commonwealth, or such person or persons as shall purchass the same according to order of the right honorable the comitte of appeale, out of which respect amongst other things we have valued the premises as aforesaid.

We conceive the outmost bound to the foresaid parcells of land to be made and inclosed with a ditch, quicksett and hedge to defend itselfe from the commoners and others cattle, will cost fourty and eight pounds, and that when it is soe inclosed it will be more worth then now it is by ten pounds per annum.

We conceive the best way to improve and employ the said ground will be by preserveing the greatest part of it for wood, it having much small and young wood already growing thereon; we conceive some part of it may be converted into tillage or pasture ground, but then the manuring must be by lime, there being noe marle neere the premisses that we know of. The residue may be employed for breeding young cattle.

There is one high way<sup>39</sup> passing through the premisses leading from Footbridge gate into the highway aforesaid that leadeth from hindleap to witch cross<sup>40</sup> as aforesaid, which we have allowed thirty-three foot in

<sup>39</sup> This is the turnpike road from London to Maresfield, through Nutley.

<sup>40</sup> Wychcross, three miles and a

quarter north of Nutley, and at junction of road to Nutley and Danehill, about 35 miles from London.

breadth, which is noe part of the admeasurement or number of acres aforesaid, nor comprehended within the valluations aforesaid, but left as a common way for all passengers.

All the claymanters and commoners belonging to the said forrest or chace who have proved their claymes and obteyned allowance thereof, have likewise their proportions of land laid out of the open and wast within the said forrest according to the settlement of the right honourable the committee of appeale appoynted by act of parliament in lieu of and as competent, and full satisfaction for all and every of their rights and priviledges whatsoever within the said forrest, chace, or parke distinguished and sett apart from the land laid out to and for the commonwealth by certain marks, meets, and bounds as more particularly will appeare in the survey of the manor of Duddleswell within the said forrest.

The owners, possessors, or occupiers of the aforesaid land or premisses, or of any part or parcell thereof, may from tyme to tyme, and att all tymes hereafter, digg, take, and carry away for their and either of their uses to be spent upon the premises, or any part thereof (and not elsewhere), for building or repairing any house or houses which shall at any time hereafter be built upon any part or parcell thereof what stone soever they, or any of them, shall see use out of or from the stone quarry on stone-quarry-hill, in the said forest, within the parish of East Greensted aforesaid.

Provided allwayes that they leave the pitt as faire and cleere of, and from all the copeing rubbish and annoyance whatsoever as they find the same, which said priviledges of taking stone as aforesaid is considered in the valluations aforesaid.<sup>41</sup>

All the fore mentioned parcells of land and premisses comprehended within the admeasurements and valluations aforesaid are tyth free, as having never been charged therewith

	ACRES R. P.
MEMORANDUM.—The total of all the premises conteyne by	
measurement, which we vulture to be	417 0 0
worth per annum . . . . .	lxxiiij <sup>li</sup>
Wood vallued in gross at . . . . .	cxx <sup>li</sup>

This survey was perfected March the 29th, 1658, by us,

WILLIAM DAN,  
HEN. DERVELL,  
RICH. JOHNSON,  
JOS. GAMAGE.

Ex<sup>d</sup> by Will. Webb, 1658.  
(Indorsed.) Sussex.

Prestridge bank and Footbridge bank, parcel of Ashdown forrest.  
Received this 19th of November, 1658.  
Transmitted to the surveyor generall the same day.

<sup>41</sup> The underwood and woodland generally of the Weald of Sussex were exempt from tithes.

Sussex. } Ashdowne Forest, &c., Come Deane Lodge,  
 Come Deane } &c., with their rights memb<sup>rs</sup> and appurtenances.<sup>42</sup>  
 Lodge, &c. } A Survey of Come Deane Lodge and parcell  
 No. 11. } of the fforrest or chace of Ashdowne other-  
 wise called Lancaster Greate Parke, lyeing and being in the  
 said county of Sussex late pcell of the possessons of Charles  
 Stuart late King of England as pcell of the Dutchy of Lan-  
 caster made and taken by us whose names are hereunto sub-  
 scribed by vertue of severall letters ppatents from his highness  
 und<sup>r</sup> the greate seale of England and by an act and decleracon  
 touching severall acts and ordinances made since the twentyth  
 of Aprill 1653, and before the third of Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1654, and  
 other acts, &c., att the Parliam<sup>t</sup> begun at Westm the seaven-  
 teenth day of Septembr 1656, and certaine instrucons agreed  
 upon in the same Parliam<sup>t</sup> for Com<sup>rs</sup> for surveying the Forrest  
 of Sherwood, the fforrest or chace of Needwood, the fforrest or  
 chace of Ashdowne or Lancaster greate parke and Endfeild  
 Chace and alsoe by vertue of a Comisson and ord<sup>r</sup> from the  
 right hono<sup>ble</sup> the Comittee of A peale in the said act named and  
 appoynted.

Come Deane } All that message dwelling house or lodge scittuate and  
 Lodge. } being in the fforest or chace afforesaid in the psent occupacon  
 of James Kingsland in the pish of Hartfeild, comonly called or knowe by  
 the name of Come Deane Lodge, consisting of a kitchen hall and parlour  
 and other nesserary roomes belowe staires and foure chambers besides  
 garretts above staires w<sup>th</sup> a barne stable ox-stall, kell yard<sup>43</sup> gardine and  
 severall parcells of inclosed land part w<sup>th</sup> a quick,<sup>44</sup> and part w<sup>th</sup> an old  
 dead hedge adjoining, belonging and commonly used w<sup>th</sup> the said dwelling  
 house or lodge conteyning by Admeasurement fiftene acres value p annu  
 acr. r. p. £V.  
 15 0 00

Common or } All that parcell of Comon open and waste ground sett  
 wast ground. } forth to and for the Comon wealth according to the said  
 instrucons of Parliam<sup>t</sup> lyeing and being in the parishes of Hartfeild and  
 Wythyham towards the North-east part of the said fforrest or chace, and  
 adjoyning to the said message or premises and butted and bounded as  
 followeth, viz<sup>t</sup>., from a cross Dowle<sup>45</sup> or marke in the ground made cross  
 wise on the south corner thereof att the parting wayes between New

<sup>42</sup> For accounts of Ashdown Forest see the Rev. Edw. Turner's paper in Vol. xiii. of these "Collections," and Lower's "Compendious History of Sussex."

<sup>43</sup> *Kiln-yard*. It was customary at the date of this document, and long since, to fetch chalk from the South Downs,

and to convert it into lime in the Wealden district in "kells" or kilns.

<sup>44</sup> Quickset or hawthorn.

<sup>45</sup> *Dowle* or *dool* is a very old Sussex word for "landmark," and is common on the South Downs.

Lodge or King's standing<sup>46</sup> and Beggars bush, thence by the high way that leadeth towards the North-west and by North to Boyletts boyes all Jills lap as the same way is sett forth to a trebble dowle made on the east side both the ways where they divide viz<sup>t</sup>, about twenty nyne pches north of Boyletts Boyes aforesaid, thence along towards the North-east by the way that leadeth to Chuckhatch gate as it is sett forth with markes meets and bounds from the premises, and is the most westerne tract that leadeth unto the said gate, thence turning towards the east and north-east after the old banke and pale by the lands of Richard Jones, William ffdge, Henry Willitt, and Thomas Hayward, to Reads gate, thence on after the old banke and pale unto a cross dowle made neere the pale and thirty tow perches of from Reads gate aforesaid, thence turning towards the South east end and by east in a right line from Dowle to Dowle through the west and open land by many dowles to a cross dowle made by the side of black brooke Gill, w<sup>ch</sup> Dowle is about one hundred forty two pches from Buckhurst Parke pale, thence turning north-east downe the middle of the Gill<sup>47</sup> after the streame unto the fford in the said brooke where the way from ffdges gate useth to cross the said Gill, thence downe the said Gill as it is marked out w<sup>th</sup> dowles from dowle to dowle unto that place in Buckhurst Parke pale where the said brooke enters the said parke, thence turning Eastward after the pale of Buckhurst Parke aforesaid, and the lands of William Kent and Edward Box to ffrayes gate, thence turning south westward after the way that leadeth towards Duddleswell<sup>48</sup> about two miles foure furlongs and sixteen pches unto the cross dowle<sup>49</sup> herein first above menconed where this boundry began, which said pcell of land doth conteyne by admeasure<sup>t</sup>. one thousand and fourty acres w<sup>ch</sup> with the wood and heath thereon growing we vullue to be worth p annu.

acr.	r.	p.
1040	0	00

xcv<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

And all wayes passages waters water courses liberties privileges ffranchises imuneties profitts advantages and appurtences whatsoever to the said messuage lodge and premisses or with them or any of them usually occupied or injoyed or w<sup>ch</sup> ought to be injoyed as part or parcell thereof or otherwise belonging to them or any of them.

Cottages. } All that new erected cottage scituate w<sup>th</sup>in the premises and upon the Comon and wast land aforesaid in the pish of Wythym aforesaid in the occupacon of John Wilkinson, together w<sup>th</sup> that pcell of land late intrenched to and used with the said cottage, conteyning by estimacon two roods w<sup>ch</sup> we vullue to be worth p ann.

acr.	r.	p.
00	2	00

xx<sup>s</sup><sub>d</sub>

<sup>46</sup> *King's Standing Hill* was a point of observation for the chase when our early Plantagenet kings visited Ashdown.

<sup>47</sup> *Gill* is still a common word in Sussex to denote a small stream or rivulet.

<sup>48</sup> Duddleswell is at 11th mile-stone

on the high road from Groombridge to Maresfield.

<sup>49</sup> "Cross dowle" is a rather curious expression, but as it is found elsewhere than in these documents, it is presumed that the sign of the cross cut in the turf was supposed to render the boundary-marks more sacred and inviolable.

All that cottage lately erected and scittuate w<sup>th</sup> in the open and comon wast land aforesaid, and w<sup>th</sup> in the psh of Wythyham aforesaid, in the occupacon of Nicholas Sanders w<sup>th</sup> the orchard thereto belonging and adjoining, conteynyng by estimacon two Roods, all w<sup>ch</sup> said Cottage and orchard w<sup>th</sup> the appurtences we vullue to be worth p ann.

00 2 00

xx<sup>s</sup>.

#### MEMORANDUMS.

Memorand.—The soyle of the foresaid pcells of ground taken and sett out of the open and comon wast of the said fforest or chace by meets and bounds as aforesaid, as part of that proporcon of land adjudged and laid forth to the comonwealth for their rights and intrest in the said fforest or chace, w<sup>th</sup> the wood and trees thereon standing and growing, is the proper soyle of and doth belong to the comonwealth.

The ground whereon the foresaid cottages stand is comprehended w<sup>th</sup> in the number of acres and vullueacon aforesaid, and the said cottages builded and the land improved at the charges of the foresaid pties out of w<sup>ch</sup> consideracon we have vullued the premisses as aforesaid.

There is allsoe one other cottage scittuate w<sup>th</sup> in the open comon and wast ground aforesaid w<sup>th</sup> in the pish of Wythyham aforesaid, in the occupacon of Widdowe Greene, which we conceive fitt to be demolished, and therefore have not vullued the same.

All the fences deviding between the comonuealth and comono<sup>rs</sup> are to be made and kept att the charg of the comonwealth or such pson or psons as shall purchass the same according to ord<sup>r</sup> of the right hon<sup>ble</sup> the Comitte of Appeale out of w<sup>ch</sup> respect we have vullued the premisses as aforesaid.

We conceive the outmost bounds to the foresaid pcells of open and wast land to be made and inclosed w<sup>th</sup> a quicksett, ditch, and hedge, to defend itselfe from the Comono<sup>rs</sup>, will cost one hundred pounds, w<sup>ch</sup> being soe inclosed will be more worth then now it is, by twenty marks per ann at the least.

We conceive the best way to improve the said ground will be by marling and plowing some part thereof, breeding young cattle one some other part, and making a sheep walke of the rest.

There is but small store of wood upon the premisses, therefore we have included the same in the vullueacon aforesaid, and noe timber to be vullued of any sort whatsoever upon any part of the said land.

There is one high-way leading from Newbridg to Crowborough Gate <sup>50</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> crosseth the south end of the premisses, and doth conteyne in breadth thirty three foote, which is noe part of the admeasurement or number of acres aforesaid nor comprehended within the valueacons aforesaid.

All the claymants w<sup>th</sup> in the parishes of Hartfeild aud Wythyham aforesaid have likewise their proporcons of Land set forth and laid out of the open and comon wast, according to the settlement of the right Hono<sup>ble</sup> the Comitte of Appeale appoynted by act of Parliam<sup>t</sup> in lieu of

<sup>50</sup> Crowborough Gate, 1½ mile due east of Duddleswell.

and as competent and full satisfacon for all their rights, interests, profitts, and prevelidges whatsoever within the said fforest, chace, or parke distinguished and sett apart from the lands laid out to the Comonwealth by certayne marks, meets, and bounds as more pticularly are express in the survey of the manno<sup>r</sup> of Duddleswell within the said fforest.<sup>51</sup>

The inhabitants and claym<sup>ts</sup> within the said fforest or chace, as allsoe all the owno<sup>rs</sup>, occupiers, and possesso<sup>rs</sup> of all or any of that proporceon of landlaid and sett forth to white deane lodge as part of that proporceon of open and comon wast ground appoynted and sett out to the comonwealth may take and carry away at all seasonable and convenient tymes out of and from the marle pitt which is upon the hill above ffigdes gate and within the premises what maste soever they or any of them shall have occasion to use or spend for the improveing and manuring their lands within the said Forest or chace or other their customary lands (and none other) by the usual wayes to the said Marle Pitt and hereby allowed and sett forth for that purpose only, that is to say, by the cart tract that leadeth to the said ffigdes gate northward, and by the cart tract that leadeth to the ford aforesaid in black brooke aforesaid westward and by the cart tract that leadeth southward and meeteth the highway that cometh from ffrayes gate aforesaid neere the head of Slutt's Gill and wood eves, and also by that cart tracke that crosseth and leadeth from the said way or tract between the said marle pitt and ffigdes gate aforesaid and extendeth eastward to ffrayes gate aforesaid.

Provided allwayes that the said psons in digging, fetching, and carying away marle as aforesaid make no unnecessary wast in or upon the premisses or any part or parcell thereof. And in respect the digging, takeing, and carying away marle as aforesaid will be some hindrance, loss, or damage to the premisses and to the owners thereof, we have therefore considered the same in the valueacons aforesaid.

The owno<sup>rs</sup>, possesso<sup>rs</sup> or occupiers of the premisses or any part or parcell thereof may digg, take, and carry away att their and either of their wills and pleasures, att all seasonable and convenient tymes for ever hereafter out of or from the marle pitt neere the house of Robert Humphry in the pish of Hartfield, lyeing w<sup>th</sup> in the pish on the north side Stapley hill w<sup>th</sup> in the said fforest or chace, what marle soever they or any of them shall have occasion or thinke fitt to use or spend upon the west side of the premisses aforesaid or any other part or parts thereof, for the better improveing and manuring the same by the useable and allowable high-way leading from Newbridge to the said marle pitt to the gate called Chuckhatch gate aforesaid, which said marle pitt and foure acres of land allowed for the said pitt and the inlargem<sup>t</sup> thereof we have allowed and sett forth as comon to all the Inhabitants, comono<sup>rs</sup> claim<sup>ts</sup>, possesso<sup>rs</sup>, and occupiers of any land w<sup>th</sup> in the said fforest, chace, or parke, in psuance of an order of the said Right Hono<sup>ble</sup> the Comitte of Appeale.

The own<sup>ors</sup>, possesso<sup>rs</sup>, or occupiers of the foresaid Lodge lands or premisses or any part or parcell of them, or any of them, may from

<sup>51</sup> This survey exists among the Burrell MSS. in the British Museum, and is very copious.

tyme to tyme and att all tymes for ever hereafter digg, drawe, take, and carry away for their or any of their uses to be spent upon the premisses or any part or parcell thereof (and not elsewhere) for building or repairing of any house or houses allready built or att any tyme or tymes hereafter to be built, what stone soever they or any of them shall see use out of or from the stone quarry on Stone quarry hill within the pish of East Greenstead.

Provided allwayes that they leave the pitt as fair and cleere of and from all surface coping Rubbish and anoyance whatsoever as they find the same, the which prevelidge of takeing stone and marle as aforesaid are considered in the valuacons aforesaid.

All the foremenconed premisses and all the land now sett forth to the said message or lodge as aforesaid, and comprehended within the vallueacons aforesaid are tyth free, as having never been charged therewith.

Memorand, the totall of all the premisses conteyne by admeasurment w<sup>ch</sup> we vallue to be worth p annu 1055 acres.

cij<sup>li</sup> xij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>.

This Survey was pfected the third day of Aprill, 1658, by us  
 WILLIAM DAWES.  
 JOS. GAMAGE.  
 HEN. DEWELL.  
 RIC. JOHNSON.

Ex<sup>d</sup> by WILL. WEBB, 1658.

(Indorsed)—Sussex,

Come Dean Lodge, &c.

Rec<sup>d</sup>. the 19<sup>th</sup> of November, 1658; transmitted to the S<sup>r</sup>veyo<sup>r</sup> Grall the same day.

Sussex. } Ashdowne Forest, &c., Warren Lodge, &c., w<sup>th</sup>  
 No. 12. } their rights, members, and appurtences.

A Survey of Warren Lodge and parcell of the fforest or chace of Ashdowne, otherwise called Lancaster Great Parke, lyeing and being in the said County of Sussex, late parcell of the possessons of Charles Stuart, late King of England, as parcell of the Duchy of Lancaster, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed by vertue of severall letters Pattents from his Highnes under the Great Seale of England and by an act of Parliam<sup>t</sup> intituled an act and declaracon touching severall acts and ordinances made since the twentyth of Aprill 1653, and before the third of Septemb<sup>r</sup>. 1654, and other acts, &c., at the Parliam<sup>t</sup> begun at Westm<sup>r</sup>. the seaventeenth day of Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1656, and certaine instrucons agreed upon in the same Parliam<sup>t</sup> for Comisson<sup>rs</sup> for surveying the fforest of Sherwood, the fforest or chace of

Needwood, the fforest or chace of Kingswood the fforest or chace of Ashdowne or Lancaster Great Parke and Endfield chace and allsoe by vertue of a comisson and order from the right honourable the Comitte of Appeale in the said act named and appoynted.

Warren } All that Messuage dwelling house or lodge w<sup>th</sup> the appur-  
Lodge. } tenances scittuate and being in the pish of Hartfeild w<sup>th</sup>in  
the said fforest or chace comonly called or knowne by the name of the  
warren lodge, consisting of a kitchen butrie and dayre, house below stairs  
three chambers and two Garrets above staires w<sup>th</sup> a barne, stable, gardine  
and severall pcells of inclosed land adjoining and belonging, and usually  
occupied and injoyed to and w<sup>th</sup> the said Messuage dwelling house or  
lodge conteyning by admeasurm<sup>t</sup> four acres. All w<sup>ch</sup> said house lands  
and premisses we vulture to be worth p annu.

acr.  
4

li.  
iiiij.

Memorand, the said Messuage dwelling house or lodge inclosed lands and premisses are in the occupacon of Richard Gibson who holds the same by pretence of licence from Edward Earle of Dorsett, but hath exhibited noe clayme nor produced any evidence for the same.

All that parcell of land sometye heretofore inclosed adjoining to the said lodge and premisses called or knowne by the name of Gardine hill lyeing in the parish of Hartfeild aforesaid formerly impaled and employed to and used as a cony warren (w<sup>ch</sup> paleing is all gone and taken away) conteyning by admeasurm eighty six acres w<sup>ch</sup> we vulture to be worth p annu.

acr.  
86

li. s.  
xviij. iiiij.

Comon } All that parcell of open and comon waste ground sett forth to  
Wast } and for the comon wealth according to the said Instrucons of  
Ground. } Parliam<sup>t</sup> lyeing and being in the parishes of East Greensteed  
and Hartfeild and w<sup>th</sup>in the said fforest Chace or Parke, and adjoining to  
the said Messuage and premises and butted and bounded as followeth,  
viz<sup>t</sup>. from a cross dowle or marke in the ground made cross wise on the  
east side the high wayes att Witch cross North-eastward after the high  
way as it is sett forth by marks, metts and bounds leading from Witch  
cross aforesaid by the high beech towards Collmans-hatch<sup>52</sup> to a dowle or  
marke made in the ground by the way side about one furlong short of  
Collmans-hatch thence turning towards the south-east and by east in a  
right lyne from dowle to dowle or marke closs by the fford and footbridge  
neere new bridg mill, thence Southward from dowle to dowle on the east  
side including and taking in all the old hamer and furnace ponds, bayes<sup>53</sup>  
and places where Iron works have ben heretofore neere to the said mill

<sup>52</sup> The "hatches" so frequently mentioned in these documents were forest gateways, having an upper and a lower division, the latter for the passage of persons on foot, and the upper to prevent the deer leaping over the barrier.

<sup>53</sup> See paper on "Sussex Ironworks," by Mr. M. A. Lower, in Vol. II. of these Collections, for explanations of these now (as to Sussex) obsolete terms.



called Newbridg Mill thence on Southward after the midde of the river to a Gill or ditch called Strickedridg ditch or Gill, thence turning South-eastward after the middle of the said Gill or ditch about the space of two hundred and thirteen perches unto a cross dowle or marke made in the ground on the south west side of the said Gill or ditch, thence turning southward from dowle to dowle in a right lyne over the hill called Strike-dridg banke to a ross (cross) dowle or marke made by the river side neere the lower end of Stony brooke, thence crossing the said River westward after the middle of the brooke or gill called Stony brooke, atte Deep Deane Gill to the head of the said brooke or gill thence westward in a right lyne from dowle to dowle to the cross dowle near witch cross<sup>54</sup> aforesaid, where this boundary began wh<sup>ch</sup> said open and comon wast ground doth conteyne by admeasurm<sup>t</sup> seaven hundred fourty foure acres and one rood which we vallue to be worth p annu.

acr. r. ll. s.  
744 1 cxxxvj. viij.

And all wayes passages waters water courses liberties privileges imunities juridicons profitts comodeties advantages and appurtences whatsoever in and about the said house and lands or w<sup>th</sup> them or any of them comonly used occupied and enjoied or w<sup>ch</sup> of right ought to be enjoied as part or peell of the premisses or any of them.

Trees and } The trees and wood now standing and growing in severall  
Wood. } places upon the premisses being little worth but for firing and much spoyle and destrucon having ben made thereof are worth in gross upon the place the tyme of converting them into money and the conveniency of the place and carriag being allsoe considered

c<sup>11</sup> 55

#### MEMORANDUMS.

Memorandum, the soyle of the foresaid parcells of ground taken and sett out of the open and comon wast ground w<sup>th</sup> in the fforest or chace aforesaid by meets and bounds as aforesaid, as part of that proporcon of Land adjudged and laid forth to the comon-wealth for their rights and interests in the said fforest chace or park w<sup>th</sup> the wood and trees thereon standing and growing is the proper soyle of and doth belong to the Comonwealth.

All the fences deviding between the comonwealth land and the comon<sup>rs</sup> are to be made at the charg of the Comonwealth or such pson or psons as shall purchase the same according to order of the right hon<sup>ble</sup> the comittee of Appeale out of w<sup>ch</sup> respect amongst other things we have vallued the premisses as aforesaid.

We conceive the utmost bound to the foresaid parcell of open and was land to be made and inclosed w<sup>th</sup> a ditch quicksett and hedge to defend

<sup>54</sup> Witch-cross may be connected with some ancient superstition; but Mr. Lower conjectures that it may have derived its name from St. Richard de la Wych, Ep. of Chichester.

<sup>55</sup> This shows the "decline and fall" of our Sussex forests. Ashdown was anciently the principal producer of the

king of forest trees, the oak, but by reason of the demand for ship-building timber, the huge trees were cut down. Then followed underwood of no great value, and in our own time we see on this great "forest" little or no timber, except larch and other trees of the *pinus* tribe, all of recent introduction.

itself from the Comono<sup>rs</sup> and others cattle will cost nyntie pounds and that when it is soe inclosed and fenced it will be more worth then nowe it is by twelve pounds p annu at the least.

The fences to be made between the premisses and that proporcon of land sett forth to and for the Comonwealth and laid forth to Pippinford Lodge w<sup>th</sup>in the said fforest or chace (viz<sup>t</sup>) from the foremenconed cross dowle att Witch cross and thence after the bounds and brooke called Stony-brooke atte Deep Deane Gill halfe way downe the said brooke too wards the foremenconed River is to be made by such pson or psons who shall purchas the premisses and the other part by the purchasers of that proporcon of land laid out to Pippingford Lodge, w<sup>th</sup>in twelve months after the respective purchases made either of the premisses or of that proporcon of land laid forth unto Pippingford Lodge aforesaid.

We conceive the best way to improve and imploy the said ground will be by plowing thereof manuring it with Marle there being severall marle pitts in the premisses, some other part thereof to be employed to and used for a warren of Conyes, the greatest part thereof may be preserved for wood, and the residue for rearing young cattle and keeping sheep.

There is one whaple or bridle way<sup>56</sup> sett forth and allowed through the premisses leading from Newbridge Mill over the lower end of Stony brooke which will be some inconvenience and prejudice to the premisses, therefore we have considered the same and valled the premisses accordingly.

Memorand, that the high way menconed in the foresaid boundary leading from Witch<sup>57</sup> Cross by the high beech<sup>57</sup> towards Collmans hatch<sup>57</sup> which devideth the premisses from that proporcon of comon or wast land sett forth for the comonwealth unto broad stone Lodge is allowed foure perches in breadth. And whereas there is divers cart tracts or wayes leading from high beech aforesaid towards Collmans hatch aforesaid (be it remembered that the high-way by us sett forth as aforesaid leadeth from the northenmost of the said wayes orr tracks).

The owners proprieto<sup>rs</sup> and occupiers of the premisses or any part or parcell thereof may freely pass and repass w<sup>th</sup> their servants cattle teames carts and carriages by that highway leading from the said warren lodge to Plawes gate through that proporcon of land sett forth to Broadstone Lodge as aforesaid w<sup>ch</sup> said way we have sett forth and allowed for a comon high way as more fully doth appeare by the survey of Broadstone Lodge.

All the Claym<sup>ts</sup> and Comono<sup>rs</sup> belonging to the said fforest or chace who have proved their claymes and obteyned allowance thereof have likewise their proporcons of land laid out of the open and comon wast within the said Forrest or chace according to the settlem<sup>t</sup> of the right hono<sup>ble</sup> the Comitte of Appeale appoynted by act of Parliam, in lieu of and as competent and full satisfaccon for all and every their rights and prevelidges whatsoever w<sup>th</sup>in the said fforrest chace or parke distingueshed and sett apart from the land laid or sett out to and for the comonwealth by cer-

<sup>56</sup> "Whapple," or bridle-way, is a narrow road, not broad enough for a carriage to pass, but can be used only for horsemen and foot-passengers. These

roads generally had in old times gates, called whapple gates.

<sup>57</sup> These places are shown on the Ordnance Map.

taine marks meets and bounds as more particularly will appear by the survey of the Manor of Duddleswell within the said forest.

The owners occupiers or possessors of the foresaid warren lodge lands or premisses or any part or parcell thereof may from tyme to tyme and att all tymes hereafter dig take and carry away for their and any of their uses to be employed upon the premisses or any part thereof (and not else where) for building or repairing any house or houses already built or which shall att any tyme or tymes hereafter be built what stone soever they shall soe use or employ out of or from the stone quarry on Stone quarry hill within the said forest or chace in the parish of East Greenstede aforesaid, Provided alwayes they leave the quarry pitt as faire and cleere of all the coping surface rubbish and annoyance whatsoever as they shall find the same which said prevelidge of taking Stone as aforesaid is considered in the vallueacon aforesaid.

All the foremenconed parcellls of land and premisses comprehended within the admeasurment and vallueacon aforesaid are tyth free as havinge never ben charged therewith.

Memorand, the totall of all the premisses conteyned by admeasurement

acr.	r.	p.
834	1	00

and valued in gross at

li.	s.
clvij.	xii.

This survey was perfected the 25<sup>th</sup> of May, 1658, by us.

WILLIAM DAWES.  
JOS. GAMAGE.  
HEN. DEWELL.  
RICH. JOHNSON.

Ex<sup>d</sup>. by WILL. WEBB, 1658.

(Indorsed) Sussex.

Ashdowne Forest Warren Lodge, &c.

Rec<sup>d</sup> the 12<sup>th</sup> of November 1658. Transmitted to the Surveyor Gen<sup>l</sup>. the same day.

Sussex. } Ashdowne Forest, &c., Hindleap Lodge, &c.,  
No. 13. } with their rights, members, and appurtenances.

A Survey of Hindleap Lodge and parcell of the fforrest or chace of Ashdowne, otherwise called Lancaster Greate Parke, lying and being in the said County of Sussex, late parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart, late King of England, as pcell of the Dutchy of Lancaster, made and taken by us, whose names are hereunto subscribed, by vertue of sevall letters Pattents from his Highness, under the great Seale of England. And by an act of Parliamen<sup>t</sup> intituled an act and declaracon touching severall acts and ordinances made since the twentyth of Aprill, 1653, and before the third of September, 1654, and other acts, &c., att the Parliam<sup>t</sup> begun att Westm<sup>t</sup> the seaventeenth

day of Septembr, 1656 ; and certaine Instrucons agreed upon in the same Parliam<sup>t</sup> for Commissions for Surveying the fforest of Sherwood, the fforest or chace of Needwood, the fforrest or chace of Kingswood, the fforrest or chace of Ashdowne or Lancaster great parke, and Enfield Chace. And alsoe by vertue of a Commission and ord<sup>r</sup> from the right honourable the Comittee of Appeale in the said Act named and appoynted.

Hindleap } All that messuage dwelling house or lodge, scittuate and  
 Lodge. } being in the fforest or chace aforesaid, in the present occupa-  
 con of Ffrancis Hesman, in the parish of East Greenstead, commonly  
 called or knowne by the name of Hind<sup>58</sup>leap lodge, consisting of a Hall,  
 Parlor, Kitchin, and other necessary Roomes below Staires, w<sup>th</sup> three  
 chambers besides Garretts above staires, w<sup>th</sup> a barne, stable, gardine, and  
 severall parcells of land, formerly inclosed, adjoyning, belonging and  
 commonly used w<sup>th</sup> the said Messuage, dwelling house, or lodge, conteyn-  
 ing, by admeasurement, twenty foure acres, vallue p ann 24<sup>acr</sup>  
 iiij<sup>li</sup> xvj<sup>s</sup>

Common wast } All that parcell of open and Comon wast ground sett  
 Ground. } forth to and for the Comonwealth according to the said  
 Instrucons of Parliam<sup>t</sup>, lyeing and being in the pish of East Greenstead,  
 toward the Northwest part of the said fforrest or chace, and adjoyning to  
 the foresaid Messuage and premisses, and butted and bounded from Kid  
 Brooke Gate up the middle of Kid brooke Gill, to the head of the said  
 brooke or Gill, and soe on southward through the Trench or former in-  
 closure from dowle to dowle to a cross dowle w<sup>th</sup>out the trench on the  
 south east side between the ditch and the Highway which leadeth from  
 Witch Cross to Plawhatch gate, thence turning westward, by the said  
 way as it is dowled or marked out from the premisses from Dowle to Dowle  
 to a cross dowle thence turneing downe northward from dowle to dowle  
 to the head of Mud brooke, and soe allong the middle of the said brooke  
 or Gill to the fforrest pale and banke, then turning eastward after the  
 fforrest pale and banke by the lands of the Lord Burgaveny<sup>59</sup> and William  
 Greene, Gent., to Clay pitt gate, and by the lands of Thomas Wallis,  
 John Wallis, and William Norman, to Kid brooke Gate, aforesaid, the  
 banke and fence of the fforrest, w<sup>th</sup> six foote of ground w<sup>th</sup>out the said  
 banke being the outmost bound or part thereof, w<sup>ch</sup> said parcell of ground,  
 w<sup>th</sup>out the said banke, being the outmost bound or part thereof, w<sup>ch</sup> said  
 parcell of ground doth conteyne, by admeasurement, three hundred forty  
 one acres and one rood, w<sup>ch</sup> we value to be worth by the year,  
 341<sup>acr</sup> 1<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> lix<sup>li</sup> ij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

And all wayes, passages, waters, watercourses, liberties, franchises,

<sup>58</sup> Hindleap Warren begins at 35 miles on the high road from London to Maresfield.

<sup>59</sup> The Lords Abergavenny were long resident at Kidbrook, near Forest Row, now the seat of Lord Colchester.

immunities, jurisdicons, profitts, Comodeties, advantages, and appertinances whatsoever to the said Messuage lodge and premises, or w<sup>th</sup> them, or any of them usually occupied and enjoied, or w<sup>ch</sup> ought to be enjoied, as part or parcell thereof, or otherwise belonging to them, or any of them.

Trees and } The trees and wood now standing and Growing in severall  
Wood. } places being little worth but for fiering, and much spoyle and distrucon having ben made thereof, are worth in gross upon the place (the tyme of converting them into mony, and the conveniency of the place and carriage being allsoe considered) seventy pounds.

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## MEMORANDUMS.

Memorandum.—The soyle of the foresaid parcells of ground taken and sett out of the open and comon wast or fforest by meets and bounds as aforesaid, as part of that proporcon of land adjudged and laid forth to the Comonwealth for their right and interest in the said fforrest, chace, or parke, w<sup>th</sup> the wood and trees thereon, standing and growing, is the proper soyle of, and doth belong to the Comonwealth.

All the fences deviding between the comonwealth and the comoners to be made and kept att the charg of the Comonwealth, or such pson or psons as shall purchass the same according to ord<sup>r</sup> of the right hono<sup>ble</sup> the Comite of Appeale, out of which respect we have valued the premisses as aforesaid.

We conceive the outmost bound to the foresaid pcells of land to be made and inclosed w<sup>th</sup> a ditch, quick sett, and hedge, to defend itselfe from the comon<sup>rs</sup> will cost forty one pounds and sixteen shillings, w<sup>ch</sup> being soe inclosed, will be more worth then now it is by six pound thirteene shillings and four pence p annu att the least.

We conceive the best way to improve and imploy the said ground will be by Marleing (w<sup>ch</sup> marle is in plenty w<sup>thin</sup> the said ground), plowing part thereof, and preserving some pcells thereof for wood (w<sup>ch</sup> is now much destroyed and wasted), the residue for rearing of young cattle and keeping sheep.

There is one high way, or comon way, leading from Plaw hatch gate to Highgate, w<sup>ch</sup> passeth through the premisses on the north west side the said lodge neere the head of Mud brooke, downe to the ford in Kid brooke, and soe to high gate aforesaid, conteyning twenty foure foote in breadth, w<sup>ch</sup> is noe part of the admeasurement or numb<sup>r</sup> of acres aforesaid, nor comprehended in the valluacon aforesaid, but left as a comon way to all passengers.

All the Claym<sup>ts</sup> w<sup>thin</sup> the pish of East Greensted aforesaid have likewise their proporcons of land laid out of the open and comon wast according to the settlement of the Right Hono<sup>ble</sup> the Comitte of Appeale, appynted by act of Parliam<sup>t</sup> in lieu of (and as competent and full satisfacon for) all and every their rights, interests, profitts, and privelidges whatsoever w<sup>thin</sup> the said fforrest, chace, or parke, distinguished and sett apart from the land laid out to the Comonwealth by certaine marks, meets, and bounds, as more particularly will appear in the survey of the mannor of Duddleswell w<sup>thin</sup> the said fforrest.

The inhabitants and claymants w<sup>th</sup>in the said fforrest or chace may take and carry away, att all seasonable and convenient tymes, out of and from the Marle pitt att or neere Claypitts gate w<sup>th</sup>in the premisses, what Marle soever they or any of them shall have occasion to use or spend for the improveing, manuring, and mending their lands w<sup>th</sup>in the said fforrest, or other their customary lands (and noe other), by the usuall wayes to the said Marle pitt, hereby allowed and sett forth for that purpose, that is to say, by and through Claypitt gate and allong the cart track or way to Kid brooke to the ford where the way from Plaw hatch to high gate crosseth the said Brooke, and allsoe allong the usuall tract or way w<sup>ch</sup> leadeth to and from the said pitt to the ford at the lower end of Mud brooke. Provided they digg and take their said Marle w<sup>th</sup>in thirty pches distance or space from Clay pitt gate aforesaid, and in respect the digging, takeing, and carryeing away marle as aforesaid will be some loss, hindrance, and damage to the premisses and the owners thereof, we have, therefore, considered the same in the valluacons aforesaid.

The Owners, possessor<sup>s</sup>, or occupiers of the foresaid land, or premisses, or of any part, or parcell thereof, may, from tyme to tyme, and at all tymes hereafter, digg, take, and carry away for their and every of their uses, to be spent upon the premisses, or any part thereof (and not elce where), for building or repairing any house or houses allready built, or to be built, what stone soever they, or any of them, shall see use out of, or from the stone quarry, on Stone quarry hill, in the said fforrest, w<sup>th</sup>in the pish of East Greenstead aforesaid.

Provided allwayes that they leave the pitt as faire and cleere of all the copeing, rubbish, and annoyance whatsoever as they find the same, the which prevelidge of digging and takeing stone as aforesaid is considered in the valluacon aforesaid.

All the foremenconed premisses, and all the land sett forth and laid to the said Messuage or Lodge, and comprehended by and w<sup>th</sup>in the mensuracon boundary and valluacons aforesaid, are tyth free as haveing never ben charged therewith.

Memorand.—The totall of all the premisses conteyne, by admeasurement,

361<sup>acr</sup> 1<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>

which we vulture to be worth p annu

lxiij<sup>li</sup> xvij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>.

Wood vallued in Gross att

lxx<sup>li</sup>.

This survey was pfected the 18th day of March, 1657.

WILLIAM DAWES.

HENRY DEWELL.

RIC. JOHNSON.

JOS. GAMAGE.

Ex<sup>d</sup> by Will. Webb, 1658.

(Indorsed)—Hind Leap Lodge, &c.

Rec<sup>d</sup> this 19th of November, 1658. Transmitted to the S<sup>r</sup>veyo<sup>r</sup> Grall the same day.

(2nd Indors)—Sussex.

A Survey of Hind Leap Lodge.

Sussex. } Ashdowne Forest, &c., White deane Lodge, &c.,  
 No. 14. } with their rights, members, and appurtenances.

A Survey of White Deane Lodge and parcell of the fforrest or Chace of Ashdowne, otherwise called Lancaster great Parke, lyeing and being in the said County of Sussex, late parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart, late King of England, as pcell of the Dutchy of Lancaster, made and taken by us, whose names are hereunto subscribed by vertue of severall letters pattents from his Highnes under the Great Seale of England, and by an act of Parliam<sup>t</sup> intituled an act and declaracon touching severall acts and ordinances made since the twentyth of Aprill, 1653, and before the third of September, 1654, and other acts, &c., at the Parliam<sup>t</sup> begun at Westm<sup>r</sup> the seaventeenth day of Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1656, and certaine Instrucons agreed upon in the same Parliam<sup>t</sup> for Comissions for surveying the fforrest of Sherwood, the fforrest or chace of Needwood, the fforrest or chace of Kingswood, the fforrest or chace of Ashdowne or Lancaster great Parke and Enfield chace. And allsoe by vertue of a comission and order from the Right Honourable the Comitte of Appeale in the said act named and appoynted.

White Deane } All that capital messuage dwelling house or lodge,  
 Lodge. } with the aptences, scittuate and being in the Parish of Wythyham, in the present possession of John Palmer keeper of White Deane walke. And one of the accomptable keepers of the said fforrest, scittuate and being in the said walke towards the East side of the said fforrest or Parke, commonly called or known by the name of White Deane lodge, consisting of a kitchin, a hall, a parlo<sup>r</sup> and other necessary Roomes below staires, w<sup>th</sup> three Chambers, besids Garretts above staires, w<sup>th</sup> a stable and barne, yard, and gardine, being all out of repaire, conteyning in the whole about two Roods, vallue p ann 00<sup>acr</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>

ij<sup>li</sup>.

Inclosed } All those severall parcells of ground inclosed to the said  
 Grounds. } lodge, w<sup>th</sup> a slight dead hedge, constantly used and injoyed w<sup>th</sup> the same, and are devided into severall parcells for the conveniency and benefit of the said lodge, and now in the possession of the said Palmer, and doth conteyne, by admeasurement, Twelve acres, two roods, which we vallue to be worth by the yeare, 012<sup>acr</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>

ij<sup>li</sup>.

Comon wast } All that parcell or quantety of Comon wast Ground, part  
 Ground. } of the said fforrest or parke, sett forth now and laid to the said lodge as parcell of that ground and soyle determined and adjudged

to belong to the Comon wealth, and lyeing and being in the parishes of Withyham and Buxted, devided from that proporecon of land laid out to the commo<sup>r</sup>s by marks, meets, and bounds, beginning at Box his gate on the east, and soe on by Crowborough common to Crowborough gate, the old banke whereon there lately stood a pale, and six foote w<sup>th</sup>out being the outmost bounds thereof, and thence towards the south by Newnham parke<sup>60</sup> to a cross dowle or mark made cross wise in the ground by the said parke pale about eight pches from Pound Gate, from thence to another Cross Dowle neere the spring head of White deane Gill or brooke, and soe along the middle of the said Gill about one hundred sixty foure perches to another cross dowle there, thence westward in a right line over Wettcombe from Dowle to Dowle to a cross Dowle on the east side of the way by beggars bush, the land sett out to the Claym<sup>ts</sup> of Buxted lyeing on the south, thence towards the North and North east by the highway as it is now sett forth, leading to ffraies gate, to a trebble cross dowle on the east side of the said Highway about one hundred nyntie two perches short of ffrayes gate, thence towards the east in a right line to a cross dowle by the Gill, north of the old ffurnace, and soe towards the south East, and by east from dowle to dowle in another right line, and soe to an high heap of stones on the hill called Beddingly, thence on in a continued right line from dowle to dowle to a cross dowle by the ditch side at the corner of Thomas Blundell, his land, about forty six perches from Newman's gate. And thence allong the old banck of the said fforrest to Box his gate aforesaid, six foote from the pale being the outmost bound. The lands of the said Blundell and Edward Box being towards the North thereof, w<sup>ch</sup> said peell of ground doth conteyne by admeasurem<sup>t</sup> one thousand eight hundred fourty and three acres, w<sup>ch</sup> with the wood and heath thereon growing, we vllue to be worth p annu one hundred fourty and six pounds 1,843<sup>cro</sup> 00<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>

cxlvj<sup>li</sup>.

And all wayes, passages, waters, watercourses, liberties, prevelidges, ffranchises, imuneties, juridicons, profitts, comodeties, advantages and aptences whatsoever in and about the said lodge and premisses, or w<sup>th</sup> them, or any of them usually occupied and injoyed, or w<sup>ch</sup> ought to be injoyed, as pte peell or otherwise belonging to them or any of them.

#### MEMORANDUMS.

Memorandum.—The soyle of the foresaid parcells of ground taken and sett out of the comon wast by meets and bounds as aforesaid, as part of that proporecon of land adjudged and laid forth to the Comonwealth for their right and interest in the said fforrest or parke w<sup>th</sup> the wood and trees thereon standing and growing, is the proper soyle of and doth belong to the Comonwealth.

All the Claymants w<sup>th</sup>in the said pishes of Wythyham and Buxted have likewise their proporecons of land laid out of the open and comon

<sup>60</sup> Newnham park gave name to the ancient Sussex family of Newnham, whose final heiress married Sir John

Shelley, Bart., grandfather of the late Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart., long M.P. for Westminster.



wast according to the settlement of the right hon<sup>ble</sup> the comitte of Appeale appoynted by act of Parliament in lieu of and as full and competent satisfacon for all and every their rights, intrrests, profitts, and pvelidges whatsoever within the said fforrest or parke distinguished and sett apart from the land laid out to the Comon wealth by certaine markes, meets, and bounds, as will more ptticularly appeare by the survey of the manno<sup>r</sup> of Duddleswell.

All the fences deviding between the comonwealth and the comoners to be made and kept att the charge of the Comonwealth, or such pson or psons as shall purchase the same according to ord<sup>r</sup> of the right hon<sup>ble</sup> the comitte of appeale, out of which respect we have valued the premisses as aforesaid.

We conceive the outmost bound to the foresaid pcells of land to be made and inclosed with a ditch, quick sett, and hedge, to defend itselfe from the comono<sup>rs</sup> will cost one hundred and fifty pounds, w<sup>ch</sup> being soe inclosed, will be more worth then now it is by twenty pounds p annu at the least.

We conceive the best way to imploy the said ground will be by plowing part thereof, and makeing a sheep walke of some other part thereof, and breeding, rearing and maynteyning young cattle on the rest.<sup>61</sup>

There is but small store of wood upon the premisses, therefore we have included the same in the valluacons aforesaid, and noe timber to be valued of any sort whatsoever upon any part of the said land.

There is two highwayes or comon wayes w<sup>ch</sup> pass through the premisses, one whereof leadeth from Newbridge to Crowborough gate, and doth conteyne in breadth thirty three foote; the other goeth from Bund gate to Crowborough gate aforesaid, and doth conteyne in breadth three perches, w<sup>ch</sup> are noe part of the admeasurem<sup>t</sup> or number of acres aforesaid, nor comprehended w<sup>th</sup>in the said valluacons.

The owners, possesso<sup>rs</sup>, or occupiers of the premisses, or any part or pcell thereof, may take and carry away att their and every of their wills and pleasure att all seasonable and convenient tymes for ever out of or from the Marle pitt next to ffigdes gate, what marle soever they, or any of them, shall have occasion or thinke fitt to use or spend upon the premisses aforesaid, or any part thereof, for the better improveing or manuring the same (and not elcewhere), which said Marle pitt we have sett forth and allowed as comon to all the Inhabitants and Claym<sup>ts</sup> within the said fforrest in psuance of an ord<sup>r</sup> of the Comitee of Appeale.

The Owners, possesso<sup>rs</sup>, or occupiers of the foresaid land, or premisses, or of any part or pcell thereof, may from tyme to tyme. and att all tymes hereafter, digg, take, and carry away for their, and either of their uses, to be spent on the premisses, or any part or pcell thereof (and not elce where), for building or repairing any house or houses already built, or to be built, what stone soever they, or any of them, shall soe use out of or from the stone quarry on Stone quarry hill, in the said fforrest, w<sup>th</sup>in the pish of East Greenstead.

Provided allwayes that they leave the pitt as faire and cleere of all the

<sup>61</sup> This suggestion has been partially carried out; but our dear old Ashdown is still capable of very great improvement.

surface coping, rubbish, and annoyance whatsoever as they find the same, w<sup>ch</sup> preveledges of taking Marle and stone as aforesaid are considered in the valluacon aforesaid.

All the foremenconed premisses, and all the land now allotted and laid to the said Messuage or Lodge, and comprehended in the valluacons aforesaid, are tyth free as having never been charged therewith.<sup>62</sup>

Memorand, the totall of all the premisses conteyne, by admeasurement,

1856<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>

which we vulture to be worth p annu,

cl<sup>ii</sup>

This Survey was pfected March the twentieth, 1657, by us—

WILLIAM DAWES.  
RICHARD JOHNSON.  
JOS. GAMAGE.  
HEN. DEWELL.

Ex<sup>d</sup> by Will. Webb, 1658.

(Indorsed)—Sussex.

White deane lodge, &c.

Rec<sup>d</sup> the 19th of November, 1658. Transmitted to the S<sup>r</sup>veyo<sup>r</sup> Grall the same day.

Sussex. } Ashdowne Forrest, &c., Old Lodge, &c., with their  
No. 15. } rights, members and appurtenances.

A Survey of Old Lodge and parcell of the fforrest or chace of Ashdowne, otherwise called Lancaster Great Parke, lyeing and being in the said county of Sussex, late parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart, late King of England, as pcell of the Dutchy of Lancaster, made and taken by us, whose names are hereunto subscribed by vertue of severall letters pattents from his Highnes, under the great seale of England, and by an act of Parliament intituled an act and declaracon touching severall acts and ordinances made since the twentieth of Aprill, 1653, and before the third of September, 1654, and other acts, &c., at the Parliam<sup>t</sup> begun at Westm<sup>r</sup>, the seaventeenth day of Septemb<sup>r</sup>, 1656, and certaine instrucons agreed upon in the same Parliam<sup>t</sup> for comisson<sup>rs</sup> for surveying the fforrest of Sherwood, the fforrest or chace of Needwood, the fforrest or chace of Kingswood, the fforest or chace of Ashdowne, or Lancaster Great Parke and Enfield Chase. And alsoe by vertue of a comission and

<sup>62</sup> It is a singular fact that the woods of the Weald of Sussex have immemorially been exempt from tithes, as in an-

cient times timber and underwood were considered encumbrances of the soil.

order from the Right Honourable the Comitte of Appeale in the said act named and appoynted.

Old Lodge. } All that messuage dwelling house or lodge with the appurtenances, scittuate and being in the parish of Hartfield, in the fforrest or chace aforesaid, in the occupacon of the widow fford comonly called or known by the name of the Old Lodge, consisting of two Roomes below staires w<sup>th</sup> two chambers above staires, besides other nessessary Roomes w<sup>th</sup> certaine lands adjoyning and belonging heretofore inclosed and usually occupied and injoyed w<sup>th</sup> the said lodge conteyning by admeasurm<sup>t</sup> nyne acres and two roods w<sup>ch</sup> we vallue to be worth p annu 9<sup>acr</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>

xl<sup>s</sup>

Memorand.—Henry Fford, lately deceased, husband of the said widow, did in his life tyme intrud into the said house and premisses, and utterly destroyed the fences of the said inclosure, as alsoe the ffruite trees and conyes, and alsoe suffer'd the said house to goe much to decay for want of repaire, all w<sup>ch</sup> we have considered in the vallueacons aforesaid, and returne the same in present possession.

Comon wast } All that parcell of open common and wast ground sett ground. } forth to and for the comonwealth according to the said Instrucons of Parliam<sup>t</sup>, lyeing and being in the parish of Hartfield aforesaid, in the fforrest or chace aforesaid and adjoining to the foresaid messuage lodge and premises, and butted and bounded as followeth, viz<sup>t</sup> from a cross dowle by the highway side, about forty-foure perches towards the north east from the three wards, thence towards the south east and by east from Dowle to Dowle, in a right line to a cross dowle by the side of the old Lodge tuft Gill, thence southward downe the middle of the said Gill to Stone Hill Gill, thence eastward up the middle of the Gill between woods horne and the old lodge to Moores plex Gill, thence turning northward up the middle of the Gill between the said Moores plex,<sup>63</sup> and the said old lodge about the space of seaventy pches to a cross dowle by the Gill side neere a Holmnd [Holly] tree there, thence turning towards the west, from dowle to dowle, in a right line over the brow of Batters hill to a cross dowle, in the valley on the north-west of the old Lodge, thence turning towards the north-west and by west, from dowle to dowle, in a right line to a cross dowle by the highway side towards the north from the lodge tuft, thence turning towards the south west, after the highway towards the three wards, into the cross dowle aforesaid, where this boundary began, w<sup>ch</sup> said parcell of ground doth conteyne by admeasurement one hundred fifty-five acres and two roods, w<sup>ch</sup> we vallue to be worth p annu,

155<sup>acr</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>xviiij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

And all wayes, passages, waters, water courses, liberties, prevelidges, franchises, immuneties, jurisdicons, profitts, comodities, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever in and about the said lodge, lands and premisses,

<sup>63</sup> *Plex*, a plot or place.

w<sup>th</sup> them or any of them comonly used, occupied, and enjoied, or w<sup>ch</sup> of right ought to be enjoied as part or parcell of the premisses or of any of them.

Wood and } The wood and trees now standing and growing in severall  
 trees } places being little worth but for fiering, and much spoyle  
 and distrucon haveing ben made thereof are worth in gross upon the  
 place the tyme of converting them into mony, and the conveniency of the  
 carriage being allsoe considred.

iiij<sup>th</sup>

MEMORANDUMS.

Memorandum, the soyle of the foresaid parcells of ground taken and sett out of the open comon wast ground w<sup>th</sup>in the fforest or chace aforesaid, by meets and bounds as aforesaid as part of that proporecon of land adjudged and laid forth to and for the comonwealth for their right and intrest in the said fforrest chace or parke is the prop soyle of and doth belong to the comonwealth.

All the fences deviding between the comonwealths land, and the comoners to be made and kept at the charge of the comonwealth, or such pson or psons as shall purchase the same according to order of the right hon<sup>ble</sup> the comitte of appeale, out of which respect we have valued the premisses as aforesaid.

We conceive the outmost bound to the foresaid pcells of land to be made and inclosed with a ditch, quick sett, and hedge to defend itselfe from the comono<sup>rs</sup>, and other cattle will cost fourty pounds, and that when it is soe inclosed it will be more worth then now it is by five pounds p annu att the least.

We conceive the best way to imploy and improve the said lands and premisses will be by converting it wholly into tillage.<sup>64</sup>

The owners, possess<sup>rs</sup>, or occupiers of the premisses, or any part or parcell thereof may, at their and every of their wills and pleasures, digg, take, and carry away att all tymes for ever hereafter out of or from the Marle pitt on Stone Hill, about halfe a myle distant from the premisses, or out of or from any other the Comon Marle pitts, w<sup>th</sup>in the said fforest what Marle soever they or any of them shall have occasion to use or think fitt to spend, or imploy in or upon the premisses or any part or parcell thereof for the bettring, improving, and manuring the same, w<sup>ch</sup> advantage we have considered in the valueacon aforesaid, the said Marle pitt being by us allowed and sett forth as comon to all the inhabitan<sup>ts</sup> and claym<sup>ts</sup> w<sup>th</sup>in the said fforest in psuance of an ord<sup>r</sup> of the Comitte of Appeale.

The owners possesso<sup>rs</sup> or occupiers of the foresaid lodge lands or premisses, or of any part or parcell thereof may from tyme to tyme, and att all tymes for ever hereafter digg, take, and carry away for their and every of their uses to be employed upon the premisses, or any part thereof (and not elce where) for building or repairing any house or houses allready built, or which shall, att any tyme or tyme hereafter, be builte what stone

<sup>64</sup> This has only been partly done.

soever they shall see use or imploy out of or from the stone quarry on stone quarry hill, w<sup>th</sup>in the said fforrest or chace in the parrish of East Greenstead.

Provided allwayes that they leave the quarry pitt as faire and cleere of and from all the copeing surface, rubbish, and annoyance whatsoever as they find the same w<sup>ch</sup> prevelidge of taking stone as aforesaid is considered in the vallueacon aforesaid.

All the foremenconed premisses comprehended w<sup>th</sup>in the admeasurment and vallueacon aforesaid are tyth free as having never ben charged therewith.

Memorand, the totall of all the premises conteyne by admeasurement 165<sup>ac</sup>r 00<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> we vallue to be worth per annu,

Wood vallued in gross att xx<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
iiii<sup>li</sup>

This Survey was pfected April the 30th, 1658, by us—

WILLIAM DAWES.  
 HENRY DEWELL.  
 RIC. JOHNSON.  
 JOS. GAMAGE.

Ex<sup>d</sup> by Will. Webb, 1658.

(Indorsed)—Sussex.

Old Lodge, &c.

Rec<sup>d</sup> the 19th of November, 1658. Transmitted to the Surveyr Grall the same day.

Sussex. } Ashdowne Forest, &c., Broadstone Lodge, &c.,  
 No. 16. } with their rights, members, and appurtenances.

A Survey of Broadstone and parcell of the fforest or chace of Ashdowne; otherwise called Lancaster great Parke, lying and being in the said County of Sussex, late parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart, late King of England, as pcell of the Dutchy of Lancaster made and taken by us, whose names are hereunto subscribed by vertue of severall letters pattents from his Highness under the great seale of England, and by an Act of Parliament intituled an act and declaracon touching severall acts and ordinances made since the twentyth of April, 1653, and before the third of September, 1654, and other acts, &c., at the Parliam<sup>t</sup> begun at Westm<sup>r</sup> the seaventeenth day of Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1656, and certaine instrucons agreed upon in the same Parliam<sup>t</sup> for Comissioners for surveying the fforrest of Sherwood, the fforrest or chace of Needwood, the fforrest or chace of Kingswood, the fforrest or chace of Ashdowne or Lancaster great Parke and Enfield Chace. And

allsoe by vertue of a commission and order from the Right Honourable the Comitte of Appeale in the said act named and appoynted.

Broadstone } All that messuage, dwelling-house, or lodge, with the ap-  
 Lodge. } purtinences, scittuate and being in the fforest or chace afore-  
 said, in the parish of East Greensted, comonly called or known by the  
 name of Broadstone Lodge, consisting of a Kitchen, Hall, and other  
 necessary romes below staires, w<sup>th</sup> foure chambers, besides garretts above-  
 staires, w<sup>th</sup> a barne, stable, gardine, and severall peells of inclosed land  
 adjoining, and belonging, and usually occupied and enjoyed w<sup>th</sup> the said  
 lodge, conteyning by admeasurement thirty seaven acres, all w<sup>ch</sup> said lodge  
 and premisses are in the tenure and occupacon of Elizabeth Norman,  
 widdow, late the wife of John Norman, deceased, late keeper of Broad  
 Stone walke, w<sup>th</sup>in the said fforrest or chace; all w<sup>ch</sup> said Lodge, houses,  
 gardine, and inclosed lands and premisses, w<sup>th</sup> their appurtences, we value  
 to be worth p annu Twelve Pounds six shillings and eight pence,  
 37<sup>acr</sup> 00<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> xij<sup>ll</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

Comon wast } All that peell of open & Comon wast ground sett forth  
 ground. } to and for the comonwealth, according to the said In-  
 strucons of Parliam<sup>t</sup> lyeing and being in the pishes of East Greensted,  
 and Hartfeild, and w<sup>th</sup>in the said fforrest, chace, or parke, and adjoining  
 to the said messuage and premisses, and butted and bounded as followeth  
 —from a cross dowle or marke in the ground, made cross wise on the  
 east side the highway (called London way), at Witch cross att the meet-  
 ing of the other way that leadeth from Chellwood gate to Colmans hatch  
 gate. Thence turning northward, after the said highway called London  
 way, as it is marked and sett out from the premisses by the said cross  
 dowle and divers other dowles, to Long-well and stone quarry hill, from  
 dowle to dowle to a cross dowle made by the way side on the north side  
 of stone quarry hill; thence turning towards the north east in a right  
 line from dowle to dowle to a cross dowle neere by a high beech on  
 Plawe's hill; thence turning by the north-east and by north to a cross  
 dowle on the east side Plawe's gate; thence turning eastward, after the  
 pale and old banke, six foote w<sup>th</sup>out the pale being the outwest bound of  
 the said fforrest, by the lands of Tymothy and Katherine Payne and  
 Thomas Worstenholme, Esq<sup>re</sup>, to the Posturne gate; thence on by  
 Quavebrooke Comon to Quavebrooke gate, and on by the said Comon on  
 the lands of Richard ffarmer, of Shepherds; thence turning towards the  
 south, after the lower end of the lands of the said Richard ffarmer, about the  
 space of thirty pches, to a cross dowle made att the corner of the said  
 lands; from thence towards the south end by east in a right line about  
 halfe a myle, unto a dowle in the highway made about one furlong, to-  
 wards the south-west from the corner of the inclosed lands att Colman's  
 hatch; thence turning towards the west, after the said highway, as it is  
 set out w<sup>th</sup> marks, meets, and bounds, from the premisses allong by the  
 high beech, and so to the cross dowle neere Witch cross aforesaid, where  
 this boundary began.

Which said open and comon wast land doth conteyne by admeasurm<sup>t</sup> one thousand one hundred and eight acres two roods, w<sup>ch</sup> we value to be worth p annu two hundred thirty-six pounds thirteen shillings foure pence.

1108<sup>acr</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> ccxxxvj<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

Cottages. } All that cottage, w<sup>th</sup> the appurtences and one rood of ground, inclosed to and used w<sup>th</sup> the same, scittuate and being in Hartfeild parish, near Quavebrooke comon aforesaid, and within the fforrest or chace aforesaid, now in the occupacon of Thomas Hover, who hath never claymed the said cottage, nor produced any evidence how he holds the same; wherefore we returne the same (as allsoe all the lodge and wast ground aforesaid) in present possession, which said cottage and rood of land to it inclosed as aforesaid, we value to be worth p annu 00<sup>acr</sup> 1<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

And all wayes, passages, liberties, prevelidges, imuneties, juridicons, profits, comodeties, advantages, and appurtences whatsoever in and about the said houses and lands, or with them or any of them comonly used, occupied, and injoyed, or which, of right ought to be injoyed, as part or parcell of the premisses, or of any of them.

Wood and } The trees and wood now standing and growing in severall  
Trees. } places, being little worth but for fireing, and much spoyle and destrucon haveing ben made thereof<sup>65</sup> are worth in gross upon the place, the tyme of converting them into money, and the conveniency place and carriage being alsoe considered, lxxx<sup>li</sup>

#### MEMORANDUMS.

Memorandum.—The soyle of the foresaid parcells of ground taken and sett out of the open and comon wast ground w<sup>th</sup> in the fforrest or chace aforesaid, by meets and bounds as aforesaid, as part of that proporcon of land adjudged and laid forth to the comonwealth for their right and interest in the said fforrest, chace, or parke is the proper soyle of the comonwealth.

The foremenconed cottage was erected upon the soyle of the comonwealth, by the ffather of the said Thomas Hover, und<sup>r</sup> pretence of licence or leave from S<sup>r</sup> Henry Compton, of Brambletye, sometymes ranger of the said fforrest, chace, or parke contrary to the laws in force; the said Hover for the tymes past hath neither paid rent nor done any service for the same, nevertheless, for future tyme we judg it fitt to stand and continue, and therefore have valued the same as aforesaid.

The ground whereon the foresaid cottage standeth is comprehended w<sup>th</sup> in the number of acres and valluacon aforesaid, and the said cottage builded and the land improved at the charge of the foresaid Hover, out of which consideracons we have valued the p<sup>misses</sup> as aforesaid.

All the fences deviding between the Comonwealth land and the Comonwe<sup>lth</sup> are to be made at the charges of the Comonwealth or such

<sup>65</sup> This spoilage was going on in the underwood were reckoned as the common time of our grandfathers. Trees and property of all.

prson or psons as shall purchass the same, according to ord<sup>r</sup> of the right honoble the comitte of apeale out of which respect amongst other things we have valled the premisses as aforesaid.

We conceive the outmost bound to the foresaid pcell of land to be made and inclosed w<sup>th</sup> a ditch, quick sett, and hedge, to defend itselfe from the Comono<sup>rs</sup> and other cattle will cost eighty pounds, and that when it is soe inclosed it will be more worth then now it is by twenty pounds p annu at the least.

We conceive the best way to improve and improve the said ground will be by preserving some part for wood and the greatest part for tillage, marleing it with marle, there being plenty thereof to be digged very conveniently w<sup>th</sup>in the premisses, and the residue for keeping sheep and young cattle.

There is one highway leading from Warren lodge through the premisses on the west side the land allready inclosed to the said Broadstone, and so to Plawes gate aforesaid, conteyning twenty foure foote in breadth, w<sup>ch</sup> is noe part of the admeasurement or number of acres aforesaid, now comprehended within the valluations aforesaid.

All the Claym<sup>ts</sup> and Comono<sup>rs</sup> belonging to the said fforest or chace who have proved their claymes and obteyned allowance thereof, have likewise their proporcons of land laid out of the open and comon wast w<sup>th</sup>in the said fforrest or chace, according to the settlem<sup>t</sup> of the right hono<sup>ble</sup> the Comitte of Apeale appoynted by act of Parliam<sup>t</sup> in lieu of and as competent and full sattisfacon for all and every their rights and prevelidges whatsoever w<sup>th</sup>in the said fforrest, chace, or park, distinguished and sett apart from the land laid or sett out to and for the comonwealth by certaine marks, meets, and bounds, as more pticularly will appear by the survey of the manno<sup>r</sup> of Duddleswell, within the said fforrest.

The own<sup>rs</sup>, occupiers, or possesso<sup>rs</sup> of the aforesaid lodge, lands, or premisses, or of any part or parcell thereof, may from tyme to tyme and at all tymes hereafter, digg, take, and carry away, for their and every of their uses, to be employed upon the premisses or any part thereof (and not elsewhere) for building or repairing any house or houses allready built, or w<sup>ch</sup> shall att any tyme or tymes hereafter be built, what stone soever they shall soe use or employ out of or from the stone quarry on stone quarry hill w<sup>th</sup>in the said fforrest or chace in the pish of East Grensteed aforesaid, and neere adjacent unto the premisses; Provided allways they leave the quarry pitt as faire and cleere of all the copeing surface rubbish and anoyance whatsoever as they find the same, which prevelidge of taking stone as aforesaid is considred in the valluation aforesaid.

All the foremenconed parcells of land and premisses, comprehended w<sup>th</sup>in the admeasurm<sup>t</sup> and vallueacon aforesaid, are tythe free, as having never been charged therewith.

Memorand, the total of all the premisses conteyne by admeasurement

	1145 <sup>a</sup> 2 <sup>r</sup> 00 <sup>p</sup>
which we vallow to be worth p annu	ccxlix <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Wood valled in Gross att	lxxx <sup>li</sup>



This survey was pfected May the 24<sup>th</sup>, 1658, by us,

WILLIAM DAWES.  
 JOS. GAMAGE.  
 HEN. DEWELL.  
 RIC. JOHNSON.

Ex<sup>d</sup> by Will. Webb, 1658.  
 (Indorsed.) Sussex.

Broadstone Lodge, &c.

Rec<sup>d</sup> the 19th of November, 1658. Transmitted to the Surveyor  
 Grall the same day.  
 Remitted the —.

Sussex. } Ashdowne Forrest, &c., Pippinford Lodge, &c.,  
 No. 17. } with their rights, members, and appurtenances.

A Survey of Pippinford Lodge and pcell of the fforrest or chace of Ashdowne, otherwise called Lancaster great Parke, lying and being in the said County of Sussex, late parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart, late King of England, as pcell of the Dutchy of Lancaster, made and taken by us, whose names are hereunto subscribed, by vertue of severall letters pattents from his Highnes under the great seale of England, and by an act of Parliament intituled an act and declaration touching severall acts and ordinances made since the twentyth of Aprill, 1653, and before the third of September, 1654, and other acts, &c., at the Parliam<sup>t</sup> begun at Westm<sup>r</sup> the seaventeenth day of Septemb<sup>r</sup>, 1656, and certaine instrucons agreed upon in the same Parliam<sup>t</sup> for Comission<sup>r</sup>s for surveying the fforrest of Sherwood, the fforrest or chace of Needwood, the fforrest or chace of Kingswood, the fforrest or chace of Ashdowne or Lancaster great Parke, and Enfield Chace. And allsoe by vertue of a commission and order from the Right Honourable the Comitte of Appeale in the said act named and appoynted.

Pippingford } All that capitall messuage dwelling house or lodge,  
 Lodge. } w<sup>th</sup> the appurtenances, scittuate and being w<sup>th</sup>in the pish of Maresfeild, in the present occupacon of John Franke, gent., keeper of Pippinford walke and the accomptable keep<sup>r</sup> of the west ward w<sup>th</sup>in the said fforrest, chace, or parke, scittuate and being within the said walke, and towards the west side of the said fforrest, chace, or parke, commonly called or knowne by the name of Pippinford Lodge, consisting of a brew house, kitchen, Parlor, larder, and butrie below staires, w<sup>th</sup> a stable, Ox stall and barne, w<sup>ch</sup> said stable, Ox stall, and barne are out of repaire, w<sup>th</sup> an impaled court, gardine, and severall peeces of inclosed land to the said lodge, belonging and constantly used to and with the same, and now

in the possession of the said John Franke, and doe conteyne, by admeasurmt, one and twenty acres, all w<sup>ch</sup> said lodge and inclosed lands, w<sup>th</sup> the apptences, we estimate to be worth by the yeare, 21<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> viij<sup>li</sup>.

Comon wast } All that parcell of open comon and wast ground sett  
Ground. } forth to and for the comon wealth according to the said  
instrucons of Parliament, lying and being in the parish of Maresfeild  
aforesaid, and w<sup>th</sup> in the said fforrest, chace, or parke, and adjoining to  
the said messuage and pmisses, and butted and bounded as followeth,  
viz<sup>t</sup>, from a cross dowle or marke in the ground made cross wise on the  
east side of the high-waye, by Witch cross eastward doune the Gill from  
Dowle to Dowle, to the head of the brooke called Deep Deane Gill atte  
Stony brooke, and soe on allong the said brooke downe the middle of the  
gill or brooke unto that place where the said brooke falleth into the river  
called or known by the name of Steele forge River,<sup>66</sup> thence turning  
southward up after the streame, or middle of the said river, about the  
space of three quarters of a myle unto a cross dowle by the river side, on  
the west side thereof, about the space of sixty perches below the three  
wards, thence turning towards the South South west from dowle to dowle  
unto a crosse dowle neare an Oake tree by the greene way that leads to  
the three wards aforesaid, thence turning towards the west, and by north  
from Dowle to Dowle after the said Greene way to the three cross dowles  
made together at Giggs bush, by the side of the high road way called  
London way, thence turning towards the North west after the said high  
Road way from Dowle to Dowle as it is sett forth from the premisses by  
many marks, meets, and bounds to the cross dowle by Witch Cross afore-  
said, where this boundary began, w<sup>ch</sup> said parcell of open and wast land  
doth conteyne, by admeasurement, seaven hundred and foure acres two  
roods, w<sup>ch</sup> we value to be worth by the yeare, 704<sup>acr</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> c<sup>ii</sup>.

And all wayes, passages, waters, water courses, liberties, prevelidges,  
franchises, imuneties, profits, advantages, and appertinances whatsoever  
to the said messuage, lodge, and premisses, or with them, or any of them  
useually occupied and enjoyed, or w<sup>ch</sup> ought to be enjoyed as part or par-  
cell thereof, or otherwise belonging to them, or any of them.

Wood. } The wood and trees now standing and growing in severall  
} places being little worth but for fiering, and much spoyle have-  
ing ben made thereof, are worth in gross upon the place the tyme of con-  
verting them into mony, the scituacon of the place and carriage being  
alsoe considred, forty pounds.

MEMORANDUMS.

Memorandum.—The soyle of the foresaid lodge and premisses, and  
parcells of land or ground, taken and sett out of the open and comon  
wast of the said fforrest or chace, by meets and bounds as aforesaid, as  
part of that proporcon of land adjudged and laid forth to the comonwealth  
for their rights and interests in the said fforrest or chace w<sup>th</sup> the wood

<sup>66</sup> "Steele forge" doubtless indicates were a considerable number in Ashdown  
the site of old iron works, of which there Forest.

and trees thereon standing and growing, is the proper soyle of, and doth belong to the Comonwealth.

All the fences deviding betweene the Comonwealth lands and the Comono<sup>rs</sup> to be made and kept att the charges of the Comonwealth, or such person or persons as shall purchase the same according to order of the Right Honourable the Comittee of Appeale, out of w<sup>ch</sup> respect (amongst other things), we have valued the premisses as aforesaid.

The fence to be made betweene the premisses and that proporcon of land sett forth to and for the Comonwealth and laid out to the warren lodge w<sup>th</sup>in the said fforrest or chace viz<sup>t</sup> from the lower end of Stony brooke att the River halfe way up the said brooke towards Witch Cross is to be made by the Comonwealth or such person or persons who shall purchase the premisses, and the other part by the Comonwealth or the purchasers of that proporcon of land laid out to the said Warren lodge w<sup>th</sup>in twelve months after the date of this Survey.

We conceive the outmost bound of the foresaid pcell of land to be made and inclosed w<sup>th</sup> a ditch quicksett and hedge to defend itselfe from the comono<sup>rs</sup> and others cattle will cost sixty pounce which being soe inclosed will be more worth then now it is by ten pounce p ann at the least.

We conceive the best way to improve and imploy the said ground will be by plowing part thereof manureing it w<sup>th</sup> marle or lyme w<sup>ch</sup> said Marle may be fetcht or brought to the premisses from the Marle Pitts on the hill on the east side of Nuttly w<sup>ch</sup> said pitts are sett forth for Comon Marle pitts according to an order of the Right Honourable the Comite of Appeale and are about five furlongs from the premisses, some other parts of the said land may be preserved for wood and the residue for rearing young Cattle.

The ownors possrso<sup>rs</sup> or occupiers of the aforesaid lodge lands or premisses or any part or parcell thereof may from tyme to tyme and att all tymes hereafter have free liberty of passage and repassage by that whapple or bridle way leading from the premisses over the lower end of Stony brook through that proporcon of land sett forth and laid to the warren lodge as aforesaid to pass and repass to and from Newbridge mill w<sup>th</sup> horse and harness as often as they or any of them shall have occasion we haveing allowed and sett forth the said whapple way for that purpose.

All the claym<sup>rs</sup> and comono<sup>rs</sup> w<sup>th</sup>in the said fforrest or chace who have proved their claymes and obteyned allowance for their said claymes have likewise their proporcons of land laid out of the open and comon wast ground w<sup>th</sup>in the said fforrest according to the settlement of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Comittee of Appeale in lieu of and as competent and full sattisfacon for all and every their rights intrests profitts and prevelidges whatsoever within the said fforrest chace or parke distinguished and sett apart w<sup>th</sup> certaine marks meets and bounds as more picularly will appeare in the survey of the Manno<sup>r</sup> of Duddeswell w<sup>th</sup>in the said fforrest.

The ownors possess<sup>rs</sup> or occupiers of the premisses or of any part or parcell thereof may from tyme to tyme and att all tymes hereafter digg take and carry away for their and every of their uses to be spent upon the premisses or any part thereof (and not elce where) for building or repairing any house or howses allready built or to be built what stone soever they or any of them shall soe use out of or from the stone quarry

on stone quarry hill within the said fforrest w<sup>th</sup>in the pish of East Greensted without paying ought therefore.

Provided allwayes that they leave the pitt as faire and cleere of all the copeing rubbish and annoyance as they find the same the w<sup>ch</sup> p<sup>r</sup>velidge of takeing marle and stone as aforesaid is considered in the valluacons aforesaid.

All the foremenconed premisses and all the lands sett forth to the said Messuage and lodge and comprehended w<sup>th</sup>in the mensuracon boundary and valluacons aforesaid are tythe free as havinge never been charged therewith.

Memorand, the totall of all the premisses conteyneth by admeasurm<sup>t</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> we vullue to be worth p ann 725<sup>acr.</sup> 2<sup>r.</sup> 00<sup>p.</sup> c viij<sup>li.</sup>

Wood valued in gross att . . . . . xl<sup>li.</sup>

This survey was pfected Aprill the 26th, 1658, by us.

WILLIAM DAWES.	L.
HENRY DEWELL.	L.
JOS. GAMAGE.	L.
RIC. JOHNSON.	L.

Ex<sup>d.</sup> by WILL. WEBB, 1658.

(Indorsed) Sussex.

Pippinford Lodge, &c.

Rec<sup>d</sup> the 19<sup>th</sup> of November 1658. Transmitted to the Sr<sup>v</sup>eyor Grall the same day.

remitted y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> day of the same month.

Sussex, ss. } A Survey of all the messugge and mills  
 No. 18. } comonly called Ashley Mills, w<sup>th</sup> certaine  
 landes thereunto adjoyning and belonging, w<sup>th</sup> the rights,  
 members, and appurtenances thereof, scituate, lying, and  
 being w<sup>th</sup>in y<sup>e</sup> parish of Horsham, in the county of Sussex,  
 late pcell of y<sup>e</sup> possessions of Charles Steward, late King of  
 England, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto  
 subscribed, by vertue of a Com<sup>on</sup> granted to us by the  
 Hono<sup>ble</sup> the Trustees appoynted by Act of y<sup>e</sup> Comons  
 assembled in Parliam<sup>t</sup> for sale of the Hon<sup>rs</sup>, Mann<sup>rs</sup>, and  
 Lands belonging to the late King, Queene, and Prince, under  
 their hands and seales.

Messuage, garden, } All that messuage and dwelling house, w<sup>th</sup> the ap-  
 howse, garden, } purtenances commonly called Ashley Mills howse,  
 and mills. } scituate and being in the parish of Horsham, consist-  
 ing of three roomes below staires and two above staires, w<sup>th</sup> other neces-  
 sary roomes, w<sup>th</sup> a small barne thereunto belonging, together w<sup>th</sup> a  
 garden inclosed thereunto adjoyning, containing by estimacon 35 acres  
 of ground, more or lesse, together w<sup>th</sup> all those two water grist mills  
 und<sup>r</sup> one roofe, comonly called Ashley<sup>67</sup> Mills, scituate and lying w<sup>th</sup>in

<sup>67</sup> Amy's Mills, some two miles south-east of Horsham, appears to be the spot known as Ashley Mills, and the lane leads up from Amy's Mills to Sedgwick.

the parish of Horsham aforesaid, and in the lands afforesaid, and all mulctures, tolls, suite, soken, custome, millpooles, milldames, water-courses, and ffishinges to the said mills belonging, or in any wise appertaining; all which said mills are in very good repaire, lately new built by John Carroll<sup>68</sup> of Harting, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Meadow } As also all those severall pcells of meddow, arable,  
and pasture } and pasture lands, scituate, lyinge, and being in the pish  
lands. } affores<sup>d</sup> and adjoyninge to the said dwelling howse and  
mills, abutted on the east by certaine lands called Buckley woods, and a  
lane leading from Sedgwicke to White Bridge<sup>69</sup>, on the north by  
certaine lands called Whitebridge lands, being the lands of one M<sup>rs</sup>.  
Midleton, of Horsham, and the mill ponds and streame passing by and  
through the said lands, and by certaine lands in the tenure of one  
White, of Horsham, on the west by certaine freehold lands in the  
tenure of one Ellis, of Horsham, and on the south by pte of the dis-  
parked parke of Sedgwicke<sup>70</sup>, containing in the whole by admeasure-  
ment fifty four [acres] one roode and thirty nine pches.

With all waies, passages, liberties, priviledges, immunities, profitts, comodities, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever in and about the said house, mills, and lands thereunto adjoyning and appertaineing with them or any of them usually occupied and enjoyed as part, parcel, or member of them, or any of them.

All which said dwellinge house and mills called Ashley Mills, and all the said severall pcells of land wee find in the tenure and occupacon of Rebecca Ames, widdow, of the parish of Horsham afforesaid, miller, who holds the same by lease poll from John Carroll, of Harting, in the county afforesaid, Esq<sup>r</sup>., paying therefore to him the said John Carroll or his assignees yearly at two equall paym<sup>ts</sup> at the usuall feasts of Mich<sup>s</sup> and Lady day the some of twenty pounds, and also paying all taxes to the state, churche, and poore, and likewise doing such services, and bearing such ppeon of chardges to w<sup>ch</sup> the said howse, mills, and lands are lyable, according to the custome of that place.

Reserved rent vj<sup>li</sup> xij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>. } ffor all w<sup>ch</sup> said dwelling howse,  
This vj<sup>li</sup> xij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> must be ded- } mills, barne, garden, and severall  
ucted out of y<sup>e</sup> full ymprovem<sup>t</sup> } pcells of land wee find due and ac-  
of xxij<sup>li</sup>; soe reste to be pur- } knowledged, the reserved rent of six  
chased in reversion } pounds therteene shillings and foure  
xv<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. } pence per annu, payable at two equall  
WILL. WEBB, 1650. } paym<sup>ts</sup>, at y<sup>e</sup> usuall feasts affores<sup>d</sup> by  
the said John Carroll, Esq<sup>r</sup>., but do estimate the same to be worth  
per annu 54<sup>acr</sup> 1<sup>r</sup> 39<sup>p</sup>. xxij<sup>li</sup>

Trees. } There are three hundred young saplines and tillers upon the  
} said lands, w<sup>ch</sup> wee value in grosse at twenty five pounds.

Memorandum.—That John Carrill, of Harting, aforesaid, Esq<sup>r</sup>., holds

<sup>68</sup> Caryll.

<sup>69</sup> Now known as Borclear Bridge, two miles south-east of Horsham.

<sup>70</sup> For an account of Sedgewick Castle

and Park, see the Rev. Edw. Turner's paper in these "Collections," vol. viii., p. 31-40.

the said message, mills, and lands and appurtenances, by vertue of an indenture of assignm<sup>t</sup> dated the third of September, 22<sup>d</sup> Caroli, whereby John Carrill, Knight, assignes to the said John Carrill, his sonne and heire, all his right, tytle, and interest in the said message, mills, and lands called Ashley mills, w<sup>th</sup> thappurtenances, upon condicon of paying certaine debts menconed in the said indenture, w<sup>ch</sup> said Sr John Carrill did derive his tytle and interest therein as executo<sup>r</sup> and administrato<sup>r</sup> to Sr John Carrill, his ffather, deceased, to whom the same was granted

Patents }  
recited. } by lett<sup>r</sup> pattents dated the 9<sup>th</sup> of february, 44<sup>th</sup> Elizab, wherein the said Queene among divers other things did demise, grant, and to ffarme lett all that water mill called Ashley mills, and pasture lands lying to the said mills, containeing by estimacon therty five acres Habendum, the said demised pmisses to Sr John Carrill afforesaid, his executo<sup>rs</sup> and assignes for sixty yeares from Mich<sup>s</sup> last past before the date thereof, paying therefore yearlye the some of six pounds therteene shillings and foure pence at the two usuall feastes of Michs and Thannunciacon <sup>71</sup>at two equall payments, w<sup>th</sup> covenants for sufficient reparacons of the said howse and mills and leaving the same in good repaire at the determinacon of the said tearme of sixty yeares, the said Sir John and his assignes to have rough timber of the said lands for all necessary reparacons by the assignement of the surveyo<sup>r</sup>, steward, or other officer appoynted thereunto, and also necessary hedge boote <sup>72</sup>for the same, w<sup>th</sup> pviso that upon non-payment of the said rent w<sup>th</sup> in forty dayes of eyther of the said feastes the said grant to be voyd.

Memorandum.—We have put noe value upon the matterials of the said house and barne afforesaid, in regard they are very ould and much in decay, ready to be new built by the said Carrill, but have included them, as alsoe the water mills afforesaid, w<sup>ch</sup> are new built, in the yearly value, together w<sup>th</sup> the said lands thereunto adjoyninge.

Yeares } There remaines yet to come and unexpired twelve yeares remaining. } at Mich<sup>s</sup> next in the demised pmisses to the said Mr. Carrill or his assignes.

Reprises.—I suppose } The dwellinge howse, mills, and lands the Lessee is to make } affores<sup>d</sup> are charged w<sup>th</sup> the office of Headgood during his terme. } burrough every fourth yeare, w<sup>ch</sup> we estimate, communibus annis, therteene shillings foure pence.

The said house, mill, and lands are chargeable, together w<sup>th</sup> three other tenem<sup>ts</sup>, w<sup>th</sup> the repaire of an wooden bridge, called new bridge, neare Horsbam, and some gutter lugges, which wee estimate, com<sup>b<sup>us</sup></sup> annis, six shillings eight pence.

The reserved rent p annu is		vj <sup>li</sup> xiijs <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
The total of acres	54 <sup>a</sup> 1 <sup>r</sup> 39 <sup>p</sup>	
The total improved rents are		xxij <sup>li</sup>
Reprises p annu		xx
Rests de claro p ann		xxj <sup>li</sup>
The trees valued in grosse at		xxv <sup>li</sup>

<sup>71</sup> Ladytide.

<sup>72</sup> Hedgbote, or such wood as was necessary for fences.

This survey was pfected by us whose names are hereunto subscribed this 12th of Aprill, 1650.

JEREMIE BAINES.  
JO. LOBB.  
THOMAS BRIDGE.  
JOH. HADDOCKE.

Ex<sup>d</sup> p Will. Webb, Supvor Gen<sup>l</sup>, 1650.  
(Indorsed.) Ashley Mills,  
nup. Car. Regis.

Sussex.

Rec<sup>d</sup> this 13<sup>th</sup> of Aprill, 1650. Transmitted to the S<sup>r</sup>veyo<sup>r</sup> Grall the same day.

Returned the 17<sup>th</sup> Aprill.

BAYNES.

Sussex, ss. } Lands in Bexhill, Hooe and Barnehame.<sup>73</sup>  
No. 19. }

A Survey of certaine lands w<sup>th</sup> thapptenances, scituate, lying and being in the pishes of Bexhill and Hooe, in the County of Sussex, late pcell of the possessions of Charles Stewart, late King of England, made and taken by us, whose names are hereunto subscribed by vertue of a com<sup>on</sup> granted to us by the Hono<sup>ble</sup> the Trustees appoynted by act of the Comons assembled in Parliament for sale of y<sup>e</sup> Honn<sup>rs</sup> Mann<sup>rs</sup> and lands belonging to y<sup>e</sup> late King, Queene and Prince under their hands and seales.

All those five closes of Mersh lands, w<sup>th</sup> thappurtenances comonly called Priest lands, scituate, lying, and being in the parish of Hooe afforsd, abutted on the east, north, and west by a water course or streame, called the East streame; and on the south by the lands belonging to y<sup>e</sup> Lord Mountague, containing, by estimacon, twenty-six acres more or less, w<sup>ch</sup> wee estimate to be worth p ann 26<sup>acr</sup> 00<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> xx<sup>ll</sup>

And alsoe all that close or pcell of arable land, with the apurtenances comonly called Priest lands, scituate, lying, and being in y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Bexhill afforesaid, abutted on y<sup>e</sup> East by certaine lands belonging to M<sup>r</sup> David Hart, called the great pages; on the south by certaine lands of y<sup>e</sup> Lord Mountague; on the west and north by a lane leading from Barne horne to the sluice containeing by estimaton three acres more or les, w<sup>ch</sup> wee estimate to bee worth p ann 03<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> xl<sup>s</sup>

And all that close or pcell of arable lands, w<sup>th</sup> thappurtenances comonly called Preist lands, scituate, lying, and being in y<sup>e</sup> parish of Bexhill afforesaid, abutted on y<sup>e</sup> east & west by y<sup>e</sup> lands of M<sup>r</sup> Hart affores<sup>d</sup>; on the south by certaine lands of the Lord Mountague; and on y<sup>e</sup> north by

<sup>73</sup> For Barnehame read *Barnhorne*, a considerable estate and farm in Bexhill, formerly part of the possessions of Battle

Abbey, for notices of which see Mr. Lower's translation of the "Chronicon de Bello," *passim*.

the lane leading from Barnehorne to y<sup>e</sup> sluice affores<sup>d</sup> containing, by estimacon, nine acres more or less, w<sup>ch</sup> wee estimate to be worth p ann

09<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> vj<sup>li</sup>

Lortwood } And alsoe all that close & pcell of arable land, with the ap-  
 } portenances comonly called Lortwood, scituate, lying, and  
 being in the parish of Bexhill affores<sup>d</sup> abutted on y<sup>e</sup> north and east by the  
 lands of M<sup>r</sup> Althorne<sup>74</sup>; on the south by a highway or lane leading from  
 Lunsford<sup>75</sup> to Buckholt; and on the west by the lands of W<sup>m</sup>. Dulney,  
 containeing, by estimacon, six acres more or less, w<sup>ch</sup> wee estimate to be  
 worth p ann

06 0 00 xl<sup>s</sup>

All which said pcells of land wee find in the tenure & occupacon of  
 David Hart, of Watling,<sup>76</sup> gent, son & heir of Thomas Hart, deceased,  
 who claimes to hold the same in ffee farme by vertue of an indenture  
 dated ij Junij, 1631, whereby Edward Raines & Thomas Turpin, for a  
 hundred and twenty pounds, did lett unto Thomas Hart afforesaid and his  
 heirs for ever, all those mersh lands called Priest lands Northey,<sup>77</sup> con-  
 tainyng by estimacon fifty acres, lying in the parishes of Bexhill and  
 Hoo, lately sold to y<sup>e</sup> said Reynes and Turpin by Edward Earle, of  
 Dorsett, and Serjeant Amerst, by Indenture dated 8<sup>t</sup> February, 1630,  
 for forty pounds p<sup>d</sup> to the s<sup>d</sup> Amerst, to bee held of the cheefe lord of the  
 ffee, w<sup>ch</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Earle of Dorsett and Amerst was intituled to the same in  
 trust for paym<sup>t</sup> of the debts of Richard, Earle of Dorsett, deceased. But  
 how the s<sup>d</sup> Richard, Earle of Dorsett, was inabled to make such grant,  
 appears not. But by the breviatt from Audit<sup>r</sup> Dorrell, it appears that  
 all the recyted p<sup>r</sup>misses & alsoe the cottage & lands hereafter menconed  
 were granted onely in lease for a tearme of yeares yet to come charged,

Reserved rent, } together w<sup>th</sup> the reserved rent of x<sup>li</sup> ij<sup>s</sup> p ann, w<sup>ch</sup> rent  
 x<sup>li</sup> ij<sup>s</sup> } we find to bee acknowledged and yearely pd by the said  
 David Hart, who ptends it to bee as a fee farme rent  
 onely, all w<sup>ch</sup> wee submit to the Hono<sup>ble</sup> the Trustees, haveing valued the  
 pmisses as abovesaid.

Taylor's } And all that cottage or dwelling howse, w<sup>th</sup> thappur-  
 Cottage. } tenances w<sup>th</sup> a litle orchard and garden & a certaine close or  
 pcell of land thereunto adjoyning & belonging, scituate, lying, and being  
 in the parish of Bexhill affores<sup>d</sup> abutted on the east, south, & west by the  
 landes of one Hanna Farro, & on the north by the highway leading from  
 Bexhill to Bexhill downe, and inclosed w<sup>th</sup> hedges and ditches, containe-  
 ing by estimacon three acres more or less, w<sup>ch</sup> wee estimate to be worth  
 p ann

03 0 00 ij<sup>li</sup>

All which said cottage, garden, orchard, & close of land wee find in the  
 tenure and occupacon of Richard Taylor, in the parish of Bexhill  
 This title to be } afforesd, but by what right or title he holds the same we  
 cleared. } know not, though he hath been sumoned thereunto.

And all waies, passages, liberties, priveleges, ffranchises, imuneties,  
 jurisdiccons, pits, comodities, advantages, & apptenances whatsoev<sup>r</sup> in &

<sup>74</sup> Luntsford Cross, about half way on  
 the road from Bexhill to Ninfield.

<sup>75</sup> Alchorne.

<sup>76</sup> Wartling.

<sup>77</sup> For an account of Northey, see vol.  
 xix. of the "Collections."



about the said landes and cottage, and landes, or w<sup>th</sup> them, or any of them heretofore, usually occupied or enjoyed as part pcell, or member of them, or any of them.

Total of impv'd value p ann . . . . . xxxiii<sup>li</sup>

Reserved Rent p ann . . . . . x<sup>li</sup> ij<sup>s</sup>

Total of acres, 47 0 00

This survey was pfectd this 12<sup>th</sup> of Aug<sup>t</sup>, 1650, by us

JEREMIE BAINES.

THOMAS BRIDGE.

JOH. HADDOCKE.

Ex<sup>d</sup> p Will. Webb, Supvs<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> 1650.

(Indorsed.) Bexhill & Hooe, certaine lands there.  
nup Car. Regis.

SUSSEX.

Rec<sup>d</sup> this 12<sup>th</sup> of Aug<sup>st</sup>. Transmitted to the Survey<sup>r</sup> Grall the same day.

Returned the 14 of Aug<sup>st</sup>.

BAINES.

Sussex. } A survey of certaine pcells of ground lying  
No. 20. } and beinge w<sup>th</sup> in the pish of Bexhill inn the County  
of Sussex w<sup>th</sup> their apptenances and alsoe a rent of xxj<sup>s</sup> issu-  
inge yearely out of Northy Marshes there late pcell of y<sup>e</sup> pos-  
sessions of Charles Stuart late Kinge of England made and  
taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the month  
of September 1656, by vertue of an Act of Parliam<sup>t</sup> for sale  
of the Honno<sup>rs</sup> Manno<sup>rs</sup> & Landes heretofore belonginge to y<sup>e</sup>  
late Kinge, Queene & Prince, and a commission thereupon  
grounded under y<sup>e</sup> handes and seales of five or more of y<sup>e</sup>  
Trustees in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> act named and appointed.

All y<sup>t</sup> pcell of pasture ground lyinge & beinge within y<sup>e</sup> feild or pcell  
of Marshland called by the name of the Northie Marshes and is bounded  
w<sup>th</sup> a certaine streame or brooke there called the east streame, towards  
the east with an ould wall or banke towards y<sup>e</sup> North and West, and  
neare adjoyning to the place called *Northie Chappell* conteyninge by  
estymacon ffive acres one Roode w<sup>ch</sup> att an improved rent we valew to bee  
worth p ann

<sup>li</sup>  
iiii.

All that rent of xx<sup>s</sup> issuinge and payable yearely out of all those other  
feilds and pcell of land called or knowne by y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid name of  
y<sup>e</sup> Northie Marshes p ann.

xxj<sup>s</sup>.

All y<sup>e</sup> feedinge or pasturage for two cowes yearly within the aforesaid  
Northie Marshes together w<sup>th</sup> two yeares increase or calves of the said  
two Cowes, and alsoe pasture for tenn sheepe yearely within y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid  
marshes or pasture of Northie aforesaid, with one yeares increase or

lambes of y<sup>e</sup> said ten Ewes, together with pannage for six hoggs yearly w<sup>th</sup> said cowes w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> increase thereof, the said sheepe w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> increase thereof as aforesaid, and y<sup>e</sup> said pannage for y<sup>e</sup> said six hoggs are to goe and sufficiently to be ffeed amongst the cowes sheepe and hoggs belonging to y<sup>e</sup> lord or ffarmer of the aforesaid premisses, called y<sup>e</sup> Northie Marshes or the pasture of Northie aforesaid, And so to bee kept yearly from y<sup>e</sup> day of y<sup>e</sup> Nativity of y<sup>e</sup> blessed virgin Mary untell y<sup>e</sup> ffeast day of Martin in the winter w<sup>ch</sup> at an improved rent we valewe at comibz annis.

xx<sup>s</sup>.

All that pille or plott of meadow ground called by the name of the litle meade, and is bounded w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> lands of Richard Alcorne towards y<sup>e</sup> East w<sup>th</sup> certaine lands called Buckholt towards y<sup>e</sup> South and w<sup>ch</sup> the heade of y<sup>e</sup> pond called<sup>78</sup> Buckholt pond, towards y<sup>e</sup> west, and y<sup>e</sup> land of ——— Eyden towards y<sup>e</sup> north conteyning by estimacon one acre, w<sup>ch</sup> att an improved rent we value to bee worth p ann.

xxv<sup>s</sup>.

ANN ABSTRACT.

The aforesaid pcell of Marsh land valued at p ann	iiij <sup>li</sup> .
The rent issuinge out of Northie p ann . . . . .	xxj <sup>s</sup> .
The pasturage of y <sup>e</sup> Cowes sheepe & pannage of Hoggs p ann	xx <sup>s</sup> .
And y <sup>e</sup> Pille of Meadows p ann . . . . .	xxv <sup>s</sup> .
Some totall of y <sup>e</sup> aforesaide pticulars come unto p ann.	vij <sup>li</sup> . vj <sup>s</sup> .
Perfitted y <sup>e</sup> 17 <sup>th</sup> day of September 1656.	

HUGH WEBB.  
WILL MAR.  
ROW. BRASBRIDGE.

The pmises are y<sup>e</sup> discovery of Captain Christopher Bodly.  
Ex<sup>d</sup> by Will Webb, 1656.  
(Indorsed.) A pcell of Marsh land lyeing within y<sup>e</sup> pish of Bexhill in Northie marshes.

Sussex.

Rec<sup>d</sup> the 29th day of Octob<sup>r</sup> 1656. Transmitted to the Srveyo<sup>r</sup> Gral, the same day.

Sussex, ss. ) A Survey of the messuage or tenem<sup>t</sup> w<sup>th</sup> divers  
Chantry ) pcelles of land w<sup>th</sup> the appurtenances comonly  
lands. ) called Chantry landes als the mote, scituate,  
No. 21. ) lyng, and being in the parishes of Becley  
(Beckley), and pease marsh, in y<sup>e</sup> county of Sussex, late  
pcell of the possessions of Charles Stewart, late King of  
England, made and taken by us, whose names are hereunto  
subscribed. By vertue of a com<sup>on</sup> granted to us by the  
Hon<sup>ble</sup>. the Trustees appointed by act of the Comons assembled  
in Parliament for sale of the Honn<sup>rs</sup>, Mann<sup>rs</sup>, and lands here-

<sup>78</sup> Buckhold Nest, 1½ miles north of Sidley Green, in a direct line to Crowhurst.

tofore belonging to the late King, Queene, and Prince, und<sup>r</sup> their hands and seales.

Farmes } All that messuage or tenem<sup>t</sup> w<sup>th</sup> thappurtenances comonly  
house. } called the farmes howse, scituate and being in the parish of  
Beckley, and neare the Highway leading from Nuneden <sup>79</sup> bridge, through  
Beckley to Rye, consisting of two roomes w<sup>th</sup> other necessarie rooms  
below staires, and two chambers above staires, with a barne, cowhowse,  
and hovell, and a yard, garden, and orchard, all adjoining and appertain-  
ing to y<sup>e</sup> same, together w<sup>th</sup> six pcells of arable and meddow lands w<sup>th</sup>  
the appurtenances comonly called the ffarmes scituate, lying, and being  
in the pish of Beckley, affores<sup>d</sup> and adjoining and usually occupied and  
enjoyed, w<sup>th</sup> the said house abutted on the east by the foresaid highway,  
and the church and church yard of Beckley, and a lane leading from  
Beckley to Weekbridg, on the south by the side of a messuage, yard,  
garden, orchard, and by a howse and croft in the tenure of Robt.  
Gibbons, and the highway from Nuendon to Rye affores<sup>d</sup> on the west  
by the lands of Widdow Inch, and on the west and north by certaine  
landes called Woodgate lands, containeing, by estimation, twenty-six  
acres more or less w<sup>ch</sup> we estimate to be worth p ann

26<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> xx<sup>li</sup>

Priest } And alsoe all that close or pcell of arable land comonly  
Hoth. } called Priest hoth, scituate, lying, and being in the parish of  
Beckley, affores<sup>d</sup> abutted on the east by certaine copses called Hoth  
wood and Corne pitt wood, and M<sup>r</sup>. Fruews [Frewen's] wood on the south-  
west and north by certaine lands called Mill lands, belonging to one Wm.  
White, Esq<sup>r</sup>. [of Winchelsea] containeing, by estimacon, eight acres more  
or les w<sup>ch</sup> we estimate to bee worth p ann

08<sup>acr</sup> 0 00 iii<sup>li</sup>

Old } And alsoe all those fower closes of arable land comonly  
Lands. } called the old lands, scituate, lying and being in the pish of  
Beckley, aforesaid, abutted on the east by the highway from Beckley to  
Weeke bridge, and a howse and croft of Thomas Pettar on the south  
and west by certaine lands belonging to y<sup>e</sup> heires of S<sup>r</sup> John Shelley, and  
in pte on the north by the said lands, and on the north by the lands in  
the tenure of Steephen Elmestone, containeing, by estimacon, ten acres  
more or les, w<sup>ch</sup> wee estimate to be worth p ann

10<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> vix<sup>li</sup> iii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>a</sup>

King's } And all that close or pcell of land called the King's acre,  
acre. } scituate, lying, and being in the parish of Beckley, affores<sup>d</sup> abutted  
on the east by certaine lands belonging to the heires of S<sup>r</sup> John Shelley,  
on the south by certaine lands belonging to one M<sup>r</sup>. Sharpe, on the west,  
and north by a wood belonging to Sir Thomas Pearse, containeing, by  
estimacon, one acre more or les w<sup>ch</sup> wee estimate to bee worth p ann

01 0 00 x<sup>s</sup>

Massines. } Alsoe all those two pcells of arable and meddow land  
} comonly called the Massines, scituate, lying, and being in  
y<sup>e</sup> parish of Beckley, affores<sup>d</sup>, abutted on the east by certaine lands in the

<sup>79</sup> Newenden.

tenure of Stephen Elmestone, on y<sup>e</sup> south by Shelleyes land, on the west by a highway leadinge from Hospen house to Weekebridge, and on the north by the lands of Thomas Davis and Richard Cushman, containeing, by estimacon, eight acres more or less w<sup>ch</sup> wee estimate to be worth p ann  
08<sup>er</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> iiij<sup>li</sup>

Mersh } And alsoe all those pcells of Mersh land now ov flowen w<sup>th</sup>  
land. } the tydes together w<sup>th</sup> all that close or pcell of arable and  
pasture land thereunto adjoining sometime called the chappell close  
wherein the *chanterye chappell did ancently stand*,<sup>80</sup> all scituate lying and  
being in the parish of Peasemarsch Abutted on the east by certaine lands  
called Melpin brookes being the land of M<sup>r</sup>. Powell parcell of Moate  
lands on the south by Melpin Woods on the west by the lands of Robt.  
Hewett on the north by certaine lands belonging to one Yeates and  
Hamon containeing by estimacon eighteene acres more or les w<sup>ch</sup> we  
estimate to bee worth p ann  
18<sup>a</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> viij<sup>li</sup>. x<sup>s</sup>.

Memorandum, that fiftene acres thereof are ov'flowen as afores<sup>d</sup>.

Trees. } There are upon the chappell close ten young trees, w<sup>ch</sup> wee  
} value in gross at therty three shillings fourpence.  
xxxiiis. iiija.

Memorandum, the way leading to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mersh and pasture land last  
recyted to the rode is through Melpin Woods affores<sup>d</sup>, and one close of  
M<sup>r</sup>. Hewett's land adjoining to y<sup>e</sup> said wood, and through three closes of  
lands in the tenure of Thomas Mocket, to a lane leading from Blackwell  
wall to Flackley ash.

And all wayes, passages, liberties, priviledges, franchises, immunities,  
jurisdiccons, profitts, comodities, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoev<sup>r</sup>,  
in and about the said dwelling howse, and severall pcells of land or w<sup>th</sup>  
any of them heretofore usually occupied and enjoyed as pte, pcell, or  
member of them or any of them.

Memorandum, wee put noe value upon the materialls of the buildings,  
but have included them in the yearely value w<sup>th</sup> the said lands.

Tho. Pettar's } Memorandum, that wee find the s<sup>d</sup> message and all the  
Claime. } sevall lands and apptenances before menconed and recyted  
in the tenure and occupacon of Thomas Pettar, of Beckley affores<sup>d</sup>, who  
claimes to hold the same by vertue of an indenture dated 29<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1638,  
whereby Thomas Bostocke and Grissell his wife, did demise, and to farme  
lett to y<sup>e</sup> said Tho. Pettar, all that pcell of land called the Massines,  
containeing by estimacon eight acres, one pcell containeing by estimacon  
one acre, all that pcell called y<sup>e</sup> farmes containeing by estimacon twenty  
acres, all that pcell called Priest both cont. by estimacon eight acres, all  
in the parish of Beckley, and all those fiftene acres in Peasmarsh,  
Habendum, for one and twenty yeares from the date hereof, paying there-  
fore yearely twenty-six pounds, at two equal payments at Lady-day and  
Michs, and a gamon of bacon and a fatt goose or a couple of capons,  
and paying all water scots, and for reparacones.

But by what right or tytle the said Bostocke and his wife did grant

<sup>80</sup> Of this chantry chapel Mr. Lower informs me nothing can now be ascertained.

the same, wee know not, thogh sumoned to pduce their evidences for the same, and therefore wee returne the same in possession valued as aboves<sup>d</sup>.

Total improved value p ann. xli<sup>u</sup>. xiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Total of acres is 71 0 00.

Total of gross value is . . . . . xxxiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

This survey was perfected this 15th July, 1650, by us,

JEREMIE BAINES.

JO. LOBB.

THOMAS BRIDGE.

JOH. MADDOCKE.

Ex<sup>d</sup>. p Will: Webb, Supvs Grall, 1650.

(Indorsed)

Chantry lands in the parishes of Bexley and Pease. nup Car. regis.

Sussex.

Rec<sup>d</sup> this 15<sup>th</sup> of July, 1650. Transmitted to the Survey<sup>r</sup> Grall the same day.

Returned the 17<sup>th</sup> of July.

BAINES.

Sussex. } A Survey of all that house called Chesworth  
No. 22. } house,<sup>81</sup> w<sup>th</sup> the lands comonly called Chesworth  
Parke, dispked (disparked) w<sup>th</sup> the rights, members, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, scituate, lying, and beinge w<sup>th</sup>in the parish of Horsham, in the County of Sussex, late pcell of the possessions of Charles Stewart, late Kinge of England, made and taken by us, whose names are hereunto subscribed by vertue of a com<sup>on</sup> granted to us by y<sup>e</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> the trustees appoynted by act of the Comons assembled in Parliament, ffor sale of the Honn<sup>rs</sup> Mann<sup>rs</sup>, & land belonging to y<sup>e</sup> late Kinge, Queene, & Prince, und<sup>r</sup> their hands and seales.

Capitall } All that capitall mansion house, w<sup>th</sup> thappurtenances  
Mancon howse. } comonly called Chesworth<sup>82</sup> place, als Chesworth howse, scituate & beinge in the parish of Horsham, in the County of Sussex, consistinge of five roomes below staires, besides other necessary roomes, and five chambers above staires, w<sup>th</sup> garretts over them, w<sup>th</sup> an oast for malt,<sup>83</sup> w<sup>th</sup> a barne, stable, and cowhowse, w<sup>th</sup> a faire orchard, well planted, and a garden and yard, w<sup>th</sup> divers ould fish ponds, containeing by estimacon foure acres.

And all waies, passages, easm<sup>ts</sup>, waters, watercourses, comodities, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever to y<sup>e</sup> fforesaid Mansion house and scite thereof, or any pte and pcell thereof in any wise belonginge or appertaininge.

<sup>81</sup> For an account of Chesworth House and Park, see "Compendious History of Sussex," under Horsham.

<sup>82</sup> Chesworth lies 1 mile south-east of Horsham.

<sup>83</sup> This means of course a malt-house. In our own time an *oast* is a place where hops are dried.

W<sup>m</sup>. Nash } Together w<sup>th</sup> divers pcells of Meddow, arable, and pasture,  
 ffarme. } & woody lands, comonly Chesworth lands, pte whereof was  
 ancently a Parke, scituate, lying, and being in the parish afforesaid, & in  
 the county afforesaid, abutted and bounded, viz<sup>t</sup> —on y<sup>e</sup> east ffrom Hor-  
 sham heath by a lane leading from the said heath to Apsley Mills, &  
 thence to Colstaple on the south, in pte, by certaine lands called Col-  
 staple<sup>84</sup> lands, and by certaine lands called the Soyle, being the lands of  
 S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Ersefeld, and by the lands of one Booker; on the west by cer-  
 taine lands and the house and conny warren of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Ersefeld afforesaid,  
 and by the lands of M<sup>r</sup> p keses and by M<sup>r</sup> Best's land, and the fulling  
 mill land, and M<sup>r</sup> Waller's howse and land; and on y<sup>e</sup> north by a croft  
 of M<sup>r</sup> Waller's by one Wicken's, his house, and by Horsham Comon, and  
 containeth by admeasurem<sup>t</sup> three hundred & twelve acres, three roods,  
 and nineteen pches.

All which said lands are devided into severall ffarmes hereafter men-  
 coned and sett downe.

And all waies, passages, liberties, priviledges, Royalties, ffranchises,  
 and imunities, jurisdiccons, pfitts, comodities, and appurtenances whatso-  
 ever in and about the said Mansion howse and severall ffarmes therein,  
 w<sup>th</sup> them, or any of them, usually occupied or enjoyed as part, pcell, or  
 member of them, or any of them.

All which said mansion howse and out howses & appurtenances, to-  
 gether w<sup>th</sup> severall pcells of meddow, arable, and pasture lands, pcell of  
 Chesworth lands afforesaid, and adjoyning to y<sup>e</sup> said Mansion house,  
 abutted and bounded on the east, and, in part, on the south by a lane  
 leading from Horsham heath to Chesworth house, and by divers pcells of  
 Chesworth lands in the tenure of W<sup>m</sup> May; on the south by pcell of  
 Chesworth lands called the Walloppes; on the west by pcell of Ches-  
 worth lands in the tenure of Robt. Parr, and the fulling mill pond, and  
 by pcell of Bustoe's Farme, and one close of M<sup>r</sup> Waller's, w<sup>ch</sup> said pcells  
 lying conveniently together doe containe by admeasurement forty nine  
 acres and therty nine pches.

All which said pmisses are in the tenure and occupacon of W<sup>m</sup> Nash,  
 in Chesworth affores<sup>d</sup>.

ffoster } Together w<sup>th</sup> three other closes of land, called ffoster barne  
 barne } closes, pte & pcell of Chesworth afforesaid, abutted on the  
 closes. } east by the high way from Horsham heath to Colstaple; on  
 the south & west and north by divers pcells of Chesworth lands in the  
 tenure of W<sup>m</sup> May afforesaid, w<sup>ch</sup> said pcells containe by admeasurem<sup>t</sup>  
 fourteene acres and twenty pches.

All which said closes last menconed, together w<sup>th</sup> the mansion howse  
 and howses, orchard, garden, and lands there unto adjoyning before men-  
 coned, and recyted, containeing sixty three acres one rood and 21 perches,  
 are in the tenure and occupacon of M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Nash, of Chesworth affore-  
 said, who houlds the same by lease poll from John Carrill of Harting  
 Esq<sup>f</sup> as pcell of Chesworth lands, containing by estimacon twenty acres,

<sup>84</sup> Coldstaple, 2½ miles south-east of Horsham.

together w<sup>th</sup> three pcells of Sedgwick<sup>85</sup> lands, containeing by estimacon tenn acres, paying therefore yearly the some of twelve poundes at two equall paym<sup>ts</sup> at the feasts of Mich<sup>s</sup> and Lady day.

63<sup>acr</sup> 1<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>p</sup>

But wee estimate the said lands to be worth p ann xxvj<sup>li</sup>

Trees. } There are, upon the severall lands last menconed, fifty small oakes, w<sup>ch</sup> wee value in grosse at tenn poundes.

MEMORANDUM.—That y<sup>e</sup> Mancon howse affores<sup>d</sup> hath bene demolished and sould in a great part thereof by vertue of a Warr<sup>t</sup> und<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Privie seale, dated 20<sup>th</sup> Januarij, 1611, whereby S<sup>r</sup> John Carrill ffarmer thereof is comonly called the *Earle of Surries tower*, & the buildings thereunto adjoyning, & the stable, barne, & barne roome, lying on the west side of the gate howse of the base court, and extending to the same gatehowse, w<sup>ch</sup> said tower and buildings thereunto adjoyninge, w<sup>th</sup> the stable, barne, and barne roome afforesaid, are very ould and ruinous, and of small value, to bee taken down, and therefore wee have included them in the value of Chesworth lands afforesaid.

S<sup>r</sup> Thomas } All that ould ruinous lodge called Chesworth Lodge, w<sup>th</sup>  
Ersfeild } the appurtenances, scituate and being in the west part of  
ffarme. } Chesworth lands, w<sup>th</sup> all that conny warren and two pcells of  
arable, pasture, and woody lands, called the warren and ould Parke, ad-  
joyning to the same pcell of Chesworth lands afforesaid, abutted on the  
east by certaine lands called the Walloppes, pcell of Chesworth afforesaid;  
on the south by certaine lands called the soyle and the lands of —  
Booker; on the west by the lands and howse and lands of S<sup>r</sup>  
Thomas Ersfeild aforesaid; and on the north by S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Ersfeild's  
Conny warren and parcell of Chesworth lands, in the tenure of one Parr,  
w<sup>ch</sup> said pcells of lands doe containe by admeasurement forty three acres  
three roods and thirty six perches.

All which lodge and lands afforesaid are in the tenure and occupacon of S<sup>r</sup> Tho. Ersfeild, of Horsham afforesaid, who houlds the same by lease poll from John Carrill, of Hartinge, Esq., as pcell of Chesworth afforesaid, containeing by estimacon thirty acres paying therefore the yearely rent of tenn poundes at two equall payments at the two usuall feasts afforesaid.

But wee estimate the same to bee worth upon improvem<sup>t</sup> p ann

43<sup>acr</sup> 3<sup>r</sup> 36<sup>p</sup> xvj<sup>li</sup>

Trees. } There are upon this ffarme a hundred and ffifty trees, w<sup>ch</sup> wee value in grosse at therty poundes.

Wollope } All those pcells of Meddow and arable land comonly called  
Mathew } the Wollopps, being pte and pcell of Chesworth affores<sup>d</sup>  
White's } scituate, lying, and being in the south west part thereof,  
Farm. } abutted on y<sup>e</sup> east by divers pcells of land in the possession  
of Wm. May; on the south by part of Colstaple and certaine lands  
called the soyle lands; on the west by Chesworth ould parke afforesaid;  
on the north by divers pcells of Chesworth, in y<sup>e</sup> tenure and occupacon

<sup>85</sup> Sedgwick lies 3 miles south-east of Horsham.

of Mr W<sup>m</sup> Nash afforesaid, w<sup>ch</sup> said pcells of land called the Wallopps doe containe by admeasure<sup>t</sup> forty six acres three roods and therty pches.

Which said pmisses called the Wallopps are in the tenure and occupacon of Mathew Whyte of Colstaple in the parish of Horsham afforesaid, who holds the same by indenture dated the second of December, 1624, whereby S<sup>r</sup> John Carrill did demise to the said Mathew White, together with other lands for a competent some of money in hand paid all those lands called the Wallopps, the lease containeing by estimacon fferty acres more or less. Habendum from the annunacacon next after the date hereof for therty one yeares, paying therefore and for y<sup>e</sup> other lands the some of therty pounds at the two usuall feasts afforesaid, at two equall pcons w<sup>th</sup> covenants for reparacons of ffences and re-entry upon non-payment of rent w<sup>th</sup>in one and twenty dayes, and phibiting the disposall of the same to any but his wife or children without consent.

All which said pcells of land called the Wallopps as afforesaid, wee estimate to bee worth p ann 46<sup>acr</sup> 3<sup>a</sup> 30<sup>p</sup> xvj<sup>li</sup>

MEMORANDUM.—There remains six yeares yet to come and unexpired in the meane lease granted to Mathew White abovesaid from thanunacacon last past.

W<sup>m</sup> Mayes' } All those pcells or closes of Meddow and arable land,  
ffarme. } pte whereof called the Tullies, being pte and pcell of Chesworth lands afforesaid, scituate, lying, and being in the north east part of the said lands, abutted on the east by a highway leading from Colstaple to Horsham heath, and in part by pte of Mr Nash's ffarme; on the south by Colstaple afforesaid; on the west by the Wallopps afforesaid, and by part of Mr Nash's ffarme; and on the north by certaine lands, pcell of Chesworth, called the Malleperts, w<sup>ch</sup> said land containeth by admeasurement therty four acres and fourteene perches.

Which pmisses are in the tenure and occupacon of Mr May, of Horsham, who holds the same by lease poll from John Carrill, of Harting, Esq., as pcell of Chesworth lands afforesaid, cont. by estimacon 25 acres, paying therefore y<sup>e</sup> yearly rent of xj<sup>li</sup> at two equall paym<sup>ts</sup> at y<sup>e</sup> two usuall feasts affores<sup>d</sup>.

All which last recyted pmisses in the tenure of the said Wm. May, wee estimate to bee worth p ann 34<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 14<sup>p</sup> xiiij<sup>li</sup>

Robt Parr } All those two closes of arable land called ffulling mill  
ffarme } ffields, als Conny Berry ffields, part and parcell of Chesworth afforesaid, scituate, lying, and being in the west part of the said lands, abutted on the east by part of Mr Nashe's ffarme afforesaid, & on the south by the conny warren, in the tenure of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Ersfeild; & on y<sup>e</sup> west by the said S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Ersfeild's conny warren, and on the north and in part on the east by the great pond commonly called y<sup>e</sup> ffulling mill pond,<sup>86</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> said pcells of land doe containe by admeasure<sup>t</sup> seaventeene acres one roode and twenty two perches.

<sup>86</sup> "Fulling" was a considerable branch of industry in Sussex two hundred years ago, when almost every vil-

lage had its plantations of flax and hemp. There are scores of *Fulling-mill Ponds and Fields* all over the Weald.



Which said two closes of land, together w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said ffulling mill pond, are in the tenure & occupacon of Robt. Parr, of Horsham afforesaid, who houlds the same by lease poll from John Carrill, of Harting, Esqr, as pcell of Chesworth lands afforesaid, containing by estimacon ffoureteene acres, paying for y<sup>e</sup> said two closes yearly five pound, and for the said Pond yearly \*\*\* at two equall paym<sup>ts</sup> at the usuall feasts afforesaid.

All which said two pcells of land, w<sup>th</sup> the said Pond, w<sup>ch</sup> is very usefull for a mill in the possession of the said Parr, we estimate to bee worth p ann

17<sup>acr</sup> 1<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>p</sup> viiiij<sup>li</sup>

Mr Sheppard's } All those two closes of Meddow land comonly called  
ffarme. } Jenny Bare leggs,<sup>87</sup> part and pcell of Chesworth  
afforesaid, scituate, lying, and being in the north west  
of the said lands, and neare Horsham towne afforesaid, abutted on the  
east by part of Bristoe's ffarme; on the south by the gill coming from  
the fulling mill pond; on the west by y<sup>e</sup> lands of M<sup>r</sup> Parkeses & M<sup>r</sup> Best;  
and on the north by ffulling mill land, w<sup>ch</sup> said pcells of land doe con-  
taine by admeasurem<sup>t</sup> seaven acres two roode & four perches.

Which said two closes of meddow are in the tenure of M<sup>r</sup> Nich. Sheppard, of Horsham afforesaid, who houldes the same by lease poll from John Carrill, of Harting, Esqr, as pcell of Chesworth lands afforesaid, containeing by estimacon six acres, paying therefore yearly y<sup>e</sup> some of ffoure pounds, at y<sup>e</sup> two usuall feasts afforesaid.

All which said two pcells of meddow land wee estimate to be worth p ann

07<sup>acr</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 04<sup>p</sup> v<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup>

Bustoes } All those three closes of meddow and arable land pte  
ffarme. } & pcell of Chesworth landes afforesaid, scituate lying and  
being towards the north part of Chesworth and neare  
Horsham towne aforesaid, abutted on the east by part of Chesworth  
lands, in y<sup>e</sup> tenure of M<sup>rs</sup> Waller and M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Nash afforesaid, on the  
south by land in the tenure of the said Mr. Nash, and by the ffulling mill  
pond afforesaid, on the west by Jenny bare-leggs, and on the north by  
y<sup>e</sup> ffulling mill lane and part of the ffioresaid lands in y<sup>e</sup> tenure of  
Mr Waller, w<sup>ch</sup> said pcells of land doe containe by admeasurem<sup>t</sup> ffifteene  
acres and therty seven perches.

All the said pcells of land are in the tenure and occupacon of Widow Bustoe,<sup>88</sup> who houlds the same by lease poll from John Carrill of Harting, Esqr, as pcell of Chesworth lands afforesaid, containeing by estimacon twelve acres, paying therefore yearly the some of eight pounds, at two equall payments at the usuall feasts afforesaid.

All which said three closes we estimate to bee worth p ann

15<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 37<sup>p</sup>. x<sup>li</sup>

M<sup>rs</sup> Wallers } All those foure close or pcell of meddow and arable  
ffarme. } land, pte & pcell of Chesworth lands afforesaid, scituate,  
lying and beinge in the north part of Chesworth, and

<sup>87</sup> It would be difficult at this time to ascertain who "Jenny Barelegs" was; but it is pretty certain that some eccentric owner of the property in former times originated the name of the lands.

<sup>88</sup> The ignorant surveyors almost uniformly mis-spell proper names; *e. g.*, in this instance Bustoe stands for *Burstome*, a very ancient family name in Surrey and Sussex.

neare Horsham towne aforesaid, abutted on the east by the high way from Horsham heath to Chesworth house, on the south by part of M<sup>r</sup> Nashes farme and Bustoes farme afforesaid, on the west by the Fulling mill lane, and on the north by M<sup>rs</sup> Wallers howse and Horsham heath, w<sup>ch</sup> said pcells doe containe by admeasurem<sup>t</sup> sixteene acres three roode and twenty one pches.

And the said pcells of land are in the tenure and occupacon of M<sup>rs</sup> Waller, of Horsham, widdow, who houlds y<sup>e</sup> same as Executrix to her late husband deceased, who held the same by indenture, dated the 14th of Sept., 3<sup>o</sup> Caroli, whereby Wm. Lord Petre, S<sup>r</sup> Richard Weston, Chancellor of the Excheq<sup>r</sup>, Sir Wm. Ford, and M<sup>r</sup> Carrill afforesaid, did demise sixteene acres of Chesworth lands afforesaid unto Richard Waller, of Horsham. Habendum from Mich. then next ensuing for thirty yeares, paying therefore yearlye the some of eleaven pounds, in two equall pcons at Mich. and Lady day, covenanting to plant or graft six crab stockes or perrye stockes yearlye, and other covenants as in M<sup>r</sup> Whites lease before menconed.<sup>89</sup>

All which said foure closes of land in the tenure of M<sup>r</sup> Waller afforesaid we estimat to bee worth p ann. 16<sup>acr</sup> 3<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>p</sup>. xij<sup>li</sup>

MEMORANDUM—M<sup>rs</sup> Waller hath eight yeares from Mich. next yet to come and unexpired in the premisses.

Mich. Sturts }  
Farme. } All those pcells of meddow and arable land called y<sup>e</sup> Mallaperts, pte and pcell of Chesworth lands afforesaid, scituate, lying, and being in the north part of the said lands, abutted on y<sup>e</sup> east by the highway from Horsham heath to Colstaple, on y<sup>e</sup> south by certaine lands called the Malliperts, in the tenure of James Amey, on the west by a high way leading from Chesworth house to Horsham heath, on the north by Horsham heath, the house and croft of one Wickins, of Horsham, w<sup>ch</sup> said pcells doe containe by admeasurement twenty acres three roods and thirty perches.

And the said pcells are in the tenure and occupacon of Nich. Sturt, of Horsham, who houlds y<sup>e</sup> same by indenture, dated the 4<sup>th</sup> of September, 3<sup>o</sup> Caroli, whereby the L<sup>d</sup> Petre, S<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Weston, S<sup>r</sup> John Carrill, S<sup>r</sup> Wm. Ford, and John Carrill, Esq. did demise unto Nich. Sturt, of Horsham, all those lands called the Malliperts, cont. by estimacon twenty acres, pcell of Chesworth. Habendum from Mich. next ensuing y<sup>e</sup> date hereof for thirty yeares, paying therefore yearlye tenn pounds, at two equall payments, at the two usual feasts, w<sup>th</sup> covenants for reparacon of fences, re-entry upon non-payment of rent w<sup>th</sup> in one and twenty dayes, and paying all ordinary taxes to King, Church, and Poore, and phibiting the disposall of the same to any except wife and children w<sup>th</sup>out consent.

All which said pcells of land called the Malliperts we estimate to bee worth p annum 20<sup>acr</sup> 3<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>p</sup>. xij<sup>li</sup>

James Amey's }  
farme. } All those pcells or closes of meddow and arable land called the Malliperts, pte and pcell of Chesworth lands afforesaid, scituate, lying, and being towards the north

<sup>89</sup> This is a curious proof that the cultivation of apples for cider was considered of importance in Sussex in the 17th century.

part of Chesworth afforesaid, abutted on the east by the high-way from Horsham heath to Colstaple, on the south by certaine lands in the tenure of Wm. May afforesaid and of M<sup>r</sup> Nash affores<sup>d</sup>, on the west by certaine lands neare Chesworth house, in the tenure of the said M<sup>r</sup> Nash, and by the highway leading from Chesworth howse to Horsham heath. And on the north by the Malliperts, in the tenure of Nich. Sturt afforesaid, w<sup>ch</sup> said pcells doe containe by admeasurem<sup>t</sup> fforty six acres two roode and ffoure pches.

And the said pcells of land are in the tenure of James Ames, of Ashley Mills, in the pishe of Horsham afforesaid, who houlds the same by lease poll from John Carrill, of Harting, Esq<sup>r</sup>, as pte and pcell of Chesworth lands, cont. by estimacon fforty acres, paying therefore yearlye y<sup>e</sup> some of 16<sup>li</sup> at two equall paym<sup>ts</sup>, at y<sup>e</sup> two usuall feasts affores<sup>d</sup>.

Which said pcells, called the Malliperts, in the tenure of the said Ames, wee estimate to bee worth p ann. 46<sup>acr</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>p</sup>. xvj<sup>li</sup>

Trees. } There are upon this land ffifty ffoure small oake trees, which we value in grosse at six pounds.

M<sup>r</sup> Carrill's } MEMORANDUM.—That John Carrill, of Harting, affore-  
claime. } said, Esq<sup>r</sup> houlds all the fore menconed pmisses and ap-  
purtenances by vertue of an indenture of assignment, dated the 3<sup>d</sup> of September, 22<sup>o</sup> Caroli, whereby S<sup>r</sup> John Carrill assigns to the said John Carrill, Esq., his sonne and heir, all his right, tytle, and interest and remainder of yeares in the pmisses upon condition of paying certaine debts menconed in the said Indenture, w<sup>ch</sup> said S<sup>r</sup> Jo. Carrill did derive his title and interest therein as executor and administrator to S<sup>r</sup> John Carrill, his ffather, deceased, to whome the same was granted.

Patent } By letters pattents dated the 9<sup>th</sup> of February in y<sup>e</sup> 44<sup>th</sup> of  
recited. } Elizabeth, whereby the said Queene, amongst divers other  
things did demise all that capitall mansion, and all that  
disparked parke of Chesworth, with all and singular the rights, members, and appurtenances; and all those meddows, pastures, tofts, and crofts, woodlands, waters, ffishings, and all pfitts, comodities, and emolum<sup>ts</sup> be-  
longing to Chesworth afforesaid. And all that lodge called Chesworth lodge and pastures thereunto adjoining, and all woods and undwoods what-  
soev being or growing, or that shall grow upon the demised pmisses, except all Court Barrons, Court leetes, and law days, and all pquesitts of Court, wards, marriages, Releifes, escheats, rents, and services of ffree and customary tenants, and all great trees and trees ffor building, and all fellons goods, ffugatives, and outlawes, And all advowsons of churches and chappells belonging to the pmisses. Habendum, all the demised pmisses afforesaid, Except before Excepted to the said S<sup>r</sup> John Carrill, his executo<sup>rs</sup>, administrators, or assignes ffrom Mich<sup>s</sup> last past before the date hereof for sixty yeares, paying therefore yearlye for the demised pmisses the some of ffifty four poundes  
Reserved rent liiij<sup>li</sup> xij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>. } twelve shill and two pence in two equal  
Qr. what becometh of theis } pcons at the feast of Mich<sup>s</sup> and than-  
rents and pquesitts? } nunciation, w<sup>th</sup> covenans for sufficient  
reparacons of all buildings and ffences whatsoever. And alsoe together

and levie all the free and customary rents of the mann<sup>r</sup> of Chesworth and Sedgwicke, and all pquesitts and pfitts of court, and to pay the same into the Excheq<sup>r</sup> or to the Generall receiver at the usuall feasts affore-  
 The entertaynment } said during the said tearme. And alsoe to give  
 to be valued. } entertainem<sup>t</sup> to the Steward, surveyo<sup>r</sup>, and their  
 servants, for meate, drinke, and lodging, and  
 pvision for their horses for two dayes in every yeare, the said S<sup>r</sup> John  
 and his assignes to have sufficient howse boote, fire boote, plow boote,  
 waine boote, cart boote, hedge boote, pale boote, and rayle boote and  
 rough timber upon the pmisses, for all necessary reparacons by the as-  
 signem<sup>t</sup> of the survey<sup>r</sup>, steward, or und<sup>r</sup> steward, or other officer ap-  
 poynted thereunto, pvided that upon non-payment of rent w<sup>th</sup>in fforty  
 dayes after eyther the feasts afforesaid, then this grant to be voyd.

Yeares remaining.	}	There remains yett to come unexpired twelve yeares	
		at Michaelmas next in the demised pmisses to the said	
	}	M <sup>r</sup> Carrill or his assignes.	
		The reserved rents p annu is	liiij <sup>li</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
		The totall of acres 312 <sup>ac</sup> 3 <sup>r</sup> 19 <sup>p</sup>	
		The totall of impments are p ann	cxxxv <sup>li</sup> x <sup>s</sup>
		The trees valued in grosse at	xlvi <sup>li</sup>

This survey was pfected by us whose names are hereunto subscribed this 12<sup>th</sup> of Aprill, 1650.

JEREMIE BAINES.  
 JO. LOBB.  
 THOMAS BRIDGE.  
 JOH. HADDOCKE.

Ex<sup>d</sup> p Will. Webb, Supvs<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>, 1650.

(Indorsed.) Sussex. Chesworth House and lands, nup. Car. Regis Rec<sup>d</sup> this 13<sup>th</sup> of Aprill, 1650. Transmitted to the Survey<sup>r</sup> Grall, the same day.

Returned the xvij<sup>th</sup> Aprill.

BAYNES.

Sussex, }  
 No. 23. } A Survey of the quit rents and pquesitts of Court  
 of the mann<sup>r</sup> of Chesworth and Sedgwicke, w<sup>th</sup> the  
 rights, members, and appurtenances thereof, lying  
 and being in the County of Sussex, late pcell of the posses-  
 sions of Charles Stewart, late King of England, made and  
 taken by us, whose names are hereunto subscribed by vertue  
 of a Com<sup>on</sup> granted to us by the Hono<sup>ble</sup> the Trustees appoynted  
 by Act of the Comons assembled in Parliam<sup>t</sup> for sale of the  
 Honn<sup>rs</sup> mann<sup>rs</sup> and lands belonging to the late King, Queene,  
 and Prince, und<sup>r</sup> their hands and seales.

The quit rents due to the Lord of the Mann<sup>r</sup> of Chesworth and Sedg-  
 wicke afforesaid, by the ffeeholders and customary tenants, w<sup>th</sup>in the  
 parishes of Horsham, Nuthurst, and Rusper, houlding of the said

Mann<sup>r</sup> in free soccage tenure, accordinge to the Custome thereof, payable onely at Mich<sup>s</sup>, are p ann v<sup>li</sup> vij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

The Court Barron and ffines and amercem<sup>ts</sup> of Courts Releifes and all other pfitts and pquesitts w<sup>th</sup>in thafforesaid mann<sup>r</sup> to the Royaltie thereof appertaineing, wee estimate communibus annis xxiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

John Carrill, of Harting, Esqr, who houlds Chesworth and Sedgwicke Parkes and lands, by pattent from Queene Elizabeth, dated 9<sup>o</sup> February, in the 44<sup>th</sup> of her Raigne, stands bound by a covenant therein exprest together, and levie all the free and customary rents of the said mann<sup>r</sup> of Chesworth and Sedgwicke, and all pquesitts and pfitts of Court to bee held yearely, and to pay the same into the Exchequer, or to the Generall receiver at Michaelmas yearely during the said tearme. And alsoe to give convenient entertainem<sup>t</sup> for the steward and his servants for meate, drinke and lodging, and provision for their horses, at the mann<sup>r</sup> house of Chesworth for two dayes every yeare, all w<sup>ch</sup> wee estimate communibus annis xxx<sup>s</sup>

This is not possibly vallued here; it should have beene charged by way of addition to some rent p<sup>d</sup> by the said John Caryll.

A Rentall of the quitrents of the Mann<sup>r</sup> of Chesworth and Sedgwicke, viz<sup>t</sup>

#### INN THE TYTHINGE OF SEDGWICKE.

James Wickins, of Crowley,<sup>90</sup> for one roode of land called the garden plott, neare Horsham Comon, Redd, p ann vj<sup>d</sup>

Willm Coe, of Horsham, for two acres of land called ffulling millcroft, Redd p ann iiij<sup>d</sup>

Richard Whyte, of Horsham, for fiftene acres of land called ffox hole, Redd, p ann ix<sup>d</sup>

The same Richard, for land called ffletchers, als Hornebrooke, Redd, p ann iiij<sup>s</sup>  
iiij<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>

Widow Booker, of Horsham, for three acres of land called Milshames, Redd, p ann iiij<sup>d</sup>

Francis Booker, of Surrey, for two acres of land called Peelinges Croft, Redd, p ann viiij<sup>d</sup>

The same Francis Booker, for a pcell of land called Wicken's Croft, Redd, p ann viiij<sup>d</sup>  
xvj<sup>d</sup>

Widdow Burstoe, of Horsham, for a pcell of land called Bull's Garden, Redd, p ann i<sup>d</sup>

Richard English, of Horsham, for a pcell of land called Beldames, Redd, p ann xx<sup>d</sup>

The same Richard, for a pcell of land called Line ditches, Redd, p ann ij<sup>s</sup>  
iiij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

M<sup>rs</sup> Waller, of Horsham, widdow, for a pcell of land called Gibb's greene, Red, p ann xiiij<sup>d</sup>

The same M<sup>rs</sup> Waller, for certaine lands called Pease-wiches, Redd, p ann ij<sup>s</sup>

<sup>90</sup> Qy. Crawley.

The same Mrs Waller, for lands called Westbrooke, Redd, p ann . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> viijs <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>
John Seale, of Pitleworth (Fittleworth), for certaine lands neare Birchen bridge, Redd, p ann . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
The same John Seale, for divers pcells of lands called Ripfield, Redd, p ann . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> viijs <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
John Seale, of —, junior, for certaine lands called Sum <sup>rs</sup> Redd, p ann . . . . .	x <sup>d</sup>
The same John, for lands called the Isaackes, Redd, p ann . . . . .	vj <sup>d</sup> xvj <sup>d</sup>
Mrs Midletonn, of Horsham, widdow, for certaine lands called White's bridge lands, Redd, p ann	v <sup>s</sup>
The hospitall of Gilford in Surrey, for divers pcells of lands called Peelinges's, at Lashbrooke's, Redd, p ann .	vj <sup>d</sup>
The same for the Boddinges's wish p ann . . . . .	xviiij <sup>d</sup>
For the Nowers p ann . . . . .	vj <sup>d</sup>
For lands called Bull lands p ann . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>
For lands called Frogge's hole, Ladyes land, and Til- berries p ann . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> viijs <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
Mrs. Midletonn, the relict of Mr. Richard Midleton, Gent for fifteene acres of wood lands called Leech poole, Redd p ann	vj <sup>d</sup>
Willm Coe, of Horsham, for certaine lands called Peelinges Fallen, Reed p ann	vj <sup>d</sup>
The heirs of Samuella Turner, of Roffey, for halfe a garden at Roffey, Read p ann	j <sup>d</sup>
George Westonn, of Sutton in Surrey Gent for the Mann of Roffey, Redd p ann . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>
The same George Weston, for lands called Lime lands, p ann . . . . .	i <sup>s</sup>
ffor lands called Patchinges, p ann . . . . .	vj <sup>d</sup>
ffor a croft of land cont. one acre p ann . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a garden cont. half an acre p ann . . . . .	ii <sup>d</sup>
ffor land called Bennetts als Leavern als Brewers p ann .	xx <sup>d</sup>
ffor land called Clutteroones <sup>91</sup> p ann . . . . .	j <sup>s</sup>
ffor two acres late Clutteroones, p ann . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>
ffor land called Hunts, p ann . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>
ffor land called Stempes, p ann . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>
ffor land called Ellis land, p ann . . . . .	vij <sup>d</sup>
ffor land called Buggs hulkes, als bulls, containing three acres, p ann . . . . .	j <sup>s</sup> xx <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Willm Ellis, for lands called little birdes, at Roffey, Redd, p ann	x <sup>d</sup>

<sup>91</sup> These lands received their names from an old family who spelt themselves XXIII.

*Clotherwyn.* See Lower's "Chronicle of Battle Abbey."

Widdow Lintott, of Horsham, for three acres of land at Roffey, Redd,	p ann	x <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Eversett, <sup>92</sup> for a tenement and lands in Rusper, Redd, p ann		vj <sup>d</sup>
Henry Stone, of Nuthurst, for lands called Strooders, Redd, p ann		xxj <sup>d</sup>
The heires of Edward Hill, of Nuthurst, for lands called S <sup>r</sup> Harrids, Redd, p ann		xxij <sup>d</sup>
Willm Patching, of Nuthurst, for lands called Bottinges, Redd, p ann		xvij <sup>d</sup>
Hall Ravenscroft, of Horsham, Esq <sup>r</sup> , for lands called Mannings, in Nuthurst, Redd, p ann		ij <sup>s</sup>
The same for lands called Culverlands, in Horsham, Redd, p ann		vj <sup>s</sup>
		ix <sup>s</sup>
Henry Bridger, of Ashurst, Gent, for lands called Welcroft, in Nuthurst, Redd, p ann		v <sup>d</sup>
Totall p ann		iiij <sup>h</sup> j <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>

## IN COMBE TYTHINGE.

Richard Booker, for a tenem <sup>t</sup> , w <sup>th</sup> thappurtenances called Bottinges, Redd, p ann		j <sup>d</sup>
Widdow Best, of Horsham, for six acres of land called Bottinges, Redd, p. ann		xij <sup>d</sup>
M <sup>rs</sup> . Waller, of Horsham, widow for lands called Bottings brooke, als Hawkers, Redd, p ann		j <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Harper, of Horsham, for his lands p ann		ij <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
Widdow Burstoe, of Horsham, for lands called Sum <sup>rs</sup> , Redd, p ann		iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Carpenter, of Horsham, for lands called Summers, Redd, p ann		xx <sup>d</sup>
S <sup>r</sup> Thomas Ersfield, of Horsham, K <sup>t</sup> for lands called Jeckerells, Redd, p ann		iiij <sup>s</sup>
The same for lands called the whyte groomes, p ann		iiij <sup>d</sup>
The same for lands called ffishers hatch, Redd, p ann		iiij <sup>d</sup>
		iiij <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>

## IN MARLEPOST TYTHINGE.

The heires of Edward Michell, of Stamram, for lands called Jew lands, Redd, p ann		ij <sup>s</sup>
James Voyce, of Horsham, for two acres of land, Redd, p ann		xij <sup>d</sup>
Mr Michell, for two acres of land, Redd, p ann		xij <sup>d</sup>
Totall p ann		v <sup>s</sup>

## INN WARNEHAM TYTHING OR ELSE WHERE.

George Churcher, of Slinfould, Esq <sup>r</sup> , for the mann <sup>r</sup> of Lea Court, Redd, p ann		xij <sup>d</sup>
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<sup>92</sup> Read Evershed.

Richard Michell, of Colestaple, for lands called Sedgwicke lands, Redd, p ann . . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
A tenement and lands called Longfeild, p ann . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
A tenement called Goldherd, p ann . . . . .	xj <sup>d</sup>
A tenem <sup>t</sup> and lands called Whitefeild croft, p ann . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
Total p ann . . . . .	x <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
The totall of all the rents p ann . . . . .	v <sup>ll</sup> vij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>

Memorandum.—There is a court barron w<sup>ch</sup> may be held yearly for the said Mannor at Chesworth howse at the will of the Lord of the Mann<sup>r</sup>.

Memorandum.—There hath beene noe Court kept since 1623, w<sup>ch</sup> wee conceive hath beene very pjudicall to the Lord of the Mann<sup>r</sup> both in regard of the Royalties and priviledges thereof, and also in regard to the pitts and perquesitts of Court.

Memorandum.—The ffreehold<sup>rs</sup> and tenants of this Mann<sup>r</sup> doe pay onely a releife w<sup>ch</sup> is a double rent upon death of Lord or tenn<sup>t</sup> according to y<sup>e</sup> custome of the said Mann<sup>r</sup>.

Memorandum.—That John Carrill, of Harting, Esq<sup>r</sup>, is bound to collect and pay the Rents and pquesitts yearly for twelve yeares yet to come.

The totall of psent rents and pquesitts of Court and all other pitts of this Mann are p ann . . . . . vij<sup>ll</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

This survey was pfected by us, whose names are hereunto subscribed, this 26<sup>th</sup> of Aprill, 1650.

JEREMIE BAINES.  
JO. LOBB.  
THOMAS BRIDGE.  
JOHN HADDOCKE.

Ex<sup>r</sup> p Will. Webb, supvs<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>ll</sup>, 1650.

AN ABSTRACT OF RENTALL OF THE QUITRENTS OF THE MANN<sup>R</sup> OF CHESWORTH & SEDGWICKE.

James Wickens . . . . .	6 <sup>d</sup>
William Coe . . . . .	9 <sup>d</sup>
Richard Whyte . . . . .	4 <sup>s</sup> 9 <sup>d</sup>
Widdow Booker . . . . .	4 <sup>d</sup>
Francis Booker . . . . .	1 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>
Widdow Burstoe . . . . .	5 <sup>s</sup> 5 <sup>d</sup>
Richard English . . . . .	3 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup>
M <sup>rs</sup> Waller . . . . .	8 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup>
John Seale, senior . . . . .	8 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup>
John Seale, junior . . . . .	1 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>
M <sup>rs</sup> Middleton, relict of M <sup>r</sup> Edmund Middleton . . . . .	5 <sup>s</sup>
The Hospittal of Gilford, in Surrey . . . . .	8 <sup>s</sup> 10 <sup>d</sup>
M <sup>rs</sup> Middleton, relict of M <sup>r</sup> Richard Middleton . . . . .	6 <sup>d</sup>
The heirs of Sam Turner . . . . .	1 <sup>d</sup>

2 0 2



George Weston	. . . . .	1 <sup>li</sup> 0 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>
Willm. Ellis	. . . . .	10 <sup>d</sup>
Widdow Lintott	. . . . .	10 <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Eversett	. . . . .	6 <sup>d</sup>
Henry Stone	. . . . .	1 <sup>s</sup> 9 <sup>d</sup>
The heires of Edw. Hill	. . . . .	1 <sup>s</sup> 11 <sup>d</sup>
Willm. Patchinge	. . . . .	1 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup>
Hall Ravenscroft	. . . . .	9 <sup>s</sup>
Henry Bridger	. . . . .	6 <sup>d</sup>
Richard Booker	. . . . .	6 <sup>d</sup>
Widdow Best	. . . . .	1 <sup>s</sup>
Thomas Harper	. . . . .	2 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup>
John Carpenter	. . . . .	1 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup>
S <sup>r</sup> Thomas Ersfield	. . . . .	4 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup>
The heires of Edw. Michell	. . . . .	3 <sup>s</sup>
James Voyce	. . . . .	1 <sup>s</sup>
M <sup>r</sup> Michell	. . . . .	1 <sup>s</sup>
George Churcher	. . . . .	1 <sup>s</sup>
Richard Michell	. . . . .	6 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup>
A tenem <sup>t</sup> & lands called Longfeild	. . . . .	1 <sup>s</sup>
A tenem <sup>t</sup> & lands called Gouldbeard	. . . . .	6 <sup>d</sup>
A tenem <sup>t</sup> & lands called Whytefeildcroft	. . . . .	1 <sup>s</sup>
		5 7 6

(Indorsed.) Chesworth & Sedwicke quit rents and perquisites.

SUSSEX.

Rec<sup>d</sup> this 8<sup>th</sup> of May, 1650. Transmitted to the S<sup>r</sup>vey<sup>r</sup> Grall the same day.

Returned the x<sup>th</sup> of May.

BAINES.

Sussex. } An addiconall by way of certificate to y<sup>e</sup> surveyes  
 No. 24. } of Chesworth, Colstaple, and Ashley mills, late  
 pcell of the possessions of Charles Stewart, late King of Eng-  
 land, made and taken by us survey<sup>rs</sup> of the said lands by  
 vertue of a Com<sup>n</sup> granted to us by the Hono<sup>ble</sup> the trustees  
 appointed by act of the Comons assembled in Parliament for  
 sale of the Honn<sup>rs</sup> Mann<sup>rs</sup> and lands belonging to the late  
 King, Queene, and Prince, und<sup>r</sup> their hands and seale according  
 to an order of y<sup>e</sup> trustees dated 22<sup>d</sup> Julij, 1650.

Reprise. } Memorandum.—That in the severall surveyes aboves<sup>d</sup>, their  
 } is no reprise made for howse boote, fire boote, plough boote,  
 waine boote, cart boote, Hedge boote, pale boote, and rayle boote, or for  
 rough timber for necessary reparacons, all w<sup>ch</sup> are reserved and allowed  
 by the Pattent granted by Queene Eliz. to John Carrill, of Harting,  
 Esq<sup>r</sup>., the psent and imediate tennant, by meane conveyance as by

the said surveyes more fully may appear, all w<sup>ch</sup> wee estimate comunibus annis at viij<sup>li</sup>.

This Sertificate was pfected this 23<sup>d</sup> of July, 1650, by us,

JEREMIE BAINES.  
JO. LOBB.  
THOMAS BRIDGE.  
JOH. HADDOCKE.

EX<sup>d</sup> p WILL. WEBB, 1650.

(Indorsed).—Additional Survey of Chesworth, Colstaple, and Ashley Mills.

Sussex,  
BAINES.

Augmentation Office: Parliamentary Surveys.—No. 25, SUSSEX.—[The greater part of this survey has been destroyed by damp. See Calendar.]

Sussex. } A Survey of two certaine tenements, the one  
No. 25. } comonly called or knowne by y<sup>e</sup> name of Cottesford  
Mill, and y<sup>e</sup> other called or knowne by y<sup>e</sup> name of Cottesford  
ffordge, w<sup>th</sup> theire apptenances scituate, lyeing, and beinge  
w<sup>th</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> pish of Hartfeild, in y<sup>e</sup> county of Sussex, pcell of y<sup>e</sup>  
possessions of Charles Stuart, late Kinge of England, made  
and taken by us, whose names are hereunto subscribed in y<sup>e</sup>  
month of Aug<sup>t</sup>., 1656, by virtue of an Act of Parliam<sup>t</sup> for  
sale of y<sup>e</sup> Honno<sup>rs</sup>, mannors, and lands heretofore belonging to  
y<sup>e</sup> late Kinge, Queene, and Prince, &c., and a comission  
thereupon grounded under y<sup>e</sup> hands and seales of five or more  
of the Trustees inn y<sup>e</sup> said act named and appoynted.

. . . . . knowne by ye  
es

[The remainder of this sheet is wanting, having been lost at the fire at the House of Lords.]

All that message or tenem<sup>t</sup> called or knowne by the affores<sup>d</sup> name of Cottesford fforge, consistinge of ffive Roomes below Stayres, and 3 roomes above staires, w<sup>th</sup> one barne and some other out howseinge to ye same, belonginge, w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> backside, orchard, and gardens, &c., togeather with 12 ffeilds or closes of land, consistinge of meadow, pasture, arable, and coppice, w<sup>ch</sup> s<sup>d</sup> premisses are bounded w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> lands of y<sup>e</sup> Lord Dorsett, and y<sup>e</sup> lands of William Younge, towards y<sup>e</sup> South and west, and y<sup>e</sup> afforesaide River East, and y<sup>e</sup> lands belonginge to y<sup>e</sup> afforesaide Cottesford Mille, towards y<sup>e</sup> North, and conteyneth in the whole, by estimacon, 140 acres, w<sup>ch</sup>, att an Improved rent, we valewe to be worth p ann., 140 acres, xxxv<sup>li</sup>.

. . . . . Water courses, jurisdictions,  
and apptenances

[Remainder of sheet wanting.]

<sup>93</sup> Now called Cotchford, one mile south of Hartfield.

## AN ABSTRACT.

The afforesaide pmisses called Cottesford Mill is valued p ann. xxx<sup>li</sup>.  
And y<sup>e</sup> afforesaide pmisses called by y<sup>e</sup> name of Cottesford ffordge p  
ann. xxxv<sup>li</sup>.

The some of both y<sup>e</sup> afforesaide premisses cometh to p ann. lxx<sup>li</sup>.  
Perfitted ye 29<sup>th</sup> day of Septemb., 1656.

HUGH WEBB.

WILL. MAR.

ROW. BRASBRIDGE.

The pmisses are y<sup>e</sup> discovery of Captain Christopher Bodly.

Ex<sup>d</sup> by WILL. WEBB, 1656.

(Indorsed).—Cottisford Mill and Cottisford fforge in com Sussex.

Rec<sup>d</sup>. the 29<sup>th</sup> day of October, 1656. Transmitted to the Survey<sup>r</sup> Grall  
the same day.

Sussex. } Mann<sup>r</sup> de Dudleswell, and great pke of Lanc. cu  
No. 26. } juribus membr. et appurtinantibz.

A Survey of the mann<sup>r</sup> of Dudleswell and great parke of  
Lanc. w<sup>th</sup> the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof,  
lying and being in the county of Sussex, late pcell of the  
possessions of Charles Stewart, late King of England, as part  
and pcell of the Dutchy of Lanc., made and taken by us  
whose names are hereunto subscribed by vertue of a Com<sup>on</sup>  
granted to us by the Hono<sup>ble</sup> the Trustees appoynted by Act  
of the Comons assembled in Parliam<sup>t</sup> for sale of the Honn<sup>rs</sup>  
Mann<sup>rs</sup> and lands heretofore belonging to y<sup>e</sup> late King, Queene,  
and Prince, und<sup>r</sup> their hands and seales.

Quitrents. } The quitrents due to ye lord of y<sup>e</sup> afforesaid mann<sup>r</sup> of  
Duddleswell w<sup>th</sup>in the pishes of Litle Horsteed and Hart-  
feild holding of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> mann<sup>r</sup> in ffree soccage tenure according to y<sup>e</sup> custome  
thereof payable at Michs. onely are p ann. xiijs. ij<sup>d</sup>.

Coppiehold } The Rents due by the coppieholders of y<sup>e</sup> parishes of  
Rents. } Maresfield, Bucksteed, Withiham, Hartfeild, East Grinsteed,  
and Westtholy, holdinge of the said Mann<sup>r</sup> by fines arbitrary according  
to y<sup>e</sup> custom thereof, and payable at Michs onely are p ann.

iiij<sup>li</sup>. iiij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>ob.

Pannage or } The *Aves Rents*,<sup>94</sup> or pannage rents, payable by y<sup>e</sup> ffree-  
Aves Rents. } tenn<sup>ts</sup> of the said Mannor and by fforaine tenn<sup>ts</sup> who  
claime custom in y<sup>e</sup> great Parke of Lancaster for their Mares, catle and  
Swine for their liberty of running in the said Parke payable onely at  
Michs are communibus annis.

vij<sup>li</sup>. x<sup>s</sup>.

Driving y } The benefitt arysing to y<sup>e</sup> lord of y<sup>e</sup> affores<sup>d</sup> Mann<sup>r</sup> by  
Parke. } driveing the said Park and Comons thereunto belonging at  
sevall times at y<sup>e</sup> will of y<sup>e</sup> Lord or his great officers, according to y<sup>e</sup>  
Custome of y<sup>e</sup> said Mann<sup>r</sup> wee value comunibus annis at

x<sup>li</sup>.

<sup>94</sup> *Ave scot* is defined by Minshien as a reckoning or account.

ffishinge. } The Royall ffishinges, Fishing ponds and other ffishinges  
w<sup>th</sup>in the said mann are worth Comunibus annis ijij<sup>li</sup>.

Courts & } The Court Barron, Woodmote Court, Aveshould court Law-  
pquesitts. } day and Amereaments of Courts Issues, fines upon descent,  
allienacon, Herryotts, waives, estrayes, deodans, fellons, goods, goods of  
fellons of themselves, of fugatives and of condemned psons, Hawkeing,  
Hunting, ffowling, ffishing, Ironmines and quarries of ffreestone and  
Marle, and all other pfitts and pquesitts w<sup>th</sup>in the fforesaid Mann<sup>r</sup> to the  
Royalties thereof appertaining, wee estimate comunibus annis at

xlj<sup>li</sup>. xijj<sup>s</sup>. iijj<sup>d</sup>.

The Sherriffes turne Court usually holden upon Berwicke Comon, in  
the parish of Berwicke<sup>95</sup>, the Thursday in Whitson weeke, by the Steward  
belonging to this Mann<sup>r</sup> for the Hundred of Dill, Longbridge, Shiplake,  
Willington, Totnore, flaxburrough, together w<sup>h</sup> the power, privileged,  
and jurisdiccon, belonging to the feodary and Bayliffe w<sup>th</sup>in the hundreds  
and liberties affores<sup>d</sup>., having full power and privileged for the securing  
all writts and execucons directed to y<sup>e</sup> Sheriffe or coroner of the s<sup>d</sup> county,  
w<sup>th</sup> the Amerciament<sup>s</sup> and pfitts of the said court and office, wee estimate to  
bee worth comunibus annis.

xx<sup>li</sup>.

Sum total of the fforesaid rents and royalties are p ann. lxxxvij<sup>li</sup>. i<sup>s</sup>. ob.

Lancaster } All that pcell of impald ground comonly called y<sup>e</sup> great  
great Parke. } pke of Lancats, the fforrest of Ashdowne lying and being  
in the parishe of Maresfield, East Grinstead, Hartfeild, Wythyham, and  
Buckstead, abutted and bounded from poundgate, where the parishes of  
Maresfeild and Bucksteed meetes, upon the south towards y<sup>e</sup> west by the  
lands of \* \* \* \* \* without the pale unto Barnes  
gate, and thence by Barnes gate lands, and by old lands, and by Sedhers,  
and by old lands againe called Sunkes, unto Hindhall<sup>96</sup> gate, and by the  
lands of John Hord to Tyes gate. And by the lands of Oliver Knight  
to Lampert gate. And by y<sup>e</sup> land of Richard Norman and John Hord to  
Whyte howse pond. And by the land of Francis Hesman to Harney  
Comon, and by the said Comon and the lands of one Piggott & Wm.  
Colestocke to Courtlands gate, by the lands of one Stretfeild to Pricketts  
hatchgate, and by the lands of one Antho. Hamlen to Milbrooke. And  
from Milbrooke towards the west by the lands in the tenure of John  
Hambledon, and by Nutley Mill and by the lands of Thomas Banister by  
Stonegate, and by lands in the tenure of Mr. Thomas Rootes to litle  
Stonegate. And by Chelwood<sup>97</sup> comon to Chelwood<sup>97</sup> gate, and to Pike-  
church gill and on by y<sup>e</sup> lands of Wm. Crouchester & Nicholas Turner  
to Coolers gate, and by Stumbutt comom and the lands of John Venalt  
and Richard Pollard to Dallingridge lands in the parish of East Grin-  
stead, and thence upon the west towards the north by dallingridge lands to

<sup>95</sup> Berwick Common was formerly very extensive, but it has been for the most part enclosed. The "Sherriffe's turne Court," held upon the Common, is lost to tradition, but it is a curious fact that our ancestors thought proper to hold their meetings out of doors. For instance,

the Constables of the Hundred of Younsmere held their Courts Leet in a hollow still known as Younsmere Pit, on the South Downs, in the parish of Falmer.

<sup>96</sup> Hendall.

<sup>97</sup> Charlwood gate.

dallingrige gate, & on to play<sup>98</sup> hatch gate, and by the lands of Mr. Tho. Thorneton & Mr. John Watson to Leggs heath gate. And thence on the north towards the east by the lands of W<sup>m</sup> Payne, M<sup>r</sup> Henry Cumption to Mudbrooke gate, and thence by the lands of M<sup>r</sup> Scarr, Tho. Wallis, Thomas Norman, & John Wallis, to Highgate, w<sup>ch</sup> leads to forrestrow<sup>99</sup>. And on by the lands of W<sup>m</sup> Best, Thomas Turner, & John Norman, to Posterne gate, and soe to Blackbrooks, w<sup>ch</sup> is between this gate and quavocke<sup>100</sup> Comon. And by the said Comon & the lands of Rob<sup>t</sup> Cumbridge, Henry farmer, to Colemans<sup>101</sup> hatch gate, and by y<sup>e</sup> lands of the said Cumbridge, John Elliot, and Peeter Bugges, to Newbridge Gate, and by the lands of Thomas Allen, Robt. Humphrey, John Gotty, & Wm. Humphrey, to Chuckhatch gate, and by y<sup>e</sup> lands of Rich<sup>d</sup> Jones, Wm. fidge, Henry Willett, & Tho. Heyward, to Reades gate, and by the lands of M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Poore to Buckhurst Parke, and by y<sup>e</sup> sapke to blackbrooke and soe to fidges gate, and on thence to ffrayes gate, and by the lands of Edward Garrett, John Palmer, Edward Russell, to Grubbs, Bates, and by the lands of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Russell, M<sup>r</sup> John Baker, to Newmans at watergate, And from the north towards the south by y<sup>e</sup> lands of Tho. Blundell & Edw. Box to Boxes gate, and thence by Crowborrow Comon to Crowborrow<sup>102</sup> gate, and thence to Newneham pke. And thence on the south to y<sup>e</sup> west by Newneham pke to Pound gate, all w<sup>ch</sup> said parke doth containe by admeasurement<sup>t</sup> 13991 acres and twenty seaven pches, w<sup>ch</sup> wee estimate to be worth p ann. 13991 0 27. m.mcclvj<sup>li</sup>. xij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.

M<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> ye quantity of y<sup>e</sup> Copiehold lands w<sup>ch</sup> are w<sup>th</sup>in in y<sup>e</sup> confines & pales of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> pke, being 185 acres, 2 roods are included in y<sup>e</sup> admeasurement<sup>t</sup> affiores<sup>d</sup>. As alsoe the vachery lands and the keepers inclosed lands are not included in the valluacon, but are excepted, and valued apart by themselves.

All which said impal'd parke ancently devided into three wards, comonly called Costly ward, South ward, and West ward, and since subdivided into six walke, commonly called Southward walke, Pippinford walke, Hine leape walke, Brodestone walke, Comedeane walke, and Whitdeane walke.

Southward } Southward lying and being in the parishes of Mares-  
als Dudleswell } field, and Buxsteed begins at Milbrook in Nutley, and  
walke. } thence goes up y<sup>e</sup> Gill East to Beggars Bush, and thence  
to Blackpitt gill, and thence to Crowborrow gate, and then South  
and West to Pound gate, and Westwards to Barnes gate, and soe along the  
Pale rounding, and through Nutley to Milbrooke againe.

Pippinford } Begins at Milbrooke affiores<sup>d</sup>, and thence west runs downe  
Walke. } to Stonegate, and thence to litle stone gate below the vachery  
and soe to Chalwood gate, and thence to Pike church gill. And thence  
returns north east up the said gill to Witchcross, and thence along the

<sup>98</sup> Plaw-Hatch, two and a half miles east of West Hoathley.

<sup>99</sup> Three and a quarter miles east of East Grinstead.

<sup>100</sup> (qr.) Quavebrook.

<sup>101</sup> Two and a half miles south-east of Forest Court, at junction of road to Maresfield High Beeches.

<sup>102</sup> Crowborough Gate, on the high road from Groomsbridge and Tunbridge Wells to Maresfield.

gill called depedeane gill, unto y<sup>e</sup> steele fforge past the lodge, and thence southward to Milbrooke againe.

Hyneleape } Lying and being in the parishes of Maresfeild and East-walke. } Grinstead, begins at Pikechurch gill, and goes along west by y<sup>e</sup> Pale to Dallingridge, and thence to Plowhatch gate, and soe to Legges heath gate, and thence Northward to Mudbrooke gate and claypitts gate, Kidsbrooke gate, to Highgate, and thence southward to Honney well, and soe to Witchcross, and thence to Pikechurch gill.

Broadestone } Lying and being in y<sup>e</sup> parishes of East Grinstead, and Walke. } Hartfeild, and in the north part of the s<sup>d</sup> parke, and begins at Highgate and goes along the pale eastward to playes gate and Posternegate, and soe to Blackegill into Hartfield Parish, and soe to quabocke, thence to ffarmers gate and colemans gate, and thence to Newbridge gate and soe to Newbridge River, and thence southward up the River to Steele fforge, and thence westward along deep deane gill to Wichecross, and thence Northward to Honnywell, and soe to Highgate.

Comedeane } Lying and being in y<sup>e</sup> parish of Hartfeild, and in y<sup>e</sup> north Walke. } part of y<sup>e</sup> said Parke, begineth at Newbridge and goes along the pale to Chuck hatch gate, and soe to Reades gate, and thence to Buckhurst pke, and soe to Blackbrooke, and thence southward to Landwelheade, thence to Newledge, and thence to Beggars bush, and soe to the three wards and downe the brooke to Steele fforge, and soe to Newbridge.

White deane } Lying and being in Withiham parish, and in the east walke. } part of the s<sup>d</sup> park Eastward, begins at Blackbrooke ag<sup>t</sup> Buckhurst pke, and passes along the pale by Fidges gate, and frayes gate and grubbs gate, and soe to Newmans gate, and thence south along the pale to Crowborrow gate, and thence west to Beggars bush, and thence to Londwell hedge, and thence Northward to Blackbrooke.

Dudleswell } All that messuage, dwelling howse, or lodge, w<sup>th</sup> thap-lodge and } purtenances, scituate and being in Dudleswell walke grounds. } affores<sup>d</sup> and in y<sup>e</sup> pish of Maresfeild, comonly called Dudleswell lodge, consistinge of a Hall, a plor, a kitchen, and other necessary roomes below staires, with four chambers above staires, besides garretts, w<sup>th</sup> a barne, a stable, and gardens, and severall inclosed pcells of land adjoining, and belonging and usually occupied and enjoyed w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> lodge, containeing by estimacon thirty acres. All w<sup>ch</sup> said lodge, howse, and lands are in the tenure and occupacon of Robert Brookes, keep of the said walke, who holds the s<sup>d</sup> lodge, grounds, and office of keeper of the said walke, by vertue of a deputacon und<sup>r</sup> the hand and seale of the late Earl of Pembroke, late M<sup>r</sup> of the game there, dated 5<sup>o</sup> Junij, 1646, thereby appoynting him keep of the s<sup>d</sup> walke.

All which s<sup>d</sup> lodge, howses, gardens, and inclosed grounds wee estimate to bee worth p ann 30<sup>ac<sup>r</sup></sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>. xv<sup>li</sup>.

Pippenford } All that messuage, dwelling howse, or lodge, w<sup>th</sup> lodge. } thappurtenances, scituate and being in Pippinford<sup>103</sup> Walke

<sup>103</sup> Pippingford House and farm, at 36 miles on the high road from London to Maresfield.

afforesaid, in the parish of Maresfeild, comonly called Pippinford lodge, consisting of a hall, plor, kitchen, and other necessary roomes below staires, w<sup>th</sup> a barne, stable, and garden, and sevall inclosed pcells of land adjoyning and belonging, and usually occupied and enjoyed w<sup>th</sup> the said lodge, containeing by estimacon 24 acres, all w<sup>ch</sup> s<sup>d</sup> lodge, howses, and lands are in the tenure and occupacon of John Franke, keep of the said walk, who holds y<sup>e</sup> same by vertue of a deputacon und<sup>r</sup> the hand and seale of y<sup>e</sup> late Earle of Pembroke, late M<sup>r</sup> of the game there, dated 16<sup>o</sup> May, 1646, appoynting him keeper of the said walke.

All w<sup>ch</sup> said lodge, howse, gardens, and inclosed grounds wee estimate to bee worth p. ann. 24<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 02<sup>p</sup>. xij<sup>li</sup>.

Hineleape } All that messuage, dwelling howse, or lodge, w<sup>th</sup> thappur-  
lodge and } tenances, scituate and being in Hineleape walk affores<sup>d</sup>, and  
ground. } in the parish of East grinstead, comonly called Hineleape  
lodge, consisting of a Hall, plor, kitchen, and other necessary roomes  
below staires, w<sup>th</sup> 3 chambers besides garrets above staires, w<sup>th</sup> a barne,  
stable, a garden, and sevall pcells of inclosed ground adjoyning and  
belonging, and usually occupied and enjoyed w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said lodge, containeing  
by estimacon 30 acres. All w<sup>ch</sup> s<sup>d</sup> lodge, howses, and lands are in the  
tenure and occupacon of Francis Hesmon, keep of the said walke, who  
hath been keeper there about 40 yeares, and who holds the same by  
vertue of a deputacon und<sup>r</sup> the hand and seal of the late Earle of Pem-  
brooke, late M<sup>r</sup> of the game there, dated 16<sup>o</sup> Maij, 1646, thereby  
appoynting him keep of y<sup>e</sup> said walke.

All w<sup>ch</sup> said lodge, howses, garden, and inclosed ground wee estimate to bee worth p ann. 30<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>. xij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

Broadstone } All that messuage, dwelling howse, or lodge, w<sup>th</sup> thap-  
walke and } purtenances, scituate and being in Broadstone walke, in  
ground. } y<sup>e</sup> parishes of East grinstead and Hartfeild, comonly called  
Brodstone lodge, consisting of a Hall, plor, a kitchen, and other neces-  
sary roomes below staires, w<sup>th</sup> four chambers, besides garretts above  
staires, w<sup>th</sup> a barne, stable, a garden, and sevall pcells of inclosed ground  
adjoyning and belonging, and usually occupied and enjoyed w<sup>th</sup> the  
s<sup>d</sup> lodge, containeing by estimacon 24 acres, all w<sup>ch</sup> said lodge, howses,  
and lands are in the tenure and occupacon of John Norman, keeper of the  
said walke, who holds the same by vertue of a deputacon und<sup>r</sup> the hand  
and seale of the late Earle of Pembroke, late M<sup>r</sup> of the game there,  
dated 16<sup>o</sup> May, 1646, thereby appoynting him keep of the said walke.

All w<sup>ch</sup> said lodge, howses, garden, and inclosed ground we estimate to bee worth p ann. 24<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 0<sup>p</sup>. xij<sup>li</sup>.

Come dene } All that messuage, dwelling howse, or lodge, w<sup>th</sup> thap-  
walke and } purtenances, scituat and being in Comedeane walke, in the  
ground. } parish of Hartfeild, comonly called Comedeane lodge, con-  
sisting of a hall, plor, kitchen, and other necessary roomes below staires,  
w<sup>th</sup> 3 chambers, besides garretts, above staires, with a barne, a stable, a  
garden, and sevall inclosed pcells of land adjoyning, and belonging  
usually occupied and enjoyed w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said lodge, containeing by estimacon  
16 acres, all which said lodge, howses, and lands are n the tenure and

occupacon of James Kingsland, keep of the said walke, who holds the same by vertue of a deputacon und<sup>r</sup> the hand and seale of the late Earle of Pembroke, late M<sup>r</sup> of the game there, dated 16<sup>o</sup> Maij, 1646, thereby appointing him keep of the said Walke.

All w<sup>ch</sup> said lodge, Howses, garden, and inclosed ground, wee estimate to bee worth p ann  $16^{\text{acr}} 0^{\text{r}} 00^{\text{p}} \text{ viij}^{\text{li}} .\text{cij}^{\text{ii}}$

White deane lodge & ground. } All that messuage, dwelling howse, or lodge, w<sup>th</sup> thappurtenances, scituate, and being in Whyte deane walke, in y<sup>e</sup> parish of Withiham, comonly called Whyte deane lodge, consisting of a hall, plor, and kitchen, and other necessary roomes below stares, w<sup>th</sup> thee chambers, besides garretts above staires, w<sup>th</sup> a barne, stable, a garden, and severall inclosed pcells of land adjoyneing, and belonging, and usually occupied and enjoyed w<sup>th</sup> the said lodge, containeing by estimacon ten acres. All w<sup>ch</sup> s<sup>d</sup> lodge, howses, and lands are in the tenure and occupacon of John Palmer, keep of the said walke, who holds the same by a deputacon under the hand & seale of the late Earle of Pembroke, late M<sup>r</sup> of the game there, dated 8<sup>c</sup> Junij, 1647, thereby appoynting him keep of the said walke.

All which said lodge, howses, & inclosed ground, wee estimate to be worth p ann  $10^{\text{acr}} 0^{\text{r}} 00^{\text{p}} \text{ iij}^{\text{li}}$ .

And all waies, passages, liberties, priviledges, ffranchises, imunities, jurisdiccons, profitts, comodities, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever in and about the said parke and lodges, or w<sup>th</sup> them, or any of them usually occupied or enjoyed as part, parcell, or memb<sup>r</sup> of them, or any of them.

White howse at Chamberlaine's howse. } All that messuage and dwelling howse, w<sup>th</sup> thappurtenances, scituate and being in Southward walke, near White house, als the new house, als the Chamberlaines howse, consisting of a hall, plor, kitchen, and other necessary roomes below stares, w<sup>th</sup> three chambers, besides garrets above stares, w<sup>th</sup> a garden & inclosed land, the greatest part whereof are now laid open for want of fences, adjoyning and belonging, and usually occupied and enjoyed w<sup>th</sup> the said howse, and doe containe by estimacon twenty acres.

All w<sup>ch</sup> said house and land wee estimate to be worth p ann  $20^{\text{acr}} 0^{\text{r}} 00^{\text{p}} \text{ vj}^{\text{li}} \text{ xij}^{\text{s}} \text{ iij}^{\text{d}}$

Memorandum.—The s<sup>d</sup> howse, garden, and part of y<sup>e</sup> land inclosed, wee find in the tenure & occupacon of one Poole, who holds the same by ptence of leave from S<sup>r</sup> Henry Cumpton, late Ranger of y<sup>e</sup> saide Parke

Memorandum.—That as great a pte of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> howse as is now standing was pulled downe & carryed away, & sould, or otherwise disposed of by S<sup>r</sup> Henry Compton, about Anno 1638, who was then Ranger, or by the Earle of Dorcett, then M<sup>r</sup> of the game in the said Parke, w<sup>ch</sup> was of the value of therty pounds  $30^{\text{li}}$ .

Warren's Lodge } All that messuage, dwelling howse, or lodge, w<sup>th</sup> thappurtenances, scituate, lying, & being in Brodstone Walke, in y<sup>e</sup> parish of Eastgrinstead, comonly called the old warren, consisting of two roomes, besides other necessary roomes below stares, &



two roomes above staires, w<sup>th</sup> a garden and inclosed lands, and some pte now not inclosed, thereunto adjoyning & belonging, & usually enjoyed & occupied w<sup>th</sup> the said lodge, cont. by estimacon a hundred acres.

All w<sup>ch</sup> said house & lands wee estimate to bee worth p ann  
100<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> xxxv<sup>li</sup>

Memorandum.—The s<sup>d</sup> howse, garden, & land inclosed, we find in the tenure & occupacon of Richard Gibson, who holds the same by ptence of leave from Edward, Earle of Dorcett, but can pduce noe evidence for the same.

Old Lodge. } All that messuage, dwelling house, or lodge, w<sup>th</sup> thap-  
purtences, scituate & being in Comedeane walke, in the  
pish of Hartfeild, comonly called the old lodge, consisting of two roomes  
below staires & two above staires, besides necessary roomes, w<sup>th</sup> certain  
lands thereunto adjoyning & belonging, & usually occupied and enjoyed  
w<sup>th</sup> the said lodge, cont. by estimacon 12 acres.

All w<sup>ch</sup> said house & lands wee estimate to be worth p ann  
12<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> vj<sup>li</sup>.

Memorandum.—Wee find y<sup>e</sup> said house & land in y<sup>e</sup> tenure and occupacon of Henry Ford, who holds the same as an intrud<sup>r</sup>, & hath burnt y<sup>e</sup> pales & fences about y<sup>e</sup> said land, & almost ruined the said dwelling house.

And all waies, passages, liberties, priviledges, imunities, jurisdictions, pfitts, comodities, advantages, & appurtences whatsoever in & about the said howses & lands, or w<sup>th</sup> them, or any of them usually occupied or enjoyed as pte, pcell, or member of them, or any of them.

Franchises. } There are belonging to the said Parke divs pcells of  
land, pte and pcell of the said Parke, scituate, lying, &  
being in the sevall pishes of Maresfeild, East grinsteede, Hartfeild, and  
Withyham, comonly called and knowne by their sevall names, viz<sup>t</sup>.

Part of Chelwood comon, lying on the south side y<sup>e</sup> said Parke as it is pted knowne & devided by a small rivulett or brooke running out of the saide Parke on the east of Chelwood gate, surrounding the said land, & returning in againe near litle Stone gate.

And Buntisgrove, als Bunchgrove, in y<sup>e</sup> pish of Maresfeild, lying w<sup>th</sup>out Coolers gate, on the west the s<sup>d</sup> Parke, through w<sup>ch</sup> passes the High way towards Horsteed Canes.<sup>104</sup>

Alsoe Forrest row greene, in y<sup>e</sup> pish of East grinsteed, lying w<sup>th</sup>out Highgate and playes gate, whereon pte of fforrest row village now stands, and through w<sup>ch</sup> passes the highway towards East Grinsteed.

Alsoe Quavocke Comon or greene, lying in the pish of Hartfeild, w<sup>th</sup>out quavocke gate and the pale there.

Alsoe Coleman's hatch greene, lying in the pish of Hartfeild afforesaid, and w<sup>th</sup>out Coleman's gate or hatch and the pale there.

Alsoe Chuchehatch greene, lying in the pish of Hartfeild affores<sup>d</sup>, and w<sup>th</sup>out Chuckhatch gate and y<sup>e</sup> pale there.

Alsoe Mersh greene, als Leigh greene, lying in the pish of Withyham.

<sup>104</sup> *Horsted Keynes*. The surveyors employed in the production of these documents must have been singularly illiterate.

They seldom spell a proper name correctly, but seem to have acted on *phonetic* principles.

Also Crowborrow Comon, lying in the pishs of Rotherfeild and Bucksteed, and w<sup>th</sup>out Boxes gate, heave gate, and Crowborrow gate, and the pales there.

Also Harney comon, in the pish of Maresfeild, and without Horney gate and the pale there, through w<sup>ch</sup> passes the Highway from Maresfeild to Nutley.

Memorandum.—Y<sup>t</sup>, when there is any drove made in the said Parke that y<sup>e</sup> officers doe usually drive, all the said lands or comons, and doe impound all such catle or horses of such psones as have custome for the same in the saide Parke, w<sup>ch</sup> wee have valued in the pound drifts afforesaid.

Deare red } There are w<sup>th</sup>in the said park about 120 deere, red and  
and fallow. } fallow, w<sup>ch</sup> wee value in grosse at 120 pounds.<sup>105</sup>  
Woods and } The woods and und woods upon the whole parke wee  
und woods. } estimate in grosse at six hundred pounds.

Pollard's 2 } All those two cottages and gardens, w<sup>th</sup> the  
cottages incroached. } appurtenances, scituat and being neare Prickett's  
hatch, in Maresfeild, and w<sup>th</sup>in the great Parke afforesaid, cont. by  
estimacon, one roode, now in the tenure and occupacon of W<sup>m</sup>. Pollerd,  
of Maresfeild, who holds the same by coppie, dated 16th of Febr., 1646.  
But for as much as noe ancienter coppie could be pduced, and that the  
same was psented by the jury as an Incroachm<sup>t</sup> upon y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> parke, wee  
returne the said two cottages and gardens in possession, and doe estimate  
the same to be worth p ann. 00<sup>acr</sup> 1<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>v</sup>, xx<sup>s</sup>.

Widdow Hover's } All that cottage and orchard, w<sup>th</sup> thappurtenances,  
Cottage. } scituat and being in y<sup>e</sup> parish of Hartfeild, and w<sup>th</sup>in  
the great Parke affores<sup>d</sup>, cont. by estimacon, one roode, now in the tenure  
and occupacon of Widdow Hov<sup>t</sup>, who holds the same by ptence of leave  
granted by S<sup>r</sup> Henry Cumpton, formerly Ranger of the said Parke.<sup>106</sup>  
But for as much as noe evidence appears whereby the same can bee held  
but as an Incroachm<sup>t</sup>, therefore wee returne the same in possession, and  
doe estimate the same to bee worth p. ann. 00<sup>acr</sup> 1<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>v</sup>, iij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>.

Memorandum.—That the said Pollerd and Hover aboves<sup>d</sup> are poore, especially the said Hover, haveing three children, and both have benee at charges in building the s<sup>d</sup> cottages and fencing, y<sup>e</sup> said platts of ground, therefore we have valued them as abovesaid, and doe conceive the said widdow especially is to be pittied and considered.

Cottages } There are div<sup>r</sup>s other cottages erected and incroached, and  
incroached. } div<sup>r</sup>s pcells of land for garden plotts inclosed all of late  
yeares, viz<sup>t</sup>, one Cottage and garden plott in the tenure of John Ebbs,  
one cottage and plott in the tenure of Wm. Deane, one cottage and plott  
in the tenure of Thomas Gourd, one cottag and plott in the tenure of  
George Cosen, one Cottage and plott in the tenure of one Morgan, one

<sup>105</sup> The deer of Ashdown Forest have now totally disappeared. The last relic of this game was an old doe, at whose capture, early in the present century, our venerable Editor, then a young boy, was

present. See "Collections," vol. xiv., p. 62. A pound a piece for deer shows that in the 17th century venison was cheap.

<sup>106</sup> Sir Henry Compton resided at Brambletye, close to Ashdown Forest.

cottage and plott in the tenure of John Wilkeson, one cottage and plott in the tenure of Widdow Jenner, one cottage and plott in the tenure of John Bullocke. All w<sup>ch</sup> are incroached and very p<sup>r</sup>judicial to the said parke, and rather to bee pulled downe then continued, and therefore we have put noe value upon the same.

There are also divers other cottages erected, some of latter yeares, upon small pcells of the lands holden by coppie within the said parke, and some incroachm<sup>ts</sup> of lands alsoe, all w<sup>ch</sup> are very p<sup>r</sup>judiciall to y<sup>e</sup> said parke.

Earle of Dorcet's } Edward, Earle of Dorcett, by letters p<sup>r</sup>attents from  
 claime p } King James und<sup>r</sup> the seale of the Dutchy dated 18<sup>o</sup>  
 offices and fees. } Junij 22<sup>th</sup> of the said King as master of the fforrest of  
 Ashdowne, And governor or principall M<sup>r</sup> of the game in the said Forrest,  
 and was therefore allowed the yearely ffee of 6<sup>li</sup>. 16<sup>s</sup>. 10<sup>d</sup>. halfe penny.  
 And alsoe keep and surveyor of all the woods, und<sup>r</sup> woods, and trees then  
 growing or thereafter to grow in the said fforrest. And alsoe steward of  
 the Honn<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Eagle and of the fforrest of Ashdowne and Castle of  
 Pemsey, and of p<sup>r</sup>teene Court of Pemsey,<sup>107</sup> and of the Court Barron  
 Avesfeld, Woodmote, and Swainimate Courts w<sup>th</sup>in the said fforrest.  
 And of the court called the Sherriff's turne. And of all other Honn<sup>rs</sup>,  
 Castles, Lordships, lands, and tenements, pcell of the Dutchy of Lanc<sup>r</sup>,  
 allowing, therefore, the yearely fee of six pounds, thirteene shillings,  
 foure pence. And alsoe the office of feodary and Bailiffe of the liberty  
 of all the said lands and possessions, allowing, therefore, the yearely ffee  
 of xl<sup>s</sup>. for excecysing the said sev<sup>r</sup>all offices. Habendum all the said  
 offices to the said Earle, his deputy, or deputies, during his natural life,  
 comanding the receiver of the Dutchy rents p tempore to pay the said  
 ffees; p<sup>r</sup>vided that the said Earle shall pay all reversions due for the office  
 of the feodary, and yearly all other p<sup>r</sup> fitts usually payable by any the  
 said officers. And alsoe covenanting sufficiently to repare, uphold, and  
 maintaine all the lodges and buildings in the s<sup>d</sup> Forrest, and alsoe all  
 pales, posts and rayles inclosing the s<sup>d</sup> fforrest, as well w<sup>th</sup> great timber  
 as otherwise at his own proper costs and charges during the tearme affores<sup>d</sup>.

Earle of Dorcett's } The said Edward, Earl of Dorcett, by coppie of  
 lease p pquesitts. } lett<sup>r</sup>s p<sup>r</sup>attents from Kinge Charles, dated the 8th of  
 July, in the 9<sup>th</sup> of the said late King und<sup>r</sup> the Dutchy seale hath granted  
 to him by the said Kinge, all rents and pquesitts of Court w<sup>th</sup>in the three  
 wards of the fforrest of Ashdowne, and of the Hundred Courts and Swain-  
 viij<sup>th</sup>. xix<sup>s</sup>. } mote Courts, Habendum from the annunciacon last past before  
 } the date hereof for 31 yeares, paying, therefore, eight pounds,  
 xxxvj<sup>s</sup>. } nineteene shillings ould rent, and xxxvj<sup>s</sup>. for two stirkes<sup>108</sup> at the  
 } two feasts of Mchs and Lady day by equall pcons, covenanting  
 to acquit and discharge the Crowne of the fees due for all the offices  
 menconed in the ffores<sup>d</sup> P<sup>r</sup>attent, and of all pcons, pensions, and other

<sup>107</sup> In Norman times, the Rape of Pevensy, in which the lands here mentioned, belonged to the family of De Aquila, and was thence known as the "Honour of the Eagle." The ignorant

scribe has written *p<sup>r</sup>teene* for *portreere*, an office anciently of considerable consequence when Pevensy was a haven of great importance.

<sup>108</sup> Heifers.

dues whatsoever for and by reason of the pmisses yearely during the said tearme.

Earl of Dorcett's lease of Woods, &c. } The said Edward, Earl of Dorcett, by Coppie of letter pattents from King Charles, dated the 8<sup>th</sup> of July, in the 9<sup>th</sup> yeare of the said King, und<sup>r</sup> the Dutchy seale, hath granted to him by the said King all y<sup>e</sup> und<sup>r</sup>woods and coppices then growing, or thereafter to grow, in the fforrest of Ashdowne. Alsoe that Messuage called the new house or Chamberlaine's howse, w<sup>th</sup> the inclosed ground about the same, cont. twenty acres; alsoe the ffish ponds & all the Wast ground whereon the fforges and ffurnaces and workmen's howses were seated, except all oakes, ashes, beeches, & Elmes that were marked, & all Chesnut trees & crabb trees. And alsoe twelve of the fairest young trees of Oake, Elme, or Beech upon every acre, and alsoe trees of eight inches square, foure foot above the stem. Also all Herbage, pannage, mast, and ackornes, chesnuts, & Beeches. And alsoe excepted Browse for the Deere and estovers to the keepers, and tenn<sup>ts</sup>. Habendum all the pmisses from the annun- xvj<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> } ciation last for 31 yeares, paying for the woods xvj<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> & for the Chamberlaine's howse xx<sup>s</sup> at Michs and Lady day by equall peones, w<sup>th</sup> divers other cove- nants, p<sup>t</sup>icularly for repairing all the houses and ffences at his own proper costs and charges.

Memorandum.—That if the said Earle, by his delinquency or otherwise, have not made null the grant of all the offices menconed in the Pattent dated 18<sup>o</sup> Junij 22<sup>o</sup> Jacobi; yet wee conceive the same to bee voyd in regard he hath not observed nor kept the covenant therein menconed. And howe the ffees therein allowed are discharged by y<sup>e</sup> pattent dated 8<sup>o</sup> July, 9 Caroli, wherein the said Earle did covenant to acquitt the same.

Memorandum.—Alsoe that we conceive the said Pattent of y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>o</sup> July, 9 Caroli, p the pquesitts of Courts, and alsoe that other pattent of the same date for woods, & if ev authenticke to be voide in regard, hee hath not observed or made good the covenants menconed in eyther of the said Pattents, having almost destroyed all the woods & Und<sup>r</sup>woods, and suffered, or ex officio, occasioned many of the incroachments and inclosures of the saide Parke & the Pales to bee ruined & priviledges of Courts to be lost, & therefore (and because the said offices that are not left through his neglect or discontinuance are rather a p<sup>f</sup>itt then any Chardge to those that discharge the same) we make noe reprise for the same.

Repryses. } Robert Brookes, John Pranke, ffancis Hesman, John Norman, James Kingsland, & John Palmer are now keepers } of y<sup>e</sup> six sevall walkes w<sup>th</sup>in the said Parke, who hold } their places by deputacons from the late Earle of Pem- } broke as afores<sup>d</sup>, alsoe their lodges and inclosed land } thereunto adjoining & belonging, together w<sup>th</sup> liberty of } keeping cattle w<sup>th</sup>out limitation of Number, all w<sup>ch</sup> } said keeps have rec<sup>d</sup> the yearely allowance or ffee of vj<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> each } before the late troubles from the Earle of Dorcett, and since from the }  
 qy. how they }  
 hold their }  
 respective }  
 patentt. }

Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Comittee for the Revenew, together w<sup>th</sup> sevall allowances for hay, for the game in winter, viz<sup>t</sup>, John Norman xx<sup>s</sup> p ann, to Francis Hesman xx<sup>s</sup>, and to James Kingsland xx<sup>s</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> said last menconed somes formerly allowed for hay, wee doe not allow of, the game being destroyed & therefore doe reprise for the said keeps p ann xl<sup>li</sup>.

Besides the lodges and lands inclosed belonging to the same, formly valued p annu at xiiij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Juistm<sup>ts</sup>. } The six keeps have formerly beene allowed to take in  
 } adjuistm<sup>t</sup> into the said parke, & have beene limited to a  
 hundred Catle & twenty horses or mares, each of them for their owne benefitt, & have continued to take in considerable numbers of Catle and horses .But for as much as wee find noe such allowance in their deputacons ; and also y<sup>t</sup> it appears by old p<sup>sentm</sup><sup>ts</sup> that the p<sup>fts</sup> ought to bee answered to the Lord of the said Mann<sup>r</sup> and Parke, and therefore doe not reprise the same.

Mr Tho. Woode } Thomas Woode, of Uckfield, is feodary and  
 } feodarye. } bailiffe of y<sup>e</sup> Dutchy liberties in this county in Pemsey Rape, by deputacon from y<sup>e</sup> Earle of Dorcett, dated the 4<sup>th</sup> of ffebruary, 1647, w<sup>ch</sup> said deputacon wee conceive to bee voyd w<sup>th</sup> the Earle of Dorcett's Pattents upon w<sup>ch</sup> this is grounded

Memorandum.—Wee make noe reprise for the fenceing & repaying of the Pales of the said Parke (w<sup>ch</sup> are ruined through the neglect of the Earl of Dorcett) in regard wee have valued the same as it may be improved notin relacon to y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>sent</sup> condicon.

Inclosure in } All that peece or pcell of arable, pasture, and woody  
 } Buckhurst pke. } ground scituate lying and being w<sup>th</sup>in the pales of Buckhurst pke, in the pish of Withyham, taken and inclosed out of y<sup>e</sup> great pke of Lanc<sup>r</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> said pcell of land wee find in the tenure of the Earle of Dorcett or his ass<sup>s</sup>, who pduceth noe evidence whereby they claime to hold the same.

All w<sup>ch</sup> said p. cont. by admeasurement forty foure acres and a halfe wee estimate to bee worth p ann. 44<sup>acr</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>. xv<sup>li</sup>.

Trees. } There are timber trees besides und woods, w<sup>ch</sup> together with  
 } the said underwoods we value igrosse at twenty pounds.

Inclosure in } All that peece or pcell of arable or meddow land,  
 } Newneham } scituate, lying, and being w<sup>th</sup>in the pales of Newneham  
 } pke. } pke, and in the parish of Bucksteed, taken and inclosed out of the said great parke of Lanc., w<sup>ch</sup> said pcell of land wee find in the tenure and occupacon of the said Earle of Dorcett or his assignes, who pduceth noe evidence whereby he claimes to hold the same.

All w<sup>ch</sup> said pcell containeing by admeasurement ffoureteene acres an half wee estimate to be worth p ann. 14<sup>acr</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>. v<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup>.

Newbridge } All those pcells of meddow and arable land scituate and  
 } lands. } being w<sup>th</sup>in the parish of Hartfeild, taken and inclosed out of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> great parke of Lancaster, wee find in the tenure and occupacon of the said Earle of Dorcett or his assignes, who pduceth noe evidence whereby he claimes to hold the same,

All which said pcells, containeing by estimacon nine acres, wee estimate to bee worth p ann. 09<sup>acr</sup> 0r 0<sup>p</sup>. v<sup>li</sup>.

Vachery } All those pcells of arable and pasture lands scituate, lying,  
Lands. } and being w<sup>th</sup> in the parish of Maresfeild, and w<sup>th</sup> in the pales  
of the said great parke, and included in the admeasurement  
of the same, comonly called the Vachery, containeing by estimacon a  
hundred acres, all w<sup>ch</sup> said lands called the Vachery<sup>109</sup>, together w<sup>th</sup> a  
barne thereon standing, wee find in the tenure and occupacon of Daniell  
Rogers, of Ardingly, Gentleman. But by what right or tyle he claimes  
to hold the same we know not, having pduced noe evidence to us, though  
sumoned thereunto.

All which said pcells wee estimate to bee worth p ann. 100 0 00.  
xxv<sup>li</sup>.

This title hath beene claimed, and Dan<sup>el</sup> Rogers proved immediate  
tenant, and the estate in fee allowed.

And all waies, passages, liberties, priviledges, ffranchises, imunities,  
jurisdiccons, pfitts, comodities, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever  
in and about any of the last recyted pcells of land, or with them or any  
of them usually occupied and enjoyed as part, pcell, or member of them,  
or any of them.

3<sup>d</sup> July, 1650, W<sup>m</sup> Webb, 1650.

Mann<sup>r</sup> de } A Rentall of the Ffreehold and Coppie hould rents of  
Dudleswell. ss. } the Mann<sup>r</sup> afforesaid.

Wm. Hey, Esq<sup>r</sup> <sup>110</sup> houldeth the Mann<sup>r</sup> of Litle Horsteede, late Popes,  
together w<sup>th</sup> divs pcells of land belonginge to y<sup>e</sup> same and Redd, p ann.

Richard ffarmer houldeth freely one Messuage, two barnes, and other  
buildings, and divers pcells of land called Sheppards, in Hartfeild, cont.  
forty acres more or less, and Redd p ann. 40<sup>acr</sup> 0r 00<sup>p</sup> ij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>

Henry ffarmer houldeth freely two pcells called Snowes in Hartfeild,  
cont. by estimacon tenn acres, late pcell of y<sup>e</sup> lands called Sheppards, and  
Redd p. ann. 10<sup>acr</sup> 0r 00<sup>p</sup> vij<sup>d</sup>

Obediah Elliott holdeth freely one messuage, one barne, and certaine  
lands, late Alfreyes, cont. by estimacon xxx acres, near Newbridge, in  
Hartfeild, and Redd p ann. 30<sup>acr</sup>. 0r 00<sup>p</sup>. ij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>

Obediah Elliott and Richard Elliott houldeth freely one tenement, one  
barne, and certaine lands called Snowes and Roffeilds, neare Colemans  
hatch, in Hartfeild, late younges, Cont. xiiij. acres, and Redd. p ann.  
14<sup>acr</sup> 0r 00<sup>p</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>

Wm. Levett holds by coppie dated y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>o</sup> feb<sup>r</sup> 1645, one messuage, one  
messuage called the Inn, one Barne, one Stable, and other lands called y<sup>e</sup>  
great Shelve, Sharneden Poundcrofts, y<sup>e</sup> Marle, y<sup>e</sup> Combes, cont. xl acres  
in Nutley, and redd. p ann. 40<sup>acr</sup> 0r 00<sup>p</sup> x<sup>s</sup>

Nicholas Hesman holds by coppie dated y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>o</sup> Octo., 1648, one tennem<sup>t</sup>,  
one barne, and certaine lands, cont. vij. acres, called y<sup>e</sup> Inholmes, als  
Beggers well, in Maresfeild and Redd p ann. 7<sup>acr</sup> 0r 00<sup>p</sup> ii<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>

<sup>109</sup> A *dairy*, which was in centuries  
past a very considerable one in Ashdown  
Forest. The spot still retains the name.

<sup>110</sup> William Hay, Esq., and his family  
held the estate of Little Horsted for  
several generations.

Wm. Smith holds by coppie dated y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>o</sup>. Apr., 1639, one message, one Barne, and tenn acres, near the Courtlands, and vij. acres neare the same called Courthatch, and Redd p ann. 17<sup>acr</sup>. 0<sup>r</sup>. 00<sup>p</sup>. iij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup> ob.

Francis Hesman holds by coppie dated 7<sup>o</sup> Dec., 1644, one pcell of land called Newland, in Maresfeild, Cont. by estimacon vj. acres, and redd p ann. 06<sup>acr</sup>. 0<sup>r</sup>. 00<sup>p</sup>. xv<sup>d</sup>

John Norman holds by coppie dated 3<sup>o</sup> Sept., 1636, one tenem<sup>t</sup>, one barne, one pcell of land called Newlands, cont. iij. acres, at Horney Comon, et Redd p ann. xvj<sup>d</sup> and one pcell of woody land, called y trench, cont. ij. acres, in Maresfeild, adjoyninge to y<sup>e</sup> lands called court, and redd. p ann. iij<sup>d</sup> 06<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> xx<sup>d</sup>

Henry Cooper holds by coppie dated 17<sup>o</sup> Dec., 1639, one Cottage and one garden at Nutley, and redd p ann. ij<sup>d</sup>

The same Henry holds by coppie, dated j<sup>o</sup> Oct., 1629, one pcell of land, called Castle trow, cont v acres, and redd p ann. 05<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, xxij<sup>d</sup>.

George Shelley holds by coppie, dated 22<sup>o</sup> Maij, 1638, one cottage, one Barne, and one peece of land, cont ij acres, at y<sup>e</sup> leape end in Nutley, and Redd p ann. 2<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>

Anthony Colding holds by coppie, dated 30<sup>o</sup> Novem, 1647, j cottage and 3 pcells, and assert land cont iij acres in Nutley, and Redd p ann. 4<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> xi<sup>d</sup> ob.

Ann Sheppard holds by coppie, dated 27<sup>o</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup>, 1639, one pcell of wast land at Nutley, cont one acre and 3 roodes, abutting upon Newcroft to y<sup>e</sup> South, to a croft of John Bartlett's, to the west to Coxhole, to y<sup>e</sup> North, and to y<sup>e</sup> lume (loam) pitts, to y<sup>e</sup> east, and Redd p ann. 1<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, vj<sup>d</sup>.

John Norman holds by coppie, dated 24<sup>o</sup> Jan., 1642, i messuag, one barne, one orchard, 3 pcells of land, cont. 9 acres at Nutley, and Redd p ann. 9<sup>acr</sup> 3 00, viij<sup>d</sup>.

Francis Slade holds by coppie, dated 17<sup>o</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1632, one cottage and one pcell of assert land, cont. iij acres, nere old lands, w<sup>th</sup>in y<sup>e</sup> fforest, and redd p ann. 4<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, iij<sup>d</sup>.

Richard Gassonn holds by coppie, dated 19<sup>o</sup> January, 1646, one tenem<sup>t</sup> or cottage, and a pcell of land, cont.  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre at Nutley, and redd p ann. 0 2 00, ij<sup>d</sup>.

Ann Chapman, widdow, holds by coppie, two crofts of land, called Sheppard's and Milbrooke, cont. iij acres at Nutley, and Redd p ann. 03<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, vj<sup>d</sup>.

Thomas Wood, jure uxoris, holds by coppie, dated 19<sup>o</sup> Jan., 1646, one cottage, one pcell of New assert land, called Newcroft, cont. two acres  $\frac{1}{2}$ , at Nutley, and redd p ann. 2<sup>acr</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, ij<sup>d</sup>.

The same Thomas for one tenem<sup>t</sup>, one litle barne, and one acre of assert land, called Brabeshatch, at Chesworth Comon, and redd p ann. 1<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, iij<sup>d</sup>.

John Rootes, Gent., holds by coppie, dated j<sup>o</sup> Dec., 1635, 3 peeces or pcells of land, called Great Inholmes, litle Inholmes, and Midle Inholmes, cont. xij acres  $\frac{1}{4}$ , in Maresfeild, and Redd p ann. 13<sup>acr</sup> 1<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

Robt. Bish holds by coppie, dated 23<sup>o</sup> Janij., 1635, one cottage, and

one garden, and one croft, in Nutley, cont. iij acres, and redd p ann. 3<sup>acr</sup> 0r 00<sup>p</sup>, vj<sup>d</sup>.

John Stretfeild holds by coppie, dated 22<sup>o</sup> Ffebr., 1647, one tenem<sup>t</sup>, one barne, one orchard, one garden, and one peece of land, cont. two acres, neare Prickett's hatch, in Maresfeild, and red p ann. 2<sup>acr</sup> 0r 00<sup>p</sup>, iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Abraham Ford holds by coppie, dated 11<sup>o</sup> Octo., j<sup>o</sup> Jacobi, one messeuage, one garden, one croft, in the florrest neare the highway leading to Maresfeild, and 3 other crofts, called y<sup>e</sup> Shelfholt row and Birchmants, cont. viij acres, and redd p ann. 8<sup>acr</sup> 0r 00<sup>p</sup>, xvij<sup>d</sup> ob.

John Powle holds by coppie, dated y<sup>e</sup> 13<sup>o</sup> Apr., 1641, one messuag, one barne, and certaine lands, called Dockett's, cont. xj, in Westthothleigh and Maresfeild, and redd p ann. ii<sup>acr</sup> 0r 00<sup>p</sup>, xiiij<sup>d</sup>.

John Oberd holds by coppie, dated j<sup>o</sup> decr., 1618, one cottage and a pcell of land, cont. iij. roodes, and one pcell, lately taken out of the florrest, cont. i roode, all in Nutley, and redd p ann. 1<sup>acr</sup> 0r 00<sup>p</sup>, viij<sup>d</sup>.

John Welsh, jure uxoris, holds by coppie, dated 15<sup>o</sup> Mar., 1630, one tenem<sup>t</sup> and iij acres of land, at Nutley, and redd p ann. 3<sup>acr</sup> 0r 00<sup>p</sup>, vij<sup>d</sup>.

Richard Vine holds by coppie, dated 10<sup>o</sup> July, 1621, one messeuage and garden, and iij acres of customary lands, neare Horney gate, in Maresfeild, and redd p. ann. 3<sup>acr</sup> 0r 00<sup>p</sup>, viij<sup>d</sup>.

Steephen Powle holds by coppie, dated 22<sup>o</sup> Junij., 1647, one messeuage, one barne, and one peece of assert land, called Chapmans, nere Lampoll greene, cont. iiij acres, and redd p. ann. 4<sup>acr</sup> 0r 00<sup>p</sup>, viij<sup>d</sup>.

Wm. Pollard holds by coppie, dated 16<sup>o</sup> Febr., 1646, one cottage and one garden, neare Pricketts hatch, in Nutley, and redd p ann. vj<sup>d</sup>.

John Heth holds by coppie, dated 15<sup>o</sup> Mar., 1630, certaine lands called Birchetts, and two other peeces of new assert lands, called the Wheatearsh and y<sup>e</sup> Buckfeild, cont. together xvij. acres, and also one peece of land called Begger's well, cont. j acre,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in Maresfield, and redd p ann. 18<sup>acr</sup> 2r 00<sup>p</sup>, iiij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>.

Thomas Shelley holds by coppie, 19<sup>o</sup> Junij., 1649, one howse, and barne, and orchard, and one croft of land, in Nutley, cont. two acres and redd p ann. 2<sup>acr</sup> 0r 00<sup>p</sup>, j<sup>s</sup>.

Thomas Savage holds by coppie, dated 19<sup>o</sup> Junij., 1649, one howse, and barne, and garden, called y<sup>e</sup> But place, at Nutley, and redd p ann. 0<sup>acr</sup> 1r 00<sup>p</sup>, ija.

John Humphrey holds by coppie, dated 18<sup>o</sup> Febr., 14<sup>o</sup> Jacobi, one barne and iij acres of land croucheroft, cont. iij acres, at Piltdowne, et redd p ann. 3<sup>acr</sup> 0r 0<sup>p</sup>, iiij<sup>d</sup>.

John Finall holds by coppie, dated 24<sup>o</sup> Febr., 1645, one howse, orchard, and garden, and one acre and halfe of land, part of old lands, at Stumbutt Comon, et redd p. ann. 1<sup>acr</sup> 2r 00<sup>p</sup>, viij<sup>d</sup>.

Edward Paine holds by coppie, dated j<sup>o</sup> Junij., 1647, vij acres of land, being pcell of old lands, nere Stumbutt comon, in Maresfeild, et Redd p ann. 7<sup>acr</sup> 0r 00<sup>p</sup>, x<sup>d</sup>.

Thomas Shelley holds by coppie, dated 30<sup>o</sup> Januarij, 1643, one howse, and barne, and iiij acres of land, at Nutley, et Redd p ann. 4<sup>acr</sup> 0r 00<sup>p</sup>, xij<sup>d</sup>.



Thomas Awcocke holds by coppie, one howse, called Nether house, and six acres of land, called Sawters and fines, et redd p ann.

6<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, x<sup>d</sup>.

Oliver Knight holds by coppie, dated 22<sup>o</sup> Junij., 1647, one pcell of land, called y<sup>e</sup> Sonke, cont. iiij acres, nere hindall pond, in Maresfield, et redd p ann.

4<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, j<sup>s</sup>.

John Wickens holds by coppie, dated 17<sup>o</sup> Oct., 1637, one messuag, one barne, and five peeces of land, at Colmanshatch, in Hartfeild, cont. x acres, alsoe one tenem<sup>t</sup>, one orchard, one garden, and one acre of land, called Snowes, at Coleman's-hatch, in Hartfeild, et Redd p ann.

11<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, ij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

John Gooty holds by coppie, dated 22<sup>o</sup> Mar., 1641, certaine lands, called toades and Sawler's hold, cont. 9 acres in Hartfeild, et redd p ann.

9<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, i<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

John Gourd holds by coppie, dated 11<sup>o</sup> Oct., 1636, one messuage and tenem<sup>t</sup>, one barne, and 3 pcells of land, called Reades, cont. vj acres, at Chuckhatch, in Hartfeild, et Redd p ann.

6<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, xi<sup>d</sup>.

Henry Willet, jure uxoris, holds by coppie, dated 7 Janu<sup>r</sup>., 1639, one small messuage and one acre of land, at Chuckhatch, in Hartfeild, et redd p. ann.

1<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, iij<sup>d</sup>.

Steephen Jones holds by coppie, one tenem<sup>t</sup> and one pcell of land, cont. 3 acres, at Chuckhatch, in Hartfeild, late Sunows, et redd p ann.

3<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, iiij<sup>d</sup>.

W<sup>m</sup>. Fidge holds by coppie dated 12<sup>o</sup> Junij, 1632, one cottage and  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre of land at Chuckhatch, in Hartfeild et Redd p ann iij<sup>d</sup>, the same W<sup>m</sup>. holds one Cottage and one garden there, and Redd p ann.

0<sup>acr</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, iij<sup>d</sup>.

Richard Pulman holds by coppie, dated 27 Sept., 1644, one messuage, one barne and certaine lands, by estimacon xij acres, at Chuckhatch in Hartfeild, et redd, p ann.

12<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 0<sup>p</sup>, xij<sup>d</sup>.

Robt. Combridge holds by coppie, dated 17<sup>o</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>., 1640, one tenem<sup>t</sup> and iiij pcells of assert lands, called Crabbes cont. p estimacon, 9 acres at Colemans hatch in the pish of Hartfeild, and alsoe 4 acres  $\frac{1}{2}$  of land lying in Hartfeild and Eastgrinstead, called Quavocke et Redd in toto p ann.

13<sup>acr</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, i<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>.

W<sup>m</sup>. Humphrey holds by coppie, dated 12<sup>o</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>., 1641, one cottage, one peece of assert land in Chuckhatch greene, in Hartfeild, cont. in length x perches, in breadth iij perches, redd p ann, 00<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>p</sup>, iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Thomas Haywood holds by coppie, one messuage or temem<sup>t</sup> one barne and one pcell of land called Reades cont. 3 acres, at Chuckhatch in Hartfeild, et Redd. p ann,

3<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, vj<sup>d</sup>.

W<sup>m</sup>. Payne, of Whales beech, holds by coppie, one messuage or tenem<sup>t</sup> one barne and certaine assart lands called leggs heath cont. by estimacon x acres in Eastgrinstead et redd p ann,

1 0<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, i<sup>s</sup>.

Thomas Pollard holds by coppie, one tenem<sup>t</sup> called Brockets als Tyces al Tavel and one barne and 3 crofts of assert lands at Plowhatch at East Grinstead, w<sup>th</sup>in the fforrest, cont. by estimacon jiiij acres et redd p ann,

4<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, ix<sup>s</sup>.

Thomas Wallis holds by coppie, dated 7 Jan., 1622, one cottage and one pcell of land called the Clay Pitts, cont. by estimacon ij acres  $\frac{1}{2}$  at Clay pitt gate, in East Grinstead et redd, p ann,

2<sup>acr</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, i<sup>s</sup>.

John Wallis holds by coppie, dated 2<sup>o</sup> Oct., 1640, ij peeces of assert lands called Claypitts, cont. by estimacon vj acres in East Grinstead et Redd p ann. 6<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, ij<sup>s</sup> ob.

John Norman holds by coppie, dated 30<sup>o</sup> January, 1643, two pcells of assert land called Twyford, cont. by estimacon 7 acres at Ladywents in East Grinstead et Redd. p ann. 7<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup>, i<sup>s</sup> vj.

Nicholas Turner holds by coppie dated 14<sup>o</sup> Junij, 1631, one cottage or tenem<sup>t</sup>, and one acre of New Assert land, at Coolers gate in West Hothly, et Redd p ann. 1<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> ij<sup>d</sup> ob.

Francis Lucas holds by coppie one tenem<sup>t</sup>, one barne, and 3 pcells of assert land, cont. by estimacon viij acres in Stumble, at Bunch grove, at West Hothly, et redd p ann. 8<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> i<sup>s</sup>

Wm. Cronchester holds by coppie dated 20 Sept, 1621, two peeces of land called Becks gardens, cont. ij acres, in Westholy, et redd p ann. 2<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>

Wm. Mersh holds by coppie dated 12<sup>o</sup> Janij, 1640, one cottage and one pcell of assert land, called y<sup>e</sup> Moore, cont. by estimacon ij acres,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lying to ye comon called Crowborrow, in Withyham, et redd p ann. 2<sup>acr</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>

Thomas Blundell holds by coppie dated 11<sup>o</sup> Novembr. 1634, one cottage and one pcell of assert land called y<sup>e</sup> Moore, cont. iij acres nere Crowborrow in Withyham, et redd p ann. 3<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>

Edward Russell holds by coppie dated vj<sup>o</sup> Oct., 1637, one pcell of assert land called Bowes, cont. by est. i acre,  $\frac{1}{2}$  w<sup>h</sup> in the fforrest of Ashdowne et redd p ann. 1<sup>acr</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>

Edward Box holds by coppie one cottage and one garden, cont. by est one roode at Crowbarow, et Redd p ann. 00<sup>acr</sup> 1<sup>r</sup> 00 vj<sup>d</sup>

Thomas Swaine holds by coppie one cottage and ij acres  $\frac{1}{2}$  of land called y<sup>e</sup> Moore at Crowborrow in Withiham, et Redd p ann. 2<sup>acr</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>

Richard Hooke holds by coppie dated 22<sup>o</sup> Novem<sup>r</sup>, 1636, one tenem<sup>t</sup> and ij pcells of assert land called Upper Quelmes and Nether Quelmes, cont. by est. xx acres at Barnes gate in Bucksteed, et redd p ann. 20<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> xj<sup>d</sup>

Thomas Bryan holds by coppie dated 6<sup>o</sup> Nov., 1639, one tenem<sup>t</sup> or cottage and one pcell of land adjoining, cont. by est. iij roodes, pcell of the tenem<sup>t</sup> called Players in Bucksteed et redd. p ann. 00<sup>acr</sup> 3<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>

Alaxand Bryan holds by coppie dated 28<sup>o</sup> Nov., 1637, one cottage lately built, a roode of land adjoining pte of the foresaid Players at Bucksteed, et Redd, p ann. 40<sup>acr</sup> 1<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> i<sup>d</sup>

Abraham Robinson holds by coppie dated 4<sup>o</sup> Sept., 1641, one cottage and ij acres of land at Brownes Brooke in Bucksteed, et redd p ann. 2<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>

Nich. Simons holds by coppie one cottage and halfe an acre of land at Pound Gate in Bucksteed, et redd p ann. 00<sup>acr</sup> 2<sup>r</sup> 00<sup>p</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

MEMORANDUMS.

Memorandum.—There is held for the said Mann a Court Barron or three weekes court, still continued from three weeks to three for trial of accons und<sup>r</sup> xl<sup>s</sup>. and the Jurisdiction of the court extends through the

severall Hundreds of Rushmunden cu Membris, viz<sup>t</sup>., Rushmunden, Danehill, Sheffield, Horsteade and the Hundreds of Hartfeild, East Grinstead, Pais, and the towne and borrough of East Grinstead being all w<sup>th</sup>in y<sup>e</sup> pcell of the Dutchy of Lancaster, w<sup>th</sup>in the Rape of Pemsey, y<sup>e</sup> pfitts whereof are for non appearance dobled by increase every court, and for false pleas, &c.

The tenn<sup>ts</sup> of the said mann<sup>r</sup> are to pforme their suite and service to y<sup>e</sup> lord at y<sup>e</sup> Courts afforesaid.

Memorandum.—There is alsoe a court called the Aves Court, kept the next tuesday after all saints' day, and that day 3 weekes the Woodmote Court, wherein they psent abuses of Customes, incroachments, spoylers of game or wood, &c., and pay their aves money for the yeare past, &c.

The tenn<sup>ts</sup> of Dudleswell, and alsoe all others that claime custome in the great pke, are to doe their suite and service at y<sup>e</sup> two last menconed courts.

Memorandum.—There is alsoe the sheriffes turne Court houlden upon Berwicke Comon, in the parish of Berwick, the thursday in Whitson weeke, w<sup>th</sup> power as afforesaid.

The Aldermen of the severall hundreds (w<sup>ch</sup> are chosen at y<sup>e</sup> leetes for evy hundred one) are then to appeare, and to certifie how many head borrowes are in each hundred, and to bring 12 men with every alderman according to custome, to make a grand inquest, and the head borrows of evy borrough in the said hundreds are to appeare w<sup>th</sup> two side men, w<sup>th</sup>each of them to psent all publike abuses w<sup>th</sup>in their said borroughs and hundreds; any of these fayling are severely amerced, viz<sup>t</sup>., the Aldermen xx<sup>s</sup> each at the least, and their jurates vj<sup>s</sup> each, the head-borrough each iij<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup> at y<sup>e</sup> least, y<sup>e</sup> side men vj<sup>d</sup>, and all deodans fellons goods, fugetives and fellows of themselves, &c., psented and amerced, and all publike annanses, all y<sup>e</sup> fines and amerca<sup>ts</sup> at y<sup>e</sup> said court are levied by y<sup>e</sup> feodary Bailiffe of y<sup>e</sup> Dutchy, and ought to be accompted or compounded for by him, and are valued as affores<sup>d</sup>.

Customes of the } The coppieholders of the said Mann<sup>r</sup> of Dudleswell  
Coppieholders. } are of the nature of assert and deodand by custome to y<sup>e</sup> eldest sonne or eldest daughter who pay onely a reliefe for their admission upon decease, viz<sup>t</sup> one yeare's quitt rent.

The said Coppieholders doe pay the best beast for a herriott, both after death and upon surrend<sup>r</sup>, and also upon surrend<sup>r</sup>; the fines are arbitrable; wee find more than a full yeare's value paid for a fine, but there is only one Herriott due after any tenn<sup>ts</sup> death or surrender, although he have severall tennancies.

The greatest part of the Coppiehold land, and cottages, and howses on them are w<sup>th</sup>in the Pales of y<sup>e</sup> said pke, and have ancent coppies by w<sup>ch</sup> they hould.

The freehold<sup>rs</sup> and coppieholders of Dudleswell, and alsoe all the tenn<sup>ts</sup> of the mann<sup>r</sup> of Maresfield, w<sup>ch</sup> were tenn<sup>ts</sup> to the Dutchy of Lanc., doe claime to have free Custome in the summer ffor what cattle they can breede, and winter upon their customary lands in the said great pke, paying therefore at y<sup>e</sup> Aves Court<sup>111</sup> yearely for a bullocke half a penny, and

<sup>111</sup> *Ave-scot* is an ancient law term, which, according to Minshien, signifies a reckoning or account.

for a horse a penny, and if they have any cattle goeing in the said Parke betwixt Michs. and Martinmas to pay two pence lipp besides their custom money aforesaid.

Memorandum.—That by all y<sup>e</sup> ancent Customalls w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> jury and tenn<sup>ts</sup> did produce, it did appeare that y<sup>e</sup> tennt<sup>s</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> did belonge to y<sup>e</sup> Dutchy, who have custome in the said Parke, if they kept a draught of oxen they were allowed to have two mares and one coult goeing in the said Parke all the summ<sup>r</sup> till Michs., paying therefore ij<sup>d</sup>; but noe such allowance or custome menconed for any other tennt<sup>s</sup>, neither any mencon for any of the tennts keeping of a horse or gelding in the said Parke; but they have of a long time used the same.

The said tennt<sup>s</sup> of Dudleswell and Maresfield doe claime Custome for their hoggs, paying therefore for their grow hogges ij<sup>d</sup>, and a pigg j<sup>d</sup>; but by their ancent customalls, p<sup>r</sup>duced as affores<sup>d</sup>, they are to have the swine of their own breeding to goe in the s<sup>d</sup> parke all y<sup>e</sup> yeare except in ffence month, when any of their hogges may be impounded, and the tennt<sup>s</sup> amerced at the Woodmote Court, paying for their custome yearely for evy hogg of a yeare old ij<sup>d</sup>, of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a yeare j<sup>d</sup> ob, and for und<sup>r</sup> halfe a yeare j<sup>d</sup>, except sucking piggs, and all the s<sup>d</sup> tennt<sup>s</sup> are to be sworne at the Aveshould Court, aforesaid, to Aves truly, for their said cattle mares and swine.

The said ffree tennt<sup>s</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> did belong to y<sup>e</sup> Dutchy, claime to have two loade of Birches or Alders ag<sup>t</sup> the feast of Crismas, paying nothing for the same, and the Coppiehold<sup>rs</sup> of Duddleswell doe claime to have ffrith and tennett<sup>112</sup> out of the said Parke for fencing their lands that be w<sup>thin</sup> the said Parke.

All the afforesaid tennt<sup>s</sup> doe claime to have free boote for chipps and axes of Beech, Birch, and alder.

And, by their ancent Customalls, it appeares that they have had allowance of a hundred loade of Marle for ij<sup>d</sup>, and alsoe beene allowed mud for their walles, and stone to und<sup>r</sup> pinn their howses, and fearn<sup>e</sup> to cover them.

Memorandum.—Divers tennt<sup>s</sup> of the parishes of Bucksteed, Fletching, Horsted cane, and Westtholy, w<sup>ch</sup> hold not of the Mann<sup>r</sup> of Dudleswell or Maresfeild, do claime custome in the said great parke, as the tennt<sup>s</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mann<sup>r</sup> doe; but by what right or tytle appeares not, neyther doth it appeare to us that they were tennt<sup>s</sup> to ye Dutchy, to whom onely all the ancent Customalls wee have seene do allow such customes.

Memorandum.—That the customes and priviledges of the tennt<sup>s</sup> and coppiehold<sup>rs</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Mann<sup>r</sup> of Maresfeild, holding of Sr Thomas Gage as L<sup>d</sup> of the said Mann<sup>r</sup>, are said to bee reserved by spe<sup>ciall</sup> grant from the Crowne to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Sr Thomas Gage, and to the said tennants; but noe such grant was showen to us.

Memorandum.—That Sr Thomas Gage claimes div<sup>rs</sup> coppiehold<sup>rs</sup>, and receives rents from them for their coppiehold lands w<sup>ch</sup> are w<sup>thin</sup> the said parke, or upon the comons w<sup>ch</sup> belong to y<sup>e</sup> same, and hath given leave and granted coppies of late for inclosing of land and erecting of Cottages upon the same, and hath cut downe div<sup>rs</sup> timber trees wain the

<sup>112</sup> *Fritch* means a coppice, and *tennet* dead timber.

confines of the said Parke or Comons about 14 yeares since, but by what right we know not. All w<sup>ch</sup> wee conceive to be w<sup>th</sup>out any right or tytle.

Memorandum.—That y<sup>e</sup> said S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Gage receives about fifty rent hennes, and alsoe rent oates of div<sup>rs</sup> persons for custome in the said parke, the said psones holdinge noe lands eyther of Dudleswell or Maresfeild, but by what right or tytle we know not, w<sup>ch</sup> is very p judiciall to the same.

Memorandum.—That about twelve yeares since S<sup>r</sup> Henry Cumption, then ranger, did pull downe and sell, or otherwise dispose, as great a part of the whyte howse als Chamberlaine's howse out of the said Parke as is now standing therein.

Memorandum.—That we find the number of Catle assessed for by all that claime custom in the said Parke to bee Comunibus annis about one thousand, and the horses assessed for Comunibus annis about one thousand and fifty.

Memorandum.—That y<sup>e</sup> six keeps have been allowed to keepe, as ajustm<sup>t</sup>, six hundred Catle, and two hundred horses, besides their owne, and alsoe y<sup>e</sup> Warrower and keep of the old lodge, and y<sup>e</sup> Chamberlaine's howse, a hundred and forty Catle and sixty horses, besides their owne, and besides what y<sup>e</sup> ranger juisted w<sup>th</sup>out limitacon.

So, that upon consideracon of all the tenn<sup>ts</sup> Catle of both the said Mann<sup>rs</sup> of Dudleswell and Maresfeild, who have custome, and of all others that claime custome, and were equally bound to Aves truly, at the Aves Court afforesaid, and to pay, according to the Customes afforesaid, for all their cattle and horses for w<sup>ch</sup> they have Custome in the said Parke, and considering the number of catle and horses allowed to bee kept by y<sup>e</sup> officers of the said Parke, in y<sup>e</sup> right of y<sup>e</sup> Crowne, and wee conceive y<sup>t</sup> a considerable quantity of ground may bee conveniently sett out in convenient places for all that have right of Custome in the said parke, w<sup>ch</sup> may bee of greater benefitt to y<sup>e</sup> tenn<sup>ts</sup> then what they now enjoy, considering their hath beene some thousands of deere kept upon the said Parke, both Redd and ffallow, and alsoe a considerable quantity disposed of for the use of the Comonwealth. All w<sup>ch</sup> wee humbly submitt to y<sup>e</sup> consideracon and determinacon of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the trustees, having valued the total in grosse as afforesaid.

#### AN ABSTRACT

Of the p<sup>r</sup>sent rents, future improvem<sup>ts</sup>, and all other p<sup>r</sup>fits of the said Mann<sup>r</sup> and Parke—

The severall rents, pquesits, and Royalties are p ann. lxxxvij<sup>li</sup>. j<sup>s</sup>.

The Parke and lands at the improved value is p ann. mmcccxcv<sup>l</sup>. vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Some total of improved value is, mmdvij<sup>li</sup>. vij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. ob.

Total of acres in y<sup>e</sup> said Parke are, 14,000<sup>acr</sup> 0<sup>r</sup> 27<sup>p</sup>.

Reprises are p ann. liiij<sup>li</sup>. vj<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

The reserved rents of the lord of Dorcett's lease bee in force are p ann. xxix<sup>li</sup>. viij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Deere valued in grosse at, cxx<sup>li</sup>.

Woods and und<sup>r</sup>woods valued in grosse at DCxx<sup>li</sup>.

Part of White house destroyed, valued at, xxx<sup>li</sup>.

Fish in Whitehouse pond wee value at, l<sup>ii</sup>.

This survey was pfected i<sup>o</sup> Junij, 1650, by us, viz. :—

JEREMIE BAINES.

JO. LOBB.

THOMAS BRIDGE.

JOH. HADDOCKE.

Ex<sup>d</sup>. p WILL WEBB, Supvs<sup>r</sup>, Gen<sup>l</sup>., 1650.

(Indorsed).—Sussex. Duddleswell Mannour, nup Car. Regis and Lancaster Parke.

Rec<sup>d</sup>. this third of June, 1650. Transmitted to the Srveyo<sup>r</sup> Grall the same day. Returned the 5<sup>th</sup> of June, 1650.

BAINES.

## RACTON MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

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BY THE REV. F. H. ARNOLD.

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The "funeral monuments" of various members of the Gounter family, in the chancel of Racton Church, are in an unusually good state of preservation, and of considerable interest. They are as follows:—

On a slab of Sussex marble, much abraded, which was removed from the floor of the church, and is fastened to a wall outside, is a curious epitaph, which has often attracted archæological enquiry, and has never been satisfactorily explained. It is now in a far worse condition than it was forty years ago, when it was transcribed by a contributor to the "Gentleman's Magazine," and will ere long be undecipherable. His observations upon it are as follows:—"This inscription was faithfully copied March 20th, 1835, from a monument in Racton Church. Owing to the perishable quality of the stone several words are totally obliterated, this is denoted by dots. Where a letter was left and legible it has been attempted to supply what was wanting by conjecture, marked by parenthesis. Unfortunately the date is destroyed, but the quaintness of the style of composition (of which it is one of the most curious specimens I ever saw) renders it highly probable that it was the production of some pedant of King James's days. I have searched Dallaway in vain for a notice of it. If any of your readers can supply what is wanting to complete this curious epitaph, it will much oblige yours, OLD MORTALITY." The Editor remarks "Dallaway has omitted it altogether (so has Horsfield). There is, however, a copy in the Burrell MSS., 5699, fol. 603. The latter has enabled us to supply some words to that sent by our correspondent, distinguished [thus], though in other parts it is less perfect than his.

After collating the lines, as they can yet be made out, with what they were formerly considered to be, all that can be rescued is this:—

Subtus Jacent  
 Quos Torus et Urna et Marmor sociarunt  
 Unus, Una, Unum,  
 (Joann) es Gounter, Georgii militis fil. et Joanna u (xor) (ejus)  
 (Am) bo olim  
 (ob amores) mutuos, conjugalem castitatem liber(os)  
 . . . . . geminata sexus utriusque pignora in vic . . . . .  
 hac, ut cum illo hæc, cum hac ille, ne . . . . .  
 . . . . . morte abjunxerint . . . . .  
 . . . . . simul jam . . . . .  
 (a) brepti inter equitandum cadens ille,  
 illa inter pariendum denata; ille [annorum?] armi . . . . . r  
 . . . . . nam 30 mi et illa cum 28 lineum attigisset  
 ætatis quasi meridie occiduus  
 una posthac  
 [reverturi] cum hic communi resurget postquam [limen?]  
 et novo totius mundi partu illa renasc(et)  
 hinc est  
 [Si quando mæstiss-filii] (non madent oculi)  
 [Hoc ipsum quod posuit] (a)on lacrymæ p . . . . . mari . . . . . [marm . . . ?]

*On the North Side of the Chancel is as follows:*

“ M. S. Georgii Gounter Militis Antiqua, et clariori familia oriundi Quam etiam, ducta parili stirpe conjuge, Ursula Bailie Vectensi foeliciter ampliavit, perq. filios 4<sup>or</sup> et unam filiam ex eadem suscepto propagatam, novis insuper honoribus adauxit. Vitam egit adeo compositam, ut salvis semper erga omnes, charitate erga amicos, officio erga patriam, pietate erga Deum fide et religione, tranquille tandem exierit fato, et Anni et suo evocatus ætatis 63<sup>to</sup> Horum omnium quicquid hic vides mæmoricii affetu piessimo Nepos.

P. S. F. C.

Augustius vero monumentum ipsum hoc sacellum est quod fundatum extract. redditibusq. cumulatam maiores eius Dom. Cultui consecrarunt, et suorum. sepulture.

Perge Lector et Imitare.

Also, “ Here lie the Remains of the Honourable Sr Charles Gounter Nicoll, Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath: Descended from a long train of Ancestors famed for their Religion, Loyalty, and Virtue. He had all the Qualifications of a complete and accomplish'd gentleman; Amiable in his person; Graceful in his address. In private he was easy, affable, condescending. In publick he was steady, uniform, consistent. Favor'd by his Prince, and a friend to his country, in this distinguish'd situation Esteem'd, belov'd, and honor'd, he died the 24th day of Nov., 1733, in the 30th year of his age. Elizabeth, his be-

loved wife, Daughter and Heiress of William Blunden, Esq. (by whom he left two daughters, Elizabeth and Frances Catherine), erected this monument to his memory.”

*The following inscriptions are on Slabs on the Floor of the Chancel:*

“ Here lyeth Elizabeth ye wife of George Gounter, Esqr., who died ye 3rd day of November, Anno dmi, 1700.”

“ Here lyeth ye body of George Gounter, Esqr., son to Col. Gounter, who died December ye 12th, 1718, aged 72 years.”

“ Memorizæ Sacrum Judithæ Gounter, quæ obiit 6<sup>o</sup> Maij, 1737, Filizæ Richardi Nicoll, Armigeri, de Norbiton, loco in Comitatu Surriæ, Viduæ. Georgii Gounter, Armigeri, in Comitatu Sussexiæ. Ex qua ei nati erant Quatnor liberi, viz., Georgius, qui obiit Nov., 1718, ætat: 14. Carolus Gounter Nicoll, Eqtis Balnei; qui obiit Nov., 1733, ætat. 29. Elizabetha, quæ obiit Feb., 1721, et Katherina Conjux Henrici Maynard, Esq., et Baron<sup>ti</sup>. Fælicis Suavitate, Ingenii, Mira Simplicitate Morum; Liberali et Alacri Beneficentia; Vera et Universa Pietate. Nulli Secundæ; Cælo Terrisque Charæ.

“ Here lyeth ye body of Alexander Jermyn, sq. who departed this life ye 31st of July, in ye year of our Lord 1665. Ætatis 29.”

“ Here lyeth the Lady Julia Conyers, aged 65. Ob. 21, May, 1691.”

[This lady was the daughter of Lord



Lumley of Stansted. She doubtless desired to be buried here as the resting place of her first husband; her little son, too, was buried in the same Churchyard, near to the spot where the mother was interred.]

"Hic jacet Ricardus Alexandre Jermin, Arm. per Juliam Uxorem Dulcis Filiolus, Natus 19. Junii, 1657. Obijt 26. Novembris, 1659; Oppido transivit Infans ad gaudia infanda."

"Underneath lyeth the body of George Hasler, son of George and Hannah Hasler, who departed this life July the 17th, 1759, in the 10th year of his age. Also, underneath lyeth the body of Elizabeth Hasler, daughter of George and Hannah Hasler; who departed this life August the 10th, 1759, in the 17th year of her age."

"Underneath lyeth the body of George Hasler . . . (buried Oct. 18th, 1771). Underneath lyeth the body of Hannah Hasler, wife of George Hasler; who departed this life Feby. the 19, 1768."

*A tomb on the South side of the Chancel has the following inscription:*

"Sacred to the memory of William Hipkin, who departed this life the 17th of February, 1828, aged 67 years. Also, to the memory of Hannah Hipkin, wife of the above, who departed this life the 2nd of March, 1849. Aged 86 years."

The following are taken from tombs in the churchyard:—

"In memory of Catherine Atkinson, who departed this life December the 31st, 1712, aged 39 years."

"To the memory of Thomas Bochurst, grandson of John and Mary Painter, who departed this life the 10th day of December, 1792, aged 5 months."

"To the memory of Elizabeth Callaway, who died March, 1771."

"To the memory of James Callaway, who died June, 1771."

"Here lyeth the body of John Coal, who departed this life April the 21st, 1731, aged 22 years."

"In memory of Thomas Cook, who departed this life December the 10th, 1764.

'With patience to the last he did submit,  
And murmured not at what the Lord  
thought fit.'

Also of Henry Cook, son of Thos. and

Elizth. Cook, who died May the 7th, 1767; aged 18 years.

Also of Martha, daughter of the above, who died April the 10th, 1770, aged 15 years."

"In memory of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Cook, who departed this life August the 5th, 1777, aged 56 years."

"Sacred to the memory of Mary Dancaster, wife of Bulbick Dancaster, and daughter of John and Mary Painter, who departed this life March the 1st, 1772; in the 44th year of her age."

"Sacred to the memory of Richard Densley, who departed this life the 26th of August, 1765, aged 58 years."

"Sacred to the memory of Jane, wife of Richard Densley, who departed this life the 3rd of Aug., 1781, aged 69 years."

"Sacred to the memory of John Densley, who departed this life the 13th of February, 1801, aged 69 years."

"Sacred to the memory of Eleanor, ye wife of Arthur Fleet, who departed this life February the 5th, 1736; aged 25 years."

"Lament me not as lost, since 'tis great gain  
To be possessed of Heaven, and free from  
pain."

"In memory of Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Forder, who departed this life Sept. the 9th, 1738, aged 63 years."

"In memory of Isaac Forder, who died May the 5th, 1743, aged 24 years."

"In memory of Thomas Forder, who departed this life March the 7th, 1751, aged 76 years."

"Richard Goodson, died October 29th, 1846, aged 10 years."

"John Goodson, died the 11th of January, 1847, aged 62 years."

"Sacred to the memory of Henry, the son of William and Hannah Hipkin, who departed this life the 7th day of September, 1816, aged 18 years."

"Say sprightly youth dost thou on Life presume,  
Observe the date and tremble at this Tomb;  
To Health, nor Strength, nor youthful vigour  
trust.  
Behold where death has laid them in the dust."

"Sacred to the memory of Mary, the affectionate wife of John Hipkin, who departed this life the 16th day of July, 1823, aged 24 years. *Psalm 102 v. 11. My days are gone like a shadow.*"

"Sacred to the memory of Harriet, the

- beloved wife of Thomas Painter Hipkin, who died January 3rd, 1860, aged 55 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Painter Hipkin, who died November 30th, 1864, aged 62 years."
- "In memory of George Hipkin, who died August 21st, 1870, aged 81 years."
- "Here lieth the body of Mr. Robert Hulbert, late Rector of this Parish, who departed this life June ye 14th, 1735, in the 50th year of his age."
- "To the memory of Charles Jenkins, who departed this life the 11th of September, 1791, aged 43 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of Martha Ellen Jones, who died the 25th of November, 1845, aged 30 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of Richard Jones, who died the 16th of February, 1861, aged 73 years."  
Also Caroline, wife of the above, who died the 4th of June, 1869, aged 79 years."
- "Here lyeth the body of William Lyon, who departed this life the 18th of Octr., 1729, aged 69 years."
- "In memory of Mary Lyon, the wife of William Lyon, who departed this life February ye 22, 1736, aged 66 years."  
"When Christ my Saviour doth appear,  
I shall arise that sleepeth here."
- "To the memory of William Lyon, Junior, who departed this life Octr., 1761, in the 60th year of his age."
- "Sacred to the memory of Jerom Mould, who departed this life the 19th of May, 1801, aged 70 years."
- "In memory of Mary ye wife of Nicholas Newberry, of Chawton, who dyed January ye 1st, 1760, aged 60 years."
- "In memory of Mary, the wife of John Painter, who departed this life Feby. the 23rd, 1757, in the 67th year of her age."
- "In memory of Robert Painter, who departed this life June the 11th, 1758, aged 66 years."
- "In memory of Elizabeth, wife of Robert Painter, who died June 12th, 1758, aged 75 years."
- "In memory of John Painter, who departed this life May the 20th, 1789, aged 65 years."
- "To the memory of Mary, the wife of John Painter; who departed this life Sepr. 21st, 1792, aged 65 years."
- "In memory of John Painter, who departed this life June 22nd, 1797, aged 68 years."
- "In memory of Ann, the wife of John Painter, who departed this life the 24th of July 1817, aged 86 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of John Peskett, who departed this life the 19th of August, 1827, aged 66 years, and of Racton Parish 30 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of Mary Tribe, wife of William Tribe; who departed this life the 1st of March, 1832, aged 68 years."  
"She died in faith.  
What more can words express  
To sooth the mind,  
And make our sorrows less?  
Removed from us  
She treads a brighter sphere;  
And shares the glories  
She most wished for here."
- "Sacred to the memory of William Tribe, who departed this life the 11th of September, 1843, aged 82 years."
- "Here lyeth the body of Judeth Warner, who departed this life ye 18th of Octr., 1726, aged 79 years."
- "In memory of Elizabeth Wheeler; who departed this life June the 2nd, 1787, aged 51 years."  
"My husband dear—my life is past—  
So long to you my love did last;  
But for my death no sorrow take,  
But love my child for mine own sake."
- "To the memory of Harriot Worsfold, who departed this life the 11th of November, 1833, aged 33 years. Also of Mary Worsfold, sister to the above; who departed this life the 6th of January, 1870, aged 74 years."

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

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#### 1. *The Burrell Manuscripts.*

As the Sussex Archæological Society has, I trust, now been established sufficiently long to have securely rooted itself in Sussex soil, so that it need no longer fear falling to the ground for want of pecuniary or other support, or the issue of its annual volume be endangered for want of important and interesting local archæological matters to write upon, and men of zeal and ability to take them up, it may be useful to consider for a moment what had been done in the county previous to the introduction of our Society, by the indefatigable exertions of those who have travelled the same road before us, and whose labours in the same field of antiquarian research must be the pole-star of our elucidations.

Far at the head of all these must stand the distinguished and honoured name of Sir William Burrell, Bart., the result of whose labours are bound up in fifteen folio volumes of manuscript. These, at his death, he bequeathed to the British Museum; and directs in his will that his own family and their descendants, and the public generally, shall have access to them at all reasonable hours, for the purpose of reading and inspecting them.

Before Sir William Burrell took up the cause of Sussex Archæology, Camden was the only county historian of any note; and the outline which he has given us of it in his great work, called "Britannia," is, as far as it goes, very correct. Still, it is a mere outline; a history of the county it can scarcely be called. And the same historian, finding that his labours throughout the kingdom were much appreciated, considerably enlarged and improved them; and Sussex was fortunate enough to participate in these improvements. Still, it was but little that was added to

it. Sussex continued to occupy an inconsiderable part only of his great and laborious topographical work. The Rev. Thomas Coxe was the first to publish separately, in a quarto volume, in the year 1730, the part of Camden's "Britannia" which gives the history of this county.

This, then, was the origin of Sir William Burrell's collection. It began with manuscript and other notes to Coxe's work. And this led him on to make extracts from Court Rolls and transcripts of deeds; from this he entered on the history of county families, &c., &c., until at his death, in 1796, the result of his labours, classified and arranged, occupied, as I have already said, fifteen folio volumes of notes, and eight larger folio volumes of drawings of ancient buildings, as they appeared in his day.

The main object, then, of this note is, to facilitate the reference to Sir William Burrell's labours, as they are contained in these volumes, by pointing out to the members of our Society the contents of each volume, so as that they may at once know how readily to find anything to which they may particularly wish to refer. And this I shall do, by giving an easy reference to them, as they stand in the Catalogue of the Library of the British Museum. In folio, then,

Nos.

5,679	} will be found to have reference to the archæology of	} Hastings.
5,680		
5,681	} do.	} Pevensey.
5,682		
5,683	} do.	} Lewes.
5,684		
5,685	} do.	} Bramber.
5,686		
5,687	} do.	} Arundel.
5,688		
5,689	} do.	} Chichester.
5,690		

In volumes—

5,691	} Sussex Pedigrees are given, with arms, for the most part, em-	
to		blazoned.
5,696	} Monumental Inscriptions are given, with many Drawings, and an	
5,697		Alphabetical Index to each volume.
5,698		Copies of Ancient Tenures are given.
5,699		Contains papers relating to the county.
5,700	Extracts from the Public Records.	
5,701	} Give Sussex Collectanea.	
5,702		
5,703		
5,704		
5,705	} Contains a Catalogue by Dr. Ducarel of the Lambeth MSS.	
5,706		referring to Sussex.
5,707	Is Coxe's "History of Sussex," with Marginal Notes.	
5,708	Is a large volume of Sussex Pedigrees.	
5,710		

Of Drawings of Buildings in the county, there are, in atlas folio, eight volumes. Volume—

5,670	Contains Drawings relating to the Rape of	.	.	Hastings.
5,671	do.	do.	.	Pevensay.
5,672	do.	do.	.	Lewes.
5,673	do.	do.	.	Bramber.
5,674	do.	do.	.	Arundel.
5,675	do.	do.	.	Chichester.
5,676	do.	do.	.	Hastings.
				Lewes.
5,677	do.	do.	.	Bramber.
				Arundel.
				Chichester.
5,678	Contains Miscellaneous Information.			

### 2. *The Hayley and Petyt Collections.*

Besides these materials relating to the history of the county, for which we are indebted to Sir William Burrell, Bart., two other collections in manuscript have been made; the first by Mr. Hayley, the Rector of Brightling, near Battle, and are contained in two volumes, folio size, which he entitles "Notitia Sussexiensis; sive Sussexia Antiqua et Nova; to wit, an Account, Chorographical, Genealogical, and Historical, of the County of Sussex, collected from Records, Charters, &c., &c." These were purchased, after his death, by John Fuller, Esq., of Rose Hill. The second are abstracts from the Rolls, preserved in the Tower of London, referring to lands in Sussex. They were made by William Petyt, Esq., at the time he was the Keeper of these Records, who died in 1705, and was bound up in five volumes 4to. As he was a member of the Inner Temple, he bequeathed them, at his death, to the library of that establishment. These volumes are frequently referred to both by Mr. Hayley and Sir William Burrell. From them Mr. Hayley has made copious extracts, referring principally to Eastern Sussex.

E. T.

### 3. *Withyham Monumental Slab.*

In a recent visit to the ruins of Wolvesey, near Winchester, once the palace of the Bishops of that diocese, my attention was directed to an object which, at a distance, was conjectured by a companion to be a large tea tray, cast forth as rubbish; but which, upon nearer examination, I was greatly surprised to find was an iron monumental plate. On a fine slab of this metal was the following inscription, as plainly legible now as it was when it was first issued from the furnace.—

Anno Domini 1582,  
The 27th Day of  
February, dyed  
Richarde Graye,  
Parson of  
Wythiham.

In former Volumes of the "Sussex Archæological Collections," frequent allusions are made to the monumental slabs of Sussex iron in our churches, particularly in the Eastern division of the county; and as there were iron works at Withyham this slab was probably cast there. From the history of the parish a clue may perhaps be gained as to why a sepulchral monument of this weighty kind, to the memory of Richard Grey, should have been removed into the county of Hants. As, however, it is now abandoned, might it not fittingly be removed, and added to the Society's Collection at Lewes Castle, or be again restored to Withyham? Meanwhile, there is little likelihood of its being furtively carried off by the bodily efforts of any individual, since, by the strenuous exertions of myself and two others, it was with difficulty raised from the recumbent position in which we found it.

F. ARNOLD.

[Mr. Arnold's note reminds me that more than fifty years ago I was solicited, while visiting a relative at Sompting, near Worthing, to go down to the curiosity shop of a general dealer, resident in the village, to see an old iron plate, which he had purchased at some sale in the neighbourhood; and upon my doing so, he showed me a similar monumental plate to the one Mr. Arnold found among the ruins of Wolvesey. The inscription was in all respects precisely the same. It is not at all likely that it should be the same slab, still the two must have been cast in the same mould; and we have ample evidence to show, that these plates were used in houses as chimney backs, as well as in churches as monumental slabs.

Its great weight prevents the Committee from attempting to bring back this slab into Sussex, which they would otherwise have had pleasure in doing.

THE EDITOR.]

#### 4. *Manufacture of Saltpetre in Sussex.*

In the Burrell Manuscripts—5698, p. 41, "Sele vide Beding"—it is stated that Walter, the son of Ino Boxhill, was baptised at Sele, June 22nd, 1578. There is also *there* given an interesting note relating to a family named Backshells (Boxalls), residing at one time at Pulborough, but who afterwards removed to Sele, and who are mentioned by Mr. Morgan, the curate of that parish, in September, 1779 [? Sele or Pulborough], as called on a waste leaf of the parish register, of the date of about the year 1621, "The Saltpetre Men." It states that they went from thence—that is, from Pulborough—about St. Andrew's tide, 1621. The manuscript suggests that as a part of the glebe is called "The Saltercroft" some evidence might, perhaps, if a judicious search were made, be discovered in the way of remains of the exact whereabouts of this manufactory, and of the way in which their operations were carried on.

Can any Member of the Society, or general reader of our volume, direct me to any other record of, or reference to, the manufacture of saltpetre in Sussex? From what source and in what way is saltpetre obtained? Its name would seem to imply that it is rocksalt.

SAMUEL EVERSHERD.

[In reply to Mr. Evershed's concluding queries, I would observe that saltpetre is not rocksalt, but what is now more usually called nitre; a salt, that is, which is crystalline, pellucid, and of a somewhat greyish white colour. Its taste is acrid or bitterish; and when laid on the tongue it imparts a peculiar sensation of coldness to it. And though it yields by means of fire an acid spirit, which is capable of dissolving almost anything, yet, in its crude state, it manifests no sign of containing an acid. It is one of the salts which are naturally, but imperceptibly, blended with particles of earth, stone, and fossil substances, as particles of metal are blended with their ores. It is, however, sometimes met with in its pure state, either on its ores or on the surface of old walls. It then assumes the form of efflorescence; and these efflorescences, when dissolved in water properly prepared, shoot out into regular and proper crystals. Such then is saltpetre or nitre.

With regard to the source from whence it is derived, although Sir William Burrell's note would seem to imply that saltpetre was made at Pulborough or Beding, or perhaps both places, two centuries ago, nitre is not, I believe, now made in this country; but is imported from Persia and the East Indies, where it exists in combination with a yellowish kind of marl, which is found in the bare cliffs, and on the sides of the rocky hills, which are most exposed to the northern and eastern winds, and in no other situation, the winds blowing from these two quarters being found to be more fully charged with nitreous particles than any other. And hence the poet Gay, in speaking of the winter season, says:—

. . . . . " Whose nitry wind  
Shall crust the flabby mire, and kennels bind."

In France nitre is made from old mortar and plaster; from anything, in short, into the composition of which lime enters. So says Hill in his history of fossils; and he thinks that nitre, sufficient for its consumption, might easily be manufactured in this country. It may be worthy of note that the nitre of the ancients was very different from the article of commerce now in use amongst us.

At the time the sea flowed up to Bramber Bridge, there were many pans for the manufacture of salt under the walls of Bramber Castle, belonging to the Priory of St. Pancras, Lewes, which would be very close to "Sele *alias* Beding." Might not the Saltercroft then take its name from these?

THE EDITOR.]

#### 5. *Roman Roads and Roman Remains in Sussex.*

I again repeat, that I shall be thankful for information respecting Roman Roads and Roman Remains in this county, being anxious, if I can meet with sufficient assistance and encouragement, to compile a map, and prepare a memoir of Sussex under the Roman usurpation, and with special reference to the Romano-British antiquities in and about Eastbourne.

SAMUEL EVERSLED.

[As this is the second appeal Mr. Evershed has made to us for aid in elucidating the history of Sussex, under the Roman era, the returns to the first being *nil*, the Editor, who intends to make over to him what in-

formation he has from time to time collected in furtherance of the same object, begs to express a hope that this, his renewed appeal, may be more cordially and generously responded to than his former one. The Editor knows Mr. Evershed well, and believes him to be fully qualified for the accomplishment of the task he has undertaken. He cannot, however, be expected to give up the whole of his time to it, nor is his position in life such as to justify his incurring any great expense in the matter. By rendering him, then, such help as we have it in our power to give, without taxing ourselves very severely, we shall be enabling him to commence the first volume of the third series of our collections—the volume that is for the year 1874—with what we greatly need, but which we must, I fear, otherwise do without, namely, the History of

ROMAN SUSSEX.]

6. *Another Letter of Lord Goring.*

I am indebted to F. C. Brooke, Esq., of Ufford, near Woodbridge, in Suffolk, for another letter from Lord Goring to Prince Rupert, written from Okehampton, September 5th, 1644. (For letter one, see volume xxii., p. 222, note 3.) The two sanguinary battles of Marston Moor had taken place in the July preceding, in which this Prince and the Royal Army under his command had been defeated. But in the south the King's forces had been more successful; the result of the battle of Cropedy Bridge being the overpowering and disarming of Lord Essex's forces. The date of the letter will show that Lord Goring was, at the time it was written, with the Royalist Army in the south. It is as follows:—

“ SIR,

“ I am extremely happy to heare that your High<sup>s</sup> is so neare us; by whiche I am assured that his M<sup>s</sup> good successe agaynst Essex will be improved very fast. I have beene in pursuite of some of their horse; but our's are so tyred and disorderly that I fear they will get out of our reach before wee get up our stragglers. I long passionately to wayte upon y<sup>r</sup> Highnes, and if wee can get the rest for our horses, which wee soe much need for a few dayes, I shall begge your leave to wayte upon you. I am very glad the horse are comming y<sup>r</sup> H<sup>s</sup> sent for. For upon this consternation they are in wee may come nearer their neast;<sup>1</sup> and they doe not feele a wounde soe fare off as the north. I would to God y<sup>r</sup> Hig<sup>s</sup> were at Court; for your presence will wipe a way all difficultyes that may appeare in y<sup>r</sup> absence. I have double reason to wish it; not onely for the publick good, but for your own satisfaction; which shall ever be most passionately studied and desired by

Your Highnes's

most humble, faythful, and

most obedient Servant,

GEORGE GORING.”

“ Thursday, the 5th  
of September, Okehampton.”

<sup>1</sup> Neast—nest. The present Suffolk pronunciation of this word is the same as it was then.



[This letter is addressed at the back]

“For his Highnes,  
Prince Rupert.”

[And docketed]

“Lord Goring,  
after pursuite of Essex,  
Sept. 5th.”

This letter is not sealed with the Goring Arms, namely—Argent—a Chevron between three annulets, gules; but with 3 Bull's heads—2 and 1, surmounted by a Coronet; the seal possibly of one of his companions in arms.

THE EDITOR.

7. *Westbourne.*

I shall be obliged by your correcting, in volume xxiii., a few errata into which I have fallen in my account of this parish in volume xxii.

I find I have been guilty of a mis-statement in the note on volume xxii., p. 212, respecting the use of the paschal candle. The candle so called is not burned in the Church during the latter portion of Passion Week, but is lighted on Easter Eve, and is burned at all solemn Functions until Ascension Day, when it is extinguished immediately after the reading of the gospel. I saw it extinguished last year on Ascension Day in Tours Cathedral, and thus acquired this information.

There is also another piece of information at p. 85, of the same volume, which I think cannot be given just as I stated it. I do not recollect saying in my paper, that a large Paten and Chalice were the gift of an Incumbent named Eusebius Cornwall, during the time he was Vicar. 'Tis true his name and the Churchwardens are upon them, and this would seem to bear out the assertion that he gave them. But this could not have been the case. He never had it in his power to make such a present to the Church. I have heard it stated, by those who knew him and his pecuniary circumstances, that this Chalice and Paten were merely the result of the melting pot applied to Plate already belonging to the Church; and that the names of himself and the Churchwardens being upon it was only intended to shew that the renovation took place in their day.

JOHN H. SPERLING.

[The Editor has much pleasure in rectifying this misconception, which doubtless arose, as Mr. Sperling has suggested, from Mr. Cornwall's name and his warden's alone being on this Church Plate.]

8. *Woughton, juxta Lewes.*

In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of the 36th of Henry VIII., the sum total of the Assize Rents with which the Priory of Tortington, near Arundel, was endowed, is stated to have been £71 6s. 9d. Among the places mentioned as contributing its quota of rents to such sum is—*Woughton, juxta Lewes*. As, with a fair acquaintance with Lewes and its neigh-

bourhood, I am ignorant of any place called by this name now, nor have I, in my antiquarian researches, ever met with the name before, I shall be obliged to any member of our Society, who may be acquainted with it, for any information he can give tending to assist me in identifying its locality. In the list of contributing places it stands as follows:—“Worthing, Heene, Hampton, *Woughton, juxta Lewes*, Ichenor, *et alibi* in the Manwode,” &c.

THE EDITOR.

9. “*Stone Implements in South Africa.*”

Having had an opportunity of perusing a number of the “Cape Monthly Magazine,” published at Cape Town (Oct., 1870), and edited by Professor Noble, I found an illustration of an Article on “Stone Implements in South Africa,” which presented to view specimens of spear heads, arrowheads, knife or saw, and various “flakes,” all of a character precisely similar to those discovered frequently among ourselves, and figured in our own Collections, and also in the *Archæologia*, and several other Archæological publications. The Implements are found mostly on the “Cape Flats,” on the margin of the great *vleys*. No excavations seem to have been made, but they become visible through denudation of surface soil by S.E. summer winds, or wash of winter floods. “Cores,” also, from which “flakes” have been chipped, are numerous, and many of the specimens exhibit signs of considerable dexterity in the chipping process. Other localities beside those above named present specimens, but they are not equal in workmanship to those of the “Cape Flats,” though a similarity of type generally prevails. They seem to be for the most part imbedded in surface clay, from which the drift sand has been blown or washed off.

The record of these discoveries of “Stone Implements in South Africa” is, of course, in many ways, suggestive; and I must confess that the temptation is great, inciting one to a disquisition of wide extent. I content myself, however, by making a “Note” of these discoveries, of which, probably, we may hear more in future.

W. DE ST. CROIX.

Glynde, April, 1871.

10. *Sussex Tokens of the 17th Century.*

An amended list of these tokens is being prepared for publication in our next volume.

In order that this list may be as perfect as possible, information of any collections of such tokens, or accurate description of any particular token, is requested to be sent to the care of the Rev. Ed. B. Ellman, Berwick Rectory, Lewes.

11. *St. Pancras Priory, Lewes.*

During the month of May, just past, a discovery was accidentally made of a subterraneous chamber and passages among the Ruins of the above Priory. While one of the men employed by the tenant of the field, in

which these ruins are situated, was engaged in rolling it, the ground gave way under the pressure of one of the feet of the horse drawing the roller, and disclosed to view a portion of the crown of an arch. Curiosity, and a desire for further investigation, which is its natural result, having been awakened, an opening was made sufficiently large to admit the body of a man; and upon a descent into it being thus effected, the arch was discovered to be the roof of a chamber, measuring 12 feet by 8, and its height rather more than 6 feet. At the west end of the chamber a passage was found, 4 feet 10 inches in width, and running in a westerly direction for a distance of about 30 feet, to a point where the passage arch is strengthened by three stone ribs, placed at an interval of a foot from each other. The passage then continues in a direction west by south for a distance of 32 feet, where it terminates abruptly, and has apparently been filled up. Here a shaft has been made, so that the light of day may be regained, after travelling under ground for about 25 yards. From the east end of this chamber another passage runs for a distance of about 8 feet only. Here it has probably been obstructed by an accumulation of rubbish, occasioned by the breaking in of the arch. Both the chamber and its two passages are roughly paved with blocks of chalk; but owing to a considerable quantity of rain-water having, at different times, found its way into it, a closer inspection of the pavement is rendered impossible. In the western passage there is a fall of a foot, from west to east, in the pavement. The stone, and other materials used in their construction, are similar to those to be found in other parts of the Priory Ruins.

REGINALD BLAKER.

Lewes, June 2nd, 1871.

[When the surface soil was broken through, as reported in the above note, Mrs. Blaker, the owner of the Priory Grounds, invited me to inspect the place, and then kindly caused the cavity to be widened so as to admit of exploration. Mr. Reginald Blaker, with others, entered the subterranean chamber, and passed through the adjacent passages, and at my request kindly furnished us with the result of his exploration. When the interior was lighted up by Mr. Blaker, I could observe, as I stood at the aperture, that the masonry was very solid, and the arches semicircular and well turned. In the plan of the Priory given in vol. iii., opposite to p. 185, there is a spot figured by two parallel lines and marked "drain." The spot thus marked on the plan does not with perfect accuracy coincide with the position or direction of this passage now explored, but it still may serve to show *approximately* the *position* of the passage, the Eastern termination of which is near to the block of ruin marked in the plan, and pointed to by the lines marked "drain" in the plan, but the direction of the passage is nearly parallel with the line of the Ruins E. and W. marked "Stream." The plan drawn in 1845, by Mr. J. L. Parsons, a member of our Committee, is far more accurate in details than the plan of vol. iii., but even that plan does not place correctly the passage now discovered. The larger portion of the passage, or "*Chamber*," as Mr. R. Blaker styles it, is not consistent with the notion of a drain; and, also, as the passages are sufficiently high to admit a man of average height, and are in fact very similar to the passage leading to

the "Lantern" on the north side of the Railway cutting, it would seem that the passages and chamber were constructed for a purpose similar to that for which the Lantern was designed.

W. DE ST. CROIX, Hon. Sec.]

June 5, 1871.

12. *Leaden Coffin found at Wellingham.*

Mr. Dudeney, of Milton House, Lewes, informed me that he was in possession of the leaden coffin which has been discovered at Wellingham, and that he desired to present the same to the Society. On behalf of the Committee, I accepted this contribution to the Museum, and at the same time requested Mr. Dudeney to supply me with a "note" upon the "find," which is hereto annexed.

W. DE ST. CROIX, Hon. Sec.

In the early part of March, 1871, as the operation of draining a field, on the Estate of R. P. Rickman, Esq., at Wellingham, near Ringmer, was being carried on, the workmen struck upon a hard substance, at about 4ft. from the surface of the ground, and soon turned up portions of what, after a time, was found to be a very large and heavy lead coffin. The attention of Mr. Baldwin, the bailiff of the farm, was called to the spot; and he appears to have used every care, under the circumstances, which were by no means favourable, to preserve the coffin entire; but, owing to the great amount of decomposition which the metal had undergone, it was found quite impossible to raise it entire; small portions only being raised, with the exception of two pieces, one being the Head part of what was the lid, and the other the Head part of the bottom. The length of the coffin, as near as could be ascertained, was 6ft. 10in. The width at the head, 2ft. 2in. The width at the foot could be only approximately ascertained, owing to the extremely decayed state of the lead. The depth was from about 17 to 19 inches.

The coffin is of great substance, but very uneven in its thickness. This may be partly from the original imperfection of the casting of the sheet; but the great cause of unevenness appears to arise from the oxidation the lead has undergone during its long interment. The general thickness was fully  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch. But in many parts it is quite  $\frac{5}{16}$  of an inch. The weight, as your custodian can affirm, must have been very great, as each of the large pieces mentioned required two men to lift it on to the Castle green, where this ancient relic has found a very appropriate lodgment by the side of the Burpham Canoe.

The coffin appears to have been formed of two pieces; the piece forming the bottom being very much larger than the top. It was, therefore, bent up to form the sides. The head and the foot appear to have been cut at the angles, and then folded together, and secured by leaden rivets, some of which are distinct, their heads being lozenge shaped.

When first discovered, the lid had been forced very close to the bottom, and the plates were not more than two or three inches apart; the interval being filled with what had been perhaps a wooden coffin, mixed with the usual contents of ancient coffins. Small pieces of bone

were very apparent. The wood was so much decayed as to render it quite impossible to identify its kind.

I feel utterly at a loss to account for the presence of the coffin *in loco*. I can only surmise that perhaps Wellingham had a small Religious House in connection with the College of Malling, and this field may have been a burial place for the locality. The surrounding soil contains a large quantity of small fragments of bone clearly turned up to the surface in agricultural operations.

I may just mention that a gold ring was found in this field some few years ago, and it is, I believe, now in the possession of R. P. Rickman, Esq., to whose kindness I am indebted for the opportunity of offering the coffin for your acceptance, and the members of the Sussex Archæological Society generally.

JOHN DUDENEY.

N.B.—The field in which the coffin was found is marked on the Map of the Estate, Duddles Field. May I suggest that this may have been the site of the Dudeney chapel, represented in Hogg's picturesque views of churches? I almost hesitate to venture this suggestion, in opposition to the opinion of my friend, M. A. Lower, Esq.; but with the original picture given in that work in my hand, and standing as I do upon the spot, I find so much to corroborate my opinion, that I could not resist the opportunity of declaring it.

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Spanish coast, 22. On the importance of the port, and value of the advice of the portsmen, 22. How shown, 22. Entries in the reign of King John, 22. Winchelsea hastening to destruction in the time of Henry III., 23. Still important for the importation of wine, &c., 23. Events connected with this trade, 23-4. In 1232 orders given for soldiers landed to be detained, 25. Other orders to the same effect, 25. Wine trade regulations, 25-6. In 1255 wine prominent among the imports, 26. A supply of fish required from the town for the King's table, 27. The kinds of fish supplied, 27. Alarming state of the town at this time from sea encroachments, 27. How they were enabled to make a quay, 27. And otherwise to protect the town, 28. Proclamations addressed to the bailiffe, and to what they referred, 28. Names of persons connected with the old town, 29. Proceedings for which the portsmen were famous, 29. Their unruly proceedings, 30. Their quarrels with the men of Yarmouth, 30. Godfrey's chantry, 31. Value of lands belonging to this chantry, and in whose tenure they are, 31. Reprises, 32. Mayors of Winchelsea from 1421 to 1751, 33 to 35. In 1662 Collins, a cousin of Taylor, the water poet, Mayor, 35. Withyham monumental slab, 3 Ns. and Qs., 320. Woughton, juxta Lewes, 8 Ns. and Qs., 324.

## CORRIGENDA.

- Page 32, line 7 from the bottom, for *iijm.* read *iijtie*.  
 Page 89, line 20, for 1698 read 1598.  
 Page 108, line 19, for *ragyne*, read *raygne*.  
 Page 115, line 5, for *Mychcell* read *Mychaell*.  
 Page 208, line 7, for *Wallingford* read *Lambourne*.  
 Page 240, line 8 from bottom, for *Steming* read *Stenning*.  
 Page 251, line 4 from bottom, for *closs* read *cross*.  
 Page 278, line 11 from bottom, for *vixii.* read *viii*.  
 Page 308, line 5 from bottom, for *jiiij* read *iiij* acres.