

ON THE ORIGIN OF SOME SUSSEX FAMILIES.

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In Volume vi. of the Sussex Archæological Collections, I wrote a paper with a similar title to the above, viz., "On the Origin of *the Arms* of some Sussex Families."¹ I propose now to treat of the origin of some *Families*, or otherwise to give brief accounts of such as have not hitherto engaged much attention, and thus afford materials and guides for further enquiry, and more detailed investigation. The armorial bearings, however, in most cases, are considered, as much elucidating the subject, as well as possessing the closest relevancy to it. Indeed it is much to be regretted that genealogists frequently neglect heraldry, in their enquiries, as seemingly of subordinate importance. But no surer means exist of tracing the connexion of families, whether of the same, or of a different name, than are furnished by their heraldic bearings; and if the truth were generally acted upon, that, in early times the same, or similar arms, as borne by different families, are derived from a common source, and *that* often met with at the time of the Conquest, and sometimes earlier, much greater progress would be made in genealogical inquiry.

The following table exemplifies this doctrine, and is appropriately inserted here, as concerning a family of especial Sussex interest and importance:—

¹ The "origin of arms" of Families seems to have been chiefly:—

1. Immemorial usage and inheritance.
2. Grant or concession from the Sovereign, or a herald.

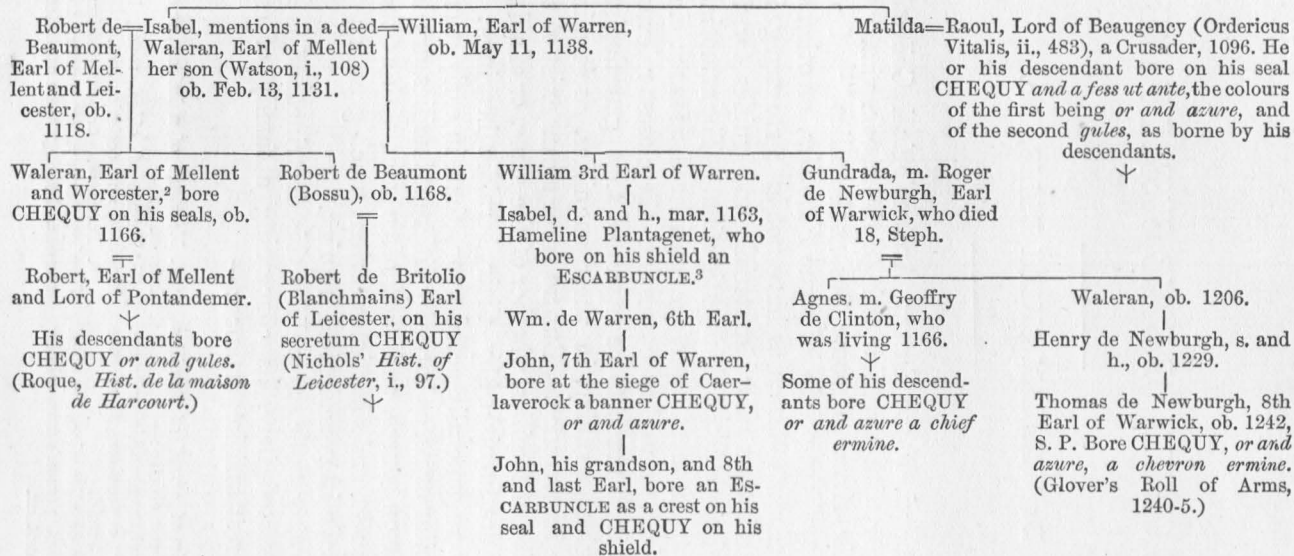
3. Concession or alienation, by deed or will, of a private person's arms wholly or partially to another.

4. Marriage of a heiress, or elder co-heiress.

5. Tenure of office, royal, baronial, knightly, and ecclesiastical.

6. Purchase, or acquisition of a dignity, barony, or manor, to which armorial bearings were appurtenant.

HUGH THE GREAT, Earl of Vermandois=ADELHEID, daughter and heiress
jure ux., brother of Philip, King of France. of Herbert, Count of Vermandois.



² There are two seals of his—one sketched in Lansdowne MSS. 203 as that of "Waleran Comes Mellant," chequy being on his shield and surcoat; another engraved in Watson's *Earls of Surrey*, with the legend "Waleranni Comitiss Wigorniae," with chequy on his banner only.

³ The escarbuncle was put up as the arms of his father, Geoffry, Count of Anjou, on the cornice of the tomb of Queen Elizabeth, in Henry the Seventh Chapel in Westminster Abbey. (Sandford's *Genealogical History*, p. 34.)

Though no chequy, or other armorial seal of the Warrens is to be met with in the 12th century, Mr. Planché (who in his work *Pursuivant of Arms*, disallows the existence of heraldry at an earlier period) in this case relaxes his rigorous rule of distrusting any coat of arms for which there is no contemporary authority, by granting that "probabilities are certainly in favour of it (the chequy) having been assumed by the Warrens in consequence of that alliance" (viz., Vermandois) p. 61. This implies that Hugh the Great, *living at the Conquest*, bore that coat, and, moreover, that he got it, as well as his title, from his father-in-law.

Several other coats containing chequy were no doubt derived from the Warrens (and many were certainly not), as Pierpoint, Calthorp and others, though not through, and as a sign of, the feudal connection, but as descended in blood. The feudal origin of derivative coats is commonly entertained, but the feudal connection was not its cause, though it was the consequence of the family relationship, as I have attempted to show, both theoretically and practically, elsewhere. If genealogists, when they find an under-tenant bearing a similar coat to that of his chief, were to assume a family relationship near or remote, instead of merely noting a feudal connection, it would greatly promote genealogical discovery, because affording an indubitable clue to it.

BANFIELD.—This name is frequently met with in Sussex, and is the modern form of Benfield, at an early period a family of some note. In Wingham (Wyndham) hundred, Scolland holds *Benefelle* of William [De Warren]. Turgot held it of Cola, and Cola of King Edward. It was then assessed at two hides; at present it is not rated. The arable is three ploughlands. There are two ploughs in the demesne, and five villains with eight bondsmen have two ploughs. In the reign of King Edward it was valued at 60 shillings, at a subsequent estimate the same sum, but it is now appreciated at six pounds. Alfred holds one hide, and a rood land in Benefelle, of William, which was rated at such quantity in the time of the Confessor, but at present it is not rated. Lewin held it as a peer. The arable is one plough land. There is one plough in the demesne, and four villains with

half a plough. Here are four acres of meadow, and a wood of three hogs. In the reign of the Confessor, and subsequently, it was valued at 10 shillings; it is now estimated at 40 shillings.—*Domesday*, 27 b. 2. The old manor house of Benfield, in the parish of Hangleton, is figured in vol. x. of S.A.C., and was in the fourteenth century owned by a family of the same name. In the Subsidy Roll of 1412, John Benyfield held the manor of Hangleton, worth £22 per annum, and of Twineham, worth £18. The Inq. p.m. of John de Benefield, 18 Edw. II., found that he died seized, *inter alia*, of the manor of Benefield, held of the manor of Shere (co. Surrey). 8 Ric. II. a fine was levied between Simon and John de Benfield, and John de Braose, relative to lands in Slaugham and Southwick. *Temp.* Edw. III. Benefields in Twineham was in the hands of the king, during the minority of James, cousin and heir of John de B. Emma, who was the wife of John de B., had the custody of the lands. 1388 and 95, Simon de B. was M.P. for Shoreham, and in 1415 Robert B. The coat, *gules crusilly and a lion rampant argent*, is, or was, in stained glass, in Twineham church. This, except in tinctures, resembles the arms of Braose, and might have been borne by Benfield. 1296, John de B. occurs in the Subsidy Roll of this date for Twineham.

BARNARD.—In the Domesday Survey we read, that, “in the hundred of Bretford William Fitz Barnard holds a borough-wick of William (de Warren) which is included in the manor of Herst, in the occupation of William de Warren; it is called How,” now Howcourt in Lancing (*Cartwright’s Rape of Bramber*, p. 44). No account is given of its descent, but frequent notices of the family are met with at subsequent periods, Elias Fitz Bernard married Alice, daughter of William de Harcourt, who was living 4 John, and had issue four sons. 1308, Ralph Fitz Bernard occurs as a juror at Sompting. Thomas Fitz Bernard and Elias Fitz Bernard gave, to the Knights Templars, lands, &c., at Sompting. Roger Fitz Bernard gave them also lands, held in capite of Walter Fitz Richard, in Eddeworth, with the assent of his wife Margaret, and his son Udard. (S.A.C. ix., 257.) This mention of Eddeworth affords a clue to connect another family of Barnard with the preceding. In Nichols’ *Collectanea Topographica*

et Genealogica (vi., 196), are abstracts of several charters of lands in Bedford of a family of Burnard, amongst which is a charter of Sir Stephen de *Eddeworth*, confirming the gift of lands by Odo Burnard. The pedigree, in the *Collectanea*, compiled from the deeds, begins with Burnard, the Domesday tenant of Wm. de Ow of lands in Bedford, and is continued for four generations, but shows no connection with the Sussex family, although they were doubtless of the same stock. One of the family, Odo Burnard, living 1192, sealed with 3 leaves on a shield. There was, also, an eminent family of Fitz Bernard, who had in early times considerable possessions in Kent, and might have been related to the preceding.

BOXALL.—Some particulars of this family are given in vol. vi. S.A.C. It is supposed that they took their name from Bugsill in Salehurst, but it is the converse. They took their name from the parish of Buxhall, in Suffolk, and their feudal lords there were the family of Burghersh, from whom, doubtless, they got the lion rampant, the basis of their arms.

CULPEPER.—This family and the Coverts are, perhaps, the two most distinguished of the knightly families who have been settled in Sussex. The origin of the Coverts is clear; they came from Normandy, or Brittany. (*Vide S. A. C.* vol. x., 152). But no genealogist has yet explained the origin of the name, or family, of Culpeper. No such local name has been met with either in England or Normandy. Nor does the name, in the existing form, denote any office or calling, or appear to have been personal. The earliest known account of the family is given by Hasted in his *History of Kent*, 8vo. ed. (v. 265) under "Pembury," and is as follows:—

"The manor of Bayhall, which lies in the southern part of this parish, was part of the ancient possessions of the eminent family of Colepepper, whose demesnes spread over the whole face of this county, but more especially the western part of it. The two principal branches of it were seated at this manor of Bayhall, and at Aylesford; from the latter descended those of Oxenhoath, and of Preston in Aylesford, Baronets, both now extinct; and from the former those of Bedgbury, which terminated in the Lords Colepepper of Leeds Castle, those of Losenham in Newenden, afterwards of Hollingbourne, the heir male of which branch is John Spencer Cole-

pepper, Esq., late of the Charter House, and those of Wakehurst, in Sussex, Baronets, now extinct. The first of the family of Colepepper eminent on record is Thomas de Colepepper, who, as appears by the bundles in the Pipe Office, was one of the *Recognitores magnæ assisæ*, or justices of the great assize, in the reign of King John, an office of no small trust, and consequence, before the establishment of conservators of the peace."

Now, if the name be a local name, as appears by the prefix *de*, it must be a corruption which cannot be easily traced. However, there are two places that might have furnished the family with their name. One is the manor of Gollesberghe, in Sandwich, a manor mentioned in Domesday; the other is Goldspur, in Sussex, which gave name to the hundred. In the "Catalogue of the Dering Collection of Deeds," for sale by Puttick and Simpson, 1865, is a deed, No. 235, by which *temp.* Henry III., Ralph, son of Algar de *Culspore*, confirms to Simon de Stranda an acre in *Culspore*. And in the Muster Roll of the Rape of Hastings, 13 Edward III., published in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* (vii., 123), "Walter Colspore" occurs in the list, for the Hundred of Colspor. This clue, followed up, might, perhaps, lead to some identification with the family of Culpeper.

There is another method, however, of tracing the family, not usually employed, viz., by means of Heraldry. It is pretty certain that, in early times, all families bearing the same, or a similar, coat of arms, derived it ultimately from one source, as has been exemplified in the case of the chequy of Warren. The bearing, by the Culpepers, of the bloody bend engrailed, does not appear in any of the *early* rolls of arms, though their identical coat is mentioned in the earliest roll extant, viz., that of 1240-5, but assigned to Robert Walrand. But it was borne by the Culpepers at least as early as 3 Edward III., when John, the son of Sir Thomas Culpeper, is recorded as using it, and his brother Richard bore the same coat with a label of three points. ("Collectanea Top. and Gen.," vii., 337). The Kentish family of Malmains bore a bend engrailed, but of different tinctures; and Grove, a manor in Woodnesboro', co. Kent, was owned by that

family till *temp.* Edward III., when Peter de Goldesborough died possessed of it, 32 Edward III., his successor being William at Welle. This circumstance is, therefore, too late to account for the origin of the Culpeper coat, but shows there was a *family* of Goldesborough. The family of Chitcroft bore also the bend engrailed, and had lands in Pembury, and Lenham, and are also mentioned in Sussex, *temp.* Henry IV., and were, possibly, connected with the Culpepers, indeed, might be a branch of them taking the name of Chitcroft. The Kentish family of Halden also bore a bend engrailed.

The probability seems to be that the Culpepers rose to their high position by a wealthy alliance, and in that way, like the Dallingridges, acquired their coat armour with their property, but through what channel, and what was their original habitat, must at present be left to conjecture.

COSTEDELL.—In the Subsidy Roll of 1296, Robert atte Godstedle is mentioned under the Hundred of Wyndeham, which includes Bolney. This, there can be little doubt, is the same name as Costedell, which is met with in Bolney at an early period. 1452, James Costedell settled on Richard Costedell lands in Bolney, Cuckfield, and Shermanbury. The name is found in the parish register of Bolney in the 16th century. Several persons of this name are buried in Westerham churchyard, and families of the name are still living there. Gutsell has been suggested as another form of this name.⁴

COMBES.—William Fitz Norman held Combes and Applesham, in West Sussex, at the Domesday survey. His descendants eventually styled themselves De Combe, of whom there are numerous notices in Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*. Under "*Halsham*," we shall see their arms were *a lion debriused by a fess*, at least, *temp.* Henry IV. *A lion rampant debriused by a bend* is used by Edmund Combes, of Fync-ham, co. Norfolk, who was doubtless of the Sussex stock. The family of Muntham, who used the same coat as Cumbe, whose

⁴ Argent, a fess dancette, party per fess or and gules, in chief 3 trefoils, slipped sable, are assigned to Cosswell, alias Costiwel, of Combe House, in

Bolney (Harl. M.S., 1052). Thomas Costedell, of Bredhurst, husbandman, was one of the followers of Jack Cade in 1450 (*Archæologia Cantiana* vii., 267).

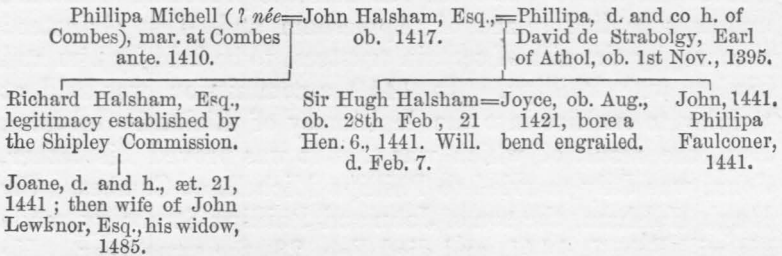
heiress married Halsham, there is great reason to suppose was a branch of the family of Mundham, of Mundham, co. Norfolk, who resided there for several generations. Bloomfield, the historian of Norfolk (fol. ed. v. 1155) says that 22nd Rich. II. John de Norwich was lord of a manor in that parish, and sealed with *a lion rampant debruised by a bendlet*, the precise coat of Cumbes, of Norfolk. There were evidently alliances between these three families that would account for the community of arms.

FARNFOLD.—A pedigree of this family is a great desideratum in Sussex genealogy, and materials for several descents exist. Though not recorded in the Visitations, they bore arms, and for two centuries were representatives in Parliament for places in West Sussex. 1399, John Farnfould was M.P. for Bramber. 1473, Richard Farnfield was M.P. for New Shoreham. 1624 and '28, Sir Thomas Farnfold, Knt., was M.P. for Steyning, and again in 1640 and '41. In the *Proceedings in Chancery* published by the Record Commissioners, several notices of the family are to be met with. In Cole's "Escheats" in the British Museum there are three entries. There is, or was, a memorial to one of the family in Steyning Church, with their coat of arms, *a chevron engrailed between three stag's heads*, which coat of arms may be seen on the porch of the remains of the Elizabethan mansion of Clayton Priory, or Hammond's, or à Wood's Place, in Clayton, near St. John's Common, on the London and Brighton road. There is also a memorial of one of the family in one of the churches of the City of London, recorded in "Weaver's Funeral Monuments." The family matched with Parker of Ratton, De la Chambre, Pellatt, Cooke of Stroud, Norton, &c.

HALSHAM.—I think the confusion hitherto considered to exist in the account of this family may be got rid of by attending to the authenticated facts, to the *heraldic* aspect of the matter, and by assuming the inquisition mentioned hereafter, as is justifiable, to be erroneous. The brass memorial to Phillipa, wife of John Halsham, *Esquire*, (not Knt.), and d. and co-h., of David de Strabolgy, Earl of Athol, who died 1st Nov., 1395, gives for arms *a chevron engrailed between three leopards' faces*, quartering *a lion rampant debruised by a fess*

(said by Cartwright to be for Muntham) impaling *paly of six*. The inq. p. m. of this John Halsham, held Nov. 6, 1417, calls him *Esquire* only, as does the preceding memorial, and says he died seized of Applesham and West Grinstead manors, by the gift of certain trustees, to be held by him and his late wife Phillipa. In 1410 a commission was held at Shipley to enquire into the legitimacy of Richard Halsham, Esq., the result of which was that it was proved his father, John, was duly married to Phillipa Michell, at Combes. Sir Hugh Halsham, the son of John and Phillipa Strabolgy, made his will Feb. 7, 1441, and died Feb. 28, the same year. He therein mentions only his brother John, and his sister Phillipa Faulconer,—(this is probably the John Halsham who, with his wife Matilda, occurs in a deed, 1411—Cartwright, p. 312). Sir Hugh's wife Joyce died August, 1421. The inq. on the death of Sir Hugh, shows that his heir was Joan, only daughter of his brother Richard, then aged 21, and wife of John Lewknor, Esq. She presented to the living of Combes, 1485, and was then a widow. The inq. on the death of Sir Hugh shows that he had property in Kent and Norfolk, but *none in Sussex*. The inq. on the death of his father John shows that he left property in Wilts, Kent, and Norfolk, and, *in Sussex*, the manors of Applesham, and Nutham, and West Grinstead, and the advowson of Combes; it appears from all this that John Halsham, who died 1417, married two wives, each named Phillipa, that Richard was the son of Phillipa Michel (*née* Combes), and that Hugh and John were sons of Phillipa Strabolgy. This would reconcile the previous difficulties of the case, which seem to have arisen from the statement, (unwarranted by evidence), that the three sons of John Halsham, Esq., were all by one wife, and that wife Phillipa Strabolgy. Both Cartwright and Sir Charles Young in *Collectanea Top. and Gen.* (vi.89), state that the inquisition found that Richard, the son of Sir Hugh, was by Phillipa Strabolgy. If the inquisition really found thus, it is obvious from the facts of the case it must have been an erroneous finding, ignoring the fact, elicited by the commission at Shipley, that Richard was the son of Hugh, by Phillipa Michel, and it is not likely he had another son Richard, by his other wife; indeed the inquisition found that he had no estates in Sussex at all.

The following tabular pedigree will show at a glance the presumed state of the case:—



The difficulty here is to know what became of John H. and Phillipa Faulconer. Did they both die *s. p.* soon after their brother Sir Hugh? Further investigation is necessary to clear up this point.

The *engrailed chevron between three leopards' faces*, the arms of Halsham, are also to be found on a seal attached to a deed from Andrew Peverel to Robert de Halsham, 19 Edw. III. (Add. Ch. B. Mus., No. 8826), who was probably the Robert de Halsham in the Pedigree of Lewknor (S.A.C., vol. xxii. p. 8). The *lion debruised by a fess*, quartered by the coat of Halsham (ut ante) is, it is true, the coat of Muntham, but there can be no doubt (with different tinctures) it is intended for Phillipa Michel *née* Combes, because such, or a similar one, were the arms of Combes, (which name see.) The brass memorial was executed about the time quartering came into fashion, and when probably its uses were not quite settled, for, according to present usage, the son of a heiress, only, would be entitled to quarter her coat, the father placing it on an escutcheon of pretence over his own arms.

Sir Hugh, we see, quarters the arms of his mother (Strabolgy) with his own, both together impaling his wife's arms, *a bend engrailed*.

At the time of Philpot and Owen's Visitation of Sussex, 1634, there were several coats of arms in stained glass in Horsham church, inter alia, *argent a chevron engrailed between three leopards' faces gules*, which is doubtless intended for Halsham. There was a family with the same name and arms in Suffolk. The name is probably derived from Ellesham, co.

Lincolnshire,⁵ and not from Hailsham in Sussex, as would seem to be Cartwright's opinion, from his spelling it in the same way.

INFIELD.—Some particulars of this family are given in S. A. C., vol. x., showing the name to be a corruption of Innyngfield, and that of Haningfield, of Haningfield in Essex. Morant, in his history of that county (ii., 405), shows that Haningfield was a cadet of Watville, a Domesday Norman family, which bore *three chevrons*, and held in many places under the great house of Clare, from whom, doubtless, they derived their chevrons, and probably their lineage.

JENNER.—This is a wide spread Sussex yeomanry family. "Gunner" was an under tenant in Essex at the Domesday survey. As there was a family of Jenner, of several descents recorded in the Essex visitations, the name may be the same. Alexander Ginnour had lands in Rochester 1220-30 ("Arch. Kant," ii., 228). Thomas Jynner, *alias* Seeles, of co. Sussex *temp.* Henry VI., had a daughter and heiress, who married John Howell, of Sussex, ("Berry's Kent Gen.," p. 384). The name of Gynner is met with in monastic cartularies in West Sussex earlier. (*Vide* S. A. C.) Eleanor de Jeneure was wife of Alexander de Baliol, *temp.* Edward II. ("Collectanea Top. and Gen.," viii., 250). According to the Roll of Arms, 1240-5, Eble de Jeneure bore a *silver lion on a black shield*.

Sir Thomas Jenner, Knight, Sergeant-at-Law, son and heir of Thomas Jenner, Esq., born at Mayfield, in 1657 went to Queen's College, Cambridge, and 1659 to the Inner Temple; married January 4th, 1660, Anne Poe, only daughter and heiress of James Poe, Esq., son and heir of Leonard Poe, Doctor in Physic to Queen Elizabeth, Kings James and Charles. He was Baron of the Exchequer, and ob. 1706-7, æt. suæ 69, and had issue eleven sons and two daughters, and was buried at Petersham in Surrey. ("Manning and Bray's Surrey," i., 442.)

⁵ Helsham, according to the "Heraldic Dictionaries," bore a fess engrailed between three leopards' faces. Other de Ellesham was son of Walter de Amundeville, by Beatrice Paganell, of West Raisin, co. Lincolnshire, who founded Ellesham Priory ("Harl. MSS.," 2044, fol. 105, wherein is a charter of Gos-

lan fil. Elias de Amundeville, brother of the said Walter). In the British Museum are three charters of the family, viz., 49 G. 33, of Robert fil Jocelini de Ellesham, (who was living 1166), 49 G. 34 of Alice quondam uxoris Joc. de E.; and 49 G. 35 of Thomas, son of Nicholas de E., a witness being Robert, son of Jocelin.

The celebrated Dr. Edward Jenner was descended from Stephen Jenner, of Standish Court, co. Gloucestershire, who died 1667, and there is reason to believe this family came from the Jenners, who were living at Brighton in the 17th century.

LINTOT.—Some modern particulars of this family are given in S. A. C., vol. viii., 275. The name is met with in West Sussex frequently during the last three or four centuries. A.D. 1188 Robert de Lintot was witness with other great men to a charter of Walter de Dunstanvill. Lintot is a vill in the bailiwicke of Arques, where also lay Dunstanvill's Norman fief. (Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, ii., 279, 281, 2.)

MUNTHAM.—Muntham, in Itchingfield, is held of the manor of Thakeham. In the 14th century it was carried by marriage to William Merlotte, who quartered *a lion rampant debruised by a fess* in respect of this match. The manor of Muntham, in Findon, belonged to Thomas, son of John de Muntham, who, 46 Edward III., alienated it. A seal of John de Muntham, with the arms, *a lion rampant debruised by a fess* attached to a deed dated 1365, is engraved in Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*, p. 71. For the origin of these arms and of the family, see "Combes," and "Halsham."

NORMAN.—This is a common Sussex name, and, doubtless, some of the families bearing it are descended from William FitzNorman, who held, at the Domesday survey, Combes and Applesham, in West Sussex, of William de Braose. The descendants of this William are traced by Mr. Eyton, in his "History of Shropshire," (vi., 191), for five descents. His son, Hugh FitzWilliam, was Forester of Shropshire, 1165, and died 1170. His son Henry had a son, John de Kilpeck, who was owner of the castle and barony of that name in Herefordshire, and also tenant of the Barony of Pulverbatch. His son Hugh had two d. and coheirs. "Hugh Norman de Combe" was witness to a charter, *temp.* Stephen, ("Cartwright's Rape of Bramber"), and was doubtless the Hugh FitzWilliam mentioned above. The head of the family in Sussex seems to have taken the territorial name, as, *temp.* Henry III., Hugh de Combe owned that and other manors.

Mr. Ormerod, in his *Miscellanea Palatina*, gives a well authenticated pedigree of the baronial family of Montalt, derived from Robert Dapifer de Montalt, *alias* Robert Fitz Ralph Fitz Norman mentioned in the Pipe Roll 1131, and living 1162; his father, Ralph the Dapifer, was living 1093 and 1119, and was brother of Hugh FitzNorman, or *de Mara*; another brother, Roger, was living 1119. Of the father of these three brothers Mr. Ormerod does not profess to know anything, but he was, probably, the Normannus mentioned in Domesday as holding lands in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, *temp.* Edward the Confessor. In one entry in Sussex a manor is mentioned, of which Normannus *tenuit et tenet modo* of William de Ow. He must, therefore, have been an old man in 1086, and *then* the FitzNormans were evidently young, and might have been his sons. Gilbert Norman was Sheriff of Sussex and Surrey, and died 1130, and might have been son or brother of William FitzNorman. Hugh FitzNorman, *alias* De Mara, was a Cheshire Domesday tenant, and probably brother of William FitzNorman. If "De Mara" were a territorial designation, it may refer to the fief held by the great and knightly family of De la Mare, and that family and FitzNorman would have a common origin.

POPE.—Pope, of Buxted, and Crioll, an eminent Kentish family of Norman origin, one of whom, Robert de Crioll, held Ashburnham at the Domesday survey, bore identical arms with different tinctures, *viz.*, *two chevrons and a canton*. Thomas Pope, of the Privy Chamber, to Henry VI., married a co-heiress of Weston, of Hendall, in Buxted, and was fourth in descent from Thomas Pope, of Hardres, in Kent, living 22nd Edw. III. (Harl. MSS. 1562, p. 77). A pedigree, of eleven descents, of the Popes of Kent is recorded in the visitation of that county for 1619. (Harl. MSS., 1548, p. 145). At an early period there were two Alexanders, grandfather and grandson. This circumstance might afford a clue to the lineage of Alexander Pope, the poet.

STONELINK.—The daughter and heir of Sir John de Stonelink married, *temp.* Henry III., — de Ashburnham. (Collins' Peerage.) 1199-1200 the Sheriff of Kent took into his hands 40 acres of land in Mottingham, which Alex. de Dovor

claims against Matilda, who was wife of Elias de Broc. (Rot. Cur. Regis ii., 95). In Great Mongham, co. Kent, an estate was given to Christ Church, Canterbury, by Henry de Stonlinch, son of *Elias de Broc*, which before belonged to Alex. de Dovor. (Hasted's Kent). Another Elias de Broc occurs in Kent, with Agnes, his wife. (See pedigree of Broc, *Herald and Genealogist*, June, 1869.) We here get an instance, which is very rare, showing the Norman paternity of a family with a local name. Another is given below.

SELWYN.—This family, on heraldic, and other grounds, is probably a branch of the great Yorkshire family of Salvin, of Thorp-Salvin, in that county. Ralph Silvanus, of Norton Woodhouse, co. Notts, was son of Richard Fitz Joyce, who held Cukenai and Andesley, co. Notts, of Hugh fil. Balderici, at the Domesday survey, and was son of Joceline le Fleming.

SAUNZAYER.—Respecting this family, a branch of that of Keynes, Mr. Walford, in an article in the first vol., p. 139, of the S. A. S., observes of Ralph de S.:—"Having been a younger son and a minor at his father's death, and, in consequence, not holding any lands (?), this Ralph uses the name of Senzaver, which may be interpreted Lackland, indifferently with that of Cheney, as does also his son Hugh. This bearing about the confession of poverty seems very remarkable in legal documents." This was written nearly a quarter of a century ago, and savours of the old practice of antiquaries of putting down their guesses as facts, and going no further than an obvious meaning for the real one. The name of Saunzaver is, in fact, a corruption of St. Sauveur, a Norman fief,⁶ and, in one of the copies of Charles' Roll, the name of Hugh de St. Sauveur occurs, bearing *azure 3 crescents or*, which, *temp.* Edward II., becomes *azure crusilly 3 crescents d'or*, the coat of Sir Ralph Saunzaver, according to the roll of arms of that date.

SOKENERSH.—Sir William de Sokenersh, Knt., is mentioned in the "Catalogue of the Battle Abbey Deeds," (p. 30). Socknarsh is still the name of a farm in Brightling. Roger de Sokenershe appears as a grantor in two, and as a witness in five

⁶ A.D. 920, Richard was seigneur of St. Sauveur le Vicomte. 1046, Neel de St. Sauveur revolted against William the

Conqueror, and forfeited his barony. (Mem. de la Soc des Antiq. de Normandie, Vol. 1824, p. 272.)

deeds to the Abbey of Robertsbridge. Wm. de Sokenershe as a witness in nine. The former describes himself as *son of Wm. de St. Leger*. (S. A. C. viii., 151.) Wm. de Sokenersh held the manor of Snave, in Kent, *temp.* Henry III., of the Abbot of St. Augustine, (*Testa de Nevill*). The Manor of Sokenersh is mentioned amongst the possessions of Sir Alan de Boxhull. (Inq. p. m.)

WELLS of Buxted, bore a *chevron ermine between 3 martlets*. A pedigree of this family, of six descents, is in the Visitation of Sussex for 1634. (Harl. MSS., 1562, p. 40). The earliest notice met with is that of Thomas atte Welle, of Buxted, A.D. 1427, who was party to a deed mentioned in the Catalogue of Battle Abbey Charters. In the Visitation of Hants are several descents of a family, with the same name and arms, settled at Bambridge, in that county. William Wells, of Buxted, married a co-heiress of Weston. John Wells, the representative of the branch settled at Howbourne, in Buxted, was living in Belgium in 1618, married and with issue. He was fourth in descent from — Wells, who was descended from a second brother of the main stem. Many families of yeomanry rank scattered over Sussex are descended from— Wells, who possessed the farm of Portswood, in Slaugham, from 1660 to a recent period. Tradition says they came from the New Forest, into Sussex. The late Mr. Thomas Wells, of Hurstpierpoint, known for his antiquarian tastes and collections, was of this family.

WARBLETON.—This family, or rather the place from which they took their name, is liable to be confused with Warblington, in Hampshire. The latter place does not seem to have furnished a name to its owners, (*vide Woodward's Hist. of Hants*), but the Warbletons of W. in Sussex are, unfortunately, often spelt "Warblington." This perhaps arose from their possessing property in Hampshire. Thus, "Thomas de Warblington" is stated, in the *Testa de Nevill*, to have owned, *temp.* Henry III., two and a half knight's fees in Hastings Rape. Sir John de Warblington, M.P. for Hants, *temp.* Edward II. and III., left a son and heir, John de Warblington, who had a contest in 1347 with Theobald Russell, relative to their respective claims to bear the coat, *Lozengy or and azure* (Dugdale's Baronage, i., 785-6). There is a

pedigree, of seven descents, of Warbleton in Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, (vol. ii., art. Godstone), and a fuller one in Nichols' *Topographer and Genealogist* (iii., 180) of the three later descents. Wm. de Warbleton, the last of the family, and who died 1469, was succeeded by Wm. Puttenham, grandson of Margaret, aunt of the aforesaid Wm. de Warbleton.

WATLINGTON.—In Thorpe's Catalogue of Battle Abbey Deeds, (pp. 37-38), are mentioned several deeds of this family. In the British Museum, (addit. charters 5649), is a deed of John de W., dated 1313, having an armorial seal, a *lion rampant quartering fretty*, with the legend "Sig. Joh. de Watlington." If the date of the deed is correct, and the seal belongs to it, it is a remarkably early instance of a quartered coat of arms.

A list of Sussex families who have been treated genealogically in the S. A. C. is a great desideratum, and might with advantage be extended to such as are met with in printed books and accessible manuscripts.
