



ALBERTYPE

*George Washington*

SUSSEX  
Archaeological Collections,

RELATING TO THE  
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY

The Sussex Archaeological Society.



VOL. XXVI.

SUSSEX :  
GEORGE P. BACON,

HIGH STREET, LEWES.

MDCCLXXV.



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## REPORT.

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THE Society happily exhibits no symptoms of decay. The list of members keeps up to the standard; and although we have lost by death several useful and valuable friends, the recruits of the past two years have been considerable, so that the loss in numbers has been but small.

The frontispiece of our new volume is a portrait of our much lamented Vice-President, Robert Willis Blencowe, Esq., whose departure from our midst we all deplore.

Last year our members received no Book in return for their subscriptions, as it had been determined by the Committee to print a copious Index to the first twenty-five volumes of the Collections. This has, of course, been a laborious undertaking; but it is hoped that the Index Volume will be in the hands of members before the end of the current year.

The Annual Meeting for 1873 took place at Winchelsea, on August the 14th, under the presidency of G. B. Gregory, Esq., M.P., and was upon the whole a successful gathering. The Autumn Meeting was held at Isfield and Horsted Parva, and the pleasures of the day were much enhanced by the hospitalities of one of our Honorary Secretaries, Francis Barchard, Esq., of Horsted Place.

The Annual Meeting for 1874 was held (after visits to the Churches of Sompting, Broadwater, West Tarring and Clapham, and Salvington, the birth place of John Selden) at Castle Goring, under the presidency of Sir Percy Burrell, Bart., M.P., who exhibited several interesting books, antiquities, &c., relating to the Burrell and Pechell families. After a hospitable reception by Sir Percy and Lady Burrell, the members and other friends dined in the grounds.

The Autumn Meeting took place at Wilmington and adjacent places of interest. The well-known figure on the escarpment of the South Downs, known as the "Wilmington Giant," was duly examined and discoursed upon, and the proceedings passed off satisfactorily.

LEWES CASTLE, *July*, 1875.

## ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1873.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Annual Subscriptions .....	267	0	0
Arrears .....	26	10	0
Overpayments .....	0	12	0
Six Life Compositions.....	30	0	0
Subscriptions paid in advance.	6	10	0
Sale of Books .....	12	19	0
Dividends on £322 3s. 1d.—			
Consols .....	8	7	2
Rents .....	3	7	6
Received on account of Volume			
per Mr. Tyssen... 12	0	0	
Sergison 8	2	2	
Fitzhugh 8	2	1	—28 4 3
Hire of Tent .....	19	14	0
Visitors to Castle .....	86	5	3
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	£489	9	2

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Mr. Bacon—Volume XXV. ...	145	2	2
Index, &c. do. ...	9	6	10
Illustrations, do. ...	57	0	3
Annual and Autumn Meetings	12	19	3
Gift to Eager .....	2	0	0
Editor one year .....	50	0	0
Clerk do. ....	20	0	0
Repairs and Expenses Tent ...	21	16	4
Printing, &c. ....	5	8	4
Stamps and Sundries .....	28	8	6
Castle Account—			
Rent .....	31	10	8
Warder .....	26	0	0
Commission .....	4	4	6
Coals .....	7	4	6
Repairs .....	3	11	10
Taxes, &c. ....	11	16	3
Rent of Entrance			
6 years .....	0	6	0—84 13 9
Balance .....	52	13	9
	<hr/>		
	£489	9	2

## ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1874.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Annual Subscriptions .....	188	5	0
Arrears .....	18	0	6
Two Life Compositions .....	10	0	0
Subscriptions paid in Advance	3	0	6
Sale of Books.....	3	18	8
Dividends on Consols .....	9	12	1
Rents .....	5	15	0
Balance of Tent Account .....	5	13	4
Visitors to Castle .....	96	18	9
	<hr/>		
	£335	3	10

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Index Vol. XXV. ....	4	4	0
Mr. Campkin on account of Index Volume .....	25	0	0
Warnes' Ancient Dorset .....	2	12	6
Transcripts, &c., pr. Mr. Campkin .....	2	5	2
Editor one year.....	50	0	0
Clerk do. ....	20	0	0
Annual and Autumn Meetings	32	11	3
New Gate, &c. ....	14	17	6
Printing, &c. ....	5	13	3
Stamps and Sundries .....	15	19	3
Castle Account—			
Rent .....	31	13	4
Warder.....	26	0	0
Commission ...	4	6	4
Coals, &c. ....	3	17	0
Taxes and Sun- dries .....	13	14	2—79 10 10
Balance .....	82	5	1
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[Notices of removals and other corrections may be addressed to the Hon. Sec. of Committee, Rev. W. DE ST. CROIX, Glynde, Lewes.]

## Rules of the Society.

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

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

5. That every new Member, upon election, be required to pay, in addition to such Subscription or Life Composition, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings.

6. That the Committee have power to admit, without ballot, on the nomination of two members, any Lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. That Meetings for the purpose of reading Papers, and the exhibition of Antiquities, be held at such times and places as the Committee may determine, and that notice be given by circular.

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

# Sussex Archaeological Collections.

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MEMOIR OF R. W. BLENCOWE, ESQ., M.A., V.P.

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*Contributed by* THE EDITOR.

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Prefixed to this volume as a frontispiece, is the portrait of one who will long be remembered by those in his own neighbourhood as one of those "fine old English gentlemen," "the untitled nobility" of whom our country is so justly proud, and by the Sussex Archæological Society as one of its first members, and earliest and constant contributors.

Those who were happy enough to enjoy his intimate friendship found in Robert Willis Blencowe an example of an earnest, simple-minded, genial, and true-hearted gentleman, and none who ever knew him, however slightly, were insensible to the charm which his kindly smile, playful earnestness, quick sympathy, and timely seriousness diffused around him. A man of deep religious feeling and sober judgment; of more than average abilities, well cultivated from an early age; of warm heart and generous impulses, he endeared himself to those of riper years, and won the love of the young.

Sussex, though he so thoroughly identified himself subsequently with the interests of the county, had not the honour of his birth. To use his own expression, "he

was transplanted" from another county. The eldest surviving son of Robert Willis Blencowe, Esq., of Hayes, Middlesex, and of Penelope, youngest daughter of Sir George Robinson, Bart., of Cranford Hall, Northamptonshire, he was born at Stretton, in Leicestershire, December 4, 1791. From Eton, where he received his earlier training, he passed to Oriel College, Oxford, and there obtained a second class in classics, in 1810. In 1815 his marriage with one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the Rev. Sir Henry Poole, Bart., first brought him into connection with the good people of Sussex, but it was not until 1840 that Mr. Blencowe, who for many years of his married life had resided at Tunbridge Wells, took up his abode at the Hooke, which for 34 years has been associated with his name, and which since his demise has passed into the possession of Col. Hepburn, C.B., the son of Major-General Francis Hepburn, who married the elder sister of the late Mrs. Blencowe.

From the time of taking up his residence at the Hooke, there was no movement connected with the County in which he did not evince an interest, no duty which he undertook that he did not zealously perform. A painstaking and impartial magistrate, he did much to maintain that respect for the Lewes Bench which it has always enjoyed. An earnest politician, he was beloved by political adherents, and respected by his opponents, to whom his conduct was always fair and conciliatory. As a Trustee of the Lewes Grammar School, he took a great interest in the welfare of its pupils, having for several years presided at the distribution of the prizes, and having himself annually offered for competition two valuable prizes; one for an English Essay, and the other for proficiency in English History and Literature. The manly vigour, cheery *bonhomie*, kindly sympathy, and frank demeanour, which rendered his addresses to boys so telling, will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to hear them.

Mr. Blencowe was among the first to offer his support, both material and moral, to the volunteer

movement in the old County town, and so identified himself with the interests of the local corps as to gain for him the proud title of "Father of the 4th Sussex."

How ably Mr. Blencowe discharged the numerous public duties which were assigned to him, there is the less need for us to attempt to record—even if our space would allow us to do so—because his services received a public recognition, when it was known that he was about to withdraw from public life, in the presentation, through him, to Mrs. Blencowe, of a portrait of himself, by Sir Watson Gordon, R.S.A. The presentation was made by the Lord Lieutenant of the County, on the 19th of January, 1863, in the presence of a very large company assembled in the County Hall, Lewes, to witness the interesting ceremony, and on behalf of more than 700 subscribers, embracing persons of all political parties, shades of opinion, and of every grade of social rank and position. At such a meeting it was inevitable that some allusion should be made to the chief characteristics of that noble, manly, and sympathetic nature, which from its very simplicity, unselfishness, and large-heartedness, exercised so general an influence. A well-known political opponent in speaking of the duty which devolved upon the Earl of Chichester upon that occasion, concluded his remarks with these expressions:—"His Lordship will have the *honour* of presenting the portrait. I say 'honour,' because I consider that to be the medium of presenting such a just testimonial to the character, both public and private, of a man so much respected and esteemed by everybody, is an honour to any nobleman, however high he may be." Nor was the noble Lord, whose duty it was to express the grateful and kind feelings by which the meeting was animated, less felicitous in his allusions to "those friendly offices, those social virtues and public services," which, "from a sense of duty no less than from the promptings of friendship, it was the desire of all in their anxiety to pay some tribute of their regard and respect, gratefully and affectionately to record." It was distinctive of the genial and happy disposition of Mr. Blencowe that after



48 years of wedded life, he could publicly state that "he regarded as the happiest event of his life, the circumstance—his marriage—which brought him into Sussex." It was as distinctive of his modest estimate of his own high qualities, that he was led playfully and half deprecatingly to assert, that "if he had been genial and social, as it had been hinted, perhaps it was because it was the instinct of his nature to be so;" but perhaps no man knew better than himself, how precious a gift that was of which he spoke so disparagingly; certainly no man throughout a life could have evinced a greater desire to foster, or to make a better use of such an heaven-born instinct.

That Mr. Blencowe had succeeded as few men do, in carrying out the determination which he formed at the commencement of his public life, that he would perform to the best of his ability whatever he undertook, is attested by all who watched his career, or were associated with him in the exercise of any public function. "Whatever his hand found to do," he did it "with his might." But he also gave another convincing proof of his high sense of honour, and of a practical wisdom which meets with few imitators, in laying down as a second rule for his guidance, that as he grew old, he would exercise a jealous watchfulness over himself, and as soon as he should perceive any symptoms of mental or physical decay, the approach of any "puzzle-headedness," as he facetiously called it, he would retire into private life. And so, at the age of 72, some "suspicion of the kind" having arisen in his own mind, though to all appearance his mental powers were as active and as capable of severe tension as ever, he quietly withdrew from the performance of such public duties as in his heart he believed himself unequal to fulfil, and retired to comparative rest, but not to idleness.

Admirable as he was in all the social relations of life, hearty and enthusiastic in every work which he undertook, it will not be a matter of surprise that our own Society benefited largely by his energetic co-operation. One of its original members, as has been already stated, he from the commencement devoted himself to its in-

terests, serving on its Committee, contributing for several years largely to its publications, and not even refusing to assume, at a later period, the official duties of Hon. Secretary. In the very first volume he contributed an article of a most amusing character, extremely interesting as giving a sketch of clerical life in the 17th century, and affording an opportunity of contrasting the cost of labour, the wages of servants, and the price of meat, wine, bread, and other articles of consumption or general use, with those which obtain at the present day. And we may mention, in passing, as an instance of the hearty co-operation and generous support which Mr. Blencowe gave to our nascent society, that by his own desire he defrayed the expenses of publishing this article, which filled nearly one-third of the whole volume.

In the subject itself, and in the foot notes and references, sufficient indications are given of the genial disposition, dry humour, and practical turn of mind of the contributor. "*Humani nihil à me alienum puto*" might have been the motto affixed to this, and several other of his larger communications, for although not disinclined to take his share in illustrating the drier subjects connected with Archæology, it was with the idiosyncrasies of men's minds, the peculiarities of manners and the changes in their social habits that he loved to deal. Thus, though nothing loth to expatiate on the "enjoyment of quiet and beautiful country scenery," on the Sussex valleys "spotted with a number of beautiful lakes with their well wooded banks," and keenly alive to the architectural beauties introduced by a change to the Tudor style of buildings with "their bold projections giving full effect to light and shadow; their clustered and richly moulded stacks of chimneys, their large and lofty halls, and their long galleries, with their deep bay-windows," these very lakes re-called to his mind the "*fumum et opes, strepitumque*" of the iron-works and furnaces which were once in such full activity in Sussex, and of which they were the vestiges, and led to a very interesting account of the Gale Family, which was raised

from an humble origin to comparative wealth by the industry, energy and business-like habits of its founder; and though speaking with admiration of such places as Danny, Glynde, Street Place, Wiston, and Paxhill, he soon passes to the more grateful theme of tracing "in the peculiarities and changes in buildings, the changes in the habits, manners, and tastes of those that dwelt in them."

One principal charm of Danny in his eyes—with all its attractive beauties and interesting Roman antiquities—was perhaps its subsequent connection with the family of the heroic young defender of Borstall House, Sir W. Campion, who subsequently fell in a sally from Colchester, in one of the churches of which town he was buried. The death of this Sir Wm. Campion was announced to his widow by George Goring, Earl of Norwich, who "was at that time, or had been very lately, the possessor of Danny." From the archives of Danny was also derived a very interesting series of original letters, the most attractive of which were written to the "then possessor of Danny, Mr. Peter Courthope, by his friend and College Tutor, the distinguished natural philosopher John Ray," who was also one of Mr. Blencowe's heroes. "Ray," he says, "is one of those satisfactory cases in which a man rises from a very humble station (his father was a blacksmith at Nottley, in Essex), entirely by his own worth and talents, to distinction. Educated at the Grammar School at Braintree, he found his way to Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and at the time the correspondence begins he was a distinguished fellow of Trinity College." In vol. iii. Mr. Blencowe introduces us to another pupil of John Ray, in the person of Timothy Burrell, Esq., from whose "Journal and Account Book some very copious and amusing extracts have been selected, one of which reflects great honour on his tutor and himself. 'Towards a monument to John Ray, formerly my tutor at Cambridge, a man to be revered by me, £5.'

The article on "Southdown Shepherds" (vol. ii.) is one which, in these days when the question is being mooted whether it would not be more profitable to

convert arable land into pasture, has gained additional interest, and supplies very useful information. Thus we are told that in the year 1500 "the English have an enormous number of sheep which yield them wool of the finest quality." "That in the 28th year of Edward III., in 1354, there were exported 31,651 sacks of wool, and 3,036 cwt. of fells." "In 1557 no fewer than sixty ships sailed from the port of Southampton only, laden with wool for the Netherlands."

The following quotation from a statute of the 29th Henry VIII. is both interesting and suggestive:—"One of the greatest occasions that moveth and provoketh greedy and covetous people so to accumulate and keep in their own hands such great portions of the land of this realm from the occupying of poor husbandmen, and so to use it in pasture, and not in tillage, is only the great profit that cometh of sheep. . . . So that some have 24,000, some 20,000, some 10,000, some 5,000, by which a good sheep for victual, that was accustomed to be sold for 2s. and 4d., or 3s. at most, is now sold for 6s., 5s., or 4s. at the least." After this preamble it was enacted "that no tenant occupier shall keep more than 2,000 sheep, exclusive of lambs under a year old."

But though incidentally showing the importance of the wool trade, its rapid development and improvement, it was the object of this article to "collect and preserve any old customs and habits connected with the shepherd's mode of life, which have passed, or which are about to pass away." The reasons which are given for the choice of his subject are such as we should have expected from one who took so lively an interest in the welfare of every class of men. "Independently of higher associations, there is a peculiar interest attached to the shepherd and his flock, and indeed to his faithful dog, arising from the general solitude of his life, from the scenery, particularly on the South Downs, in which he moves, and from the importance of his charge." It need hardly be said that the "old customs" recorded by so loving a hand are highly interesting. He also delivered a series of lectures at the Lewes Mechanics' Institute on some of the moral,

social, and political changes in the English people since the Norman conquest, which have not been published.

For the information of those of our readers who would wish to read over again the articles contributed by Mr. Blencowe, we append a list of them in the order of the volumes in which they appeared.

## VOL.

- 1—Extracts from the Journal of the Rev. Giles Moore, Rector of Horsted Keynes, from 1655 to 1679.
- 2—Southdown Shepherds and their Songs at Sheepshearing.
- 3—Extracts from the Journal and Account Book of Timothy Burrell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
- 4—Extracts from the Parish Registers and other Parochial Documents of East Sussex.
- 9—Extracts from the Journal of Walter Gale, Schoolmaster at Mayfield, 1750.
- 10—Extracts from MSS. at Danny and Charlton House.
- 11—Paxhill and its Neighbourhood; with Extracts from the MSS. of the Wilson Family. Extracts from the Diary of a Sussex Tradesman a Hundred Years ago.
- 12—Extracts from the Memoirs of the Gale Family.
- 13—The Blunt Family. (Notes and Queries.)
- 14—Roman Remains at Hurstpierpoint and Danny.
- 16—Paucity of High Roads in Sussex. (Notes and Queries.)

From the year 1864, in which the 16th volume was published, though Mr. Blencowe continued for some time to attend the meetings of our Society, he ceased to be a contributor to its publications. Mr. Blencowe also edited the "Sydney Papers" published in 1825, and "A Diary of the Times of Charles II.," by the Hon. Henry Sydney, published in 1843. Few of his contemporaries now survive him, but among them may be mentioned the names of the Right. Honble. Sir J. T. Coleridge and Robert Ingham, Esq., Q.C., for many years M.P. for South Shields.

Mr. Blencowe died at the Hooke on the 23rd January, 1874, in the 83rd year of his age, retaining in his calm decay the happy influence of his Christian life.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS THE  
ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF THE DEANERY  
OF SOUTH MALLING,  
IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

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BY EDWIN HADLOW W. DUNKIN, Esq.

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THE Deanery of South Malling<sup>1</sup> embraces those parishes in East Sussex which were, up to a comparatively recent period, under the immediate jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, though in a topographical sense forming part of the diocese of Chichester. These parishes have received the name of "peculiars." The term, however, is not of local import, for it is applied to kindred districts scattered throughout the country. Burn, in his *Ecclesiastical Law*, defines a peculiar as a district exempt from the ordinary of the diocese; or, in other words, a district situated within a certain diocese, but under the immediate jurisdiction of another see. The peculiars of the archbishops had their origin from the privileged jurisdiction which these prelates exercised in places where their possessions were situated. In Sussex, for instance, the manors of the Archbishop of Canterbury extended from the borders of Kent almost to Hampshire; those in East Sussex lying so far contiguous to one another, that the primate, on his periodical visitations, could journey to Lewes from his own diocese without leaving the districts under his control. This property, or at least a considerable portion of it, was granted in the seventh century by Caedwalla,

<sup>1</sup> For an account of the college of South Malling, see S. A. C., vols. v. and xxi. XXVI.

King of Wessex, to Wilfrid, then Archbishop of Canterbury;<sup>2</sup> and though in course of time the manors have ceased to be attached to the archiepiscopal see, a considerable proportion of the patronage, throughout the districts traversed by these peculiars, still remains vested in the archbishop.

While the East Sussex peculiars were co-extensive with the ancient deanery of South Malling, there were other exempt parishes in the western portion of the county, constituting the deaneries of Pagham and Terring.<sup>3</sup> Formerly all these parishes were in ecclesiastical matters under the immediate control of the archbishop, but by 1 and 2 Vict., c. 106, power was given to every archbishop and bishop, within the limits of whose province or diocese respectively any benefice, exempt or peculiar, might be locally situated, to treat the same as if it were not exempt or peculiar, but were subject in all respects to the ordinary of the diocese to which it naturally belongs. In accordance with the general provisions of this Act, the Sussex peculiars were, by an Order in Council dated Aug. 8, 1845, annexed to the diocese of Chichester, and the parishes are now severally attached to the various rural-deaneries, into which the diocese is sub-divided.

The benefices, which will come within the scope of the present paper, are—Buxted with its dependent chapelry of Uckfield, since 1846 a distinct parish; St. Thomas at Cliffe; Edburton; Framfield; Glynde; Isfield; Lindfield; Mayfield; Ringmer; Southeram, a decayed chapelry; South Malling; Stanmer; and Wadhurst. In treating of the ecclesiastical history of these parishes, it will be the aim of the author to give some account of the descent of the advowsons, and, should in any case a rectory have been appropriated to the use of a religious house, to trace its descent since the Reformation through the successive lay-impropriators. Many particulars relating to tithes, and the past value of each benefice, will be found incorporated with these remarks.

<sup>2</sup> Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*, tom. i., p. 23; also tom. iii., p. 375, where the boundaries of Pagham and Tangmere in Saxon times are given.

The charter of Caedwalla is dated A.D. 680.

<sup>3</sup> These I may possibly treat of in a future paper.

We shall further give full lists of incumbents, showing the dates of their institution or collation respectively, and in many instances accompanied by short biographical notices.

### I.—BUXTED.

The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, and picturesquely situated in the park of Col. Harcourt, has been fully described in Vol. ix. of the *Collections* of the Society, by the Rev. Henry Rosehurst Hoare, son of a former vicar of the adjacent parish of Framfield. It is recorded that the chancel was built by John de Lewes, rector in the thirteenth century, whose memorial stone, though dilapidated, may yet be seen just within the altar rails. But this portion of the edifice, in all probability, superseded an older structure, which perhaps was in existence at the Conquest, although, in the Domesday survey, there appears to be no mention of a church at Buxted. It is generally allowed, however, that such an omission does not necessarily show that a church was non-existent when that record was compiled, and this view has been advocated by Sir Henry Ellis and other writers.<sup>4</sup>

The rectory of Buxted having never been appropriated to a religious house, its revenues have remained at the disposal of the incumbent of the parish. Some idea of the value of the benefice in the fourteenth century may be gathered from the Nona Roll of 15 Edward III. (1341). The jurors, John de Schodwelle, Ralph de Nywenham, Oliver Taillour, and Richard atte Donne, parishioners of the church at Boxstede, declared that the ninth of sheaves was worth £20 per annum, and the ninth of fleeces and lambs 6s. 8d., the total being £20 6s. 8d. Moreover, the rectory-house, with garden and enclosed curtilage, together with the lands and woods which belong to the same church as glebe, was worth 100s. per ann.; the tithe of hay, 60s.; the tithe of mills, 26s. 8d.; and the tithe of milk, calves, hens, sucking

<sup>4</sup> *Domesday*, vol. i., p. 290.



pigs, geese, hemp, and tares, with the oblations and herbage, 46s. 8d., so that the sum total was equal to the taxation of the church, viz., £32.<sup>5</sup> This was the value of the living as returned *cir.* 1291, in accordance with an order of Edw. I., to whom the tenths had been granted by Pope Nicholas IV., for six years, towards defraying an expedition to the Holy Land. In a valuation which may be dated between the years 1396 and 1414, it is set down as worth 45 marks (£30) per annum,<sup>6</sup> and in the King's Books, or "Valor Ecclesiasticus," of Henry VIII., it is rated at £37 5s. 2½d.

The advowson of the rectory, or the right of presentation, has belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury, *ex-officio*, from the earliest times; and still remains so. During a period, however, extending over some portion of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, it passed into other hands. It was first granted on Nov. 25, 1574, by Archbishop Parker, to his son, John Parker, and Dr. Drury, Advocate of his Court of Arches and Commissary of his Faculties.<sup>7</sup> In 1586, we find Sir Philip Sydney leaving the advowson of the church of Buxted to Elizabeth, his daughter and heiress, and wife of Roger, Earl of Rutland.<sup>8</sup> Eventually, however, it passed to the Sackville family; Thomas, Earl of Dorset, who died on April 19, 1608, being seized of this advowson, holden of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich in free and common socage.<sup>9</sup> When, however, a vacancy occurred in 1611, John Langworth, of Ringmer, gent., presented "*pro hac vice*;"<sup>10</sup> but before the close of the century, the right of presentation had reverted to the archbishop, the collation of Anthony Saunders having been made "*pleno jure*."<sup>11</sup>

The chapel at Uckfield was annexed to the church of Buxted until 1846, when, by an Order in Council, a parochial district was assigned to it. A chapel, dependent on the mother church, had evidently been erected there before the close of the thirteenth century, when Pope

<sup>5</sup> *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, p. 375.

<sup>6</sup> *Reg. Arundell*, pars i., f. 259a.

<sup>7</sup> *Strype's Life of Matt. Parker*, vol. ii., p. 391.

<sup>8</sup> MSS. Bodl. Lib., quoted in *Addit. MS.*, 5681.

<sup>9</sup> *Addit. MS.* 5697.

<sup>10</sup> *Reg. Abbott*, pars i., f. 388a.

<sup>11</sup> *Reg. Sheldon*, f. 359b.

Nicholas' taxation was made, but we are unable to give the exact date of its foundation. The register of Archbishop Peckham, the oldest archiepiscopal register extant, seems to be silent on the matter. Some very interesting particulars are recorded, however, with regard to another chapel in the parish of Buxted, at a place called Gelderegg. In the thirteenth century, Gelderegg, it appears, was just within the limits of the parish of Buxted, but the boundary line has since been diverted, for Gelderegg or Gilderedge is now in the adjoining parish of Withyham. Two documents are preserved relating to this chapel, the first a copy of letters, dated 5 kal. August 1292, sent by the archbishop to John de Lewes, rector of Buxted, with reference to the erection of a new chapel at Gelderegg, and the second, a grant of land by the archbishop for the same purpose. It appears that the inhabitants of Gelderegg were situated at such a distance from their parish church at Buxted, that during the greater part of the winter season, owing to inundations and the dangerous character of the highway, they were unable to attend that church, and thus were prevented from participating in the divine offices and other sacred rites. Necessity, therefore, compelled them to resort to the more accessible church of Withyham, and the rector of Buxted seems to have suffered in a pecuniary sense from their absence. He was therefore led to petition Pope Nicholas IV., that in order to prevent these irregularities on the part of the inhabitants of Gelderegg, a chapel, having a chaplain of its own, should be built within the parish of Buxted, but adjacent to Gelderegg, and dependent on the mother church, so that all the tithes, oblations, and obventions arising from the chapel should pertain to the rector. To this Pope Nicholas assented, provided it should be found that the rector's demands were not prejudicial to the rights of others, and a bull was accordingly sent to the archbishop to that effect, dated the 4 kal. Sept., 1291. The archbishop, having made due inquiries as to the need of such a chapel, ultimately gave his consent to its erection. We further learn that prior to these negotiations a chapel had

existed at Gelderegg, in which a priest from Buxted ministered at times on certain days of the week; but it had fallen into decay, and at the date of this petition, the ground on which it stood had been brought again into cultivation. In lieu of this site, the archbishop granted to John de Lewes, rector of the church of Bocstede, two acres of land lying on the waste of Cranbergh Hill, at a place commonly called Scherche juxta Gelderegg, on which a new chapel was to be built, and a cemetery provided. For this site the archbishop claimed the annual rent of one penny.<sup>12</sup>

At this point documentary evidence ceases, and as no trace of a chapel has been discovered at Gelderegg, it is impossible to say whether it was ever built or not. The endowment, which appears to have consisted merely of an allowance from the obventions of the chapel, was very possibly found insufficient for the support of a chaplain. That Gelderegg was ultimately annexed to Withyham is evident from the present boundary line between the parishes, but that this annexation took place as early as 1292, as stated by Mr. Lower,<sup>13</sup> when permission had only just been obtained for the erection of a new chapel in Buxted parish, and a site granted, requires confirmation.

The following is a copy of the grant of two acres of waste land on Cranbergh (Crowborough) Hill, referred to above:—

Sciatis presentes et futuri quod frater Johannes permissione divina Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus totius Angliæ primas assensu capituli nostre ecclesie Cantuariensis dedimus et concessimus et pro nobis et successoribus nostris imperpetuum confirmavimus dilecto clerico et familiari nostro domino Johanni de Lewes rectori ecclesie de Bocstede nostri patronatus et immediate jurisdictionis dioecesis Cicestrensis pro compensatione seu restitutione cujusdam acree sive placee nunc in terram redacte fructiferam ubi antiquitus capella fuisse asserit ab ecclesia predictæ dependens duas acras terre jacentes in wasto nostro super Montem de Cranbergh in eodem loco qui dicitur et vulgariter nominatur Scherche juxta Gelderegg ad construendam ibidem capellam cum coemeterio prout eidem rectori auctoritate amplificata est concessum Habendum et tenendum eidem Johanni et successoribus suis de nobis et

<sup>12</sup> *Reg. J. de Pecheham*, f. 29a.

<sup>13</sup> *Compendious History of Sussex*, vol. ii., p. 264.

nostris successoribus libere quiete integre bene et in pace imperpetuum reddendo inde annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris unum denarium in festo Nativitatis Beate Johanne Baptiste pro omnibus serviciis consuetudinibus exactionibus sectis curie heriottis relievis et omnibus aliis demandis secularibus. Et nos Johannes Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus supradictus et successores nostri predictas duas acras terre cum suis pertinentiis predicti Johanni et successoribus suis per predictum liberum servitium contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus acquietabimus. In cujus rei testimonium presentem cartam sigilli nostri fecimus appensione muniri Hiis testibus dominis Rogero la Ware Rogero de Leukenore Ricardo le Waleys Militi Adam de Risings Gilberto Erch Roberto de Hemstede Johanne de Hindedale Willelmo Herkeland Ricardo le Samenur Willelmo de Gelderegg Alexandro atte Stone Radulpho Daly et multis aliis.

(*Reg. J. de Pecheham*, f. 29a.)

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RECTORS OF BUXTED *cum* UCKFIELD.

*Roger de Grave.*

1281 *John de Sancto Martino, Lewen*, priest (John de Lewes),  
 May 8 collated to the church of Boostede on the resignation of Roger de Grave (*Reg. J. de Pecheham*, f. 51a). He was admitted to the rectory of Smarden, co. Kent, on March 30, 1279 (*Ib.* f. 48b), and collated to the prebend of Rettlyng in the collegiate church of Wingham, co. Kent, on Feb. 21, 1286 (*Ib.*, f. 35b). He was admonished by Archbishop Robert Wynchelsey for non-residence at Bokstede. The date of his death is not known.<sup>14</sup> He was buried in the chancel of Buxted church, a stone enriched with a floriated cross and an inscription in Lombardic capitals being placed over his remains. The letters are now almost obliterated, but from a copy preserved in *Addit. MS.* 5697, it appears that he was the builder of the chancel, which accords in style with the architecture prevalent at the close of the thirteenth century.

*John de Derby.*

1351 *John de Harewell*, clerk, rector of Wycheford, co. Warwick,  
 Dec. 18 collated by exchange with John de Derby (*Reg. Islep*, f. 259b). He was appointed archdeacon of Norfolk in the cathedral church of Norwich, on March 4, 1350-1 (Pat. Roll. 25 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 24). His appointment was revoked on June 22, 1351 (Pat. Roll. 25 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 25). He was archdeacon of Worcester on March 6, 1352-3; also chaplain to Edward the Black Prince, and chancellor of Gascony. By papal bull, dated Dec. 15, 1366, he was appointed *bishop* of

<sup>14</sup> John de Lewys, rector of Woolwich, co. Kent, died in 1361 (*Reg. Islep*, f. 224b), but he could hardly have

been the rector of Buxted of the same name.

Bath and Wells, being at that time archdeacon of Berkshire in the church of Salisbury (*Reg. Langham*, f. 90a). The royal assent was obtained on Feb. 7, 1366-7, and he was consecrated at Bordeaux on March 7. He died in July, 1386, and was buried at Wells, under a sumptuous monument with his effigy in alabaster, on the right hand side of the south aisle (Willis' *Abbies*, vol. ii. p. 374). By his will, dated June 29, 1386, he directed that his body should be buried in the cathedral church of Wells, where the dean and chapter, and his executors, should think fit. It was proved at Otteford on Aug. 20, 1386 (*Reg. Courtenay*, f. 218b).

1352-3 *John de Severlee*, clerk, archdeacon of Worcester, collated by  
Mar. 2 exchange with John de Harewell (*Reg. Islep*, f. 264b). He was collated archdeacon of Worcester on May 12, 1349 (Le Neve's *Fasti*, vol. iii. p. 74).

1358-9 *William de Gratyngdon*, provost of the collegiate church of  
Jan. 22 Wingham, co. Kent, collated by exchange with John de Severlee (*Reg. Islep*, f. 282a). Letters of administration for the distribution of the goods of William de Gratyngdon, lately rector of the church of Bocstede, were granted at Maghefeld, July 6, 1361 (*Reg. Islep*, f. 175a).

1361 *Bretellus Avenel*, priest, collated (*Reg. Islep*, f. 292a). Also  
Oct. 24 collated to a prebend in the collegiate church of Wingham, co. Kent, on Sept. 8, 1360 (*Ib.*, f. 285a). According to a return respecting pluralities, dated Nov. 13, 1366, besides holding the rectory of Bukstede, Avenel had a prebend in Ireland called Kyleonan, in the cathedral church of Lymericen, which prebend was taxed at £4. 6s. 8d. (*Reg. Langham*, f. 5b). He was appointed by letters patent, dated June 30, 1385, canon of Windsor (Le Neve's *Fasti*, vol. iii. p. 381). A fine floriated cross in brass, in the head of which is a bust of Avenel in eucharistic vestments, still lies on the floor of the chancel of Buxted church. The date of his decease has unfortunately perished. Haines (*Mon. Brasses*, pt. ii. p. 208) gives the year as 1408, but fails to state his authority.

1361-2 *John Avenel*, clerk, collated on the resignation of Bretellus  
Feb. 26 Avenel (*Reg. Islep*, f. 295a). Yet in 1366, as we have seen above, Bretellus Avenel was returned as rector.

1392 *John Wotton*, chaplain, private clerk to Archbishop Courtenay,  
Jul. 26 collated on the death of the last rector (*Reg. Morton, Dene, Bouchier, &c.*, f. 205a).

1392-3 *John Watton*, alias *Glede*, rector of Shoreham, with the chapel of  
Jan. 3 Otteford, co. Kent, collated by exchange with John Wotton (*Reg. Morton, Dene, Bouchier, &c.*, f. 210a).

*John Lynton*, who resigned the rectory of Buxted in 1399, was admitted to the rectory of Greenford Magna, co. Middlesex, on July 21, 1383 (*Newcourt's Repert.*, vol. i. p. 614). He re-

tained the rectory of St. Dunstan-juxta-Turrim until 1401, when he died (*Reg. Arundell*, pars i., f. 278a).

- 1399 William Lullyngton, rector of St. Dunstan-juxta-Turrim,  
Oct. 7 London, collated by exchange with John Lynton (*Reg. Arundell*, pars i., f. 262a).
- 1403 Robert Savage, collated on the resignation of William Lullyngton  
Jun. 8 (*Reg. Arundell*, pars i., f. 288b). He was collated to the precentor's prebend in the collegiate church of South Malling, on June 7, 1402, which he exchanged on Oct. 25, 1425, for the chancellor's prebend in the same church. He was rector of St. Olave, Southwark, in June, 1434, when he witnessed the endowment of the vicarage of Shalford, by Beaufort, bishop of Winchester (Manning and Bray's *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. iii., p. 605), having obtained that living by exchange in 1426. A brass plate commemorative of Christine, the mother of Robert Savage, lies on the chancel floor of Buxted church, to the west of the brass of Bretellus Avenel. The word **Xpine** (Christine) has been incorrectly read as Christopher in S. A. C., vol. ix.
- 1426 Stephen Overton, rector of St. Olave, Southwark, collated by  
Dec. 11 exchange with Robert Savage (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. 166a).  
*Thomas Stokeys*.
- 1446 John Kelyng, priest, collated on the death of Thomas Stokeys  
Nov. 25 (*Reg. Stafford*, f. 91b), on which he resigned the rectory of Slyndon, co. Sussex (*Ibid*, f. 91b).
- 1447 William Kele, M.A., collated on the resignation of John Kelyng  
Aug. 8 (*Reg. Stafford*, f. 95a).
- 1455 John Parkere, alias Duddley [or Budley], rector of Weston  
Dec. 22 Turvyle, co. Bucks, collated by exchange with William Kele (*Reg. Bourchier*, f. 62a).
- Deonicus Slon* [query rector]. The figure of a priest, holding a chalice, was formerly in the north aisle. It is now in the possession of Mr. Kingsmill, the present rector. Attached to it was the following inscription, now lost—"Hic iacet dominus Deonicus Slon, qui obiit xvii die Decembris anno domini mcccclxxxv ejus anime propitietur deus. Amen."
- William Rote*, D.D.
- 1533 William Levet, B.A., collated on the death of William Rote  
Apr. 14 (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 339a). Rector *temp.* "Valor Ecclesiasticus," Henry VIII. A person of the same name (LL.B.) was collated to the chancellor's prebend in the collegiate church of South Malling on June 7, 1533 (*Ibid*, f. 340a).
- 1545 Richard Colyor, chaplain to Archbishop Cranmer, collated on  
May 31 the deprivation of William Levet (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 395a).
- 1554 Alban Langdale, D.D., compounded for first fruits on  
May 4, 1 Mary (*Lib. Comp.*). This divine was admitted a

fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1534; M.A. 1535; B.D. 1544; D.D. 1554. In June, 1549, he took part on the Roman Catholic side at the disputations concerning transubstantiation held before the royal commissioners for the visitation of the University of Cambridge. He was admitted to the prebend of Ampleford in the cathedral church of York on May 26, 1554; installed archdeacon of Chichester on April 16, 1555; collated to the prebend of Alrewas in the church of Lichfield, on Jan. 19, 1558-9; and admitted chancellor of the same church in the following month. Dr. Langdale was one of the Catholic divines appointed to dispute with the Protestants at Westminster on March 31, 1559. Declining to take the oath of supremacy on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he soon afterwards lost all his preferments. He then went abroad, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was living in 1584, but the place or time of his death is not known. (Cooper's *Athen. Cantab.*, vol. i., p. 509. See also Lower's *Sussex Worthies*, p. 70.)

1559 *Thomas Fawden*, clerk, B.D. (St. John's College, Cambridge, Oct. 9 B.A. 1537-8; M.A. 1541; B.D. 1549), presented by the queen on the deprivation of Alban Langdale (S. A. C. xii., p. 256). He compounded for first fruits on Oct. 21, 1 Eliz. (*Lib. Comp.*). He was elected a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, on Bishop Fisher's foundation in 1537, and admitted a preacher of that college on March 25, 1547. He was a fellow of Eton College in 1552, when the commissioners appointed by the crown to visit that college committed him to the Fleet prison for lewd words. Thomas Fawden was buried at Buxted on March 19, 1573-4 (*Athen. Cantab.*, vol. i., p. 320).

1573-4 *John Langworth*,<sup>15</sup> clerk, M.A.,<sup>16</sup> collated on the death of Thomas Mar. 20 Fawden (*Reg. Parker*, pars ii., f. 98a). He compounded for first fruits on Apr. 18, 16 Eliz. (*Lib. Comp.*). According to the "certificate of the armour and furniture of the residentiary prebendaries and others of the clergie, as well within the cathedrall church of Chichester and [archdeaconry of] Lewes, as also within the peculiars of my Lord Grace of Canterbury and of the Dean of Chichester, viewed and seene in January 1595" (1595-6), it appears that Dr. Langworth was "parson" of Buxted at that date (*Addit. MS.* 5702). He was the son of Lancelot Langworth, of Kertlebury, co. Worcester, and was installed prebendary of Worcester in 1568. He afterwards held a prebend in the cathedral church of Canterbury, and on Feb. 4, 1588-9, was admitted to the archdeaconry of Wells. He died on January 13, 1613-4, and was buried

<sup>15</sup> In S. A. C., vol. xii., p. 256, *John* by the queen to this rectory on April *Ridley* is said to have been presented 30, 1574.

<sup>16</sup> Created D.D. on July 3, 1579.

at Canterbury. By his will dated Nov. 1, 1613, he left a legacy of fifty shillings to the poor of Buxted (*Wood's Fasti Oxon.*; *Le Neve's Fasti*).

*Henry Monuques*. "Henry Monuques, minister of Bucksted, and Ann Langworth, marr. July 31, 1585" (*Par. Reg.*); "Minister of Buckstedde" in 1588 (*Par. Reg.*). He was probably curate to Dr. Langworth.

*William Attersoule*. "William Attersoule, minister of Bucksted, and Agnes Angerfield, marr. May 22, 1589" (*Par. Reg.*). He was probably another curate to Dr. Langworth, and appears to have been collated to the rectory of Isfield in 1599 (*Reg. Whitgift*, pars iii., f. 255b).

1611. *John Tichborne*, S.T.B. (Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, June 6 B.A. 1588-9; M.A. 1592; B.D. 1599; D.D. 1605), admitted on the presentation of John Langworth, of Ringmer, gent., true and undoubted patron, "*pro hac vice*" (*Reg. Abbott*, pars i., f. 388a). On Jan. 16, 1619-20, he was again presented to the parish church of Bucksted with the chapel of Okenfield by the king "*per lapsum temporis*" (Pat. Roll, 18 James I., pars 16, m. 19). "John Tichborn, D.D., some tyme rector of y<sup>e</sup> psh, died Aug. 18, bur. Aug. 21, 1638" (*Par. Reg.*). John Tichborne, S.T.P., was instituted to the rectory of Thakeham, co. Sussex, on Oct. 31, 1607 (*Bish. Certif.*).

*William Smart*, minister of Buxtede on Jan. 2, 1613-4 (*Par. Reg.*).

*Joseph Ansty*. "Joseph Ansty, minister, bur. Aug. 17, 1616" (*Par. Reg.*).

1620 *Christopher Swale*, S.T.P., collated by the archbishop "*pleno Mar. 31 jure*" on the sequestration of the fruits of the parish church of Bucksted (*Reg. Abbott*, pars ii., f. 320b). A dispute arose between Christopher Swale and John Tichborne, "rector of the parish church of Bucksted," as to whether the rectory was vacant at the time of the collation of the former. The case was heard on Dec. 4, 1620, before Sir John Hayward, knt., and Thomas Eden, LL.D., judges delegate of the king. The result was that the rectory was declared to have been full at the time of the admission of the said Christopher Swale, in the person of the said John Tichborne (*Reg. Abbott*, pars ii., f. 193b). Christopher Swale was instituted to the rectory of Hurstpierpoint, co. Sussex, on May 13, 1607 (*Bish. Certif.*). He was deprived in 1643, and died the same year. His father was Sir Solomon Swale, bart., of Swale Dale, co. York.

1638 *Samuel Bernard*, D.D., collated [on the death of John Tichborne] (*Lib. Inst.*, A. v. p. 74), and compounded for first fruits Sept. 18 on the same day (*Lib. Comp.*). He was collated to the vicarage of Croydon, co. Surrey, on Aug. 10, 1624 (*Reg. Abbott*, pars ii., f. 337a), and to the rectory of Terring, co.



- Sussex, on Sept. 28, 1629 (*Reg. Abbott*, pars iii., f. 186a). He was deprived of all his benefices in 1643, and retired to Farley, near Croydon, where he died on Aug. 5, 1657, aged 67 (*Mon. Inscript.*).
- 1643 *Stephen Street*, sequestrator on the deprivation of Samuel Bernard. He compounded for first fruits as rector on May 10, 1658 (*Lib. Comp.*); ejected for nonconformity in 1662, and died soon afterwards. He appears to have been an occasional preacher at St. John's, Isle of Thanet (*Calamy's Nonconf. Mem.*, vol. ii., p. 340).
- 1662 *Robert Middleton*, M.A., admitted on the ejection of Stephen Street. "Mr. Robt. Middleton, rector of Bucksted, bur. Feb. 7, 1673-4" (*Par. Reg.*).
- 1673-4 *Antony Saunders*, clerk, S.T.B. (Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. Feb. 2 June 16, 1664; M.A. May 21, 1667; B.D. Oct. 22, 1672; D.D. July 3, 1677), collated on the death of Robert Middleton (*Reg. Sheldon*, f. 359b). He was collated chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral on Oct. 30, 1672 (*Le Neve's Fasti*, vol. ii., p. 361), and to the vicarage of Acton, co. Middlesex, on Aug. 23, 1677 (*Newcourt's Repert.*, vol. i., p. 571). He died on Jan. 7, 1719-20, and was buried in the church. "Anth. Saunders, D.D., chanc<sup>r</sup> of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, rect. of Acton, in Mid<sup>x</sup> and of y<sup>e</sup> psh, bur. Jan. 13, 1719" (*Par. Reg.*). The following extract from the 2nd Report of the Charity Commissioners relates to the school founded by Dr. Saunders at Uckfield:—"Anthony Saunders, D.D. by will dated 31st Oct., 1718, devised a messuage and school house, with several parcels of customary land, containing eight acres, held of the manor of Frantfield, and one parcel of freehold land, containing six acres, called Hutchin's Mead, in the parish of Uckfield, to four trustees, upon trust from time to time, to apply the rents and profits of the said premises for and towards the education of 12 poor boys of the parishes of Buxted and Uckfield, six boys of the parish of Buxted, and six of the parish of Uckfield, in reading and writing the English tongue, and learning the Church catechism. And he directed, that his trustees should, from time to time, as there should be occasion, nominate some diligent, honest, and fit person of the Church of England, to teach the said children as aforesaid; provided that out of the rents and profits of the said premises, the trustees should keep the same in repair and pay themselves all reasonable expenses. And he further devised to his said trustees his library of books, to be kept at the school-house for the use of the school-master and scholars for the time being. And he further devised to his said trustees, and the rector of Buxted for the time being, his capital messuage, with 16 acres of copyhold land, called the Rocks, and a messuage with 106 acres of freehold land in Buxted, and a messuage with 14 acres of

land at Buxted, upon trust; out of the rents and profits thereof to pay the schoolmaster at Uckfield the yearly sum of £10 clear of all taxes, and to apply all the residue of the said rents and profits in putting out poor boys of the parish of Buxted as apprentices; and he directed, that when any of his said trustees should die, new trustees should be appointed by the survivors."

- 1720 Mar. 30 *Robert Wake*, clerk, M.A., collated on the death of Antony Saunders (*Reg. Wake*, pars i., f. 312a). He was the fourth son of Sir William Wake, bart., of Courteen Hall, co. Northampton, and was collated rector of Bocking, co. Essex, on March 13, 1723-4, when he removed from Buxted (*Reg. Wake*, pars i., f. 330a).
- 1724 Apr. 11 *William Clarke*, clerk, M.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1715; M.A. 1719), collated on the cession of Robert Wake (*Reg. Wake*, pars i., f. 331a). Before his preferment to the rectory of Buxted he was chaplain to Dr. Adam Ottley, bishop of St. David's, and domestic chaplain to the Duke of Newcastle. He was collated to the prebend of Hova Villa in the cathedral church of Chichester, on Aug. 21, 1727 (*Le Neve's Fasti*, vol. i., p. 273). After he had resigned the rectory of Buxted in 1768, he was installed (May 25, 1770) chancellor of the cathedral church of Chichester, to which dignity the rectories of Chittingley and Pevensy are annexed (*Le Neve's Fasti*, vol. i., p. 271). On July 26, 1770, he was instituted to the vicarage of Ampport, co. Hants (*Lib. Inst.*, C. ii., p. 248), and died on Oct. 21, 1771. For his epitaph see Horsfield's *Hist. of Lewes*, vol. ii., p. 50. He was the author of several learned works and sermons (*Lower's Sussex Worthies*, p. 267).
- 1768 Nov. 4 *Edward Clarke*, clerk, M.A. (Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1752; M.A. 1755), collated on the resignation of William Clarke, his father (*Bish. Certif.*). He was born on March 16, 1730, and was presented to the rectory of Pepperharrow, co. Surrey, on Feb. 2, 1758 (*Manning and Bray's Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii., p. 38), which he resigned in 1768. In 1763 he went with General James Johnstone to Minorca as his secretary and chaplain, having three years previously been chaplain to Lord Bristol, ambassador extraordinary to the Court of Madrid. He was instituted to the vicarage of Willingdon on June 14, 1768, and to that of Arlington, both in co. Sussex, in the same year; collated to the prebend of Hova Villa, on Dec. 27, 1771, and installed prebendary of Hova Ecclesia, on Nov. 5, 1772. He died on Nov. 24, 1786, and was buried in the chancel of Buxted church. He was a man of considerable learning, and, like his father, published many works, for a list of which, see Darling's *Cyclop. Bibl.* His eldest son, the Rev. James Stainer Clarke, became canon of Windsor, and another son, the Rev. Edward

- Daniel Clarke, was the author of six volumes of Travels, which have been much admired (See Lower's *Sussex Worthies*, p. 268).
- 1787 *Matthias D'Oyley*, clerk, M.A. (Christ's College, Cambridge ;  
Mar. 7 B.A. 1765 ; M.A. 1768), collated on the death of Edward Clarke (*Bish. Certif.*). He was instituted to the vicarage of Pevensey on Dec. 9, 1767 (*Lib. Inst.*, C. ii., p. 98) ; collated to the 6th stall prebend in the cathedral church of Ely, on Feb. 1, 1770 (Le Neve's *Fasti.*, vol. i., p. 360), and appointed archdeacon of Lewes on April 29, 1806. He died on Nov. 13, 1815, aged 72 (*Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 264), and was succeeded in the rectory of Buxted by his fourth son.
- 1815 *George D'Oyley*, clerk, B.D. (Fellow of Corpus Christi College,  
Dec. 16 Cambridge ; B.A. 1800 ; M.A. 1803 ; S.T.B. 1811 ; S.T.P. 1821), collated on the death of Matthias D'Oyley (*Bish. Certif.*). By accepting this benefice he ceded the vicarage of Herne Hill, co. Kent, to which he had been collated on May 1, 1815 (*ib.*). Dr. D'Oyley was an able mathematician and classic. He served the office of moderator at Cambridge for three successive years—1807-9—during the second of which he was also proctor. In 1811 he was appointed Christian Advocate, by the trustees of Mr. Hulse's bequests, an office which he held for several years. In Feb. 1813 he became domestic chaplain to Dr. Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and on Aug. 9 following married Maria Frances, daughter of William Bruere, Esq., of Argyle Street, London (Master's *Hist. of Corpus Christi College*). He resigned the rectory of Buxted in 1820, being instituted to the rectory of Lambeth on Oct. 16 of that year, and collated to the rectory of Sundridge, co. Kent, on Nov. 4. Both these livings had been held by his successor, Dr. Wordsworth. He was a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly Review*. His greatest work, consisting of notes, explanatory and practical, on the authorised version of the Bible, was undertaken in conjunction with the Rev. R. Mant, D.D. For a list of sermons see Darling's *Cyclop. Bibl.* He died at Sundridge on Jan. 8, 1846, aged 67.
- 1820 *Christopher Wordsworth*, clerk, D.D. (Fellow of Trinity College,  
Oct. 6 Cambridge ; B.A. 1796 ; M.A. 1799 ; S.T.P. *per lit. reg.* 1810), collated on the resignation of George D'Oyley (*Bish. Certif.*). He was born at Cockermonth, co. Cumberland, on June 9, 1774, his brother being the poet Wordsworth. He was collated to the rectory of Oby, co. Norfolk, in 1804 ; to the rectory of Woodchurch, co. Kent, on Apr. 9, 1806 ; to the rectory of Bocking, co. Essex, on May 30, 1808 ; and to the rectory of Monks Eleigh, co. Suffolk, on Jan. 8, 1812 (*Bish. Certif.*). In April 1816 he became rector of St. Mary, Lambeth, and of Sundridge, co. Kent, but exchanged with the rector of Buxted in 1820, on his being appointed master of Trinity College, Cambridge. He resigned the

mastership in 1841, and was succeeded by Dr. Whewell, after which he resided constantly at Buxted, until his death on Feb. 2, 1846. He was buried in the churchyard near the east wall of the chancel. A full list of his works may be found in Darling's *Cyclop. Bibl.* He was the last rector of Buxted *cum* Uckfield.

## RECTOR OF BUXTED.

- 1846 *Henry Kingsmill*, clerk, B.A. (Trinity College, Oxford; B.A. Mar. 27 Mar. 12, 1835), collated on the death of Christopher Wordsworth (*Bish. Certif.*).

## INCUMBENTS OF UCKFIELD.

[The perpetual curacy of Uckfield was declared a rectory in June, 1866, under the Act of 28 and 29 Vict., c. 42, sect. 9.]

- 1846 *John Streatfeild*, clerk, M.A. (Christ's College, Cambridge; Mar. 27 B.A. 1825; M.A. 1829), licenced on the death of Christopher Wordsworth, when the chapelry was severed from Buxted. He ceded the perpetual curacy of Holy Trinity, Margate, in 1846 (*Bish. Certif.*), and died in 1863. A handsome stone memorial-tablet has been erected in Uckfield church.
- 1863 *Edward Thomas Cardale*, clerk, licenced on the death of John Streatfeild.

## INCUMBENTS OF ST. MARK, HADLOW DOWN.

[The church of St. Mark was consecrated in 1836. The living was formerly a perpetual curacy; now a vicarage by Act of Parliament (31 and 32 Vict., c. 117).]

- 1836 *William Edwards*, clerk, B.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge; May 6 B.A. 1820), licenced on the presentation of the rector of Buxted.
- 1853 *Reginald Rivers Kirby*, clerk, B.A. (St. John's College, May 27 Cambridge; B.A. 1852; M.A. 1867), licenced on the presentation of the vicar of Mayfield. He was appointed perpetual curate of Chapel Allerton, Leeds, in Aug. 1871.
- 1871 *George Leopold Longland*, clerk (St. Bees Theological College), instituted on the resignation of Reginald Rivers Kirby, on the presentation of the rector of Buxted (the right of presentation being vested in the incumbents of Buxted and Mayfield alternately).

## VICARS OF HIGH HURST WOOD.

[A new church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, having been erected at High Hurst Wood in 1871-2, mainly through the instrumentality of Col. and Lady Catherine Harcourt, of Buxted Park, a vicarage was accordingly formed.]

- 1872 *Charles Swainson*, clerk, M.A. (Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. Sept. 11 1863; M.A. 1865), collated to the vicarage of High Hurst

Wood on the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1874 he was presented by Sir John Maryon Wilson, bart., to the rectory of St. Luke, Charlton, near Greenwich.

- 1874 *Edward Sanderson*, clerk, M.A. (Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; B.A. 1863; M.A. 1867), collated on the resignation of Charles Swainson. Previous to this appointment he was preacher and assistant minister of St. James's, Piccadilly; and officiated as curate of Acton, co. Middlesex, between 1867 and 1871.

## II.—ST. THOMAS-AT-CLIFFE.

The parish church of "The Cliffe," the eastern suburb of Lewes, is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. A chapel appears to have been erected here in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, through the instrumentality of the dean and canons of South Malling. Of its early history but little is known. The living was esteemed a vicarage until the reign of Henry VI., the institution of clerks being made up to that time, "*ad vicariam ecclesie de Clyva*," or, "*ad vicariam perpetuam capelle de Clyva juxta Lewes*." About the middle of the fifteenth century, however, a rectory was formed. The living remained in the presentation of the dean and canons of South Malling until the dissolution, when the advowson became attached to the see of Canterbury, to which it still belongs.

In 40 Edw. III. (1366) the vicar of Clyve paid a yearly pension to the dean and canons of South Malling, and a similar payment appears subsequently to have been made by the rector. According to the "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*," the sum of xij<sup>d</sup> annually was paid by him to the dean for two pounds of wax.

### VICARS OF ST. THOMAS-AT-CLIFFE.

- 1349-50 *John Martyn*, chaplain, admitted to the vicarage of the church  
Mar. 6 of Clyva in the deanery of Southmallyng; patrons, the dean and canons of the collegiate church of Southmallyng (*Reg. Islep*, f. 251b).
- 1362-3 *William West*, priest, admitted; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Islep*,  
Jan. 19 f. 299b).
- 1363 *Adam de Newson*, priest, admitted on the resignation of William  
Dec. 20 West; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Islep*, f. 303b).
- 1376 *Roger Leathe*, vicar of Hertefeld, co. Sussex, admitted by ex-  
July 1 change with Adam de Newson (*Reg. Sudbury*, f. 113b).

- 1385 *John Dene*, chaplain, admitted to the vicarage of the chapel of  
July 31 *Clyva*; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Courtenay*, f. 257a).
- 1414 *Thomas Oveston*, chaplain, admitted; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg.*  
Sept. 4 *Chichele*, pars i. f. 60b).
- 1414 *John Topcroft*, chaplain of the perpetual chantry in the church  
Nov. 20 of *St. Leonard* in *Estchepe*, London, admitted by exchange  
with *Thomas Oveston* (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i. f. 62a).
- 1415 *Hugh Hildere*, chaplain of the chantry at the altar of the chapel  
Nov. 27 of the Blessed *Mary* in the church of *St. Nicholas* apud *les*  
*Flesshambles*<sup>17</sup>, London, admitted by exchange with *John*  
*Topcroft* (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i. f. 68b).
- 1435 *William Lychebarewe*, chaplain, admitted to the perpetual  
May 19 vicarage of the chapel of *Clyva*; patrons, the dean and canons  
of *Southmallyng* (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i. f. 206a).

## RECTORS.

*William Gregori.*

- 1461 *Richard Smethisend*, chaplain, admitted to the parish church of  
May 3 *Clyva-juxta-Lewes*, on the death of *William Gregori*, last  
rector; patrons, the dean and canons of *Southmallyng*  
(*Reg. Bouchier*, f. 80b).
- 1461 *John Scarbroke*, admitted on the resignation of *Richard Smethi-*  
June 15 *send*; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Bouchier*, f. 81b).
- 1467 *Thomas Smyth*, chaplain, admitted on the resignation of *John*  
July 9 *Skarbroke*; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Bouchier*, f. 96b).
- Richard Edmund.*
- 1479 *William Peyt*, chaplain, admitted on the death of *Richard*  
June 17 *Edmund*; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Bouchier*, f. 121a).
- Thomas Gybbys.*
- 1514 *Richard Lee*, chaplain, admitted on the resignation of *Thomas*  
June 23 *Gybbys*; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Bouchier*, f. 354b).
- 1516 *John Rotheley*, penitentiary in the collegiate church of *South*  
Sept. 26 *Mallyng*, with the church of *Stanmer* annexed, admitted by  
exchange with *Richard Lee* (*Reg. Warham*, f. 361b). He  
was collated penitentiary on Jan. 27, 1510-1 (*Ib.* f. 343a).
- 1520-1 *Walter Wolwyn*, chaplain, rector of *Alresford*, co. *Essex*, ad-  
Mar. 21 mitted by exchange with *John Rotheley* (*Reg. Warham*, f.  
372a). He was presented to the vicarage of *Selmeston*, co.  
*Sussex*, on April 23, 1509 (*Addit. MS.* 5697), and instituted  
to the rectory of *Ailesford*, alias *Alresford*, co. *Essex*, on  
Oct. 20, 1511 (*Newcourt's Repert.*, vol. ii., p. 5).

<sup>17</sup> The church of *St. Nicholas* in the *Shambles*, or *St. Nicholas Flesh-shambles*, was situated on the north side of *Newgate-street*, London. It was de-

molished about 38 Hen. VIII. (*Newcourt's Repert.*, vol. i., p. 310; see also *Riley's Monumenta Gildhallæ Londoniensis*, vol. ii., pp. 230. 235).

- 1522 *William Bonys*, chaplain, admitted on the resignation of Walter  
July 18 *Wulwyn* (*Reg. Warham*, f. 374b).  
*Andrew Antoni*.
- 1534 *Robert Charillisworth*, chaplain, admitted to the parish church of  
Nov. 6 St. Thomas the Martyr of Cliva by the resignation of Andrew  
Antoni; patrons, John Peers, LL.B., dean of the collegiate  
church of St. Michael the Archangel of Southmallyng and  
the chapter of the same (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 353a). Rector  
*temp.* "Valor Ecclesiasticus."
- 1574-5 *Christopher Holforde*, clerk, collated to the parish church of  
Feb. 7 Cleve, in the deanery of Southmallyng; patron, the arch-  
bishop "*per lapsum*" (*Reg. Parker*, pars ii., f. 106b).
- 1590 *Roger Symmes*, clerk, collated to the parish church of St.  
July 17 Thomas in "le Cleve," deanery of Southmallyng, on the  
death of last incumbent; patron, the archbishop, "*pleno  
jure*" (*Reg. Whitgift*, pars i., f. 488a).
- 1590-1 *John Rolfe*, clerk, collated on the resignation of Roger Symmes  
Mar. 10 (*Reg. Whitgift*, pars i., f. 492a).
- 1594 *William More*, clerk, collated on the resignation of John Rolfe  
Oct. 19 (*Reg. Whitgift*, pars ii., f. 322b).
- 1595-6 *Robert Brincklowe*, clerk, collated on the resignation of William  
Jan. 11 More (*Reg. Whitgift*, pars ii., f. 334a). He was instituted  
to the vicarage of West Wittering, co. Sussex, on Oct. 25,  
1599 (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1599 *John Bracegirdle*, priest, M.A., collated on the resignation of  
Oct. 24 Robert Brincklowe (*Reg. Whitgift*, pars iii., f. 255a). He was  
instituted to the rectory of St. John-sub-Castro, Lewes, on  
Nov. 21, 1598; to the vicarage of West Firle, on Jan. 29,  
1604-5; and to the vicarage of Rye, on July 12, 1602, being  
then S. T. B.; buried Feb. 8, 1613-4 (*S. A. C.*, vol. xiii.,  
p. 275). He was also instituted to the vicarage of Peasmarsh  
on July 31, 1606 (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1604-5 *Richard Holney*, collated on the resignation of John Bracegirdle  
Feb. 1 (*Reg. Bancroft*, f. 267a).  
*Edward Eyres*, clerk.
- 1611 *Anthony Hogett*, clerk, collated on the resignation of Edward  
June 22 Eyres (*Reg. Abbott*, pars i., f. 388b). He was also vicar of  
Glynde, but both livings were sequestered in 1642 (See  
*Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy*, pt. ii., p. 276; and *Lower's  
Worthies of Sussex*, p. 299).
- 1654 *Zacheus Montague* (*Horsfield's Lewes*, vol. i., p. 289). *Zacheus  
Montacute* was collated to the rectory of Radmell, co. Sussex,  
on Aug. 4, 1660 (*Bish. Certif.*). He was buried in 1702  
(*Addit. MS.* 5698).
- 1660 *Thomas Stevenson*, clerk, collated by the archbishop of Canter-  
Nov. 17 bury (*Reg. Juxon*, f. 122a).

- 1666 *Thomas Clarke*, clerk, B.A., collated by the archbishop (*Reg. Sheldon*, f. 329a).  
Nov. 5
- 1673-4 *John Shore*, clerk, M.A., collated (*Reg. Sheldon*, f. 359a). He  
Feb. 2 was instituted to the rectory of St. John-sub-Castro, Lewes,  
on Feb. 3, 1673-4, and to the rectory of Hamsey, co. Sussex,  
on Aug. 21, 1674 (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1674-5 *William Snatt*, clerk, B.A., collated (*Reg. Sheldon*, f. 363a). He  
Mar. 13 was instituted to the rectory of Denton, co. Sussex, on April  
27, 1672; was admitted to the prebend of Sutton, in the  
cathedral church of Chichester, on Feb. 23, 1674-5, by the  
bishop of Chichester; and was collated to the vicarage of  
Cuckfield, on Nov. 21, 1681 (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1681-2 *John Eresby*, clerk, B.A., collated on the cession of William Snatt  
Jan. 19 (*Reg. Sancroft*, f. 395b). He was appointed sequestrator of  
the vicarage of All Saints, Lewes, in 1684.
- 1690 *Thomas Whalley*, clerk, admitted on the resignation of the last  
Oct. 8 incumbent, on the presentation of the king and queen "*pro  
hac vice*" (*Reg. Dec. et Cap. Cant. dur. suspens. Sancroft*, f.  
49a). He was appointed sequestrator of the vicarage of All  
Saints, Lewes, in 1690.
- 1712 *John Clifton*, clerk, collated on the death of Thomas Whalley  
April 24 (*Reg. Tenison*, pars ii., f. 211a).
- 1718 *Thomas Peirce*, clerk, collated on the resignation of John  
July 10 Clifton (*Reg. Wake*, pars. i., f. 302a). At the time of his  
death, in 1725, he was also rector of St. Peter and St. Mary  
Westout, Lewes, having been instituted to that living on May  
21, 1720, on the presentation of the king (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1725 *Edmund Lund*, clerk, collated on the death of Thomas Peirce  
June 3 (*Reg. Wake*, pars ii., f. 226b). He was appointed seques-  
trator of the vicarage of All Saints, Lewes, in 1734; and  
rector of Denton, co. Sussex, on Feb. 13, 1734-5 (*Bish.  
Certif.*). He died in Aug., 1776, and was buried on Sept. 3.
- 1777 *Richard Cecil*, clerk, B.A., collated on the death of Edmund Lund  
Feb. 24 (*Bish. Certif.*). He was instituted vicar of All Saints, Lewes,  
on Feb. 27, 1777 (*Lib. Inst. C. ii.*, p. 82). Both these  
livings he resigned in 1798.
- 1798 *Thomas Aquila Dale*, clerk, B.A. (St. John's College, Cam-  
Dec. 18 bridge; B.A. 1789), collated on the resignation of  
Richard Cecil (*Bish. Certif.*). He was instituted to the  
vicarage of All Saints, Lewes, on Dec. 20, 1799 (*Lib. Inst. C.  
iii.*, p. 91), and dying on June 10, 1807, aged 46, was  
buried in the churchyard.
- 1807 *John Lupton*, clerk, M.A. (Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A.  
Aug. 11 1786; M.A. 1789), collated on the death of Thomas Aquila  
Dale (*Bish. Certif.*). He was presented to the rectory of  
Ovingdean, co. Sussex, in 1841, and died on Feb. 12, 1844.



- 1841 *John Clarke Russell*, clerk, M.A. (St. Peter's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1826; M.A. 1830), collated on the resignation of John Lupton (*Bish. Certif.*). He was instituted to the vicarage of New Romney, co. Kent, on March 8, 1833 (*Lib. Inst. C. iii.*, p. 78), which he resigned in 1838.

### III.—EDBURTON.

The living of Edburton, *alias* Adburton or Abberton, is a rectory, the advowson of which belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is the most westerly benefice in the deanery of South Malling, to which it was first attached by Archbishop Theobald in 1150. According to the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" of Henry VIII., an annual pension of 6s. 8d. was paid by the rector to the dean. The value of the rectory at that time was £16. In the reign of Edward I. it was worth £14 3s. 4d., and *cir.* 1440 was thus taxed, though according to the Nona Roll (1341) the profits of the rectory exceeded that sum. The jurors examined by the assessors appointed by the king returned that the ninth of sheaves of the parish, with two marks from that portion of the sheaves belonging to the prior of Lewes, was valued at 18 marks, the ninth of wool at 2½ marks, and the ninth of lambs at 20s., making a total of 20 marks, or two marks less than the taxation of the church. But as it was further endowed with lands and tenements to the value of 10s., with the oblations and other small tithes from the altar worth 6 marks, with the tithe of hay, two marks, and with the tithe of pasture 2s., of mills ½ mark, and pigeons 12d., the total annual value of the rectory exceeded the taxation by £6 6s. 4d.<sup>18</sup>

Some interesting particulars may be added respecting that portion of the tithes belonging to the prior and convent of Lewes.

Early in the fourteenth century, before the Nona return had been made, an agreement was entered into between John, prior of Lewes, and the convent of the same, on the one part, and Robert Ffrankeleyn, rector of the church of Edburton, on the other part, respecting certain tithes arising from certain lands within the limits of that

<sup>18</sup> *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, p. 391.

church. A copy of the original instrument, which is dated at Lewes, Aug. 3, 1324, may be found in an ancient chartulary of the priory, preserved in the British Museum.<sup>19</sup> The different lands which were the subject of this agreement are specified at considerable length, showing the amount of tithe apportioned to the prior and convent, and to the rector. A similar instrument was executed on the 4 kal. Apr., 1343, between Peter de Jocell, prior of Lewes, and Walter Goldemere, rector of the church of Edbourghton, the various localities coming within the scope of its provisions being again minutely described.<sup>20</sup>

During the incumbency of the succeeding rector, the prior and convent agreed to receive an annual pension in lieu of tithes. We learn this from an indenture, dated in the chapter house at Lewes on the 6th day of May, 1368, by which John, prior of the monastery of St. Pancras, Lewes, and the convent of the same place, granted and gave to John, parson of the church of Edberton, in the deanery of Southmallyng, and his successors, all the tithes of corn, hay, &c., arising from certain lands and places pertaining to the manor of Perchyng and to the tenements of John atte Hide and Thomas de Panethorne; also all the tithes of corn arising from nine acres of land, called Tappeworth, lying juxta Edberton, in consideration of the payment in perpetuity of an annual pension of four marks ten shillings of good and legal money, at the feast of St. Michael, and at Easter, in equal portions. This grant was confirmed by Simon Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury, at his palace at Maghefeld, 7 id. June, 1368.<sup>21</sup>

According to the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" of Henry VIII., the rector then paid to the prior of Lewes an annual pension of 40s., a sum considerably less than that forming the subject of the above agreement.

There was a chantry dedicated to St. Katherine<sup>22</sup> in the church of Edburton, which was founded and endowed by William de Northo. He obtained, in 14 Edward II.,

<sup>19</sup> *Cott. MS. Vesp. F. xv. f. 153a.*

<sup>20</sup> *Cott. MS. Vesp. F. xv. f. 152a.*

<sup>21</sup> *Cott. MS. Vesp. F. xv. f. 150b;*  
*Reg. Langham, f. 62a.*

<sup>22</sup> *S. A. C., vol. xxi., p. 53. In 7 Rich. II. Thomas de Kent exchanged this chantry with John Longe, vicar of New Shoreham (Ib., p. 67).*

a writ "ad quod damnum" on his petition to give one messuage, one virgate of land, and sixty shillings of rent in Edburton, Suthewik, Kyngeston, and Novel Shorham to a chaplain and his successors serving God in the church of St. Andrew, Edburton. Leave was granted to the said chaplain and his successors to purchase 40s. of land or rent to increase their income, in order to maintain Divine service.<sup>23</sup>

This chantry, according to Cartwright, was in the north transept of the church.

At the end of the twelfth century, there was a chapel at Pertinges, a manor in this parish. It is named in a roll of the *Curia Regis*, dated July 8, 1199,<sup>24</sup> but beyond the bare record of its existence nothing appears to be known.

## RECTORS OF EDBURTON.

1283-4 *Ralph de Cheyne*, priest, collated (*Reg. J. de Pecheham*, f. Mar. 9 54b).

1292 *John de Charleswode*, subdeacon, collated to the church of Aug. 18 Adburthon (*Reg. J. de Pecheham*, f. 41b).

*John de Wyke*.

1315 *Robert dictus le Frankelyn*, collated on the resignation of John Oct. 25 de Wyke (*Reg. Reynolds*, f. 16a). He was rector in 1324 (see ante).

*Walter Goldenmere*. Leave of absence was granted to Walter Goldmere, rector of the church of Edburton, for two years, on June 9, 1351 (*Reg. Islep*, f. 47a).

1355 *John Brasier de Terthyng*, priest, rector of Cromhale, collated by May 1 exchange with Walter Goldenmere (*Reg. Islep*, f. 269a).

1386-7 *Gilbert Stigaund*, rector of Southwyk, co. Sussex, collated by Mar. 8 exchange with John Brasier (*Reg. Courtenay*, f. 265a).

1420-1 *Richard Abell*, chaplain, collated (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. Mar. 14 124a).

*John Hauker*. In 1447 he became rector of *Isfield*.

1444 *John Brasyer*, penitentiary in the collegiate church of South Oct. 4 Mallyng, collated by exchange with John Hauker (*Reg. Stafford*, f. 80a).

1481 *Richard Lang*, collated on the resignation of John Brasyer Aug. 23 (*Reg. Bourchier*, f. 128a).

<sup>23</sup> *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. i., p. 400.

<sup>24</sup> *Palgrave's Rotuli Curie Regis*, vol. i., p. 432.

- 1486 *Robert Barre*, presented by the king on the resignation of  
 June 19 Richard Lang, the see of Canterbury being vacant (Pat.  
 Roll, 1 Hen. VII., p. 4. m. 13).  
*James Dodysley*, chaplain.
- 1521 *Thomas Dodyng*, clerk, collated on the death of James Dodysley  
 June 5 (*Reg. Warham*, f. 373a).
- 1521 *John Tomson*, chaplain, collated on the death of Thomas Dodyng  
 Nov. 28 (*Reg. Warham*, f. 373b). Rector *temp.* "Valor Eccle-  
 siasticus."
- 1546-7 *Nicholas Saunder*, clerk, collated on the death of John Tomson,  
 Jan. 17 priest (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 402b).
- 1551 *Edmund Grene*, priest, collated on the death of John Tompson  
 Jul. 10 (*sic*). (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 417a.) He compounded for first  
 fruits on July 11, 5 Edw. VI. (*Lib. Comp.*).
- 1557 *William Shepparde*, priest, collated on the death of Edmund  
 May 29 Grene (*Reg. Pole*, f. 72a).
- 1560-1 *David Lewes*, clerk, admitted on the presentation of the queen  
 Jan. 6 (*Reg. Parker*, pars i., f. 343b).
- 1569 *Richard Kitson*, clerk, collated on the deprivation of David  
 Jun. 16 Lewes, by reason of his accepting other benefices with the  
 church of Edburton, without sufficient dispensation (*Reg.*  
*Parker*, pars i., f. 393b). He compounded for first fruits on  
 Feb. 11, 12 Eliz. (*Lib. Comp.*), and was installed prebendary  
 of Bracklesham, or Barksham, in the cathedral church of  
 Chichester, on Mar. 28, 1564 (*Addit. MS.* 5699). Ecclesiastical  
 jurisdiction within the deaneries of South Malling,  
 Pagham, and Terring was conceded to Richard Kytson,  
 priest, S.T.B., during the life of Edward Stanhope, LL.D.,  
 vicar-general of the archbishop, on Dec. 15, 1597 (*Reg.*  
*Whitgift*, pars iii., f. 86a). He surrendered this grant in the  
 following year, but re-accepted it with a colleague, Garrett  
 Williamson, S.T.B. (f. 95b). He was buried in Chichester  
 cathedral, on Oct. 7, 1602 (f. 149b).
- 1602 *Geoffrey Kinge*, priest, S.T.B., collated on the death of Richard  
 Oct. 22 Kitson (*Reg. Whitgift*, pars iii., f. 272b). He resigned this  
 living on being collated by the archbishop to the vicarage of  
 Horsham, co. Sussex, on July 10, 1605 (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1606 *Robert Spaldinge*, priest, S.T.B. (St. John's College, Cambridge;  
 Sept. 23 B.A. 1588-9; M.A. 1592; B.D. 1600), collated on the  
 resignation of Geoffrey Kinge (*Reg. Bancroft*, f. 276b). He  
 was admitted a fellow of St. John's College on Rokeby's  
 foundation on March 17, 1592-3, and was subsequently ap-  
 pointed Hebrew prælector of that college, and junior dean.  
 In compliance with a letter from the king he was elected  
 regius professor of Hebrew, which office he vacated in 1607  
 (*Ath. Cantab.*, vol. ii., p. 479). He was instituted to the

- rectory of Slaugham, co. Sussex, on Jan. 8, 1615-6 (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1625-6 *Michael Jermyn*, S.T.P. (Corpus Christi College, Oxford; B.A. Mar. 20 Oct. 12, 1611; M.A. July 24, 1614; D.D. of Leyden in Holland, 1624), collated on the death of Robert Spaldinge (*Reg. Abbott*, pars ii., f. 347a). After the ejection of Michael Jermyn from Edburton in 1655, he resided at Kemsing, co. Kent, where he remained until his death, in 1659. He was not vicar of that church, although he may have sometimes officiated (See *Reliquary*, vol. xiii., p. 157). He was son of Alexander Jermyn, sometime sheriff of Exeter.
- 1655 *Nicholas Shepherd*, admitted on the ejection of Michael Jermyn. "Rev<sup>d</sup> Nich. Shepherd, the rector, and Judith Covert, married July 27, 1669" (*Par. Reg.*). "Rev<sup>d</sup> Nich. Shepherd, rector of Edburton, bur. Feb. 1, 1680-1" (*Par. Reg.*).
- 1680-1 *Robert Willan*, LL.D. (Trinity College, Cambridge; M.A. Mar. 3 1663; LL.D. 1671), collated [on the death of Nicholas Shepherd] (*Reg. Sancroft*, f. 390a). He died on Sept. 10, 1705.
- 1705 *George Keith*, clerk, M.A., collated on the death of Robert Willan (*Reg. Tenison*, pars ii., f. 178a). "Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Keith, rec<sup>tr</sup>, bur. Mch. 29, 1716" (*Par. Reg.*).
- 1716 *John Clifton*, M.A., collated on the death of George Keith Apr. 3 (*Reg. Wake*, pars i., f. 294b).
- 1735 *Benjamin Richardson*, clerk, collated on the death of John Oct. 13 Clifton (*Reg. Wake*, pars ii., f. 296a). He was also vicar of Cowfold, co. Sussex, to which he was collated on Oct. 3, 1728, by the archbishop (*Bish. Certif.*), and was buried at Brighton on Dec. 30, 1754.
- 1754 *Charles Baker*, clerk, collated on the death of Benjamin Richard- Dec. 31 son (*Reg. Herring*, f. 303a). He died on Aug. 2, 1784, being at that time also vicar of Leominster, co. Sussex, to which he had been instituted on June 3, 1776 (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1784 *Griffith Griffith*, clerk, M.A. (Hertford College, Oxford; B.A. Sept. 22 Nov. 2, 1780; M.A. June 18, 1783), collated on the death of Charles Baker (*Bish. Certif.*). He was collated to the rectory of Isfield in 1792, which he ceded on being collated the same year to the rectory of Little Mongeham, co. Kent. He also ceded the rectory of Edburton in the same year on being collated to the rectory of St. Mary le Bow, with the rectories of St. Pancras, Soper Lane, and Allhallows, Honey Lane, annexed, in the city of London (*Bish. Certif.*). He died in 1796.
- 1792 *John Barnes Backhouse*, clerk, M.A. (Trinity College, Cam- Nov. 16 bridge; B.A. 1789; M.A. 1792), collated on the cession of Griffith Griffith (*Bish. Certif.*). He was instituted to the consolidated livings of Cheriton and Newington, co. Kent, on May 14, 1790; collated to the rectory of Deal on Aug. 26,

- 1795, and to the rectory of Little Chart, co. Kent, on May 9, 1811 (*Bish. Certif.*). The two last benefices he held till his death on Sept. 14, 1838.
- 1796 } *John Yeatman*, clerk, M.A. (Pembroke College, Oxford; B.A. Feb. 11 Jan. 14, 1773; Oriel, M.A. May 30, 1777), collated on the cession of John Barnes Backhouse (*Bish. Certif.*). He ceded this living on being collated to the vicarage of East Brent, co. Somerset, on Jan. 19, 1797 (*Lib. Inst.*, B. iv., f. 76), and became prebendary of Wells in 1806 (*Ib.*, f. 28a).
- 1797 } *Hon. Jacob Marsham*, clerk, S.T.P. (King's College, Cambridge; M.A. 1783; S.T.P., 1797), collated on the cession of Apr. 7 } *John Yeatman* (*Bish. Certif.*). He was appointed to the 1800 } prebend of Worminster, in the cathedral church of Wells, Jan. 4 } Feb. 1, 1787 (*Le Neve's Fasti*, vol. i., p. 182); admitted to the 4th prebendal stall in the cathedral church of Rochester, April 1, 1797, on the cession of Henry Reginald Courtenay, bishop of Exeter (*Ib.*, vol. ii., p. 586), and appointed canon of Windsor by patent, Feb. 23, and installed Mar. 2, 1805 (*Ib.*, vol. iii., p. 413). He also held the rectory of Wilmington, co. Kent, from 1800 to 1828 (*Bish. Certif.*). He was the third son of Robert, second Baron of Romney; was born on Feb. 28, 1759; married on June 28, 1784, Amelia Frances, only daughter and heiress of Joseph Bullock, Esq., of Caversfield, co. Bucks; and died on Jan. 28, 1840, aged 80.
- 1804 } *William Newcome*, clerk, M.A. (Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. Dec. 3 Nov. 21, 1799; M.A. Nov. 9, 1802), collated on the cession of the Hon. Jacob Marsham (*Bish. Certif.*). In 1839 he was admitted to the vicarage of Sutton, in the Isle of Ely. He retained that living until his death, which took place at Leamington, on May 22, 1846. He was son of William Newcome, archbishop of Armagh.
- 1810 } *John Prouett*, clerk, M.A. (New College, Oxford; B.A. Nov. 30 July 8, 1796; M.A. May 7, 1801), collated on the resignation of William Newcome (*Bish. Certif.*). On his collation to the rectory of Catfield, co. Norfolk, by the bishop of Norwich on Aug. 22, 1833, he ceded not only the rectory of Edburton, but also the rectory of Heigham, near Norwich (*Bish. Certif.*). In 1845 he was instituted to the sinecure rectory of Great Tey, co. Essex, which he held with that of Catfield until his death on March 20, 1851. He married Martha Maria, daughter of Colonel Robert Hodgson, formerly superintendent of the British settlement on the Mosquito shore, Central America.
- 1833 } *Alexander William Schomberg*, clerk, M.A. (Magdalen Hall, Sept. 17 Oxford; B.A. Nov. 25, 1824; M.A. Apr. 13, 1825), collated on the cession of John Prouett (*Bish. Certif.*). He ceded the rectory of Helthorpe and vicarage of Ringland, both in co. Norfolk, on being promoted to this living (*Bish. Certif.*).

- 1840 *John Charles Fowell Tufnell*, clerk, M.A. (Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. Feb. 21, 1819; M.A. June 4, 1823), collated on the death of Alexander William Schomberg (*Bish. Certif.*). He was presented to the living of Amberley with Houghton, co. Sussex, on June 25, 1840, which he almost immediately resigned (S. A. C., vol. xvii., p. 234). He died on Oct. 7, 1866.
- 1866 *John Melville Martine*, clerk, D.D. (Edinburgh; B.A. 1841; M.A. 1848; D.D., 1863), collated on the death of John Charles Fowell Tufnell. He had previously held the vicarage of Farningham, co. Kent.

#### IV.—FRAMFIELD.

Though there is no record of the existence of a church at Framfield in Domesday Book, it is not unlikely that a church was built there before the Norman Conquest, or at least at a period coeval with that event. The present church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is as a fabric of much later foundation, and an architectural description of it, by the Rev. H. R. Hoare, has already appeared in vol. iv. of the Society's "*Collections.*"

The earliest notice of the church or rectory occurs in an ancient chartulary of the archiepiscopal see, preserved in the Bodleian Library, from which it appears that in 1223, Stephen Langton ordained that the sum of four marks should be paid annually from the church of Fremisfeld to the sacrist of the collegiate church of South Malling, in the following terms:—

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentes literas inspecturis. Stephanus permissione divina Cantuariensis ecclesie minister humilis tocius Anglie primas et sancte Romane ecclesie cardinalis salutem eternam in domino ad universitatis vestre notitiam volumus pervenire nos presentationem dilectorum filiorum Decani & Capituli de Mealling admisisse dilectum filium Robertum de Bisshopestone capellanum ad ecclesiam de Fremesfeld vacantem cum pertinentiis suis ipsumque in eadem ecclesia canonicè instituisse personam ita tamen quod idem Robertus solvet de ipsa ecclesia de Fremisfeld quatuor marcas annuas sacristarii ecclesie dictorum canonicorum de Malling que a nobis de consensu ejusdem capituli ad officium illud fuit imperpetuum assignare ad quatuor anni terminos videlicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis unam marcam ad festum Natalis Domini unam marcam ad Pascham Domini unam marcam et ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste unam marcam. In cujus rei testimonium presentes literas dicto Roberto fieri fecimus et sigillo nostro signare. Testibus domino Johanne de Rosa & Johanne de Bocland. De Acta

anno Incarnationis Dominice mee vicesimo tercio mensis marcii apud Suthmallyng die veneris proxime post festum Sancti Gregorii.<sup>25</sup>

We hear no more of the church of Framfield until 1266,<sup>26</sup> when a vicarage was formed, and Gilbert de Cliva appointed first vicar. He appears to have received all the tithes subject to two annual payments to the dean and canons of South Malling, one of which, amounting to 15 marks annually, was made in the name of the rectory or parsonage. But at his death or resignation the great tithes of the parish became wholly appropriated to that establishment. Until the middle of the fifteenth century the income thus obtained was added to the general fund of the college, and divided in certain proportions among the dean and canons. But at that date a re-distribution of the revenues of the college took place, and the rectory of Framfield was annexed to the treasurer's prebend, which it in reality endowed. It was agreed, however, that the sum of 20s. should be paid out of the rectory to augment the income of the precentor, who had had assigned to him the less profitable rectory of Southeram. The statutes of the college of South Malling, under which these alterations took effect are dated at Lambeth, Dec. 12, 1453.<sup>27</sup> No further change occurred until the Reformation, when the treasurer's prebend, with the rectory of Framfield, was surrendered to Henry VIII., by deed dated at Southmallyng, March 10, 1545. It may be added that this prebend was in the gift of the archbishop, as were also all the other prebends pertaining to the college.

We annex the names of three rectors of Framfield in the sixteenth century under this regime; the earlier collations have unfortunately been recorded somewhat vaguely in the archbishops' registers.

*Richard Shurley.*

1527 *William Bowerer*, collated to the prebend in the collegiate church  
Sept. 26 of Southmallyng with the church of Framfeld annexed to the

<sup>25</sup> *Addit. MS.* 5706, f. 89.

<sup>26</sup> This is the date given by Tanner, and also by Mr. Turner (*S. A. C.*, v. p. 136), for the ordination of the vicarage of Framfield. It is but right to add, however, that in *Todd's Catalogue of the*

*Lambeth Library* this ordination is said to be dated at "Southmallyng die Sab. prox. post Epiphanium dni A.D. 1230" (p. 257).

<sup>27</sup> *Reg. Kemp*, f. 342b.



same, on the death of Richard Shurley (*Reg. Warham*, f. 394a).

1531 *John Life*, LL.D., collated on the death of William Bowrer (*Reg. Nov. 27 Warham*, f. 414a). He was rector in 1545, when the possessions of the college were surrendered to the king.

No sooner had the rectory of Framfield passed into the king's hands, than he assigned it to his divorced wife, Anne of Cleves, who had already a life interest in certain estates and manors, forfeited to the crown by the attainder of the Earl of Essex and Sir Nicholas Carew. The fee of the rectory was, however, included in the general grant of the South Malling property to Sir Thomas Palmer, knt., made to him by letters patent bearing date July 11, 37 Henry VIII. (1545), but was reconveyed to the crown by "Sir Thomas Palmer the Yonger Knight," as we learn from an indenture tripartite dated April 12, 2 Edward VI. (1548.)<sup>28</sup>

When Sir Thomas Palmer, knt., first had a grant of the parsonage or rectory of Framfield the lessee's rent amounted to "six pounce by yere and no more," but it was raised by him to £9 10s., and remained at that sum after the rectory had been reconveyed to the crown.<sup>29</sup> In the reign of Philip and Mary the lessees of this impropriation were John Staple and John Warnet, who probably continued to hold it until 1570, when a lease was granted to Edward Gage for a term of years.<sup>30</sup> From a memorandum made at the time, it appears that "the chancell of the pische church of fframfeld" was "in great ruyne and decaye," and it was recommended that the farmer or lessee should be bound down to repair it.<sup>31</sup> This speaks of the condition of the chancel fifty years or more after the date of the interesting petition of the inhabitants of Framfield to Henry VIII., for alms towards "re-edifying" of their church, which had been injured by fire.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>28</sup> A transcript of this deed will be found in *Addit. MS.* 24725.

<sup>29</sup> Particulars for leases, *temp.* Eliz. and James I.

<sup>30</sup> Pat. Roll, 12 Eliz., pars 8. The brass of this Edward Gage, who died in 1595, and Margaret, his wife, may still

be seen in Framfield church, on the south wall of the Gage chapel, now used as a vestry.

<sup>31</sup> Particulars for leases, *temp.* Eliz. and James I. Roll 2. No. 26.

<sup>32</sup> S. A. C. xxi., p. 164.

In 1579, Elias Meade obtained a lease of the rectory, but this having been surrendered, another lease of the same premises was made out in 1581 in favour of Arthur Langworth, Robert Langworth, and John Langworth, the woodland and the advowson of the vicarage being reserved.

For nearly forty years the crown had held this impropriation, but by letters patent, bearing date June 8, 30 Elizabeth (1588), the "fee-farm of all that rectorie and church of fframfeild with all the rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever in the county of Sussex, and of the advowson, gift, free disposicon, and right of patronage of the vicaridge of the church of fframfeild aforesaid, with all the rights members and appurtenances what soever," was granted to Richard Branthwaite and Roger Bromley, esquires, their heirs and assigns for ever, to be holden as of the manor of Eastgreenwich by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not *in capite* nor by knight's service. Subsequently the fee-farm of the rectory was held by Sir Thomas Sherley, of Wiston, Sussex, knt., Laurence Baskerville, of London, gent., and William Blake, of London, scrivener, for by deed dated Nov. 25, 3 James I. (1605), they conveyed to Robert, Lord Buckhurst (afterwards Earl of Dorset), "all that their rectory and church of Framfield in the county of Sussex, with all and singular their rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever by the particular yeerely rent or value of £9 10s. 0d, late parcels of the lands and possessions of the late Lady Anne of Cleve late being, and all tythes of corne, grayne, and hay, wooll, flaxe, hemepe, and lambe," &c., "in as full large and ample a manner and forme as our said Sovereign Lord King James by his letters patent under the great seale of England made bearing date at Westminster the 17th day of July in the 3rd year of his said Majestie did give and graunte all and singular the premises . . . . except the advowson, gifte, free disposition and right of presentation" [to the vicarage] in fee farm for ever "to hold of the aforesaid soivraigne Lord the King his heirs and successors as of his manor of Eastgreen within the county of Kent by fidelity onely

in free and comon socage and not in chief nor by knights service and payinge yearly to our said Soivraigne Lord the King his heirs and successors nine pounds and tenn shillings of lawfull money of England."<sup>33</sup>

It appears that by deed dated April 25, 4 James I., the above-named Robert, Lord Buckhurst, settled the rectory, church, tithes, &c., described as then or late in the tenure of Arthure Langworth, Rose his wife, and John Langworth his son, upon himself for life, then upon his second son, Edward Sackville and the heirs male of his body, and in default of issue male upon his eldest son, Richard Sackville, and the heirs male of his body. Sir Thomas Palmer, probably the same as held Framfield manor in 31 Elizabeth, was one of the trustees of this deed. On Nov. 29, 1613 (11 James I.), the above-mentioned Edward Sackville, being then tenant in tail, sold and conveyed the rectory for £450 to one "Edward Lyndsey of the parish of St. Brides neere Fleet Street, London, gent.," and a deed was enrolled in Chancery to that effect. This latter gentleman soon disposed of it, for by deed dated July 9, 1614 (12 James I.), he conveyed the rectory to Nicholas Stone, whose descendants until very recently resided and held property in the parish. Of these may be mentioned William Thomas Stone, Esq., of New Place, and David Stone, Esq., of Stone Bridge.

By deed bearing date May 27, 1630 (6 Chas. I.), Nicholas Stone mortgaged the "rectorie," church, tithes, &c., to one John Levett, of Framfield, no doubt a descendant of John Levett, who held the manor of Framfield in 2 Philip and Mary. The property was, however, re-conveyed to Nicholas Stone some five years later. Nicholas Stone died in 1639, and by his will left

<sup>33</sup> Sir Thomas Sherley, of Wiston, co. Sussex, knt., was one of three famous brothers, Sir Thomas, Sir Anthony, and Sir Robert Sherley, who distinguished themselves during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Their exploits have been well related in a monograph by E. P. Shirley, Esq., and in Mr. Lower's *Worthies of Sussex*. Of the vicissitudes of Sir Thomas it is not our intention to speak here, but it may be said that in

1602 he fitted out three ships and sailed on a crusading expedition. In attempting to capture one of the Greek Islands he was taken prisoner, and ultimately sent to Constantinople. After much bargaining, he was ransomed in 1605 for 40,000 sequins, about £20,000. It is not improbable, therefore, that the rectory of Framfield was sold in order to make up the ransom.

all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments to his eldest son William, and his heirs for ever, directing that till his son had advanced to the age of twenty-one, his widow Isabell should receive the rents and profits. This William Stone died in 1665 or 1666, and his will, dated Sept. 26, 1665, contains, amongst other bequests, the following:—“I give and devise unto Mary my loving wife for and during the term of her natural life in full recompense and satisfaction of her dower and right of dower which she shall or may have, or clayme of, in, out of, or to all my messuages, lands, and tenements whatsoever, all and singular my rectory or parsonage of Framfield and all the tythes, profits, discharges, dues, and appurtenances whatsoever due belonging or in anywise appertaining to the same. And from and after her decease I give and devise the same unto William Stone, my eldest sonn, and to his heires for ever.”<sup>34</sup>

The last named William Stone died on Dec. 22, 1717, aged 68, when the property passed by his will to his son William, who died July 30, 1744, aged 71. This Mr. Stone claimed the tithe of hay, and a suit was instituted in the Court of Exchequer, Hilary term, 2 George II. (1729), for establishing his right as impropiator, but the bill being dismissed, the tithe of hay was decreed to belong to the vicar. By his will he left “all that my parsonage and great tyths of corn and graine arising renewing and being within the said parish of Framfield,” to his son Nicholas, subject to a condition that the testator’s son William should have it on paying his brother a fixed sum. William, however, by indenture dated July 5, 1746, released this right of purchase for a valuable consideration. In October of the same year Nicholas sold the rectory, &c., for £1,800 to his brother and sisters, John Stone, of Westham, co. Sussex, clerk; Elizabeth Stone, of Chington, near Seaford; and Sarah Stone, of Hurstmonceux; and they in a few years passed

<sup>34</sup> By letters patent 22 Charles II., the king grants (*inter alia*) to Ffrancis L<sup>d</sup> Hawley, S<sup>r</sup> Charles Harbord, knt., S<sup>r</sup> Wm. Howard, knt., S<sup>r</sup> John Talbot, knt., S<sup>r</sup> Robert Stewart, knt., and Wm. Harbord, esq, being trustees appointed

by Act of Parliament for the sale of the fee-farm rents, all that rent of £9 10s. for the rectory and church of Ffremfield in co. Sussex, paid by Mary Stone. (Pat. Roll, 22 Charles II, pars 2).

it away to John Fuller, Esq., of Rosehill, co. Sussex, as we learn from indentures dated 26 and 27 Sept., 1751, between John Stone and Mary his wife, Thomas Arkoll<sup>35</sup> and Sarah his wife, and Elizabeth Stone, of the first part, and John Fuller, Esq., of the other part. The rectory remained in the possession of John Fuller, Esq., until his death in 1834, when it passed to Augustus Elliott Fuller, Esq., on whose demise in 1857 it passed to his only surviving son, Owen John Augustus Fuller-Meyrick, Esq., who had assumed the additional surname of Meyrick by royal licence, on being left the large estates of his maternal grandfather in Anglesea. This gentleman is the present owner of the great tithes, as well as the Rosehill and Ashdown estates, co. Sussex.<sup>36</sup>

We have already seen that the ordination of the first vicar to the church of Framfield took place in 1266, when Gilbert de Cliva was appointed to that office. Before the appropriation of the rectory, the church was in the presentation of the dean and canons of South Malling, as we learn from the record of the institution of Robert de Bisshopstone in 1223 (see *ante*). On the formation of the vicarage the advowson was assigned to them, and continued in their possession until the dissolution, when it passed to the crown. It was granted in 1588 (see *ante*) to Richard Branthwaite and Roger Bromley, their heirs and assigns, who probably conveyed it to the Sackville family. At any rate, when a vacancy occurred in 1596, Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, presented William Wheatlie to the vicarage, and he was duly admitted, as recorded in the archbishop's register.<sup>37</sup> But notwithstanding the previous grant, the crown appears to have claimed the right to present, for in the following March we find another entry of the institution of the same vicar, but with the queen as patron.<sup>38</sup>

<sup>35</sup> An ancestor of the present possessor of Limehouse, Hurstmonceux.

<sup>36</sup> It affords me much pleasure to have an opportunity of acknowledging my indebtedness to O. J. A. Fuller-Meyrick, Esq., for having placed the information contained in various deeds and probates of wills at my disposal;

and more especially to W. A. Raper, Esq., of Battle, for having most kindly supplied me with a *precis* of the contents of these documents, of which I have freely availed myself in the foregoing account of the rectory.

<sup>37</sup> *Reg. Whitgift*, pars ii., f. 336a.

<sup>38</sup> *Reg. Whitgift*, pars ii., f. 342a.

In 1616, Richard, Earl of Dorset, presented as the true patron,<sup>39</sup> the Sackville family having in the meantime established their right to the advowson. He subsequently conveyed it, together with the manor of Framfield, by indenture dated July 1, 1623, to certain trustees towards the support and maintenance of his wife at his decease,<sup>40</sup> which took place in the following year. It ultimately passed with the manor to John Tufton, second Earl of Thanet, by his marriage in 1629 with Lady Margaret Sackville, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Richard, Earl of Dorset. It continued to be held by the successive Earls of Thanet until about 1828-9, when it was sold by Charles Tufton, the tenth earl, and purchased by Dr. Wilson, of Southampton. He conveyed it, however, in 1830 to the Rev. Edward Henry Hoare, who presented his son in the same year. The Rev. Henry Hoare subsequently became possessed of the advowson, which he sold in February, 1866, to the Rev. Richard Leonard Adams, rector of Shere, co. Surrey, who presented his son in the summer of that year.

The value of the vicarage of Framfield in 1291, according to the taxation of Pope Nicholas, was £10. In a return made in 1405, it is placed among those poor benefices exempted from the payment of the half-tenth,<sup>41</sup> and in the middle of the fifteenth century its value did not exceed twelve marks (£8).<sup>42</sup> A hundred years later, however, when the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" was compiled, its value was returned as £13 6s. 8d.

The Nona inquisition (15 Edw. III.) was taken on the oath of William Erth, Robert de Hemstede, John de Esteton, and Richard de Holeborne, parishioners of the church of Fremfeld, who declare that the ninth of sheaves is worth ten marks per annum; and the ninth of fleeces and lambs 3s. 4d.; thus the sum is ten marks 3s. 4d. And although the church of Fremfeld is taxed at £10, the said jurors declare that a messuage with curtilage and the proceeds of the dovecote is worth per annum 6s. 8d. And there pertains to the said church

<sup>39</sup> *Reg. Abbott*, pars i., f. 423b.

<sup>40</sup> *Addit. MS.*, 570L.

<sup>41</sup> *Reg. Arundell*, pars ii., f. 32b, 33a.

<sup>42</sup> *Reg. Kemp*, f. 225a.

25 acres of arable land, which is valued per annum at 13s. at the rate of 6d. per acre, and one acre valued at 18d. per annum; and the tithe of hay valued per annum at 6s. 8d., of milk, calves, hens, sucking pigs, geese, hemp, and tares, at 10s., and of the gardens of the parishioners at 2 marks. Also the tithe of two water mills in the same parish is worth per annum 6s. 8d., and the oblations of the church 30s. And the above shows the full taxation of the said church, the sum total being £11 17s. 10d., and thus exceeds the taxation by 37s. 10d.<sup>43</sup>

## RECTOR OF FRAMFIELD.

- 1223 *Robert de Bisshopestone*, chaplain, admitted (*Addit. MS.* 5706, f. 89).

## VICARS.

- 1266 *Gilbert de Cliva* (first vicar). See foot note, No. 26.
- 1327 *Reginald de Stowe*, chaplain, collated by the archbishop (*Reg. Reynolds*, f. 266a).
- 1354 *Richard Thunden*, priest, admitted; patrons, the dean and  
July 10 canons of the collegiate church of Southmallyng (*Reg. Islep*, f. 267a).
- 1382-3 *Ralph Warmynton*, priest, admitted; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg.*  
Jan. 15 *Courtenay*, f. 248a).
- 1386 *Robert Bower*, rector of Aldebury, co. Herts, admitted by ex-  
Oct. 2 change with Ralph Spenser, *alias* Warmynton (*Reg. Courtenay*, f. 263b).
- 1387 *Alan Gardiner*, chaplain, vicar of Cheshunte, co. Herts, ad-  
Jul. 18 mitted by exchange with Robert Bower; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Courtenay*, f. 266b). He resigned the rectory of Dunsfold in 1388 by exchange with Hoke Norton, in Oxfordshire (Manning and Bray's *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii., p. 63), and exchanged the vicarage of Kyngsdowne, co. Kent, for the rectory of Ravensden, co. Beds, in 1392 (*Cott. MS.*, Faust. C. v., f. 57b).
- 1387-8 *Thomas Ffaukos*, rector of Duntfeld (Dunsfold), co. Surrey,  
Jan. 6 admitted by exchange with Alan Gardiner; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Courtenay*, f. 269a). He was instituted to the rectory of Dunsfold, co. Surrey, on Jan. 24, 1382-3 (Manning and Bray's *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii., p. 62).
- 1392 *Simon Davy*, chaplain, admitted; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg.*  
Oct. 26 *Morton, Dene, Bouchier, &c.*, f. 207a).

<sup>43</sup> *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, p. 375.

- 1416 *Richard Burgh*, priest, admitted on the death of Simon Davy; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. 80a).  
Nov. 20
- 1420 *William Sutherby*, priest, admitted; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. 120a).  
Oct. 19
- 1427 *William Brykleys*, vicar of Mycham, co. Surrey, admitted by exchange with William Sutherby (*Reg. Chichele*, p. i., f. 170a).  
Nov. 7
- 1434-5 *John Selere*, chaplain, collated by the archbishop, "*jure devoluto*"  
Jan. 4 (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. 205a).
- 1437 *John Martyn*, chaplain, admitted on the resignation of John Selere; patrons, the dean and canons of Southmallyng (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. 217a).  
July 29
- 1449 *Robert Codgrove*, chaplain, collated by the archbishop, "*jure devoluto*" (*Reg. Stafford*, f. 401a).  
Oct. 6
- Thomas Symys*.
- 1482 *John Gayrgrave*, chaplain, admitted on the resignation of  
Apr. 24 Thomas Symys; patrons, the dean and canons of Southmallyng (*Reg. Bouchier*, f. 129b).
- 1505-6 *Thomas Starsacre*, chaplain, admitted on the death of John  
Mar. 19 Garsgrave (*sic*); patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Warham*, f. 323b).
- 1507 *John Ryder*, chaplain, admitted on the death of Thomas Stan-  
June 19 saker (*sic*); patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Warham*, f. 331b).  
Vicar *temp.* "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*," and admitted to the rectory of Little Horsted, on Feb. 11, 1521-2 (S. A. C. xxi., p. 196).
- 1540 *Thomas Levett*, S.T.B., admitted on the death of John Redder  
July 7 (*sic*); patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 376b).
- 1543-4 *Augustin Curteis*, M.A., admitted on the resignation of Thomas  
Jan. 22 Levett; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 390b). He compounded for first fruits on Jan. 28, 35 Hen. VIII. (*Lib. Comp.*).
- 1553 *Robert Kensey*, admitted on the presentation of the queen  
April (*Addit. MS.* 5697, f. 211b). He compounded for first fruits on May 13, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary (*Lib. Comp.*), and was vicar of Hurstmonceaux in 1570 (*Addit. MS.* 5697).
- 1560 *James Clayton*, clerk, admitted on the presentation of Queen  
April 23 Elizabeth (*Reg. Parker*, pars i., f. 342b). He compounded for first fruits on May 18, 2 Eliz. (*Lib. Comp.*).
- 1569 *Edward Lynfylde*, clerk, admitted on the deprivation of the  
May 10 last vicar; patron, Queen Elizabeth (*Reg. Parker*, pars i., f. 391b). He compounded for first fruits on July 7, 11 Eliz. (*Lib. Comp.*), and was admitted to the rectory of Little Horsted, on Dec. 9, 1567 (S. A. C. xxi., p. 196).
- 1593 *Edward Topsell*, clerk, presented to the vicarage of Framfeilde  
Aug. 9 by Queen Elizabeth (*Lansdowne MS.* 445, f. 33a). It appears doubtful whether he was duly admitted to the benefice; there



being no entry to that effect in the archbishop's register. See *Mayfield*.

- 1596 *William Wheatlie*, clerk, admitted on the resignation of Edward  
 Jun. 19 Linfeld (*sic*), last incumbent; patron, Thomas Sackville, Lord  
 Buckhurst (*Reg. Whitgift*, pars ii., f. 336a). Yet on f. 342a  
 of Whitgift's register is a record of the institution of the same  
 person on the presentation of Queen Elizabeth, March 10,  
 1596-7. See also *Lansdowne MS.* 445, f. 95a, from which it  
 appears that the queen presented him to the vicarage on  
 Nov. 20, 1596. He was instituted to the Hempsted prebend  
 in the cathedral church of Chichester on Nov. 6, 1593  
 (*Addit. MS.* 5697).

*Edward Sampson*, M.A.

- 1616-7 *John Willard*, clerk, M.A., admitted on the resignation of  
 Feb. 22 Edward Sampson; patron, Richard, Earl of Dorset (*Reg.*  
*Abbott*, pars i., f. 423b). He compounded for first fruits on  
 Nov. 27, 15 James I. (*Lib. Comp.*), was instituted to the  
 rectorcy of Walderne, co. Sussex, on March 14, 1614-5 (*Bish.*  
*Certif.*); to that of Southease, co. Sussex, in 1647; and was  
 buried on June 22, 1664 (*Addit. MS.* 5698).

*John Safford*. In the register book of proceedings of the com-  
 mittee appointed by the House of Commons for the relief of  
 "plundered ministers" (*Addit. MS.* 15669) are the following  
 entries:—

"Jan. 4, 1644-5

"Whereas the vicarage of the p'ish Church of fframfield in the  
 County of Sussex is and standeth sequestred by order of this  
 Committee of the fifteenth of October last from John Willard  
 by and w<sup>th</sup> the consent of the said John Willard. It is this  
 day ordered that the said vicarage and the profitts thereof  
 shall from henceforth stand and be Sequestred to the use of  
 John Safford, M<sup>r</sup>. of Arts, a godly and orthodox divine, who  
 is hereby appoynted forthwith to officiate the said Cure as  
 vicar and preach diligently to the p'sh'oners of the said p'ish  
 in the said Church and shall have for his paines therein the  
 vicarage house and gleab landes and all the tithes, rents, and  
 dueties and p'fitts whatsoever of the said Vicarage till further  
 order shall be taken in the p'misses. And all p'son and p'sons  
 are required quietly to permitt the said Mr. Safford to officiate  
 the said Cure and enjoy the benefitt of the said sequestrac'on  
 as they will answere the contrary at their p'ill."

"Feb. 4, 1644-5

"It is this day ordered that John Safford, clarke, be comended to  
 y<sup>e</sup> Co'ittee of y<sup>e</sup> assembly of divines for exa'i'acon of ministers  
 who are hereby desired to examine the fitnessse of y<sup>e</sup> said Mr.  
 Safford to have y<sup>e</sup> sequestrac'on of the vicarage and church of  
 fframfield y<sup>e</sup> county of Sussex and to officiate the cure there  
 and to certify the same."

*John Bushnell*, ejected in 1662 (*Calamy's Nonconf. Mem.*, vol. iii., p. 319). He was minister of Hove in 1658 (*Addit. MS.* 5697).

*Thomas Hamon*, "minister" in 1666 (*Par. Reg.*).

- 1686  
Dec. 31 *Edward Wilson*, clerk, B.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge), instituted on the cession of Thomas Hammond; patron, Thomas, Earl of Thanet (*Reg. Sancroft*, f. 418a). He ceded this living on being instituted to the vicarage of Rye, co. Sussex, on Oct. 8, 1700, which he held till his death (*Bish. Certif.*). He was born at Kirby Steven, Westmoreland, May 15, 1662, and was buried Jan. 9, 1738-9 (*Addit. MS.* 5697).
- 1700-1  
Feb. 19 *Thomas Berdmore*, clerk, B.A. (Trinity College, Oxford; B.A. Nov. 9, 1693), instituted on the cession of Edward Wilson; patron, Thomas, Earl of Thanet (*Reg. Tenison*, pars i., f. 208a).
- 1706-7  
Mar. 13 *John Smith*, clerk, M.A., instituted on the cession of Thomas Berdmore; patron, Thomas, Earl of Thanet (*Reg. Tenison*, pars i., f. 184a). On July 25, 1706, he was also admitted to the rectory of Poynings, co. Sussex. He ceded the vicarage of Framfield on being instituted to the rectory of Withyham, in the same county, on June 5, 1723 (*Bish. Certif.*), which he retained, as well as Poynings, until his death *cir.* 1749.
- 1723  
Nov. 13 *John Carleton*, clerk (Queen's College, Oxford; B.A. Feb. 18, 1713; M.A. April 20, 1716; B.D. and D.D. April 20, 1727), instituted on the resignation of John Smith; patron, Sackville Tufton, Esq. (*Reg. Wake*, pars i., f. 329a). He had been instituted to the vicarage of Wiston, co. Sussex, on Jan. 6, 1720-1, on the presentation of Thomas, Earl of Thanet, which he ceded in 1723, by accepting the vicarage of Framfield (*Bish. Certif.*). He held this living until collated by the bishop of London to the rectory of Aldham, co. Essex, on Oct. 22, 1725. He was by the same patron collated on March 29, 1735, to the rectory of St. Mary, Colchester, but vacated that benefice in less than two years (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1725-6  
Mar. 9 *Thomas Wharton*, clerk, M.A. (Queen's College, Oxford; B.A. April 29, 1723; M.A. June 3, 1724), instituted on the cession of John Carleton; patron, Thomas, Earl of Thanet (*Reg. Wake*, pars ii., f. 230a). He died on May 21, 1767, in his 68th year, and was buried in the nave of Framfield church. "Thomas Wharton, A.M., buried May 27, 1767" (*Par. Reg.*). "Pursuant to his directions Pound Farm, purchased partly with his own money and partly with the sum of two hundred pounds left by Mr. Smith, is now vested in Trustees, to the intent that the clear yearly rent thereof may for ever be distributed among the poor of the parish on Christmas Eve" (*Mon. Inscip.*).
- 1767  
July 17 *John Milward*, clerk, B.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1765), instituted on the death of Thomas Wharton;

- patron, Sackville, Earl of Thanet (*Bish. Certif.*). He died in 1771, and was brother to the succeeding vicar.
- 1771 *Joseph Milward*, clerk, B.A. (Queen's College, Oxford; B.A. Dec. 27 Oct. 26, 1769), instituted on the death of John Milward; patron, Sackville, Earl of Thanet (*Bish. Certif.*). On Dec. 2, 1775, he was instituted to the rectory of Long Marton, co. Westmoreland (*Lib. Inst.*, B. iv., f. 39b), when he resigned this living. In 1799 he was licenced to the perpetual curacy of Denby, co. Derby, and in 1801 obtained the vicarage of Horsley, in the same county, both of which he retained till his death on Sept. 2, 1836. He was descended from Sir Thomas Milward, of Eaton, co. Derby, knt., whose son and heir, William Milward, of Chilcote, in the same county, esq., married Christian, daughter of Sir Nicholas Tufton, first Earl of Thanet, by whom he had a son Thomas, father of the Rev. Thomas Milward, rector of Long Marton (Nicholson and Burn's *Hist. of Westmoreland and Cumberland*, vol. i., p. 361), whose son, Joseph, was the vicar of Framfield.
- 1776 *George Thompson*, clerk, M.A. (Queen's College, Oxford; B.A. July 23 March 26, 1773; M.A. July 5, 1776; B.D. July 11, 1797; Edm. Hall, D.D. May 8, 1800), instituted on the resignation of Joseph Milward; patron, Sackville, Earl of Thanet (*Bish. Certif.*). He was presented to the vicarage of Bramley, co. Hants, in 1800, by the provost and fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, and in the same year was nominated principal of St. Edmund Hall, by the same body. In 1808 he became vicar of Milford with the chapel of Hordle, co. Hants, when he ceded the vicarage of Framfield. He died at Oxford, on May 16, 1823, aged 72.
- 1808 *John Thompson*, clerk, M.A. (Queen's College, Oxford; B.A. Dec. 28 June 27, 1775; M.A. Jan. 24, 1779), instituted on the cession of George Thompson; patron, Sackville, Earl of Thanet (*Bish. Certif.*). He died on Aug. 29, 1830, aged 75 (*Mon. Insc. in Churchyard*). By his will he bequeathed the sum of £200 in trust to be applied to charitable purposes for the benefit of his parish. He was brother to the preceding vicar.
- 1830 *Henry Hoare*, clerk, B.A. (Trinity College, Dublin; B.A. Nov. 11 1813), instituted on the death of John Thompson; patron, Edward Henry Hoare, clerk [his father] (*Bish. Certif.*). He died on April 15, 1866, aged 74.
- 1866 *Richard Leonard Adams*, clerk, M.A. (Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1862; M.A. 1865), instituted on the death of Henry Hoare; patron, Richard Leonard Adams, clerk, his father.

## V.—GLYNDE.

The church, or rectory of Glynde, was given in the twelfth century to the monks of the abbey of Bec, in

Normandy, by William de Mallinges, as we learn from a charter of Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury (1138-1160), confirming the grant.<sup>44</sup> The alien priory of Okeburn, co. Wilts, was a cell to the abbey of Bec, the prior acting as procurator to that monastery. In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, the church of Glynde is in fact set down as belonging to the priory of Okeburn. Before the final suppression of the alien priories by Henry V., the rectory had passed more than once into the king's hands. It was so in 18 Edward II., as appears from an account of the temporalities of the priory of Okeburn, with the "ecclia de Glyne," returned to the king by Peter de Worldham and Stephen Power.<sup>45</sup> Subsequently it was conveyed by deed dated December 3, 9 Henry V. (1421), together with all the other possessions belonging or appertaining to the priory of Okeburn, by John, Duke of Bedford, third son of Henry IV., to the dean and canons of Windsor. This grant was confirmed by Henry V., and likewise by Edward IV.<sup>46</sup> The rectory has been leased to various individuals from time to time. According to the account of William Kinge, receiver general of all and each of the lordships, manors, rectories, lands, tenements, possessions and hereditaments belonging to the free chapel of St. George within the Castle of Windsor, from the feast of St. Matthew, apostle and evangelist (Sept. 21) 17 Elizabeth, to the same feast in the following year, the sum of £10 was received during that period from Lady Pellham, widow, who then farmed the rectory of Glynde.<sup>47</sup> We also find that in 1630 the lease of the rectory was renewed to Robert Morley, of Glynde. The sum awarded to the dean and canons of Windsor by the tithe commissioners in lieu of great or rectorial tithes, is £140 per annum rent charge.<sup>48</sup>

We have failed to obtain a copy of the original endowment of the vicarage of Glynde, though probably it is still preserved among the archives of the dean and

<sup>44</sup> *Reg. Arundell* (Archives of dean and canons of Windsor), f. 109; *Lansdowne MS.* 939, f. 199a.

<sup>46</sup> *Addit. MS.*, 6164.

<sup>45</sup> Dugdale's *Monasticon*, tom. iii., pars ii., p. 71.

<sup>47</sup> *Lansdowne MS.* 205, f. 4a.

<sup>48</sup> *S. A. C.* xx. p. 76.

canons of Windsor. The advowson of the vicarage, like the rectory, belonged to the abbey of Bec, and became annexed to the priory of Okeburn. Before the statute authorising the final suppression of the alien priories had become law, it appears that Henry IV. granted by letters patent to his son John, Duke of Bedford, and Thomas, bishop of Durham, the custody of the priory of Okeburn, with the advowsons of the churches pertaining to the same, and in virtue of this concession they presented William Reynold to the vicarage of Glynde in 1408. On the suppression of the alien priories, the advowson continued in the possession of John, Duke of Bedford, and the bishop of Durham, two more vicars of Glynde being instituted on their presentation, but in 1421 it was conveyed with the rectory to the dean and canons of Windsor, and still remains in their hands.

It may be mentioned, however, that in the reign of Charles II., the dean and canons appear to have surrendered this advowson, probably for a term of years, to Robert Morley, of Glynde. In 1670 we find him named as patron,<sup>49</sup> and in 1679 and 1681, Robert Trevor, who obtained the Glynde estate by marriage with a member of the Morley family, presented to the vicarage.<sup>50</sup>

Whatever the provision originally made for the support of a vicar to the church of Glynde, it appears to have yielded but a small annual income. According to the taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291, the vicarage was worth a sum not exceeding 100 shillings, while the rectory at the same time was valued at 22 marks. We are not surprised, therefore, to find the vicarage of Glynde among those benefices that in 1405 were exempted from the payment of the half-tenth on account of their poverty.<sup>51</sup>

Before the dissolution of the college of South Malling, a yearly pension of three shillings was paid by the vicar of Glynde to the dean. This pension was granted to Sir Thomas Palmer, knt., by letters patent bearing date July 11, 37 Henry VIII., and was re-conveyed to the crown in 2 Edward VI.<sup>52</sup>

<sup>49</sup> *Reg. Sheldon*, f. 345a.

<sup>50</sup> *Reg. Sancroft*, f. 382a, 392b.

<sup>51</sup> *Reg. Arundell*, pars ii., f. 32b.

<sup>52</sup> *Addit. MS.*, 24725.

The register of Archbishop Peckham records that in 1287 the "capella de Glynde" had lately been polluted by the accidental effusion of blood. It appears from the Archbishop's mandate to the dean of South Malling, that the said chapel was built apart from the church, and under another roof; hence divine service was not to be omitted in the church on account of this effusion of blood. Nevertheless, as the said chapel was situated in the consecrated cemetery of the church, no burials were to be solemnized in the chapel, until the cemetery, and the place where the blood had been shed, had been duly cleansed by the bishop.<sup>53</sup>

It is evident, therefore, that there was a kind of cemetery chapel in the churchyard at Glynde, in the latter half of the thirteenth century, but no later notices of it have been met with.

Before the Reformation there was a chantry in Glynde church, founded by Robert Morley, who succeeded to the Glynde estate on the death of his mother in 1498.<sup>54</sup> By letters patent, 23 Elizabeth, all that late chantry with its appurtenances, formerly founded by Robert Morley, in the parish church of Glynde, with all the land, tenements, and hereditaments in the parish of Glynde formerly given by the said Robert Morley to sustain a priest or chaplain was granted, *inter alia*, to Richard Haselwood, and Richard Tomlynson and their heirs.<sup>55</sup>

## VICARS OF GLYNDE.

*Robert*, deprived in 1279. Notwithstanding, he presumed to continue his ministrations in the church of Glynde, for which he was excommunicated by the archbishop (*Reg. J. de Pecheham*, f. 157a).

*John Snellyng* became sequestrator on July 7, 1279 (*Reg. J. de Pecheham*, f. 56a).

1288 *John de Wamberg*, priest, admitted on the death of John  
April 9 Snellyng; patron, Robert de Leone, procurator of the abbot and convent of Bec Herlewyn (*Reg. J. de Pecheham*, f. 37a).

1324 *Nicholas de Bretford*, chaplain, admitted to the vicarage of the  
Jul. 26 church of the Blessed Mary, Glynde; patron, Richard de Beneshall, prior of Okeburn (*Reg. Reynolds*, f. 253b).

<sup>53</sup> *Reg. J. de Pecheham*, f. 128a.

<sup>55</sup> Pat. Roll, 23 Eliz. pars i.

<sup>54</sup> S. A. C. xx. p. 76.

- 1352 *John Sadeler*, priest, admitted to the vicarage of Glynde (*Reg.*  
Mar. 28 *Islep*, f. 263b).
- 1360 *Robert atte Grene*, priest, admitted on the resignation of John  
Aug. 13 Sadeler; patron, Peter, prior of Okeburn (*Reg. Islep*, f.  
285a).
- 1361 *John Sadeler*, priest, admitted on the resignation of Robert  
Dec. 20 atte Grene; patron, Peter de Ffales, prior of Okeburn,  
procurator in England of the abbot and convent of Bec  
Herlewin of the order of St. Benedict (*Reg. Islep*, f. 294a).
- 1378 *John de Sprotley*, priest, admitted; patron, Richard II., the  
Mar. 26 priory of Okeburn being in the king's hands by reason of the  
war with France (*Reg. Sudbury*, f. 128b).
- 1385 *William Whyte*,<sup>56</sup> chaplain, admitted; patron, Richard II., the  
Nov. 14 priory of Okeburn being in the king's hands, *ut supra* (*Reg.*  
*Courtenay*, f. 258b).
- 1390 *John Asshewe*, admitted; patron, Richard II., *ut supra* (*Reg.*  
May 17 *Courtenay*, f. 341a).  
*William Algod*.
- 1390 *Nicholas Grene*, chaplain, admitted on the resignation of William  
Jul. 26 Algod; patron, Richard II., *ut supra* (*Reg. Courtenay*, f.  
344a).
- 1395-6 *William Crosby*, vicar of Alciston, co. Sussex, admitted by  
exchange with Nicholas Grene (S. A. C. xx., p. 75, and xxi.,  
p. 54).
- 1408 *William Reynold*, chaplain, admitted; patrons, Thomas, bishop  
Dec. 23 of Durham, and John [Duke of Bedford], to whom Henry V.  
by letters patent, had granted the custody of the priory of  
Okeburn, with the advowsons of the churches pertaining to  
the same (*Reg. Arundell*, pars i., f. 322b).
- 1415 *John Coteler*, vicar of Adyngton, co. Surrey, admitted by ex-  
Aug. 11 change with William Reynold; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg.*  
*Chichele*, pars i., f. 65a). He was instituted to the vicarage  
of Addington on Mar. 4, 1413-4 (Manning and Bray's *Hist.*  
*of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 566).
- 1418 *Robert Feverby* [Fferyby or Ferby], LL.B., admitted; patrons,  
Nov. 17 *ut supra* (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. 99b). He resigned the  
rectory of South Hanningfield on Nov. 12, 1426, and was  
instituted rector of St. Ethelburga, London, on May 21,  
1428, which he resigned on Dec. 25 following (Newcourt's  
*Repert.*, vol. ii., p. 308; vol. i., p. 346).
- 1423 *John Ffyshwyk*, rector of Southhanyngfeld, co. Essex, admitted  
Jun. 14 by exchange with Robert Fferyby; patrons, the dean and  
canons of Windsor (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. 139a).

<sup>56</sup> In 9 Rich. II., Adam Doleth was presented by the crown, but apparently was not instituted.—S. A. C. xxi., p. 54.

- 1428 *John Benyngton*, vicar of Petham, co. Kent, admitted by exchange with John Ffysshwyk; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. 173a).  
Oct. 10
- 1430 *Geoffrey Donne*, vicar of Yapeton, *alias* Abynton, co. Sussex, admitted by exchange with John Benyngton; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. 185a).  
Oct. 28
- 1432-3 *William Treye*, chaplain, admitted; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. 197b).  
Jan. 19
- 1453-4 *Thomas Valauneu*, collated by the Archbishop of Canterbury (*Reg. Bouchier*, f. 60a).  
Mar. 20
- 1472 *Thomas Wellys*, chaplain, collated by the archbishop, "*jure devoluto*" (*Reg. Bouchier*, f. 106a).  
Jun. 12
- 1497 *William Ratclyffe*, chaplain, admitted on the death of last vicar; patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor (*Reg. Morton, Dene, Bouchier, &c.*, f. 163b).  
Jul. 26
- 1524 *Richard Erle*, chaplain, admitted on the resignation of William Radclyffe, patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Warham*, f. 382b).  
Oct. 10
- 1526 *Henry Crosse*, chaplain, admitted on the death of Richard Erle, patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Warham*, f. 392a).  
Oct. 1
- 1530 *John Dale*, chaplain, admitted on the resignation of Henry Crosse, patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Warham*, f. 402b). Vicar *temp.* "Valor Ecclesiasticus."  
Oct. 3
- 1534-5 *William Grenehalth*, chaplain, admitted on the resignation of John Dale; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 357a). He compounded for first fruits on Feb. 10, 27 Henry VIII. (*Lib. Comp.*)  
Feb. 24
- 1543 *Henry Baker*, clerk, admitted on the death of the last incumbent; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 388b). He compounded for first fruits on May 12, 35 Henry VIII. (*Lib. Comp.*)  
May 14
- 1560 *William Pett*, clerk, collated to the vicarage of the church of Glynde by the archbishop, "*jure devoluto per lapsum temporis*" (*Reg. Parker*, pars i. f. 343a). See *Ringmer*.  
May 14
- 1598-9 *William Ticknor*, priest, collated *ut supra*, "*pleno jure*," on the death of William Pette (*Reg. Whitgift*, pars iii. f. 251a).  
Jan. 10
- 1600 *John Boone* [*Bohune*<sup>57</sup>], priest, M.A., admitted; patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor (*Reg. Whitgift*, pars iii. f. 259a). He was rector of Hangleton, co. Sussex, in 1612, which living he held with Glynde, according to *Addit. MS.* 5702.  
Jul. 5
- 1613 *Thomas Smyth*, M.A., instituted on the death of the last incumbent; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Abbott*, pars i. f. 397b).  
Aug. 14
- 1615-6 *Anthony Hoggett*, clerk, M.A., admitted on the resignation of Thomas Smyth; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Abbott*, pars i. f. 416a). He was also rector of *St. Thomas-at-Cliffe*.  
Feb. 23

<sup>57</sup> S. A. C., vol. xxiv., p. 101.



- Edward Payn*, M.A., vicar in 1623 (S.A.C. xx. p. 75).  
*Walter Pott* was vicar in 1632 (*Ib.*).
- 1644 *Zachary Smith*. Ejected in 1662. He afterwards served as a Nonconformist chaplain to Mr. Morley, of Glynde, and, dying in 1678, was buried in the church.
- 1662 *Henry Mountague*, clerk, instituted to the vicarage of the parish church of Glynde, *alias* Glyndbourne; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Juxon.*, f. 141a). He was instituted to the vicarage of Laughton, co. Sussex, on Jan. 29, 1662 (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1668 *Thomas Levett*, clerk, instituted on the presentation of Charles II. "per lapsum temporis" (*Reg. Sheldon*, f. 335a). He was instituted to the vicarage of Beddingham, co. Sussex, on April 8, 1670, having been instituted vicar of West Firle, on July 22, 1668 (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1670 *Richard Briggs*, clerk, B.A., instituted on the resignation of Thomas Levett; patron, Robert Morley, of Glynde, "*pro hac vice*" (*Reg. Sheldon*, f. 345a).
- 1679-80 *John Swaffield*, clerk, instituted on the death of Richard Briggs; patron, John Trevor, Esq. (*Reg. Sancroft*, f. 382a). He ceded this living on being instituted to the vicarage of West Firle, co. Sussex, on April 9, 1681 (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1681 *Alan Carr*, clerk, B.A., instituted on the cession of John Swaffield; patron, John Trevor, of Glynde, Esq. (*Reg. Sancroft*, f. 392b). "Alan Carr, vicar, bur. Nov. 15, 1720" (*Par. Reg.*).
- 1720-1 *James Barker*, clerk, B.A. (Merton College, Oxford, B.A. Mar. 21, 1715), instituted on the death of the last incumbent; patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor (*Reg. Wake*, pars i. f. 314b). He was collated to the prebend of Sutton, in the cathedral church of Chichester, on Aug. 17, 1724; instituted to the rectory of Woodmancote, co. Sussex, on May 26, 1725, when he ceded the vicarage of Glynde; and to the rectory of Meching, *alias* Newhaven, in the same county, on April 15, 1727. He held both these livings with the prebend of Sutton until his death in 1755 (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1725 *John Hawes*, clerk, M.A., instituted on the cession of the last incumbent; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Wake*, pars ii. f. 227b). "John Hawes, vicar, bur. Jan. 22, 1750-1" (*Par. Reg.*). He was also rector of Berwick, co. Sussex, to which he was instituted on Apr. 21, 1743 (*Lib. Inst.*, C. ii. p. 79).
- 1750-1 *Thomas Davies*, clerk, instituted on the death of John Hawes; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Herring*, f. 288a). He died on August 15, 1789, aged 71 (*Mon. Inscrip. in Churchyard*).
- 1789 *George Bass Oliver*, clerk, B.A. (Clare College, Cambridge, B.A., 1787; M.A., 1796), instituted on the death of Thomas Davies; patrons, *ut supra* (*Bish. Certif.*). He was collated

to the vicarage of Belgrave-cum-Burstall, co. Leicester, on March 22, 1796, and died on Dec. 24, 1823, aged 61 (*Mon. Inscrip.*).

1824 *William Rose*,<sup>58</sup> clerk, instituted on the death of George Bass  
Feb. 24 Oliver; patrons, *ut supra* (*Bish. Certif.*). He was born on Dec. 2, 1765, and died on June 3, 1844 (*Mon. Inscrip. in Church*). He was curate of Little Horsted in 1795, and afterwards master of Uckfield School.

1844 *William de St. Croix*, clerk, B.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1843; M.A. 1858), instituted on the death of William Rose; patrons, *ut supra* (*Bish. Certif.*).

## VI.—ISFIELD.

The revenues of the church of Isfield have never been appropriated to the use of any monastic establishment, and the patronage has long been vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, to whom it still belongs. During the sixteenth century, however, Archbishop Warham granted the advowson for a term of years to John Shurley and his heirs. This concession must have been made before 1527, in which year the said John died, but he never presented, as no vacancy had occurred since 1505, when the archbishop collated. Edward, the son and heir of John Shurley, presented, however, in 1551, on whose death the advowson passed to his wife, Johanna, who conveyed it by marriage to Anthony Morley. These jointly presented in 1570, but before the next vacancy the term of years had expired, and the archbishop in 1599 collated "*pleno jure.*" It did not, however, remain long in his possession, for it was soon seized with other archiepiscopal possessions by the king, who by letters patent bearing date May 25, 3 James I., granted "the advowson, gift, free disposal and right of patronage of the church of Isfield, late being parcel of the possessions of the Archbishopric of Canterbury," to Edward, Earl of Worcester, and Sir Robert Johnson, of London, knt., who by indenture bearing date June 12, 3 James I., sold the same to John Sedley, of Aylesford, and Sir George Rivers, of Chawford, co. Kent. On the death of the former, the advowson came to the latter by right of sur-

<sup>58</sup> He was father of the Rev. Hugh College, London, and the Rev. Henry James Rose, B.D., principal of King's John Rose, B.D., archdeacon of Bedford.

vivorship, and on Nov. 18, 3 James I., he conveyed it to Thomas, Earl of Dorset.<sup>59</sup>

We have no record of a presentation to the rectory of Isfield having been made by any member of the Sackville family, but the advowson did not permanently revert to the see of Canterbury until the Restoration, soon after which Archbishop Juxon collated Thomas Mell to the rectory "*pleno jure.*"

The taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. gives the value of the church of Isefend as 15 marks (£10), and in a return a century later in date, it is valued at the same amount.<sup>60</sup> In 1445 the church of Isefeld is named among those benefices exempted from the payment of the half-tenth,<sup>61</sup> and in the middle of the fifteenth century it did not yield a greater income than 12 marks.<sup>62</sup> The "Valor" of Henry VIII. records its value as £9 12s. 8d.

The assessors appointed by Edward III. to ascertain the value of the ninths of each parish, returned in the case of Isfield, that the ninth of sheaves was worth yearly £6 11s. 5d., or, together with the ninth of fleeces and lambs, £6 13s. 4d. The taxation of the church, however, was £10, and the jurors examined declared that the messuage of the rector with garden, curtilage, and croft is worth 6s. 8d. per annum; that there belong to the said church 37 acres of arable land, and six acres of meadow, worth per annum 27s. 6d.; the tithe of hay is worth 16s.; of the manor-mills 6s. 8d.; of the manor-dovecots 8d. per annum. Moreover they say that the oblations are worth 15s.; the tithe of herbage, pasturage, and other fruits of gardens and curtilages, with the tithe of hemp and tares, is worth 6s.; other small tithes 2s. 6d. Also they say that there belongs to the church of Isefeld a fourth part of the tithe of corn of certain lands in Wylyndone, valued per annum at 16s. So that the sum total, £11 10s. 4d., exceeds the taxation of the church by 30s. 4d.

#### RECTORS OF ISFIELD.

*Reginald*, chaplain of the parish of Ysefeld in 1281. The fruits and profits of the said church were sequestrated, 14 kal. Sept.

<sup>59</sup> *Addit. MS.* 5700.

<sup>60</sup> *Reg. Arundell*, pars i., f. 259a.

<sup>61</sup> *Reg. Arundell*, pars ii., f. 32b, 33a.

<sup>62</sup> *Reg. Kemp*, f. 225b.

1281 (*Reg. J. de Pecheham*, f. 58b). The archbishop sent a letter to the dean of Southmallyng, dated July 1, 1282, to sequestrate the fruits of the church of Isefelde, and to cite peremptorily the rector of the same to make there personal residence (*Ib.*, f. 62b).

- 1285 *Symon de Lenna*, priest, collated to the church of Isefeld (*Reg. July 27 J. de Pecheham*, f. 30b).
- 1312 *Henry de Bysshopeston*, collated (*Reg. Robert Wynchelsey*, Nov. 12 f. 55a).
- 1312 *John de Walemere*, subdeacon, collated (*Reg. R. Wynchelsey*, Dec. 22 f. 55a).
- Stephen Hepworth*, rector, in 5 Rich. II., 1381-2 (*Burrell MSS.*).
- 1383 *John Boole*, clerk, chaplain to the archbishop, collated (*Reg. Dec. 25 Courtenay*, f. 253a).
- 1384 *Richard Wormbrugg*, vicar of Cranebroke, co. Kent, collated by Sept. 4 exchange with John Boole (*Reg. Courtenay*, f. 254b).
- 1385-6 *William* . . . .<sup>63</sup>, rector of Berecombe, co. Sussex, collated Feb. 27 by exchange with Richard Wormebrigg (*Reg. Courtenay*, f. 260a).
- 1394 *William Palmere*, chaplain, collated (*Reg. Morton, Dene, Bour-* Aug. 31 *chier, &c.*, f. 219a).
- 1417 *Thomas atte Wode*, chaplain of the perpetual chantry founded by Jun. 27 John de Bello Campo in the cathedral church of St. Paul, admitted by exchange with William Barker [? Palmere] (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. 88a).
- 1419 *Walter Trethewy*, collated (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. 101a). On Sept. 8 f. 101b he is described as B.A.
- 1420-1 *John Edy*, chaplain, collated on the cession of Walter Trethewy Feb. 22 (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. 123b).
- 1428 *John Pinton*, chaplain, collated (*Reg. Chichele*, pars. i., f. 174b). Dec. 22 *John Martyn*.
- 1447 *John Hawker*, penitentiary in collegiate church of Southmall- Nov. 7 yng, admitted by exchange with John Martyn (*Reg. Stafford*, f. 95b). See *Edburton*.
- 1450 *John Ranudes*, priest, collated on the resignation of John Hawker Jun. 13 (*Reg. Stafford*, f. 105a).
- 1499 *John Rikthorn*, chaplain, collated on the death of the last in- Jun. 16 cumbent (*Reg. Morton, Dene, Bouchier, &c.*, f. 167b).
- 1505 *John Willoughby*, chaplain, collated on the death of the last in- Jun. 11 cumbent (*Reg. Warham*, f. 324a). Rector *temp.* "Valor Ecclesiasticus."
- 1551-2 *William Clerke*, priest, admitted on the death of John Wil- Feb. 27 loughby, on the presentation of Edward Shurley, son of John

<sup>63</sup> *Sic* in register.

- Shurley, the right of presentation to the church of Isefeld having been granted by Archbishop Warham to the said John for a term of years not expired (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 419a). He compounded for first fruits on Feb. 27, 6 Edw. VI. (*Lib. Comp.*)
- 1554 *Henry Baker* compounded for first fruits on Sept. 29, 1 & 2 Philip & Mary (*Lib. Comp.*). "Henry Baker, parson of Isfield, bur. Apr. 30, 1570" (*Par. Reg.*).
- 1570 *William Busshoppe*, clerk, admitted on the death of Henry Baker, patrons, Anthony Morley, gent., and Johanna his wife, relict and executrix of the will of Edward Shurley, deceased (*Reg. Parker*, pars i., f. 400a). He compounded for first fruits on Aug. 25, 12 Eliz. (*Lib. Comp.*). "Wm. Bishopp, parson of Isfield, bur. Jan. 18, 1599-60" (*Par. Reg.*).
- 1599-60 *William Attersoll*, priest, M.A., collated on the death of William Byschopp (*Reg. Whitgift*, pars iii., f. 255b). "Mr. William Attersoll, parson, bur. May 30, 1640" (*Par. Reg.*). William Attersoll, "Minister of the Word of God at Isfield, Sussex," wrote "a commentarie upon the fourth booke of Moses called Numbers," fol. Lond., 1618, and "a commentary upon the epistle to Philemon," fol. Lond., 1633.
- 1640 *John Cole*, collated by the Archbishop of Canterbury (*Lib. Inst.*, A. v. p. 74). He compounded for first fruits on the same day (*Lib. Comp.*).
- William Beecher*, "minister of Isfield" in Apr., 1645 (*Addit. MS.*, 15669, f. 105). The benefice had evidently been sequestered from Cole.
- Thomas Stafford*. "Oct. 19, 1647. Whereas the Rectorie of the p'ish church of Isefeld in the y<sup>e</sup> com. of Sussex is sequestered from Mr. John Cole to the use of Tho: Stafford (a godly and orthodox Divine) by order of this Committee of the 18 of Sept., 1646, for that the said Mr. Stafford hathe officiated the said cure ever since Sept. the 29th, 1645. It is ordered that the said Mr. Stafford shall have all the tythes and p'fitts of the said Rectorie due and payable from the said 29th Sept., 1645."—Register book of Proceedings for the relief of "plundered ministers" (*Addit. MS.*, 15671, f. 262).
- 1663 *Thomas Mell*, clerk, M.A., collated to the parish church of Isfield Apr. 10 by Archbishop Juxon "*pleno jure*" (*Reg. Juxon*, f. 143a).
- 1671-2 *Richard Wilkins*, clerk, M.A., collated "*pleno jure*" (*Reg. Shel-* Mar. 24 *don*, f. 349b).
- 1690 *John Cannon*, clerk, instituted on the death of the last incumbent ; Jul. 1 patrons, King William and Mary, by reason of the vacancy of the see of Canterbury (*Reg. Dec. & Cap. Cant. dur. susp. Gul. Sancroft*, f. 46b, 47a). "J<sup>n</sup> Cannon, rector, bur. Nov. 8, 1705" (*Par. Reg.*).

- 1705 *John Scott*, clerk, S.T.B., collated on the death of John Cannon  
Nov. 29 (*Reg. Tenison*, pars ii., f. 178b).
- 1741-2 *Edward Raynes*, clerk, collated on the death of John Scott (*Reg.*  
Feb. 16 *Potter*, f. 277a). He was instituted to the vicarage of Han-  
gleton, co. Sussex, on Jan. 31, 1740-41 (*Lib. Inst.*, C. ii., p.  
89). "Rev<sup>d</sup>. Mr. Raynes, rector, and Mrs. Ann Chambers of  
y<sup>e</sup> Cliffe, mar. May 28, 1745" (*Par. Reg.*). Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr.  
Raynes, rector, bur. Apr. 21, 1755" (*Par. Reg.*).
- 1755 *George Newton*, clerk (Oriel College, Oxford, B.A., Feb. 11,  
May 12 1752) collated on the death of Edward Raynes (*Reg. Herring*,  
f. 306b). "Geo. Newton rector, and Eliz: Geere, sp<sup>r</sup>. mar.  
Oct. 13, 1767" (*Par. Reg.*). She was the only child of  
Charles Geere, of Bevington, near Brighton. He died at  
Isfield on Dec. 18, 1791.
- 1791 *Griffith Griffith*, clerk, M.A. (Hertford College, Oxford, B.A.  
Jun. 6 Nov. 2, 1780; M.A. June 18, 1783), collated on the death of  
George Newton (*Bish. Certif.*). See *Eaburton*.
- 1792 *John Henry Clapham*, clerk, M.A. (Fellow of Clare College,  
Oct. 24 Cambridge; B.A. 1783; M.A. 1786), collated on the cession  
of Griffith Griffith (*Bish. Certif.*). On June 10, 1790, he was  
collated to the vicarage of Sibertswold with Colread annexed,  
co. Kent (*Ib.*), which he ceded in 1792. He died on Jan. 3,  
1835, at Trinidad, aged 76. He was non-resident at Isfield,  
and for many years held the rectory of Port of Spain, in  
the island of Trinidad, West Indies.
- 1835 *Charles Gaunt*, clerk, M.A. (Brasenose College, Oxford; B.A.  
Mar. 13 May 20, 1812; M.A. June 1, 1815), collated on the death of  
John Henry Clapham (*Bish. Certif.*). He was instituted on  
Jan. 8, 1836, to the vicarage of West Wittering, co. Sussex.  
(*Lib. Inst.*, C. iii., p. 140), which he held with Isfield till  
his death on June 28, 1867, aged 77.
- 1867 *Thomas William Weare*, clerk, M.A. (Christ Church, Oxford;  
July B.A. May 25, 1836; M.A. Oct. 25, 1838), collated on the  
death of Charles Gaunt. He was formerly Second Master  
at Westminster School, and died at Speen, co. Berks, on  
Feb. 24, 1871. He chiefly resided at his seat in co. Hereford.
- 1871 *Sydenham Francis Russell*, clerk, M.A. (St. John's College,  
May 23 Cambridge; B.A. 1849; M.A. 1852), collated on the death of  
Thomas William Weare. He was vicar of Willesborough,  
co. Kent, between 1858-71.

## VII.—LINDFIELD.

The church of Lindfield, which, like Edburton, is separated from the other peculiars in East Sussex by intervening parishes, was formerly under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in the deanery of

South Malling. Some centuries before the dissolution the rectory was appropriated to the college of South Malling, and the church served by the monks. It was then seized by the crown, and granted to private individuals, so that the tithes became the property of lay impropiators. The history of the advowson has, however, been so exhaustively treated of in Vol. ix., pp. 327-332 of the Society's "*Collections*," by Mr. T. Herbert Noyes, jun., that it will be unnecessary to trace it again through its successive holders. A paper by Mr. Lower in Vol. xix. may also be consulted with advantage by those interested in the history of this church.

According to the register of Archbishop Abbott, a licence was granted by him on July 16, 1617, to Leonard Brett and Richard Panckhurst, wardens of the parish church of Lindfeld, and William Newton, with other parishioners, to build the said church (then in ruins) without battlements (*sine murorum pinnis*).<sup>64</sup> We also find in the register book of proceedings of the committee appointed by the House of Commons for the relief of "plundered ministers" the following entry:—"Jun. 23, 1647. Upon the humble Petic'on of Joane Newton, Impropriatrix of the Rectory of Linfield in the countie of Sussex. It is ordered that no disposic'on be made of the profitts belonging to the said cure by this Comittee before the s<sup>d</sup> M<sup>rs</sup> Newton be heard by her counsell touching the same. This Comittee being informed that shee claimeth a right to present and nominate the minister who is to officiate there."<sup>65</sup>

There was formerly a chapel at Shotenebery, annexed to the church of Lindfield. In 1230 we find William de Bosto, dean of Mallinge and parson of the church of Lindefeld, charged with the payment of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mark annually to the prior and convent of Lewes for the chapel of Sotenebyre. This annual pension was confirmed by Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, in January, 1234. In the chartulary of Lewes priory are several charters ranging in date from 1230 to 1265, relative to the payment of the above sum to the prior and convent of

<sup>64</sup> *Reg. Abbott*, pars i., f. 203a.

<sup>65</sup> *Addit. MS.* 15671.

Lewes.<sup>66</sup> The chapel of Shotenebery is also named in a record dated 40 Edw. III. (1366).<sup>67</sup>

#### VIII.—MAYFIELD.

A wooden church was erected at Mayfield in the days of Archbishop Dunstan (959-988), as recorded in Eadmer's life of that prelate. The rectory was first appropriated by Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury between the years 1207 and 1228, who assigned the revenues of the church of St. Dunstan at Maghfeld as an endowment for a fifth prebend in the church of South Malling. This we affirm on the authority of a confirmation of the original charter, made by Baldwin, a subsequent archbishop.<sup>68</sup> It has been doubted whether this appropriation really ever took place,<sup>69</sup> but however the case may have been, it is certain that in 1262, when the vicarage was endowed, the rectory belonged to the see of Canterbury.<sup>70</sup> Before the close of the century it had been appropriated towards the sustenance of the table of the archbishop at his palace at Mayfield, but we are not aware of the precise date when this took place. It appears, however, that in 1284, Archbishop Peckham sent a letter to the dean of South Malling directing that the payment of fifteenths and twentieths to the king should not be made in the case of the church of Maghfeld, as it was appropriated to his table.<sup>71</sup> Subsequently, we find it recorded that Archbishop Winchelsey gave to the poor of Maghfeld, and to other indigent persons, all the profits of the rectory then appropriated to his see, except what was reserved for the repair of the palace and church.<sup>72</sup>

The value of the rectory early in the fourteenth century was 90 marks or £60,<sup>73</sup> at which sum it had been taxed in 1291. An extract from the Nona Roll of 1341 will afford some interesting information respecting the tithes. It appears that the ninth of sheaves was valued at £30 (which included the ninth of sheaves of Muchel-

<sup>66</sup> *Cott. MS. Vesp. F. xv., f. 310a,*  
*et seq.*

<sup>67</sup> *S. A. C. xxi., p. 162.*

<sup>68</sup> *Tanner's Monast., p. 549.*

<sup>69</sup> *Bib. Top. Brit. vol. i., p. 204.*

<sup>70</sup> *Reg. Islep, f. 347b.*

<sup>71</sup> *Reg. J. de Pecheham, f. 118b.*

<sup>72</sup> *Wilkins' Concilia, vol. ii., p. 489.*

<sup>73</sup> *Reg. Reynolds, f. 80a.*



ham park 10s.), and the ninth of fleeces and lambs 3s. 4d. ; the sum being £30 3s. 4d. It is added that in the taxation of the church at £60 is included the manor, belonging to the said rectory, with its appurtenances, worth £10 yearly ; also the tithe of hay valued at £10 ; also the fourth part of the tithes of the parish belonging to the prior of Ledes by composition with the archbishop valued at 10 marks. Moreover certain land is enclosed in Fraunkhame park, which used to be cultivated, and then the tithes yielded 10s. ; also there are in the manor of Binelhame two carucates of land, and John de Wadeherst holds one carucate of land in the parish which this year lies uncultivated, from which the tithe of wheat is usually valued at 30s. The sum total of the above is £58 16s. 8d., so that there is a deficiency from the extent of the said church of Maghefeld of 23s. 4d.<sup>74</sup>

We find no further mention of the rectory until 38 Edward III. (1364), when Archbishop Islep granted to John Cogger and his lawful heirs the right of pasturage in Cortwode and Pondeshened, both appertaining to the glebe of the church of Maghefeld "appropriated to our table," yielding for the same the yearly sum of 11s. 6d.<sup>75</sup>

Matthew Parker observes, in his life of Archbishop Islep, "Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus celebre Oxonii collegium, quod Cantuariense appellatur, condidit ; cui Maghefeld atque Pagham rectorias appropriavit."<sup>76</sup> If we could rely on the accuracy of this statement, it would be clear that the rectory of Maghefeld was assigned towards the endowment of Canterbury Hall. But there does not appear to be any contemporary evidence to confirm the remark as to the appropriation of this rectory. Not so, however, with regard to Pagham, for on f. 201a of Islep's register is preserved the instrument of appropriation of that church to Canterbury Hall, dated 5 id. (11th) May, 1363. The rectory of Mayfield, on the contrary, continued parcel of the possessions of the archiepiscopal see until the reign of Henry VIII. The mistake may have arisen from a misconception of the fact

<sup>74</sup> *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, p. 376.

<sup>76</sup> *De Antiquitate Brit. Ecclesiæ*, p. 372.

<sup>75</sup> *Reg. Islep*, f. 206a.

that in 1365, John de Wyclyve, vicar of Maghefeld, was appointed warden of Canterbury Hall, in the stead of Dr. Woodhall, the first warden.<sup>77</sup>

An inquisition of the possessions of the Archbishop of Canterbury in Sussex, taken at Southmallyng before the close of the century—21 Rich. II. (1397)—shows that the rectory of Maghefeld, with its appurtenances, was leased or farmed by Henry Baber for the annual sum of £31 14s. 7½d.<sup>78</sup> During the next century and a half, it passed through the hands of several leaseholders, among whom may be named William Tailor, in 13 Hen. IV., and Thomas Tebbe, from 21 to 28 Hen. VI.

Archbishop Cranmer surrendered (*inter alia*) this rectory to the crown by deed dated Nov. 12, 37 Hen. VIII. (1545). The great tithes were then on lease to William Pankhurst, of Mayfield, at £15 per annum, and he continued to hold the lease until his death in 1568, when he directed his executors to distribute eight bushels of wheat yearly among the poor during the residue of the term.

In the meantime, the rectory, by letters patent dated Jan. 5, 37 Henry VIII. (1545-6), had been granted to Sir Edward North, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentation, and Dame Alice his wife, "paying to y<sup>e</sup> king, his heirs and successors, for y<sup>e</sup> rectory of Maughfield and y<sup>e</sup> rest of the premises to y<sup>e</sup> same rectory belonging, £1 10s.," and in the same year it was conveyed to Sir John Gresham, knt., and William Harding. On the death of Sir John in 1554, it passed by will to his son John, who, in 9 Eliz., alienated it to Antony Stringer, gent., to be held by him for certain expressed uses. The Mayfield estates, with the rectory, were, however, transferred to Sir Thomas Gresham, knt., before 1570, who, in that year conveyed to Antony Stringer, gent., Thomas Ceely, and the heirs of Antony, for the uses expressed in an indenture then made, *inter alia*, the impropriate rectory of Mayfield. In 17 Eliz., however, Sir Thomas revoked and determined all the uses, estates, and interests limited and declared by the above indenture, to do which he had reserved the privilege. His death took

<sup>77</sup> *Reg. Islep*, f. 306b.

<sup>78</sup> *S. A. C.* vol. xxi., p. 190.

place in the same year, and by will dated July 5, 17 Eliz., and proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury, Nov. 26, 1579, he left his "manors of Maighfield and Wadhurst, with thappurtenaunces, and all my landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes in the countye of Sussex or elsewhere, used, or reputed, or belonginge to the said mannor or mannors of Maighfield and Wadhurst" to his cousin, Sir Henry Nevill, knt., and the heirs male of Dame Elizabeth his wife, with remainder to his own wife Dame Anne Gresham, should the said Sir Henry Nevill or his heirs fail to bear, or cause to be borne, within a certain time after the death of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, "the charges of wardshippe, livery, or primer season, accordinge to the intent and meaninge of these presentes."<sup>79</sup>

The impropriate rectory, it will be observed, was not specially mentioned, and some disagreement having arisen as to the purport of the several clauses of the will, in 23 Eliz. an act of Parliament was obtained "for the stablishynge of an agrement betwene Sir Henry Nevill, Knight, and Dame Anne Gresham, wydowe, for the better performyng of the laste will of Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, deceased, and for the payment of his debtes."

From this act we give the following extract, as closely bearing upon the rectories of Mayfield and Wadhurst (see *post*):—

"Be it enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that the saide Sir Henry Nevill, and Henry Nevill esquier, sonne and heire apparante of thesaide Sir Henry, and coozen and heire at the common lawe of the saide Sir Thomas Gresham (yf he the saide Henry Nevill esquier be now lyvinge) shall by the authoritie of this present parliament from henceforthe have, holde, and enjoye the mannours of Maighfelde and Wadhurste, with all and singular theire and either of theire lybertyes, franchises, rights, members, and appurtenances, and the parsonages impropriate of Maighfeld and Wadhurste, with the appurtenaunces, in the countye of Sussex, and all and singular other the landes, tenementes, and hereditaments whatsoever, that sometyme were the said Sir Thomas Gresham's in the said countye of Sussex, to them, the said Sir Henry Nevill and Henry Nevill esquier, and to the heires and assignes of the said Henry Nevill esquier (yf he be nowe lyveinge) for ever: And yf the saide Henry Nevill esquier be

<sup>79</sup> Ward's *Lives of the Professors of Gresham Coll.*, pp. 24-5.

now deceased, then the said Sir Henry Nevill Knight, and Edward Nevill esquier, seconde sonne of the said Sir Henry, shall have, holde, and enjoye the said mannours of Maighfelde and Wadhurste, with the appurtenances and other the premises in the said countye of Sussex, to the saide Sir Henry Nevill and Edwarde Nevill, and to the heires of the said Edward Nevill for ever, to their owne proper use and behoof absolutely, withoute anye manner of condition, and exonerated and clerely discharged of and from all and everye payment, charge, burden, and encombraunce, had, made, lymtyed, declared, or expressed in or by the wryteng or laste will of the saide Sir Thomas Gresham, or in or by reason of any other wrytynges by hym the saide Sir Thomas, or dame Anne, had, made, or knowledged, or by any other wayes or means whatsoever, the rents and services from henceforthe to be due to the chief lorde or lordes of the fee or fees thereof only excepted; and also discharged, or saved harmles, by the saide dame Anne and her heires or executors, of and from all charges of or by reason of wardshippe, lyverey and prymer seisyne, intrusyons, and other debtes and charges whatsoever, to her majestie, her heires or successors, due by the saide Sir Thomas in his lyef time, or due, or to be due, by reason of the death of the saide Sir Thomas: And that the saide dame Anne, her heires and assignes, and all and everye other person and persons whatsoever, and their heires, anything haveng or pretendeng to have, of, in, or to the said mannours and parsonages of Maighfeld and Wadhurste aforsaid, or of, or in, or to all and singuler the said landes, tenementes, and hereditaments, or anye parte thereof, in the said county of Sussex, by, from, or under the saide dame Anne, shalbe from henceforthe utterlye excluded and barred thereof, and from demaundyng the same, or any parte thereof, by any wayes or meanes whatsoever.<sup>80</sup>

The rectory of Mayfield was by this act of Parliament fully confirmed to the Nevill family, in which it remained until 1597, when by indenture dated May 6 of that year, Henry Nevill, of Billingbear, co. Berks, Esq., granted it to Thomas May, of Burwash, Esq., who was afterwards knighted, and became a resident at Mayfield. Soon after his decease, his representatives, "Dame Jane Maye, widow of Sir Thomas Maye of Mayfield in y<sup>e</sup> co. of Sussex, kt., deceased, and Thomas Maye of Mayfield, Esq., son and heir of y<sup>e</sup> said Sir Thomas Maye, and Richard Maye of Islington in Middlesex, gent.," sold the rectory to John Baker, of Mayfield, gent., as we learn from an indenture enrolled in Chancery, bearing date Nov. 17, 1617. This last-named gentleman divided the rectorial or great tithes into two portions, and by indenture dated July 6, 1632, granted to the Earl of Essex,

<sup>80</sup> Ward's *Lives of the Professors of Gresham Coll.*, pp. 17-18.

and others (trustees of Henry Smith, Esq. and purchasers in pursuance of directions left in Smith's will), "All the tithes or tenths of corn, grass, hay, and all other tithes to the Parsonage of Mayfield, belonging, growing, and increasing in and upon the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, lying in Mayfield, on the west side of the highway leading from Street-end and Scotchford-bridge to the end of Baynden-lane, and which doth lie on the south side of Baynden-lane, and leading from the end thereof to Spadescross, to the messuage called Claytons, and to Duddsland, and on the east side of the highway leading from thence to Waldron Down, and also in and upon 20 acres of land in the occupation of Robert Stephens, lying on the north side of Baynden-lane, except the tithes of the lands of Thomas Aynscombe, Esq., containing 180 acres, lying on the south side of the highway leading from Spadescross to Duddsland, and upon the lands of Edward or Edmund Firby, Esq., 120 acres lying on the south side of the same highway; and also except the tithes of the woodland of John Baker, in Mayfield."

This portion of the great tithes is still vested in the trustees of Smith's Charity, the tithe rent-charge being £162.

The other portion of the rectory of Mayfield remained in Mr. Baker's possession for some years. Ultimately it became vested in Thomas, Lord Culpepper, who by deed bearing date Oct. 4, 1688, granted the tithes belonging to the parsonage of Mayfield, and lands in the parishes of Bodiam and Ewhurst, co. Sussex, and also Marshlands, in the parishes of Lydd and Bromehill, cos. Kent and Sussex, to trustees for a term of 200 years. The only child and heiress of Lord Culpepper, Catherine, married Thomas, Lord Fairfax, whose son Thomas became entitled to the remainder in fee of the tithes of Mayfield and the above-named lands, expectant upon the expiration of the term of 200 years. He conveyed the tithes, with the other hereditaments, by deed dated Jan. 20, 1737-8, to William Morland, Esq., afterwards of the Court Lodge, Lamberhurst, and the same are now vested

in William Courtenay Morland, Esq., of the Court Lodge, Lamberhurst, subject to the unexpired term of 200 years.<sup>81</sup>

The lease granted by Lord Culpepper was, in the last century, held by the Hooper family; the Rev. Thomas Hooper, rector of Beckley, co. Sussex,<sup>82</sup> being the lessee when Burrell formed his MS. collections for Sussex. About the year 1803, however, the remainder of the term was purchased by John Thompson, Esq., of Roehampton, and Waverley Abbey, co. Surrey, father of Lord Sydenham, who conveyed it to Lord Carington, whose descendant and representative, Charles Robert, the present peer, holds the unexpired term.

This portion of the great tithes is commuted for a rent charge of £858 per annum.

The vicarage of Mayfield was endowed by Archbishop Boniface in 1262, with the altarage, the corn tithes of Hyordherst, certain land which belonged to Boterell, and seven acres of woodland pertaining to the said church or rectory. The archbishop, who held the great tithes, agreed to keep the chancel of the church in repair, and provide the books and vestments necessary for the divine offices. The original instrument of endowment was copied into Islep's register in the following century, and to this circumstance we owe its preservation. It runs as follows:—

Bonifacius permissione divina Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus totius Anglie primas universis presentes literas inspecturis salutem in domino sempiternam. Cum dominus papa nobis et successoribus nostris de speciali gratia concesserit ecclesiam de Maghefeld in usus proprios perpetuo possidendum nos volentes quod ecclesia illa debitis obsequiis non fraudetur vicariam perpetuam ita sibi duximus ordinandum quod vicarius qui pro tempore illuc fuerit totum habeat alteragium item decimam garbaram de Hyordherst item terram illam que fuit Boterelli ex utraque parte vie inferius et superius item vij acras bosci ejusdem ecclesie in angulo contiguo terre dicte Botele Boterelli ipse autem vicarius decanum de Mallyng prout moris est semel in annum procurabit ac eidem ecclesie per sufficientes et ydoneos ministros faciet deservire de luminaribus et aliis inveniendis provideri. Nos autem cancellum sustentabimus et libros et vestimenta inveniemus in eadem competencia. In quorum

<sup>81</sup> For this information I am indebted to W. C. Morland, Esq.

<sup>82</sup> Instituted to the rectory of Beckley, co. Sussex, Sept. 22, 1752 (*Lib. Inst.*, C. ii., p. 79).

testimonium literis presentibus apponi fecimus sigillum nostrum. Datum apud Maghefeld die lune proxime ante festum beati Laurentii A.D. 1262.<sup>83</sup>

The patronage of the vicarage remained vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, until the reign of Henry VIII., when by deed dated Nov. 12, 1545, it was alienated, *inter alia*, by Archbishop Cranmer to the crown. Within a few months, the king conveyed this advowson, with the rectory, to Sir Edward North, and Dame Alice his wife, who soon transferred it to Sir John Gresham, knt., and William Harding. It remained in the Gresham family for some years, and ultimately passed with the rectory to Henry Nevill, Esq., of Billingbear, co. Berks, who presented to the vicarage in 1589. Subsequently "the advowson, right of patronage, donation, and free disposition of the vicarage of Mayfield" was, by indenture bearing date May 6, 1597, conveyed by the said Henry Nevill to Thomas May, of the Franchise, Burwash, who within a few years conceded his right to John Porter, of Beigham, co. Sussex. This last-named gentleman was patron in 1605-6. We have already seen that Dame Jane Maye, widow, and second wife of Sir Thomas Maye, of Mayfield, knt., and others conveyed the rectory to John Baker, of Mayfield, gent., by indenture dated Nov. 17, 1617, but in this conveyance no allusion is made to the vicarage of the parish church. Probably the term granted to John Porter had not then expired, but however this may have been, Thomas Maynard, of Mayfield, yeoman, and William Peckham, of Mayfield, yeoman, were the patrons in 1624. Indeed, we have no evidence of the advowson having belonged to the Baker family until 1662, when John Baker is recorded as patron. On his decease it passed to his eldest son John, who, having in 1696 presented his own son, the Rev. Peter Baker, to the vicarage, granted by deed enrolled in Chancery, dated Dec. 10, 1706, to the said Peter Baker, his heirs and assigns for ever, "y<sup>e</sup> advowson, donation, free disposition, and right of patronage and presentation of and to y<sup>e</sup> vicarage and parish church

<sup>83</sup> *Reg. Islep*, f. 347b.

of Mayfield, together with y<sup>e</sup> vicarage house, and glebe of s<sup>d</sup> vicarage, situate, lyeing, and being in y<sup>e</sup> parish of Mayfield aforesaid, and also all y<sup>e</sup> tythes of corn, grain, and hay yearly comeing and growing, &c., within that part of y<sup>e</sup> said parish of Mayfield called Five Ash Quarter, wherewith y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> vicarage is endowed, and all and singular vicarage or small tythes whatsoever yearly comeing, &c., within the same parish, or any y<sup>e</sup> quarters, hamlets, villes, or members thereof." On the death of the Rev. Peter Baker in 1730, his son, Michael Baker, became patron. He died s. p. in 1750, when the advowson passed to his uncle, George Baker, Esq., and ultimately to Michael Baker, Esq., who died unmarried in 1771, and whose sister, Anne-Ruth, conveyed it by marriage to the Rev. John Kirby. His grandson and representative, the Rev. Henry Thomas Murdoch Kirby, is the present patron of the vicarage, to which he was instituted in 1845, "on his own petition."

## VICARS OF MAYFIELD.

*James*, vicar of Maghefeld in 1315. Richard de Terring, chaplain, was appointed assistant to James, vicar of Maghefeld, on April 8, 1315, who was labouring under severe bodily affliction (*Reg. Reynolds*, f. 15a). William de Isewode, priest, was appointed to the same office, on Oct. 14, 1316 (*Ib.*, f. 17b).

1317 *John de Thynden*, priest, collated to the vicarage of the church  
May 14 of Maghefeld (*Reg. Reynolds*, f. 20a). He was collated to the vicarage of Wadhurst in 1316, which he resigned in the following year (see *post*).

*Ralph de Ravenstan*.

1351-2 *Ralph Baker de Sevenoke*, priest, collated on the resignation of  
Mar. 13 *Ralph de Ravenstan* (*Reg. Islep*, f. 260a).

1361 *John de Wyteclyve*, priest, collated on the death of *Ralph Baker*  
July 20 *de Sevenoke* (*Reg. Islep*, f. 287b). He was appointed warden of Canterbury Hall, Oxford, by Archbishop Islep, on Dec. 9, 1365 (*Ibid.*, f. 306b). This John de Wyteclyve has been supposed by some to have been the great reformer of the same name who lived about the same period, but the fallacy of this idea has been clearly shown at some length in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Aug. 1841, and April 1842. Dean Hook observes (*Lives Archb. Cant.*, vol. iv. p. 158):—"I assume it as a fact, now admitted by all who have examined the subject,



that the warden of Canterbury Hall is a person distinct from the great reformer. The reader who wishes to see the subject logically argued and clearly proved is referred to Shirley's note on the two Wiclifs, appended to the republication of the *Fasciculi Zizaniorum*, published in the *Rerum Britannicarum Medii Ævi Scriptores*." A grant of land at Maghfeld was made by Archbishop Sudbury to John Whittelyve, vicar of Maghfeld, in 1380 (*Reg. Sudbury*, f. 68b), and the very next year he resigned that living in exchange for the rectory of Horstede Kaynes, co. Sussex (f. 134a), which he held till his death in 1383, together with a prebend in the cathedral church of Chichester. He gave direction in his will, which was proved at Lambeth, Nov. 21, 1383, that his body should be buried in the chapel at the Hospital of the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul, Maydeston (*Reg. Courtenay*, f. 207a).

- 1380-1 *Simon Russell*, priest, rector of Horstede Kaynes, co. Sussex,  
Dec. 18 collated by exchange with John Whiteclyve (*Reg. Sudbury*, f. 134a). He became archdeacon of Chichester in 1382, which dignity he held until 1387, when he was appointed chancellor of that cathedral (Pat. Roll, 11 Rich. II., p. 1. m. 7). He appears to have exchanged the archdeaconry of Chichester and the prebend of Merden in the same church, for the vicarage of Sutton in Holand, Lincoln diocese, on May 3, 1387 (*Reg. Buckingham, Ep. Linc.*, pars ii.).
- 1382 *William Wardewe*, archdeacon of Chichester, collated by ex-  
Apr. 15 change with Simon Russell (*Reg. Courtenay*, f. 244a). His will was proved on Aug. 7, 1382 (f. 201a).
- 1382 *Geoffrey Mareschall*, priest, collated on the death of William  
Jul. 21 Wardewe (*Reg. Courtenay*, f. 246a).
- 1382 *John Sabyn*, chaplain, collated on the resignation of Geoffrey  
Aug. 31 Mareschall (*Reg. Courtenay*, f. 246a).
- 1382 *William Lyndon*, rector of Parva Warle, co. Essex, collated by  
Oct. 2 exchange with John Sabyn (*Reg. Courtenay*, f. 246b).
- 1389 *John Chapman*, rector of Denton, co. Sussex, collated by ex-  
May 23 change with William Lyndon (*Reg. Courtenay*, f. 272b).  
*John Scoy*.
- 1404-5 *Richard Maynford*, vicar of Seton, co. Devon, collated by ex-  
Mar. 21 change with John Scoy (*Reg. Arundell*, pars i. f. 302a).  
*Henry Trowell*.
- 1417 *William Blundell*, vicar of Wymeryng, co. Hants, collated by  
Dec. 19 exchange with Henry Trowell (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i. f. 92b).
- 1450-1 *William Hebbenge*, chaplain, collated (*Reg. Stafford*, f. 109a).  
Mar. 17  
*Robert Chaloner*.
- 1459 *Thomas Lemster*, collated on the resignation of Robert Cha-  
Oct. 18 loner (*Reg. Bouchier*, f. 76a).

- 1481-2 *Thomas Symys*, chaplain, collated on the death of Thomas Lemster (*Reg. Bourchier*, f. 129b).  
Mar. 18
- 1502 *William Dale*, M.A., collated (*Reg. Morton, Dene, Bourchier, &c.*, f. 170a). Vicar temp. "Valor Ecclesiasticus."  
Apr. 29
- 1544-5 *Geoffrey Aprice*, M.A., collated on the resignation of William Dale (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 394a). He compounded for first fruits on Feb. 5, 36 Hen. VIII. (*Lib. Comp.*).  
Feb. 4
- William Wilson*, vicar of Mayfield, compounded for first fruits on July 17, 2 Mary (*Lib. Comp.*).
- 1559 *Henry Becker*, clerk, admitted on the death of the last incumbent; patron, John Gresham, Esq. (*Reg. Dec. et Cap. Cant. post mortem Reg. Pole*, f. 18b). He compounded for first fruits on the same day (*Lib. Comp.*).  
Jul. 19
- 1567-8 *Thomas Goddall*, clerk, admitted on the resignation of Henry Baker; patron, John Gresham, Esq. (*Reg. Parker*, pars i. f. 384b). He compounded for first fruits on March 26, 10 Eliz. (*Lib. Comp.*), and was installed prebendary of Eartham in the cathedral church at Chichester on June 22, 1571 (*Addit. MS.* 5699).  
Feb. 20
- 1589 *George Carleton*, clerk, M.A. (Edmund Hall, Oxford; B.A. 1579; M.A. 1585; B.D. 1594; D.D. 1613), admitted on the death of Thomas Goddall; patron, Henry Nevill, Esq. (*Reg. Whitgift*, pars i. f. 482a). He compounded for first fruits on Apr. 30, 31 Eliz. (*Lib. Comp.*). He was elected bishop of Llandaff on Dec. 23, 1617, and was consecrated at Lambeth on July 12, 1618, and translated to the see of Chichester on Sept. 8, 1619. He died in May, 1628, aged 69, and was buried on the 27th of that month in the choir of Chichester Cathedral (*Le Neve's Fasti*; *Wood's Ath. Oxon.*; *Lower's Worthies of Sussex*; S. A. C., vol. xxi. p. 19). He married, first, Ann, daughter of Sir Henry Killegrew, widow of Sir Henry Nevill, of Billingbear; and secondly, Avis, daughter of — Weston, of Sussex (*Berry's Sussex Genealogies*, p. 232).  
Apr. 28
- 1605 *Edward Topsell*, priest, M.A., instituted; patron, James I., "per lapsum temporis" (*Reg. Bancroft*, f. 269b). Topsell was in a few months removed from the vicarage of Mayfield by an order from the king dated Feb. 7, 1605-6 (f. 272a), obtained through the petition of George Carleton, who asserted that the vicarage was not vacant, and that he was the true vicar thereof (See *Reg. Abbott*, pars i. f. 188b). Carleton, however, does not appear to have retained the living, as a new incumbent was immediately appointed. Edward Topsell was inducted rector of East Hoathly, co. Sussex, on June 21, 1596 (*Addit. MS.* 5697), and admitted to the vicarage of East Grinstead, co. Sussex, on May 5, 1610 (S. A. C. xx. 147). See *Framfield*.
- Aug. 23

- 1605-6 *William Whitfeld*, priest, M.A., instituted; patron, John Porter,  
Feb. 19 of Beigham, co. Sussex, gent., the advowson of the vicarage  
and right of patronage having been conceded to him by Sir  
Thomas Maye, of Mayfield, knt. (*Reg. Bancroft*, f. 273a).  
"Mr W<sup>m</sup> Whitfeld, vicar of Mayfield, buried Nov. 8, 1610"  
(*Par. Reg.*).
- John Lucke*. "John Lucke, B.D., vicar of Mayfield, bur. July  
12, 1624" (*Par. Reg.*).
- 1624 *John Maynard*, clerk, M.A. (Queen's College, Oxford; B.A.  
Jul. 30 Feb. 3, 1619; M.A. of Magdalen Hall, a compounder, June  
26, 1662), instituted on the death of John Lucke; patrons,  
Thomas Maynard of Mayfield, and William Peckham of  
Mayfield, yeomen (*Reg. Abbott*, pars ii. f. 336b). He com-  
pounded for first fruits on Aug. 12, 22 James I. (*Lib. Comp.*).  
Maynard was a severe Puritan, and one of the Assembly of  
Divines, *temp.* Charles I. He died in 1665, and was buried  
at Mayfield, but he had been deprived in 1662, on his refusal  
to comply with the Act of Uniformity. His curate, Elias  
Paul D'Aranda, was also deprived, and afterwards became  
pastor of the French or Walloon church in the Undercroft of  
Canterbury Cathedral. Another of his curates, John Hatch,  
was, on July 22, 1635, absolved from the sentence of suspension  
for not appearing before the archbishop at his metropolitanical  
visitation (*Reg. Laud*, f. 228a). See Wood's *Ath. Oxon.*,  
vol. ii., p. 462, and Lower's *Worthies of Sussex*, p. 234, for  
fuller notices of John Maynard.
- 1662-3 *Francis Seyliard*, instituted on the presentation of John Baker,  
Jan. 9 Esq. (*Reg. Juxon*, f. 144a).
- 1663-4 *Robert Peck*, clerk, M.A., instituted on the cession of Francis  
Mar. 16 Seyliard; patron, John Baker, Esq. (*Reg. Sheldon*, f. 322b).
- 1696 *Peter Baker*, clerk, B.A. (Emmanuel College, Cambridge; B.A.  
Jul. 16 1694; M. A. 1698), instituted on the death of Robert Peck;  
patron, John Baker, Esq. (*Reg. Tillotson*, f. 195a). "Rev<sup>d</sup>  
Mr Peter Baker, bur. Jan. 26, 1729-30" (*Par. Reg.*). He  
was the third son of John Baker, of Mayfield Place, Esq., by  
Ruth, daughter of Peter Farnden, of Sedlescomb, co. Sussex.
- 1730 *Odiarne Hooper*, clerk (University College, Oxford; B.C.L. Feb.  
Jul. 1 27, 1726), instituted on the death of Peter Baker; patron,  
Michael Baker, Esq. (*Reg. Wake*, pars ii. f. 256b). He  
was instituted to the rectory of East Guildford, co. Sussex,  
on July 26, 1736; and to the vicarage of Hailsham, co.  
Sussex, on July 10, 1753, when he ceded the former living.  
He vacated the latter by death *cir.* 1770 (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1733-4 *Robert Hooper*, clerk (University College, Oxford; B.A. Feb.  
Feb. 20 6, 1729), instituted on the resignation of Odiarne Hooper;  
patron, Michael Baker, Esq. (*Reg. Wake*, pars ii. f. 273a).  
"Rev. Mr Robt. Hooper, vicar, bur. Nov. 18, 1746"  
(*Par. Reg.*).

- 1746-7 *John Godman*, clerk (Jesus College, Cambridge; B.A. 1737),  
 Mar. 17 instituted on the death of Robert Hooper; patron, Michael  
 Baker, Esq. (*Reg. Potter*, f. 299a).
- 1752 *Richard Porter*, clerk, M.A. (Jesus College, Cambridge; B.A.  
 Jan. 9 1737, B.A. 1742), instituted on the death of John Godman;  
 patron, George Baker, Esq. (*Reg. Herring*, f. 291b). He  
 was instituted to the rectory of East Hoathly, co. Sussex, on  
 Dec. 4, 1741, which he resigned in 1752; also instituted to  
 the rectory of Chailey on Oct. 30, 1753 (*Lib. Inst.*, C. ii.  
 p. 81), and died on Feb. 3, 1762, aged 46 (*Addit. MS.*,  
 5697-8).
- 1762 *Roger Challice*, clerk (Pembroke College, Cambridge; B.A.  
 Mar. 31 Oxford incorp. 1762; M.A. 1762), instituted on the death  
 of Richard Porter; patron, Michael Baker, of Uckfield,  
 gent., by the advice and with the consent of Rev. Thomas  
 Porter, his guardian (*Bish. Certif.*). He was instituted to the  
 vicarage of Aileston, co. Sussex, on Oct. 31, 1760, and to the  
 rectory of Chailey, co. Sussex, on Mar. 25, 1762 (*Bish.*  
*Certif.*). He vacated these benefices by death in 1780.
- 1780 *John Kirby*, clerk, M.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A.  
 Oct. 16 1766; Clare College, M.A. 1769), instituted on the death of  
 Roger Challice; patron, the said John Kirby, on his own  
 petition (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1810 *John Kirby*, the younger, clerk, B.A. (St. John's College,  
 Sept. 26 Cambridge, B.A. 1810; M.A. 1813), instituted on the  
 resignation of John Kirby, the elder; patron, the said John  
 Kirby, the elder, of the parish of Mayfield (*Bish. Certif.*).  
 He died on Oct. 27, 1844, aged 58.
- 1845 *Henry Thomas Murdoch Kirby*, clerk, B.A. (St. John's College,  
 Mar. 7 Cambridge, B.A. 1844; M.A. 1847), instituted on the death  
 of John Kirby, his father, "on his own petition" (*Bish.*  
*Certif.*).

## IX.—RINGMER.

There are two charters in an ancient chartulary of the Archbishops of Canterbury, preserved in the Bodleian Library, relating to the early history of this church. The first is a grant by Archbishop Theobald of the tithe of pasnage within the forest of Broyle to the dean and canons of South Malling. Pasnage is the fruit of trees which swine and other cattle feed upon in the woods, and the grant included the whole of the tithes arising therefrom, as well as the right every year to place in the forest of Broyle, which belonged to the archbishop, twenty-four pigs belonging to the said dean, for the

purpose of feeding on pasnage. Theobald was archbishop between the years 1138-1160, but no date is attached to the charter in question. Whether the great tithes of the parish had already been appropriated to the college, we are unable to discover, but if not, they were in all probability given to that establishment soon afterwards.

The second charter to which we refer is also without date, but from internal evidence it may be fixed *cir.* 1230. It is an agreement between William Boscho, dean of Suthmallyng, and William de Rising, William de Deane, and Henry de Lya, canons of the same church, to assign the tithes arising from one hidate of land at Hastone, in the parish of Ringmere, for certain purposes in connection with the collegiate church, such as the reparation of the stalls in the choir, the windows, &c., &c.

The rectorial or great tithes of Ringmer were in the fifteenth century set apart by the dean and canons as an endowment for the chancellor's prebend in the college. The following collations occur in the archbishops' registers:—

*Robert Wodrof, clerk.*

1511 *Thomas Welles, S. T. P.,* rector of Ulcombe, co. Kent, collated  
Aug. 14 by exchange with Robert Wodrof to the chancellor's prebend in the collegiate church of Southmallyng with the church of Ryngemere annexed (*Reg. Warham, f. 345a*).

*Rowland Boxster.*

1520 *Ingelram Bedell, clerk,* collated by exchange with Rowland  
Aug. 5 Boxster (*Reg. Warham, f. 391b*).

*Edward Nevell, clerk.*

1533 *William Levett, LL.B.,* collated on the resignation of Edward  
Jun. 7 Nevell (*Reg. Cranmer, f. 340a*). One of the same name was collated to the rectory of Buxted in 1533 (see *ante*).

On the dispersion of the revenues of the college at the dissolution, the prebend or rectory of Ringmer was granted to Sir Thomas Palmer, knt., but by indenture dated Apr. 2, 2 Edw. VI., it was reconveyed to the crown. It remained royal property for nearly fifty years, until by letters patent dated June 8, 30 Elizabeth

(1588), the fee-farm of the rectory of Ringmer was granted to Richard Branthwaite and Roger Bromley, Esquires, their heirs and assigns for ever, subject to an annual payment to the crown of £24. This rent (*inter alia*) was by Charles II., in the 15th year of his reign, conveyed to Edward, Earl of Sandwich, and his heirs male lawfully begotten.

During the period the rectory was a possession of the crown, it was leased to the Gage family. Sir Thomas Palmer, knt., had, in fact, prior to the surrender of his interest in the fee, leased the rectory with the glebe, tithes, &c., to James Gage for the term of thirty years, by indenture bearing date June 26, 1 Edw. VI. This lease was renewed to Edward Gage in 1574 for twenty-one years, but before the expiration of the term, we find another granted in favour of Edward Gage, Margaret Gage, and Henry Gage for the length of their lives.<sup>84</sup>

The present holder of the great tithes is a Mr. Andrew Duncan, of London, but by what right he possesses them, whether by purchase or otherwise, we have not been able to ascertain. The impropiator in 1836 was Count D'Harcourt.

The lesser tithes were probably assigned to the vicarage at an early period, but we have not discovered any instrument of endowment. The dedication of the chapel would seem to have taken place in 1283.<sup>85</sup> It is under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.<sup>86</sup>

The vicarage of Ryngmere did not exceed in value £4 6s. 8d., according to the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. It appears among those benefices the true annual value of which, about 1430, did not exceed twelve marks, the vicar at the same time making personal residence.<sup>87</sup> Its value in the King's Books, or "Valor Ecclesiasticus," is £13.

There appears to have been a chantry founded in the chapel of Ringmer by Henry, vicar there in the thirteenth century, who bequeathed certain lands and tenements for that purpose. It was stipulated by him that

<sup>84</sup> Particulars for leases, *temp.* Eliz.  
and James I.

<sup>86</sup> *Reg. Cranmer*, f. 393b.

<sup>87</sup> *Reg. Kemp*, f. 225b.

<sup>85</sup> *Reg. J. de Pecheham*, f. 108b.

the chaplain of it should be appointed by the dean of South Malling to celebrate every day ten masses—three for himself, four for his benefactors, and for all the faithful from whom he had received alms during his life; two for St. Mary, and one for the Holy Spirit. The endowment proving insufficient, the chantry was given up, and the funds added to the income of the sacrist of the collegiate church of South Malling.<sup>88</sup>

## VICARS OF RINGMER.

*Richard, cir. 1230 (Addit. MS. 5706).*

*Henry, died in 1275 (S. A. C. vol. v. p. 136).*

*Thomas Robinet.*

1367 *William Andrewe*, vicar of Benynghs [?] admitted to the vicarage  
Aug. 31 of the church of Ryngmere by exchange with Thomas Robinet  
(*Reg. Langham*, f. 19b).

1370 *John Blake*, rector of Twynem, co. Sussex, admitted by ex-  
Nov. 17 change with William Andrewe (*Reg. Whittlesey*, f. 83a).

*John Hicche.*

1430 *Thomas Sampson*, chaplain, admitted to the perpetual vicarage  
Aug. 6 of the chapel of Ryngmere on the death of John Hicche;  
patrons, the dean and canons of Southmallyng (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i. f. 184a).

1438 *Simon Mosse*, rector of Wodmaneste, co. Sussex, admitted by ex-  
July 25 change with Thomas Sampson (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i. f. 221a).

1449 *Robert Passemere*, chaplain, admitted to the perpetual vicarage  
Dec. 17 of the parish church of Ryngmere; patrons, the dean and  
canons of Southmallyng (*Reg. Chichele*, pars ii. f. 102a).

1460 *John Ffowler*, chaplain, admitted on the resignation of Robert  
May 18 Passemere; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Bourchier*, f. 77a).

*John Wilfed.*

1511 *Gilbert Haldsworth*, B. C. L., admitted on the death of John  
May 22 Wilfed; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Warham*, f. 343b).

1522 *Thomas Gybbys*, chaplain, admitted on the death of the last in-  
May 2 cumbent (*Reg. Warham*, f. 374a).

1525-6 *Richard Almayne*, admitted on the death of Thomas Gybbys;  
Feb. 1 patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Warham*, f. 390a).

1531 *John Parker*, chaplain, admitted on the death of Richard Al-  
Apr. 17 mayne; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Warham*, f. 404b). Vicar  
*temp.* "Valor Ecclesiasticus."

1544 *Dunstan Sawyer*, clerk, admitted on the death of John  
Dec. 9 Parker; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 393b). He

<sup>88</sup> S. A. C. vol. v. p. 136.

compounded for first fruits on Dec. 9, 36 Hen. VIII. (*Lib. Comp.*).

*Andrew Puggesley*, clerk.

1560 *John Howper*, clerk, collated on the death of Andrew Puggesley, by the archbishop "*pleno jure*" (*Reg. Parker*, pars i., f. 342b). He compounded for first fruits on April 4, 2 Eliz. (*Lib. Comp.*).

1561-2 *William Pett*, clerk, collated on the resignation of John Howper (*Reg. Parker*, pars i., f. 353b). He compounded for first fruits on Feb. 7, 4 Eliz. (*Lib. Comp.*). A tithe-suit was enrolled in the Exchequer of the Pleas between William Pett, vicar of Ringmare, and John Corneford, 6 Eliz. Trin. m. 8.

1569 *Thomas Johnson*, alias *Neele*, clerk, collated on the resignation of William Pett (*Reg. Parker*, pars i., f. 390b). He compounded for first fruits on May 4, 11 Eliz. (*Lib. Comp.*).

1575 *John Motlay*, M.A., admitted on the death of the last incumbent; patron, Queen Elizabeth (*Reg. Parker*, pars ii., f. 117a). He compounded for first fruits on Nov. 18, 17 Eliz. (*Lib. Comp.*).

1604 *Edward Wood*, priest, S.T.B., admitted on the death of John Motlay; patron, James I. "*pro hac vice*," by reason of the vacancy of the see of Canterbury (*Reg. Whitgift*, pars iii., f. 282b).

1610-11 *Simon Aldriche*, clerk, S.T.B. He was inducted into this vicarage on March 13 (*Par. Reg.*).

1627 *John Sadler*, clerk, M.A., admitted on the resignation of Simon Aldriche (*Reg. Abbott*, pars ii., f. 349b). He compounded for first fruits on Nov. 15, 2 Charles I. (*Lib. Comp.*). "*Mr J<sup>n</sup> Sadler, Min<sup>r</sup> of Ringmer, bur. Oct. 3, 1642*" (*Par. Reg.*).

1640-1 *William Cooper*, admitted (*Lib. Inst.*, A. v., p. 73).

Jan. 12 *Thomas Tyroe*, in 1644. "*Mr Tho<sup>s</sup> Tyroe min<sup>r</sup> bur. Aug. 26, 1652*" (*Par. Reg.*).

*Elias Arnold*, "minister" in 1657 (*Par. Reg.*). Deprived in 1662 (*Calamy's Nonconf. Mem.*, vol. iii., p. 350).

1662 *Samuel Stone*, clerk, collated [on the deprivation of Elias Arnold] by the archbishop, "*pleno jure*" (*Reg. Juxon*, f. 134b).

1666-7 *Richard Ireland*, clerk, M.A., collated on the death of Samuel Stone (*Reg. Sheldon*, f. 330a). He was instituted to the rectory of Beeston-juxta-Sprowston, co. Norfolk, on Dec. 8, 1660, and to the vicarage of Wilmington, co. Sussex, on Jan. 7, 1663-4 (*Bish. Certif.*). "*Mr R<sup>d</sup> Ireland, vicar, bur. Sept. 2, 1680*" (*Par. Reg.*).

1680 *Luke Garnons*, clerk, M.A., collated on the death of Richard Ireland (*Reg. Sancroft*, f. 387b). "*Luke Garnons, vicar,*



- bur. Apr. 13, 1681" (*Par. Reg.*). He was collated to the vicarage of Pagham, co. Sussex, on July 6, 1678, and resigned in 1680 (*Reg. Sancroft*, f. 374a., 388b).
- 1681 *John Lillie*, clerk, M.A., collated on the death of Luke Garnons  
Apr. 20 (*Reg. Sancroft*, f. 391a).
- 1690 *Henry Snooke*, clerk, M.A., admitted on the cession of the last incumbent; patrons, King William and Mary, "*pro hac vice*," by reason of the vacancy of the see of Canterbury (*Reg. Dec. & Cap. Cant. dur. Susp. Sancroft*, f. 50b). "Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Henry Snooke, bur. Oct. 16, 1727, aged 70" (*Par. Reg.*). Prior to his acceptance of the vicarage of Ringmer, Henry Snooke was collated to the following benefices in Sussex:—To the vicarage of Stoughton on Mar. 7, 1680; to the vicarage of Brighthelmston on Dec. 8, 1681; and to the prebend of Hampsted, in the cathedral church of Chichester on March 22, 1681-2, which he resigned a few months before his death (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1727 *Thomas Hurdis*, clerk, LL.B., collated on the death of Henry  
Nov. 9 Snooke (*Reg. Wake*, pars ii., f. 240b).
- 1733 *Robert Talbot*, clerk, M.A., collated on the death of Thomas  
Nov. 3 Hurdis (*Reg. Wake*, pars ii., f. 271b).
- 1736 *Edward Palmer*, clerk, collated on the cession of Robert Talbot  
Dec. 24 (*Reg. Wake*, pars ii., f. 278a). "Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Edw. Palmer, bur. Jan. 11, 1747-8" (*Par. Reg.*).
- 1748 *Charles Dixon*, clerk, M.A., collated on the death of Edward  
Apr. 28 Palmer (*Reg. Herring*, f. 280a). He held this living until his death *cir.* 1754, when he also vacated the rectory of Newick, co. Sussex, to which he had been instituted on Oct. 10, 1734 (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1754 *Michael Baynes*, clerk (Merton College, Oxford; B.A. July 12,  
Mar. 26 1718), collated on the death of Charles Dixon (*Reg. Herring*, f. 300b). He was instituted to the vicarage of Fletching, co. Sussex, on Feb. 20, 1760 (*Bish. Certif.*), which he held with that of Ringmer until his death, on May 15, 1786, aged 89. He was buried in the nave of Fletching church (*Addit. MS.* 5697).
- 1786 *George Woodward*, clerk (Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. May 8,  
Oct. 31 1770; M.A. Nov. 24, 1775), collated on the death of Michael Baynes (*Bish. Certif.*). He was also instituted to the united rectories of Wiggenholt and Greatham on Oct. 11, 1786, and on the following day to the vicarage of Fletching. He ceded the vicarage of Ringmer on being instituted to the rectory of Maresfield on April 10, 1812 (*Bish. Certif.*), which he held with the vicarage of Fletching up to the date of his death, on Dec. 6, 1836, having vacated the rectories of Wiggenholt and Greatham in 1834.
- 1812 *John Constable*, clerk (University College, Oxford, Nov. 4,  
Mar. 20 1801; M.A. Oct. 23, 1807), collated on the cession of

George Woodward (*Bish. Certif.*). He died on March 22, 1863.

1863 *Edward Symons*, clerk (Wadham College, Oxford; B.A. Nov. 12, 1835), collated on the death of John Constable.

#### X.—SOUTHERAM.

It is uncertain when a chapel was first erected at Southeram, which lies about a mile south-east of the church of St. Thomas-at-Cliffe, on the turnpike road from Lewes to Glynde. Having been served by the ecclesiastics of South Malling college, the chapel fell into disuse at the dissolution, but it was not finally demolished until 1837-8. Some account of the descent of the prebend or rectory will fall within the range of the present paper.

In the fifteenth century the income arising from the rectory of Southeram was assigned to the precentor of the college, who until then had held *ex-officio* the church or rectory of Stanmer.<sup>89</sup> This arrangement continued until the collegiate establishment was broken up in 1545. The right of presentation had been vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury, and when Cranmer, the same year, conveyed the manor of Southeram with other archiepiscopal property to the crown, he made a reservation that the advowson, or gift of the parsonage or prebend of Southeram, should continue to be, and remain, to the said archbishop and his successors for ever. The prebend or rectory had, however, already, by letters patent dated July 11, 37 Henry VIII. (1545), been granted to Sir Thomas Palmer, knt., but it returned again to the crown in 2 Edw. VI. In 7 James I. the prebend or rectory of Southeram, with its rights, members, and appurtenances, and all tithes of corn, hay, lambs, milk, &c., was granted to Francis Philips and Francis Morris, who were to pay the yearly fee-farm rent of £8.<sup>90</sup> In 1615 it was conveyed to John Michelbourne, from whom it passed to William Thomas, who, in 1624, conveyed it to Thomas Storer.<sup>91</sup> The last named

<sup>89</sup> *Reg. Arundell*, pars i., f. 259a; *Reg. Kemp*, f. 252a.

<sup>90</sup> *Pat. Roll*, 7 James I., p. 10, m. 7.

<sup>91</sup> *Horsfield's Lewes*, vol. ii., p. 172.

possessor, probably by will, divided the rectory into two portions, one of which became the property of Elizabeth Alcock, of Lewes, widow, who in her will, dated Nov. 4, 1685, says, "I do will and devise unto my executors Dorothy and Mary Ellis, and to their heirs and assigns for ever all that my moiety or half part of the prebendary, rectory, and parsonage of Southram in Sussex with all the tythes and appurtenances thereunto belonging late the inheritance of my said late daughter Charity Storer deceased." Ultimately, after passing through several hands, it became, in 1727, the property of Nathaniel Russell, who devised it to his son, William Russell, who afterwards assumed the name of his maternal grandfather, Kempe. On the death of Serjeant Kempe this moiety of the rectory was left in trust for his children's benefit; and in 1800 it was purchased by the father of the present Viscount Gage.

The other moiety was conveyed, in 21 Charles II. (1669), by Ambrose Isted, citizen and stationer, of London, to William and Elizabeth West. The premises are described as "all that moietye of the rectory or parsonage of Souteram with the appurtenances; and also of all that moiety of all the tythes of corn, grass, hay and all other tythes, and portion of tythes whatsoever with the appurtenances; yearly comeing, growing, or renewing of and in Souteram aforesaid and South Malling." In 26 Charles II., by indenture, dated Oct. 12, 1674, William West mortgaged the aforesaid premises to Edward Bonham, of London, gent. On the death of Edward Bonham the mortgage was assigned to Richard Pilbeame, of Chiddingly, yeoman, by indenture dated April 1, 1687, by whom it was again assigned, in the following year, to George Goring, of Barcombe, Esq., John Awcock, of Maresfield, gent., and Thomas Medley, of Southover, gent., by indenture dated June 20, 1688. At the same time the fee of this moiety of the rectory was conveyed by William West, citizen and draper, of London, to Thomas Medley, of Southover, gent.,<sup>92</sup> from whom it descended to Julia Evelyn Medley, who married Charles

<sup>92</sup> *Addit. MS.*, 5697.

Cecil Cope Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, whose trustees sold it to the present Viscount Gage in 1826. The entire prebend or rectory of Southeram is now the property of his lordship, as are also the lands out of which the tithes issue, the Southeram estate having been in the possession of the Gage family since the reign of Henry VIII.

We annex the names of those who held the church of Southeram, with the precentor's prebend in the church of South Malling, prior to the dissolution :—

*William Peyt.*

1492 Nov. 10 *John Banester*, B.A., collated to the canonry of Southeram in the collegiate church of Southmallyng, and the prebend of the precentor in the same, on the resignation of William Peyt (*Reg. Morton, Dene, Bouchier, &c.*, f. 153b).

1512 Apr. 21 *John Pers*, LL.B., collated on the resignation of John Banester (*Reg. Warham*, f. 345b). See *Deans of South Malling*.

*John Aleff.*

1537-8 Feb. 19 *Richard Champion*, S.T.P., collated on the death of John Aleff (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 363b).

1543 May 31 *John Pennet*, M.A., collated on the death of Richard Champion (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 388b). He was "rector of the church or chapel of Southeram" at the time of the surrender of the college possessions in 1545.

## XI.—SOUTH MALLING.

The Rev. Edward Turner has ably treated of the history of the ancient collegiate establishment at South Malling in Vol. v. of the "*Collections*," and Mr. Tyssen has in Vol. xxi. added various documents which throw much light on the subject. We shall, therefore, merely give, by way of an addendum to these excellent papers, a list of the Deans of the College :—

### DEANS OF SOUTH MALLING.

*William de Bosto*, dean and "persona" of the church of Lindefeld in 1230 (*Cott. MS.*, Faustina, F. xv., f. 310b).

*Reginald de Cressenhale* occurs dean in 1293, in which year he was rector of Fincham, co. Norfolk, and of Upmoningham, co. Kent. His will was proved the same year (*Willis' Mitred Abbies*, vol. ii., p. 238).

1293 Dec. 27 *John de Berewyk* succeeded on the death of Reginald de Cressenhale (*Ibid.*).

- 1300 *Martin*, rector of Icham, admitted dean of Suthmallyng (*Reg.*  
Feb. 28 *Rob. Wynchelsey*, f. 280b).  
*William de Swanton*, dean on June 26, 1302 (*Reg. R. Wynchelsey*, f. 287a).  
*John de Aylesbury*.
- 1357 *John de Okyngham*, priest, S.P.B., collated on the death of John  
Mar. 29 de Aylesbury (*Reg. Islep*, f. 275a). Leave of absence was  
granted to John Occhynham for two years, for the purpose  
of study, on Sept. 11, 1361 (*Ib.*, f. 176a). John de  
Ochyngden was dean in 1366, when he was taxed at £40 (*Reg.*  
*Langham*, f. 5b).
- 1371 *John Patteney*, subdeacon, collated on the death of John de  
Mar. 30 Eichyngham (*sic*) (*Reg. Whittlesey*, f. 84a).
- 1371 *Richard de Apelderham*, rector of Tangmere, collated by exchange  
April 3 with John Patteney (*Reg. Whittlesey*, f. 84b).
- 1371 *Thomas Ocle*, priest, rector of Wynterborne, Winchester dioc.,  
April 28 collated by exchange with Richard Apelderham (*Reg. Whittleseye*, f. 85b). The king subsequently claimed the right to present the dean of South Malling on account of the temporalities of the archbishopric of Canterbury being in his hands by the death of Archbishop Simon de Mepham, and accordingly, on Feb. 13, 1371-2, Thomas Okelee was again presented by the king (*Reg. Whittlesey*, f. 89a). In 1366 Thomas de Ocle was rector of Keynele, Sarum dioc., and prebendary of Est merdon in the cathedral church of Chichester; also prebendary in the collegiate church of St. Thomas Glasneye (Penryn, Cornwall) (*Reg. Langham*, f. 6a).
- 1376 *Giles de Wyngremouth*, rector of Estwode, co. Essex, and canon  
Nov. 23 of Chichester, and prebendary of Somerle in the same church, collated by exchange with Thomas Oclee (*Reg. Sudbury*, f. 119b). According to a return made in 1366, he was at that time rector of the church of Haveringdon, in the diocese of Lincoln, and prebendary of Fytelworth in the cathedral church of Chichester (*Reg. Langham*, f. 6a).
- 1380 *Adam de Wykenor*, collated on the death of Giles de Wyngremouth (*Reg. Sudbury*, f. 134b). The will of Adam de Wykenor is dated at Canterbury on Oct. 4, 1381 (*Reg. Courtenay*, f. 212a).
- 1385-6 *John de Kyrkeby*, B.A., collated by the archbishop "*pleno jure.*"  
Jan. 3 Nevertheless, from a subsequent entry, we learn that the king claimed the patronage, by reason of the temporalities of the archiepiscopal see lately vacant being in his hands, and presented John de Kyrkeby accordingly (*Reg. Courtenay*, f. 260a). He was admitted to the church of Horsted Parva, co. Sussex, on October 17, 1390, by exchange with the vicarage of Rolvenden, co. Kent (*Reg. Courtenay*, f. 164a).

1394-5 *Richard Courtenay*, canon of the church of London, collated by  
 Feb. 23 the archbishop "*pleno jure*" (*Reg. Morton, Dene, &c.*, f. 220a). He was the second son of Philip Courtenay, of Powderham, co. Devon, and a kinsman of William Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. The following were his chief preferments:—Collated to the prebend of Sneating in the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, on July 24, 1394; to the prebend of Banbury in the cathedral church of Lincoln on Nov. 18, 1394; dean of South Malling in 1394-5; precentor of Chichester in 1400, which he exchanged in 1407; to the prebend of Tame in the cathedral church of Lincoln in 1401; dean of St. Asaph in 1402; to the prebend of North Newbald in the cathedral church of York on June 8, 1403; held the office of chancellor of Oxford on April 22, 1407, and also in 1411 and 1412; archdeacon of Northampton, ratified on Feb. 18, 1409-10, which he resigned in 1413; elected dean of Wells on May 27, 1410, and consecrated *bishop* of Norwich on Sept. 27, 1413. He was present with the king at the siege of Harfleur, in Normandy, and died there on Sept. 15, 1415. His body was brought over to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey (*Newcourt's Repert.*; *Le Neve's Fasti*; *Blomefield's Norfolk*).

*Richard Felde*, dean, 20 Rich. II. (S.A.C., vol. xxi., p. 67).

1399 *Henry Wynchestre*, chaplain, collated (*Reg. Arundell*, pars i.,  
 Nov. 28 f. 263a).

1406-7 *William Piers*, rector of Sandehurst, co. Kent, collated by ex-  
 Feb. 4 change with Henry Wynchestre (*Reg. Arundell*, pars i., f. 313b). He was dean in 1413 (Pat. Roll., 1 Hen. V., pars 1). By his will, dated Feb. 18, 1438, he gave directions that his body should be buried in the collegiate church of Southmallyng, before the high cross (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. 478b).

*Thomas Edmond*.

1481 *Thomas Brent*, LL.D., collated on the death of Thomas Edmond  
 Dec. 20 (*Reg. Bourchier*, f. 128b).

1515 *Robert Wykys*, M.A., collated on the death of Thomas Brent  
 July 1 (*Reg. Warham*, f. 358a).

*John Peers*. He was collated to the rectory of Tangmere, co. Sussex, in 1506-7, and vacated the rectory of East Lavant, co. Sussex, by death, in 1536.

1536 *Thomas Heritage*, clerk, collated on the death of John Peers  
 June 24 (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 360a).

1537 *Nicholas Heth*, S.T.P., collated on the death of Thomas Heritage  
 Dec. 23 (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 363a).

1539-40 *Robert Peterson*, collated on the resignation of Nicholas Heth  
 Feb. 16 (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 373b). A pension of £15 to be paid annually

by the said Robert Peterson, from his income as dean of Southmallyng, was assigned to Nicholas Heth for life, on his resigning that office. Peterson was dean at the time of the surrender in 1545, and chancellor of Chichester in 1549. His will, dated Jan. 18, 1554-5, was proved May 14, 1555 (Le Neve's *Fasti*, vol. i., p. 268).

The parsonage and advowson of the vicarage of South Malling having become the property of the crown on the dissolution of the collegiate establishment, were granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Palmer, knt., but by an indenture dated April 12, 2 Edw. VI. "Sir Thomas Palmer the Yonger Knight" re-conveyed them to the crown. The rectory was not again disposed of until 33 Eliz., when it was granted, with the manor and other premises, for a sum of money, to Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, and his heirs.<sup>93</sup> The Sackville family retained possession of it for more than thirty years, Richard, Earl of Dorset, having died seized of it in 1624. It appears, however, by an indenture dated June 1, 1617, that the parsonage of South Malling was (*inter alia*) conveyed to certain trustees for the better payment of the debts of the said Richard at his decease. Accordingly, soon after 1624, it was sold, the purchaser being John Stansfield, whose daughter and heiress, Ellen, married Richard Evelyn. By him it was conveyed to William Kempe, in whose family it remained until the death of Serjeant Kempe, when it was vested in trustees, and sold for the benefit of his children. The present lay rector, we understand, is Sir C. W. Dilke.

From the documents relating to the old church at South Malling, given by Mr. Tyssen in Vol. xxi., we learn that in 1 & 2 Philip and Mary the fabric of the church remained intact, though in a ruinous state. It was soon, however, entirely demolished, and the parishioners were deprived of a place of worship. This want was not supplied until 1628, when by means of a brief, by letters patent granted by Charles I., and the liberality of John

<sup>93</sup> Among the deeds in the possession of the late John Gough Nichols, Esq., was the following:—"Lease by Richard Jefferay of South Malling (Sussex) to Robert Sackvill, of the tythes, &c, of the

rectory of South Malling, for remainder of his term, 21 Jan., 41 Elizabeth. Signed, 'T. Buckehurst.'" (*Sale Catalogue*.)

Stansfield, Esq., the lay rector, the necessary funds were provided for the erection and endowment of the present church, which was built "upon the ancient foundation in the churchyard." This phrase occurs in a petition of the inhabitants of South Malling to the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated October, 1628, wherein the petitioners pray that in the newly erected church they "may there hear divine service, and celebrate the sacraments without trouble for new consecration."<sup>94</sup> This prayer was granted by Archbishop Abbott, but on its becoming known that the site had been desecrated and applied to secular uses, he interdicted the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners from entering the church, until the church and churchyard had been re-consecrated. This interdict is dated May 6, 1631, though printed without the date in Vol. xxi. of the "*Collections*," pp. 185-6. The dedication and consecration of the newly-erected church accordingly took place on May 24, 1632.<sup>95</sup>

The living, until recently, has been esteemed a perpetual curacy; it is now a vicarage in the gift of George Campion Courthope, Esq. The right of presentation was formerly vested in Henry Campion, Esq., from whom it has descended to the present patron. In the following list of the incumbents of South Malling the names from 1762 to 1818 are given on the authority of a list kindly supplied by the late vicar, the Rev. Richard Burnet:—

- 1762 *William Hampton.*
- 1771 *Theodore Fletcher.*
- 1776 *Charles Chowner.*
- 1777 *Mansfield Gwynn.*
- 1779 *Robert Gerison.*
- 1793 *Arthur Iredell.*
- 1795 *George Young.*
- 1797 *Henry Barwick.*
- 1798 *Arthur Iredell.*
- 1800 *James Hutchins.*
- 1801 *William Gwynn.*
- 1808 *James Hutchins.*

<sup>94</sup> Horsfield's *Hist. of Lewes*, vol. ii.

<sup>95</sup> *Reg. Abbott*, pars iii. f. 125, *et seq.*



- 1810 *William Gwynn.*
- 1818 *William Courthope.*
- 1823 *Charles Harison*, the younger, clerk, instituted on the death of  
July 1 the last curate; patron, the king for this turn, by lapse  
(*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1832 *Thomas Oliver Goodchild*, clerk, M.A. (Exeter College, Oxford;  
Aug. 29 B.A. Nov. 23, 1822; M.A. Nov. 10, 1825), licenced to the  
perpetual curacy of South Malling on the death of Charles  
Harison; patron, Henry Campion, of South Malling, co.  
Sussex, Esq. (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1836 *Henry Watkins*, junr., clerk, B.A. (St. Peter's College, Cam-  
June 8 bridge; B.A. 1835; M.A. 1839), licenced on the resignation  
of Thomas Oliver Goodchild; patron, Frances Campion, of  
South Malling, widow (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1842 *William Courthope*, clerk, M.A. (Christ Church, Oxford; B.A.  
May 13 Jan. 24, 1838), licenced on the death of Henry Watkins;  
patron, Sir Fitzroy Grafton Maclean, bart., and Dame  
Frances, his wife, relict of the late Henry Campion, Esq.  
(*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1849 *Frederick Skene Courtenay Chalmers*, clerk (St. Catherine's  
Aug. 1 College, Cambridge; S.T.B. 1853), licenced on the death of  
William Courthope; patron, Amelia Courthope, of Lewes, co.  
Sussex, widow (*Bish. Certif.*). On vacating this living in 1851  
he was instituted to the rectory of Beckenham, co. Kent, which  
he held until 1872, when he accepted the vicarage of Noning-  
ton, near Wingham, in the same county.
- 1851 *John Warburton*, clerk (Church Missionary College, Islington),  
Mar. 31 licenced on the cession of Frederick Skene Courtenay  
Chalmers; patron, George Campion Courthope, of Whiligh,  
in the parish of Ticehurst, co. Sussex, Esq. (*Bish. Certif.*).
- 1872 *Richard Burnet*, clerk (Trinity College, Dublin; B.A. 1830),  
instituted; patron, *ut supra*. In 1874 he was presented to  
the rectory of Cold Overton, co. Leicester. From 1838 to  
1868 he held the appointment of chaplain to the East Sussex  
county prison, Lewes.
- 1875 *Charles Dunlop Smith*, clerk, M.A. (Wadham College, Oxford;  
B.A. 1866; M.A. 1870), instituted on the resignation of  
Richard Burnet; patron, *ut supra*. He was inducted on  
March 16.

## XII.—STANMER.

Stanmer church is situated in the Earl of Chichester's Park, between four and five miles due west of Lewes. It appears to have been dependent on the collegiate establishment at South Malling from an early

period. A list of the benefices pertaining to the collation of the Archbishop of Canterbury at the close of the fourteenth century shows that the precentor of the college then had the church of Stanmer,<sup>96</sup> but how long previously it had been held with that office we have no information. When, however, the revenues of the college were apportioned in accordance with the new statutes in the following century, this rectory was assigned to the penitentiary, and remained attached to that prebend until the dissolution. Subsequently the patronage belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury until the union of Stanmer with Falmer,<sup>97</sup> when the archbishop and the Earl of Chichester (the latter having been patron of Falmer) became alternate patrons of the joint benefice. Many years before this union it had been customary for the same incumbent to hold both livings, as may be seen from the list of rectors.

The Nona Roll of 1341 supplies the following interesting facts as to the value of the church at that date. It was reckoned, on the oath of John Henry, Walter Heyring, Nicholas Broun, and Reginald Bardoulf, parishioners of the church of Stanmere, that the ninth of sheaves is worth £4 16s. 8d. per annum, the ninth of 400 fleeces 6s. 8d. per annum, and the ninth of 130 lambs 3s. 4d. per annum, and so the sum is 106s. 8d. And although the church of Stanmere is taxed at £10 13s. 4d.,<sup>98</sup> the said jurors declare that the rectory-house, with garden and curtilage inclosed, is worth per annum 6s. 8d.; there pertains also to the said church 10 acres of arable land as glebe, worth per annum 5s., at 6d. per acre, and pasturage for 26 sheep and 8 lambs worth per annum 2s. 8d.; and the tithe of milk, calves, hens, sucking-pigs, geese, hemp, and tares worth per annum 10s. Moreover the said jurors say that the rector of Stanmere has and

<sup>96</sup> *Reg. Arundell*, pars i., f. 259a.

<sup>97</sup> On June 15, 1809 (49 Geo. III.), the royal assent was given to an Act for uniting the rectory and parish church of Stanmer, in the county of Sussex, with the adjoining vicarage and parish church of Falmer; and also for exchanging the parsonage house and glebe land of Stan-

mer and the vicarage house of Falmer, for a piece of land at Falmer, part of the settled estates of the Rt. Hon. Thomas, Earl of Chichester, and for a new parsonage house to be built thereon, at the expense of the said Earl.

<sup>98</sup> The value according to Pope Nicholas' return, *cir.* 1291.

receives all the oblations of each person buried at Suthmallyng, viz., from Ringmere, Wellynghame, Ayston, Norlyngton, Suthram, and Clyve, and that the value of the said oblations is worth 100s. And that all the afore-said items constitute the value of the church of Stanmere. So the sum total is £11 11s., and exceeds the taxation of the church by 17s. 8d.<sup>99</sup>

The value of the rectory of Stanmer in the King's Books is £16. The gross sum of rent charge now payable in lieu of tithes is £177.

The annexed list of the rectors of Stanmer requires a word of explanation. The rectors before 1450 held the office of precentor in the collegiate church of South Malling, to which dignity we have seen the church of Stanmer was then annexed; but as some uncertainty exists as to these early collations, we have not commenced the following list before 1481, at which date we find the first recorded collation of a clerk to the office of penitentiary in the collegiate church of South Malling "with the parish church of Stanmer annexed."

RECTORS OF STANMER.

*Thomas Olyver.*

1481 Sept. 20 *John Wright*, chaplain, collated penitentiary in the collegiate church of Southmallyng, and to the parish church of Stanmere annexed to the same, on the resignation of Thomas Olyver, last penitentiary and rector (*Reg. Bouchier*, f. 128a).

1488 Nov. 15 *Richard Idon*, chaplain, collated on the resignation of John Wright (*Reg. Morton, Dene, Bouchier, &c.*, f. 136a). He resigned the rectory of Kyngesnoth, co. Kent, in 1498 (*Ibid.*, f. 165b).

1490 Mar. 29 *William Parre*, rector of Kyngesnoth, co. Kent, collated by exchange with Richard Idon (*Reg. Morton, Dene, Bouchier, &c.*, f. 148b).

1498-9 Jan. 29 *Maurice Tyndale*, chaplain, collated on the death of William Parre (*Reg. Morton, Dene, Bouchier, &c.*, f. 166b).

1506 Dec. 30 *Henry Marchall*, chaplain, collated (*Reg. Warham*, f. 329b).

1508 May 29 *Geoffrey Warburton*, collated on the resignation of Henry Marchall (*Reg. Warham*, f. 332a).

1510-1 Jan. 27 *John Rotheley*, rector of the church of the Blessed Mary de Balyngton, *alias* Baulingham, co. Hereford, [?] collated by

<sup>99</sup> *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, p. 375.

exchange with Geoffrey Warberton (*Reg. Warham*, f. 342a).  
See *St. Thomas-at-Cliffe*.

1516 *Richard Lee*, chaplain, rector of St. Thomas the Martyr, Cliva,  
Sept. 26 collated by exchange with John Rotheley (*Reg. Warham*, f. 361b). See *St. Thomas-at-Cliffe*.

1523 *Richard Bayli*, chaplain, rector of Newton, [?] Worcester dioc.,  
May 8 collated by exchange with Richard Lee (*Reg. Warham*, f. 377b).

1533 *Stephen Padley*, priest, collated on the death of Richard Bayley  
July 9 (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 340a). Rector *temp.* "Valor Ecclesiasticus."

1537 *Thomas Heritage*, clerk, collated on the resignation of Stephen  
Apr. 14 Padley (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 362a).

1537 *Thomas West*, collated on the death of Thomas Herytage (*Reg.*  
Dec. 31 *Cranmer*, f. 363a).

1540 *Thomas Ffysher*, chaplain, collated on the death of Thomas  
Oct. 2 West (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 377b).

[NOTE.—*The succeeding collations were made to the church of Stanmer alone, the collegiate church of South Malling having in the meantime been dissolved.*]

1553 *Edmund Stubbes*, priest, collated on the death of Thomas  
Sept. 8 Ffisser (*sic*) (*Reg. Cranmer*, f. 424a). He compounded for first fruits on the following day (*Lib. Comp.*).

*William Blackewell*, clerk. "Sr W<sup>m</sup> Blackewell, Parson of Stanmer, bur. Sept. 26, 1558" (*Par. Reg.*).

1558 *John Upton*, priest, collated on the death of William Blackewell  
Oct. 23 (*Reg. Pole*, f. 81b).

1560 }  
Aug. 7 } *William Hall*, clerk, collated on the death of John Upton  
1561 } (*Reg. Parker*, pars i., ff. 344b, 229b, 237b). He compounded  
Apr. 23 } for first fruits on April 30, 3 Eliz. (*Lib. Comp.*).  
1562 }

1562 } *Thomas Kyng*, clerk, collated on the death of William Hall  
Jul. 9 } (*Reg. Parker*, pars i., ff. 355b, 385a). He compounded for  
1568 } first fruits on July 15, 4 Eliz., and again on May 10, 10 Eliz.  
Apr. 7 } (*Lib. Comp.*).

1591 *Martin Williams*, clerk, collated on the death of Thomas Kyng  
Sept. 30 (*Reg. Whitgift*, pars i., f. 495a). He compounded for first fruits on Aug. 16, 34 Eliz. (*Lib. Comp.*), and was instituted to the rectory of Terring, co. Sussex, on Feb. 17, 1584-5 (*Reg. Whitgift*, pars i., f. 460b).

1602 *John Wood*, priest, S.T.B., collated on the death of Martin  
Apr. 2 Williams (*Reg. Whitgift*, pars iii., f. 269b).

1603 *Cuthbert Lancaster*, priest, collated on the resignation of John  
Dec. 23 Wood (*Reg. Whitgift*, pars iii., f. 277b). "Mr Cuthbert

- Lancaster, late Parson of Stammer, bur. Jan. 31, 1613-4" (*Par. Reg.*). The following inscription was on a flat stone within the altar rails in the old church:—"Ano. 1613 Janu-  
varie xxi Cutbart Lancaster, Parson of Stamar—Vixit Deo,  
Vivit Christo" (*Topog. Miscell.*, vol. i., p. 48).
- 1613-4 *Henry Tylson*, clerk, M.A., collated on the death of Cuthbert  
Feb. 24 Lancaster (*Reg. Abbott*, pars i., f. 401a).
- 1615 *James Harrison*,<sup>100</sup> clerk, M.A., collated on the cession of Henry  
Oct. 23 Tylson (*Reg. Abbott*, pars i., f. 414a). He compounded for  
first fruits on March 21, 13 James I. (*Lib. Comp.*). "Ja<sup>s</sup>  
Harrison, late rector, bur. Mch. 19, 1638-9" (*Par. Reg.*).  
On a flat stone in the old church without the altar rails was  
the following inscription:—"Here lyeth the body of M<sup>r</sup>  
James Harisune, parsune of this parish. He deceased March  
17, Ano. 1638" (*Topog. Miscell.*, vol. i., p. 48).
- 1639 *Mathew Playford*, collated [on the death of James Harrison]  
Apr. 27 (*Lib. Inst.*, A. v., f. 73).  
*John Osborne*, "minister at Stanmer" in 1644 (*Par. Reg.*).
- 1670 *George Stokes*, clerk, collated (*Reg. Sheldon*, f. 343a). "The  
May 19 Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. George Stokes, rector of Stanmer, buried Mar. 9,  
1723-4" (*Par. Reg.*).
- 1724 *Robert Lambe*, clerk, M.A., collated on the death of George  
Jul. 22 Stokes (*Reg. Wake*, pars i., f. 332b), and instituted to the  
vicarage of Falmer on July 15, 1724 (*Lib. Inst.*, C. ii., p. 86).  
"The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Lamb, late rector of this parish, was buried  
Aug. 25, 1727" (*Par. Reg.*).

<sup>100</sup> In Stanmer church is a bronze plate inscribed:—"Here lyeth Deborah Goffe the wife of Stephen Goffe Preacher of God's word who deceased the 8 day of November anno Domini 1626 annoque ætatis suæ 39." In the register book, under the date 1626, are the following entries:—"The fifth day of November Timothie Goffe the sonne of Stephen Goffe and Deborah his wife was baptised." "The tenth of November Deborah Goffe the wife of Stephen Goffe was buried." The Stephen Goffe here mentioned is called by Wood (*Fast. Oxon.*, pt. i., col. 494) "the puritanical minister of Stanmer," and elsewhere (*Ath. Oxon.*, vol. iii., col. 524) "the rector of Stanmer." Horsfield also places him among the rectors of the parish with the dates 1603-1610 prefixed (*Hist. of Lewes*, vol. ii., p. 218); and so again in Bloxam's *Demies of Magdalen Coll.*, Oxford, p. 233, the date 1603 is given. But if we examine the above list, which embodies the information contained in the archbishops' registers and

other official records, it will be seen that the rectors of Stanmer are set down in unbroken succession from 1558 to 1639. Goffe, therefore, could not have been rector at any time during that period, though he may have acted as occasional minister, and resided there during part of the incumbency of James Harrison, which extended from 1615 to 1639. He was evidently at Stanmer in 1626, and this is the only date we can give with certainty. Stephen Goffe was elected demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1592 from Hants; resigned 1598; B.A. Nov. 3, 1595; Prob. F. 1598-1603; M.A. Dec. 11, 1599; instituted rector of Bramber and St. Botolph's on June 13, 1603. For further information consult Bloxam's *Demies of Magdalen Coll.*, Oxford, p. 233. The date of his death is not known. His career must not be confused with that of his son of the same name, Dr. Stephen Goffe, of Merton College, Oxford, many of whose letters from the Low Countries are preserved in *Addit. MS.*, 6394.

- 1727 *Edward Bland*, clerk, B.A., collated on the death of Robert  
Nov. 1 Lambe (*Reg. Wake*, pars ii., f. 239b). He was instituted to  
the rectory of Pyecombe, co. Sussex, on Jan. 24, 1738-9  
(*Lib. Inst.*, C. ii., p. 97), and died on Oct. 17, 1769, aged 77  
(*Mon. Inscript.*). "The Rev<sup>d</sup> Edward Bland, bur. Oct. 23,  
1769" (*Par. Reg.*). He held the rectory of Pyecombe at  
the date of his death, but was never vicar of Falmer.
- 1770 *John Heathfield*, clerk, M.A. (Clare College, Cambridge; B.A.  
Mar. 6 1756; M.A. 1759), collated on the death of Edward Bland  
(*Bish. Certif.*). This rector did not hold the vicarage of  
Falmer.
- 1771 *George Metcalfe*, clerk, B.A. (Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A.  
Feb. 26 1769; M.A. 1772), collated to the rectory of Stanmer on the  
resignation of John Heathfield (*Bish. Certif.*), and instituted  
to the vicarage of Falmer on May 14, 1771 (*Lib. Inst.*, C. ii.,  
p. 110). He was admitted to the prebend of Barksbam in the  
cathedral church of Chichester on Jan. 22, 1778; also to the  
prebend of Sutton in the same church on Apr. 20, 1784 (*Le  
Neve's Fasti*, vol. i.); also instituted to the vicarage of  
Laughton, co. Sussex, on Mar. 8, 1787-8, which he ceded on  
being instituted to the rectory of Birdham, in the same county,  
on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Chichester.  
This he vacated, as well as the rectory of Stanmer, on being  
admitted to the vicarage of Ampport, co. Hants, on Oct. 21, 1802  
(*Bish. Certif.*), which he retained till his death, as well as the  
prebend of Sutton. By act of Parliament 49 Geo. III., c.  
57 (1809), he and his issue were enabled to take the surname  
and arms of Marwood, on his succession to the estate of Little  
Busby, co. York, by the death of his brother William, to whom  
it had been devised by the will of his cousin Jane Marwood  
Turner, the assumption of the surname and arms of Mar-  
wood being in compliance therewith. He died on Dec. 1,  
1827, aged 81, at his seat in Yorkshire, Little Busby Hall.  
He married Margaret, daughter of Francis Pearson, Esq., of  
Beverley, co. York.
- 1803 *Thomas Baker*, clerk, M.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge;  
Mar. 1 B.A. 1795; M.A. 1800), collated on the cession of George  
Metcalfe (*Bish. Certif.*), and instituted to the vicarage of  
Falmer on Nov. 24, 1802 (*Lib. Inst.*, C. iii., p. 103). He had  
been admitted to the rectory of Crowhurst, co. Sussex, on Oct.  
22, 1800, but ceded it on accepting the vicarage of Falmer.  
He was, however, again admitted on December 7, 1802, but  
his successor was finally appointed in 1804. At the date of  
his death, on Dec. 31, 1831, at the age of 58, he held, besides  
the rectory of Stanmer, that of Gates, *alias* Eastergate, co.  
Sussex, to which he had been instituted on Feb. 7, 1829, on  
the presentation of the dean and chapter of Chichester; and  
the prebend of Thorney in the cathedral church of Chichester,

to which he had been collated by the bishop of Chichester on Jan. 28, 1822 (*Bish. Certif.*).

1832 *John William Goodday*, clerk, M.A. (Queen's College, Oxford; Apr. 10 B.A. May 30, 1822; M.A. Jan. 14, 1825), collated on the death of Thomas Baker (*Bish. Certif.*), and instituted to the vicarage of Falmer on Mar. 27, 1832 (*Lib. Inst.*, C. iii., p. 106). He died on Jan. 27, 1858, aged 59, and was buried at Terling, co. Essex.

1858 *Charles George Torrington Barlow*, clerk, M.A. (Balliol College, Feb. 23 Oxford; B.A. Nov. 12, 1840; M.A. Apr. 17, 1844), collated to the rectory of Stanmer with the vicarage of Falmer annexed on the death of John William Goodday. He was instituted to the rectory of St. Mary Bredman, with that of St. Andrew annexed, in the city of Canterbury, on Dec. 15, 1842, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. This living he resigned on being presented by the archbishop to the perpetual curacy of Holy Trinity, Dover. At the same time (Feb. 5, 1847) he was instituted to the vicarage of Westcliffe, near Dover, in the patronage of the above-named dean and chapter, both benefices having been jointly held by his predecessor. On Sept. 6, 1853, he was collated to the rectory of Ruckinge, co. Kent, which he resigned in 1858, on being appointed rector of Stanmer.

### XIII.—WADHURST.

Wadhurst was the most northerly of the peculiars of the archbishop in Sussex, and lies on the borders of Kent, north-east of Mayfield. In early times the rectory was deemed dependent on that church. This appears from an inquisition of the possessions of the Archbishop of Canterbury taken in 21 Rich. II. (1397), wherein it is stated that the chapel of Wodehurst was dependent on the rectory of Maghfeld, and was farmed by William Potyn, clerk, for the yearly sum of £26 13s. 4d.<sup>101</sup> From that time until the reign of Henry VIII. are preserved the names of divers persons who farmed the rectorial or great tithes; among whom may be mentioned John Crotehole, in 35 Henry VI. (1456); William Turke, from 18 Edw. IV. to 8 Henry VII. (1478 to 1492); the abbot of Bergham, in 11 Hen. VIII. (1519); John Fferryngton, clerk, in 12 Hen. VIII. (1520); and Thomas Maye, from 22 Hen. VIII. to 25 Hen. VIII. (1530 to 1533).<sup>102</sup> According to the "Valor

<sup>101</sup> S.A.C., vol. xxi., p. 190.

<sup>102</sup> Lambeth Court Rolls and Deeds.

Ecclesiasticus," made by command of Henry VIII., the farm of the rectory of Wadehurste in 1535 produced only £11 13s. 4d.

In 1545 the rectory was granted by Archbishop Cranmer to the king, in conjunction with the rectory of Mayfield, while in the following year they were conveyed to Sir Edward North and Dame Alice, his wife, subject to certain annual payments to the crown, that for the rectory of Wadhurst being £1 4s. 4d. It was conveyed again in the same year to Sir John Gresham, knt., and, like the rectory of Mayfield, remained in that family until the death of Sir Thomas Gresham in 1579. We have already seen under Mayfield that the proprietorship of the rectories of Mayfield and Wadhurst soon afterwards became a matter of dispute, an act of Parliament being obtained in 23 Elizabeth to establish an agreement between Sir Henry Nevill, knt., and Dame Anne Gresham, widow, for the better performance of the last will and testament of Sir Thomas Gresham, knt. The rectory of Wadhurst was by this act assigned (*inter alia*) to Sir Henry Nevill and Henry Nevill, Esq. Before 1597, however, it had been conveyed by the survivor, Henry Nevill, of Billingbear, co. Berks, Esq., to Thomas Aynscombe, gent., George Charlton, clerk, and William Turke, together with the advowson of the vicarage. The impropriate rectory has since passed through various hands, and is now the property of several proprietors.

The vicarage of Wadhurst was endowed by Archbishop Peckham, in 1291, with all the altarage, the tithe of hay and other small tithes. A copy of this endowment was found by one of the vicars in the seventeenth century—John Smith—and transcribed by him into the parish register. It has been printed incorrectly by Horsfield, and for that reason may with advantage be reproduced here :—

Frater Johannes permissione divina Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus  
tocius Anglie primas universis presentes literas inspecturis salutem in  
domino sempiternam. Noveritis me ex speciali gratia concessisse & ordi-  
nasse vicario de Wadhurst totum alteragium cum tota decima feni, ac  
etiam decima garbarum de gardinis sive sint aratra sive pede fossata et



lumen circa altare et alia minuta videlicet panem et vinum ad celebrandum inveniet et similiter ipse vicarius deserviet ecclesie predicte seu faciet deservire per idoneos ministros et sufficientes. Nos autem cancellum sustentabimus et libros et vestimenta inveniemus in eadem competencia. In quorum rerum testimonium hiis presentibus sigillum nostrum apponi fecimus. Datum apud Tenham 12 kal. Augusti Anno Domini 1291 et ordinationis 13.

The advowson of the vicarage was held by the successive Archbishops of Canterbury, until Cranmer surrendered it to the crown in 1545 with the rectory. They passed through the same hands until the end of the seventeenth century, when Thomas Aynscombe the younger, being then patron, conveyed the advowson by deed of gift to the warden and fellows of Wadham College, Oxford, who have continued to present up to the present time. It is recorded that this gift was made in consideration of the kind attentions the only son of the donor had received from the authorities of that college, while suffering from a long illness, which, however, terminated fatally.<sup>103</sup>

## VICARS OF WADHURST.

- 1313-4 *Walter de Otingeton*, priest, collated to the vicarage of the  
Mar. 5 chapel of Wadehurst (*Reg. Rob. Wynchelsey*, f. 55b).
- 1316 *John dictus Denys de Thynden*, priest, collated to the vicarage  
Oct. 8 of the church of Wadehurst (*Reg. Reynolds*, f. 17a). He was  
appointed vicar of Mayfield in 1317 (see *ante*).
- 1317 *William dictus Noble*, priest, collated (*Reg. Reynolds*, f. 20a).  
May 14
- 1318 *Thomas, son of Ralph de Wygorn*, chaplain, collated (*Reg. Rey-*  
Sept. 5 *nolds*, f. 23b).
- 1325 *John Seaman*, chaplain, rector of St. Olave in Suthwerk, collated  
Sept. 12 by exchange with last incumbent (*Reg. Reynolds*, f. 257a).  
He was instituted to the rectory of St. Olave, Southwark, on  
Sept. 21, 1321 (*Manning and Bray's Hist. of Surrey*, vol. iii.,  
p. 605).
- 1356 *John Dautree*, priest, collated (*Reg. Islep*, f. 274b).
- 1365 *Paul Truyt de Danton*, co. Norfolk, chaplain, collated on the  
Oct. 6 resignation of John Dautree (*Reg. Islep*, f. 307a).
- Thomas Wardecopp.*
- 1404 *John Wiltonesherst*, rector of Westgrynstede, "cum capella de  
Apr. 26 Plertford," collated by exchange with Thomas Wardecopp  
(*Reg. Arundell*, pars i., f. 294b).

- 1408 *John Benet*, rector of Gayton-in-Marisco, co. Lincoln, collated  
Sept. 23 by exchange with John Wiltoneshurst (*Reg. Arundell*, pars i.,  
f. 320b).
- 1414 *Adam Skelton*, rector of Hoggeston, co. Bucks, collated by ex-  
Jun. 19 change with John Benet (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. 59a).  
Adam Skelton was admitted to the rectory of Hoggeston in  
1412 (*Lipscombe's Bucks*, vol. iii., p. 380).
- 1421 *John Benet*, rector of Dodynghurst, co. Essex, collated by ex-  
Apr. 16 change with Adam Skelton (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. 125a).  
He was instituted to the rectory of Doddinghurst on July 2,  
1416 (*Newcourt's Repert.*, vol. ii., p. 223).
- 1423-4 *Alan Neroyle*, vicar of Estgrenestede, co. Sussex, collated by  
Jan. 12 exchange with John Benet (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. 146b).
- 1424 *Henry Adesham*, chaplain, one of two chaplains of the chantry  
Jun. 9 at the altar of St. Nicholas in the parish church of St.  
Dunstan-extra-Westgate, near Canterbury, lately founded  
for the soul of John Roper, collated by exchange with Alan  
Newell (*sic*) (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. 151a).
- 1425 *John Maukyn*, rector of Trottesclyve, co. Kent, collated by ex-  
Dec. 1 change with Henry Adesham (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f.  
158b).
- 1427 *Robert Parmenter*, rector of Savecombe, collated by exchange  
Nov. 21 with John Maukyn (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f. 170b).
- 1431 *Henry Trowell*, vicar of Wymerynge, co. Hants, collated by  
Sept. 19 exchange with Robert Parrue (*sic*) (*Reg. Chichele*, pars i., f.  
191b).
- John Playstede.*
- 1459 *William Edward*, chaplain, collated on the resignation of  
Sept. 22 John Playstede (*Reg. Bouchier*, f. 74b).
- 1463-4 *John Browne*, chaplain, collated on the resignation of William  
Jan. 24 Edward, *alias* Bradford (*Reg. Bouchier*, f. 86a).
- 1487 *John Cabbell*, chaplain, collated on the death of the last incum-  
Nov. 16 bent (*Reg. Morton, Dene, Bouchier, &c.*, f. 132b).
- 1499 *Reginald Phillipp*, M.A., collated on the death of the last  
Nov. 2 incumbent (*Reg. Morton, Dene, &c.*, f. 168a).
- 1509-10 *John Fferylton*, M.A., collated on the resignation of Reginald  
Feb. 11 Philip (*Reg. Warham*, f. 336b).
- 1527 *Simon Jenyns*, clerk, collated on the death of the last incumbent  
Apr. 22 (*Reg. Warham*, f. 393a). Vicar *temp.* "Valor Eccle-  
siasticus."
- 1537 *George Chidley*, M.A., collated on the resignation of Simon  
Nov. 7 Jenyns, S.T.B. (*Reg. Warham*, f. 362b).
- 1541-2 *Thomas Kent*, priest, collated on the resignation of George  
Mar. 3 Chiddeley (*Reg. Warham*, f. 384b). He compounded for first  
fruits on the same day (*Lib. Comp.*).

- 1550 *Peter Daniell*, vicar of Wadhurst, compounded for first fruits on May 8, 4 Edw. VI. (*Lib. Comp.*).
- 1554 *Thomas Webster*, compounded for first fruits on August 24, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary (*Lib. Comp.*).
- 1568 *Robert Parrys*, clerk, admitted on the resignation of Thomas  
 May 28 Webster; patron, John Gresham, Esq. (*Reg. Parker*, pars i., f. 386b). He compounded for first fruits on June 25, 10 Eliz. (*Lib. Comp.*), and was vicar in 1595.
- Thomas Parris*, clerk.
- 1603-4 *John Hatley*, priest, M.A., instituted on the death of Thomas  
 Mar. 17 Parris; patrons, Thomas Aynscombe, sen., and Thomas Aynscombe, jun., of Maghfeild (*Reg. Whitgift*, pars iii., f. 279b). "J<sup>n</sup> Hartly, vicar," appears as a witness to a deed dated 1623 (*Addit. MS.* 5697). He was born at Hallingsfield, co. Cambridge (*Par. Reg.*).
- Beuer*, or *Beauer*. In the register book of proceedings of the committee appointed by the House of Commons for the relief of "plundered ministers" (*Addit. MS.* 15669-70), it is recorded that on Mar. 11, 1644-5, articles were exhibited against Mr. Beuer, minister of Wadhurst, co. Sussex. The case was several times adjourned, and ultimately, on July 9, 1646, the following entry was made:—"And for that he (Mr. Beauer, rector of Wadhurst, co. Sussex) is charged with deliuering sev'all erroneous doctrines in the pulpitt to his p'ishoners which he denieth, and utterly disclaims the said opinions alleaging that his expressions were mistaken by the witnesses. It is therefore ordered that the said Mr. Beauer doe within three weeks next make declaration of his opinion, and of the mistake of his parishioners, on some Lord's day in his pulpitt, and thereupon shall be dismissed" (f. 293). Accordingly a certificate from the parishioners was received on September 10, 1646, stating that Mr. Beauer had declared his opinion as required, and the case was thereupon dismissed by the committee.
- 1650 *James Wilcox*, admitted (*Lib. Inst.*, A. v., p. 73). "Ja<sup>s</sup> Wil-  
 Dec. 28 cocky, vicar, bur. Feb<sup>r</sup> 29, 1661-2" (*Par. Reg.*).
- 1662 *John Smith*, clerk (Fellow of King's College, Cambridge),  
 Mar. 26 instituted on the presentation of Thomas Aynscombe, clerk (*Reg. Juxon*, f. 133a). "M<sup>r</sup> J<sup>n</sup> Smith, vicar, æt. 77, bur. Feb. 2, 1713-4" (*Par. Reg.*). He died on Jan. 28.
- 1714 *John Willett*, clerk, M.A. (Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford;  
 May 10 B.A. Oct. 17, 1695; M.A. Oct. 30, 1697), instituted on the death of John Smith; patrons, the warden and fellows of Wadham College, Oxford (*Reg. Tenison*, pars ii., f. 222a). "Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> J<sup>n</sup> Willet, vicar, bur. Feb. 5, 1742-3" (*Par. Reg.*). He died on Jan. 31, 1742-3, aged 69 (*Monvmental Inscrip.*). A tithesuit is enrolled among the records of the Court of Exchequer, Hil. 4 Geo. I., between John Willett, clerk, vicar

of Wadhurst, plaintiff, and Thomas Duplock, John Newington, and Thomas Watts, defendants, who refused to pay the said John Willett the vicarial tithes arising from several meadows, pastures, and hop grounds, in their occupation, tending a modus in lieu thereof. The court declared no modus proved, and that the said defendants pay the plaintiff tithes in kind of hay, hemp, flax, hops, and all other vicarial tithable matters and things had and enjoyed by the said defendants within the parish of Wadhurst.

- 1743 Samuel Bush, clerk, M.A. (Wadham College, Oxford; B.A. July 12 June 23, 1726; M.A. May 16, 1729), instituted on the death of John Willett; patrons, *ut supra* (*Reg. Potter*, f. 285a). Presented on June 30 (*College Archives*).
- 1783 Alexander Litchfield, clerk, M.A. (Fellow of Wadham College, July 16 Oxford; B.A. Apr. 30, 1767; M.A. July 15, 1773), instituted on the death of Samuel Bush; patrons, *ut supra* (*Bish. Certif.*). Presented on June 30 (*College Archives*). He died on March 8, 1804, when he also vacated the rectory of Noke, co. Oxford, to which he had been instituted on March 19, 1773, on the presentation of George, Duke of Marlborough (*Lib. Inst.*, B. iv., f. 355b).
- 1804 William Salmon, clerk, M.A. (Fellow of Wadham College, Mar. 26 Oxford; B.A. Jan. 26, 1786; M.A. May 4, 1791), instituted on the death of Alexander Litchfield; patrons, *ut supra* (*Bish. Certif.*). Presented on March 20 (*College Archives*). He died on June 2, 1818, at the age of 58.
- 1818 Robert Barlow Gardiner, clerk, M.A. (Fellow of Wadham July 3 College, Oxford; B.A. Feb. 7, 1793; M.A. July 11, 1798), instituted on the death of William Salmon; patrons, *ut supra* (*Bish. Certif.*). Presented on June 30 (*College Archives*). We extract the following from the obituary in the *Gentleman's Magazine* :—"Dec. 5, 1845, at Wadhurst, Sussex, in his 74th year, the Rev. Robert Barlow Gardiner, M.A., vicar of that parish. He was born 28th June, 1771, at Yardley Hastings, co. Northampton, of which parish his father, the Rev. James Gardiner, was rector, as well as of Mulshoe, co. Bucks. He was educated at Rugby; admitted a commoner of Wadham College, Oxford, 22nd April, 1789, and successively scholar and fellow of that college; ordained a deacon at Buckden, Hunts, 29th June, 1794, and priest at Christchurch, Oxford, 20th Dec., 1795; in March following appointed to the curacy of Marston St. Lawrence, co. Northampton, where he remained until Midsummer, 1809; M.A. 11th July, 1798; part of the years 1810 and 1811 he served the churches of St. James, in Dover, and Hougham, near that town, for his friend Dr. Tournay, then warden of Wadham; he filled the offices of dean and subdean of his college from 1803 to 1813, and chaplain and deputy chaplain from 1807 to 1817; pro-

proctor of the University in 1804 and 1811-12; and subwarden of his college from 1814 to 1817; appointed a Whitehall preacher, by the bishop of London, three several times, viz., for Nov., 1812; June, 1815; and Oct., 1816; instituted to the vicarage of Wadhurst on the presentation of his college, 3rd July, and inducted by his brother, the Rev. Frederic Gardiner, 8th July, 1818. He died a bachelor, having survived his brother, the Rev. Frederic Gardiner, rector of Llanvetherine, co. Monmouth, little more than 11 months."—*Gent. Mag.*, Mar., 1846, p. 326.

- 1846 *John Foley*, clerk, B.D. (Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford; May 21 B.A. Nov. 3, 1825; M.A. Nov. 18, 1830; B.D. May 18, 1842), instituted on the death of Robert Barlow Gardiner; patrons, *ut supra* (*Bish. Certif.*). He married on Aug. 19, 1846, Caroline Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Windham, of Felbrigg, co. Norfolk.

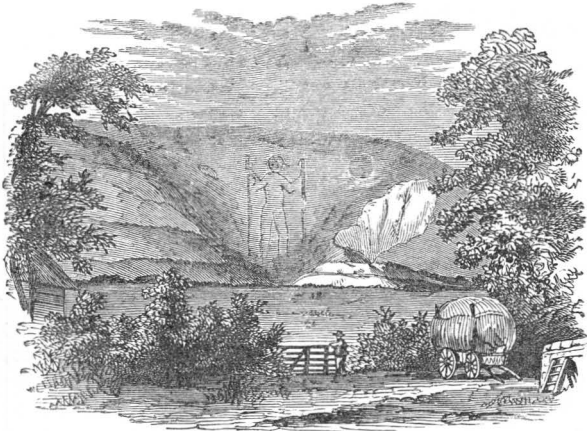
#### INCUMBENT OF TIDEBROOK.

[A district church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, has been erected in the hamlet of Tidebrook. It was consecrated on Nov. 25, 1856, but a district was not assigned to it by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners until 1858. The patronage is vested in the vicars of Wadhurst and Mayfield alternately. The living, formerly a perpetual curacy, is now esteemed a vicarage.]

- 1856 *Albert James Roberts*, clerk, B.A. (St. John's College, Oxford; B.A. May 2, 1850; M.A. 1861), licenced to the perpetual curacy of Tidebrook, on the presentation of the vicar of Wadhurst. He was not inducted until June 3, 1858, though allowed to do duty from the day of consecration.
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# THE WILMINGTON GIANT.

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



GIANT AS SEEN IN 1850.

A DESIRE had long been present with me to examine into this figure, briefly noticed by the Rev. G. M. Cooper in vol. iv., p. 63, S.A.C. This desire was quickened by the publication of a paper in the Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects (1872, 3, p. 181). The author of this paper was Dr. John S. Phené, "Fellow," F.S.A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., etc., etc., the title of it being "Results of a recent investigation into ancient monuments and relics."

Towards the close of his paper, where the writer is glancing at the historical evidence in favour of sacrificial monuments in Britain—of which indeed he regards this

figure to afford a strong case—he devotes a considerable amount of attention to the statement of his theory. This I give *in extenso*, as it scarcely admits of any curtailment and alludes to so many points, that,

“From the chain whichever link you strike,  
Tenth or ten thousandth, breaks the chain alike.”

“I cannot close the last portion of my subject without a glance at the historical evidence in favour of sacrificial monuments in Britain. Cæsar says the Gauls (*ergo* the Britons) ‘have figures of vast size, the limbs of which, formed of osiers, they fill with living men; which, being set on fire, the men perish enveloped in the flames.’<sup>1</sup> Cæsar, it is to be observed, gives no account of the form of the figures; but, as he informs us respecting a deity which he identifies with Mercury, on the ground apparently that he is a god of journeys, and of whom he says ‘they have many images of him,’ persons have apparently jumped to the conclusion that the figures were representations of the human form, —I say ‘jumped to the conclusion,’ because the only attempts at illustration of these figures so far have been the monstrous things represented as great wicker men, which could not have stood by themselves, and, if they did, would have tumbled down directly the torches were applied to the lower parts, and which certainly are not authorised by the text. But, as it is simply beyond belief that Cæsar could have stated this without foundation, it would be interesting if we could discover what he did mean. It appears to me the conclusions formed were near, and yet very wide of the mark. Strabo’s statement that in these figures were ‘wood for fuel, cattle and several kinds of wild beasts,’ clearly shows that the figure could not have been the basket idol in our popular representations, but rather an arena. Now, if we can unite these two features—the huge human form and the arena—we shall probably approximate towards the mark, still more so if we can show that the two united come under the special description Cæsar gives of the British deity already mentioned. Strabo aids us, for he uses the very word ‘*χόρτον*,’ meaning an inclosed place, which seems to put that part of the matter beyond question.<sup>2</sup>

“In the immediate neighbourhood of Cæsar’s landing is such an image, 240 feet high, and on so steep a slope of a hill (about 50 deg.) as to look almost upright; this figure, fenced round in the manner customary with the Britons in their defences in the woods, and which is still retained in a more simple form by the hurdle pen, in Sussex, would have represented an almost upright human figure, and at the same time an arena. Moreover it would have agreed exactly with the word ‘*contexta*’ as the

<sup>1</sup> “Alii immani magnitudine simulacra habent, quorum *contexta* viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent, quibus succensis, circumventi flammâ exanimantur homines.”—B. VI., ch. xvi.

<sup>2</sup> “Καὶ κατασκευάσαντες κολοσσὸν *χόρτον*, καὶ ξύλον ἐμβalόντες εἰς τοῦτον βοσκήματα, καὶ παντοῖα θηρία καὶ ἀνθρώπους, ὀλοκαῖν τὸν.”

'interwoven' work would have surrounded the limbs. I think it will be found that in the gladiatorial shows of Rome beasts and men were not mixed till after pretty general knowledge of Britain and British customs had been acquired; and, as already pointed out, this custom is reported to have been found in Britain. But the deity that Cæsar mentions as the one of whom the Britons had images is thus described by him: 'They consider him their guide in travelling on their journeys, and believe him to have very great influence over the acquisition of gain and mercantile transactions.'<sup>3</sup> If, then, we find a figure having the former features, and also possessing the symbols of journeying, and placed, moreover, in the centre of that locality which had the greatest mercantile dealings with the continent, we have, I think, a strong case.

"There is at Wilmington in Sussex an enormous figure having all these characteristics, which has been erroneously attributed to the idleness of the monks of an adjoining priory, who, it is asserted, thus portrayed a *pilgrim*. It is not the result of idleness, for it is a device of great care and arrangement. It is not the work of the monks, still less a monkish representation of a *pilgrim*, for the monks would have considered the nude form indecent, more especially in a religious devotee, yet the staves indicate that it was a traveller, and to that extent it agrees exactly with Cæsar's description. To this I may add there is no known figure in pagan mythology which agrees with that description; but its precise representation is found, and I believe found only on the gnostic gems, of one of which, for comparison, I give an illustration. The Wilmington figure towers to an immense height, and when the spectator is only as high as the breast, on looking north the whole of the country between him and the Mid Surrey hills is fully commanded. The hill side had been most carefully brought to a surface, and the material so cut away thrown into the chine on the west, as shown by the section. It was so formed that it would discharge the rain from its surface in every direction, probably the cause of its long duration. The head is above 21 feet in diameter, and if the figure were kept clean, as in the case of the white horse in Berkshire, it could easily have been used for a day signal station, two of which, with the aid of the chalk, would be found enough to communicate even with London. The whole district over which this figure towered was occupied by an enormous wood, sacred to two deities known as Andred and Andras—in other words, to the powers of nature. These deities have been sometimes described as one."

In the "Saturday Magazine," No. 10, 1832, there is given a representation of a "Gigantic Druidical Idol, as described by Cæsar." The account given of it is stated to be "abridged from Southey," headed "Superstitions

<sup>3</sup> "Deum maxime Mercurium colunt: hujus sunt plurima simulacra, hunc omnium inventorem artium ferunt, hunc viarum, atque itinerum ducem, hunc

ad quæstus pecuniæ mercaturasque habere vim maximam arbitrantur.—Bk. VI., ch. xvii.



of the Druids." A most extraordinary figure it is—erect, with arms and legs outstretched, and both these and the body crammed with a mass of human beings confined in the wicker-work case of which the figure is composed. This, with its contents it is said, the Druids "surrounded with straw and wood, set fire to it, and consumed it, with all whom it contained." The power of imagination must have been indeed complete among those who could imagine such a structure of wicker-work, erect, capable of containing within it so many victims as are represented in this figure as being therein contained; and credibility must have been taxed to its utmost to conceive the stability of such a wicker-work case, during even the earliest process of combustion, without the escape of the miserable occupants of such a frail method of incarceration.

Naturally the desire to examine into this figure which, I have said, had been long present with me, was quickened by the notice of this novel theory. Having obtained for the purposes of examination the sanction<sup>4</sup> and support of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and also of his tenant, Mr. Thos. Lambe, of Wilmington Priory, and strengthened in the most energetic and intelligent style by Mr. J. S. Ade, of Milton Court, Arlington, the investigation proceeded. To a small committee who took interest in the work I invited the co-operation of Dr. Phené, who kindly visited the spot with us, and entered upon some minute observations. Having often remarked the figure for myself, and with others, I had frequently heard inquiries addressed to me about the figure, *i.e.*, its history, nature, and origin, etc., etc. To many of the inquiries it is not easy to find an answer.

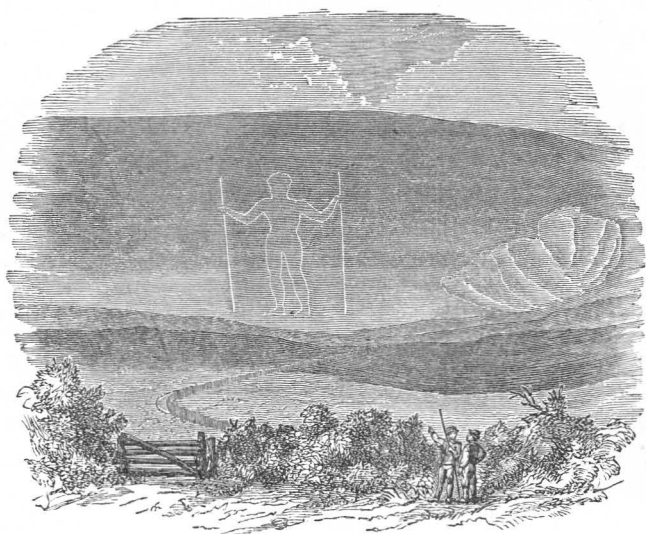
In his address on the "Giant," delivered by him at the Wilmington meeting, Oct. 17, 1874, Dr. Phené thus expressed himself. He gave his reasons for attributing

<sup>4</sup> In a letter to me from His Grace, dated Chatsworth, April 25, 1874, he thus writes:—"All who take any interest in the preservation of the memorials of past times are under great obligations to you for undertaking the

work which you have now successfully completed. Everything in my power shall be done for the future protection of the Giant.—Yours faithfully, DEVONSHIRE."

to the Giant a great antiquity, and for esteeming it an object of intense interest, pointing out that it could not reasonably be considered a work of the middle ages, because all art was then dead, except purely ecclesiastical art, and the reasons he had already put forward he considered quite sufficient to show that professional Christian men would not have produced such a figure. This also became absolute in face of the figure in Dorsetshire, evidently a work by the same people; indeed, he could not believe, considering the supreme power and influence of the Church in such periods, that any persons could have been permitted to make either. And from a careful comparison of these two vast figures with others—such as the white horse at Westbury, that near the Dragon Hill in Berkshire, and other vast British figures (all of which he considered were of about the same period)—he had come to the conclusion that so far from being formed by those living in the middle ages, an attempt had been made by them to erase the figure at Wilmington, and, indeed, that it had been in their opinion so erased. Slight but beautiful intaglio and cameo effects had been previously observable in the figure at Wilmington, which in his opinion were the result of the intended erasure, or rather obliteration, by filling in the original incisions, and which had been produced by the slight settling of the new earth placed to restore the original level, these he had from the first impressed on the Rev. W. de St. Croix should be preserved if possible. He wished distinctly to state that he blamed no one, as he had been fully consulted on the restoration, except as to the bricks, which he did not approve; but his own opinions of the original design were not at first as positive as at present, although he now found they were quite correct; his careful comparison of the figure with that in Dorsetshire left no possible question in his mind on this point. Still, he did not feel blameable in the matter, as he had very strong reasons for avoiding the introduction of the Dorsetshire figure into the discussion, and for this cause purposely abstained from inspecting it. He regretted so much the adoption of the bricks as a process of restoration that it caused him to overcome this

repugnance, and he now found himself in possession of the knowledge of the actual condition of the figure in its original state.



WILMINGTON GIANT, 1874.

(A similar illustration, from a sketch by Dr. Phené, appeared in the "Graphic," February 7th, 1874.)

The figure, like that at *Cerne*, is undoubtedly one of antiquity, but there is no record of its date, origin, or purpose. Hence I conceived a desire to mark out the lines in some more permanent way, that they might be more distinctly visible, and enlist the attention of the learned and the curious in the remnants of antiquity, of which this figure is evidently a specimen. By permission of the Duke of Devonshire, on whose land the figure is marked, and by aid of subscriptions from his Grace, and the public who became interested in the matter, the marking out of the figure has been carried on under the supervision of Mr. J. S. Ade, Mr. T. Lambe, and others. We have here now the rude figure of the "long man" (so called in the neighbourhood), by insertion of white bricks in place of the incision in the turf, as of old. The outlines of the figure must have had care expended on them, and

must through ages past have been carefully preserved, for if not, their neglect would have caused the obliteration of the lines which it was now our aim to delineate and mark out clearly, and against this the constant occurrence of sheep tracks would have a tendency to militate. To the statement of Mr. G. M. Cooper, in vol. iv., reference is made in "Warne's Ancient Dorset," when the Cerne Giant is under consideration by Dr. Smart, and this is repeated by Mr. M. A. Lower, in his "Contributions to Literature," p. 284, ed. 1854. Writing of the same subject at p. 178 of the same work, Mr. Lower, however, remarks: "We might pore upon that quaint gigantic effigy upon Wilmington Hill, eighty yards long, and balance the probabilities of its having been cut by lazy monks in Plantagenet days, or by Celtic hands, twenty centuries or more ago." And yet on the last page of the volume he remarks that he is inclined to consider it rather the work of medieval monks than of our Celtic ancestors. Dr. Wake Smart, author of the essay on the Cerne Giant in "Warne's Ancient Dorset," writes me thus with regard to the question of tradition as affecting these figures:—"I have never heard of any record or tradition bearing on the origin of the Cerne Giant. He is altogether involved in the mists of antiquity. The idea of attributing him to the handiwork of the monks in "hours of idleness," is not, as I know, founded on any actual tradition, but seems to have occurred to Dr. Maton, "Western Tour," vol. ii., p. 18 (1797)—*vide* "Warne's Ancient Dorset," p. 324,—and probably to others, as a probable or rational inference from his contiguity to a monastic establishment. This is the view I have felt more inclined to adopt than the mythic hypothesis of a Baal Durotrigensis, and it seemed to receive some confirmation from the fact that in your county there is also a gigantic figure portrayed in the same manner on the hill side, in near proximity to another Benedictine institution."—T. W. W. SMART.

It may be remarked that I have bestowed over much of attention to the "Cerne Giant," but I should take the liberty of observing that there appeared to be so

many points in common between the figure of "Cerne" and that of "Wilmington," that it is a clear matter of impossibility not to notice one without dwelling at the same time upon the other. When I had the pleasure of visiting Cerne Abbas, I noticed the apparent respect (so to speak) in which the Cerne Giant was regarded; and this may be held to account for the force of a note under Dr. Smart's essay at p. 324, where he is instituting some comparison between the Giants as they appear now, as given in the description by Rev. G. M. Cooper and himself. Speaking of the description given by the former, and comparing it with the Cerne figure as he himself reviewed it, he writes:—"It is manifest from this description that the outlines of this figure are not kept 'scoured' as at Cerne, where the noble lord of the manor, as well as the inhabitants, take a laudable pride in preserving this ancient monument by a periodical clearing of the narrow trenches." The archæological inquirer must ever meet with one special and particular difficulty in the fact that in many matters which in all probability are to him of special interest, he must encounter the absence of documentary evidence. The period of history before Britain became Christian England fails not only in this description of evidence, but lacks also frequently the dim light of tradition, often indeed deceptive, but occasionally affording suggestions which, to the minds of acute observers, lead on to *guesses at truth*. Before I enter more fully into the consideration of the "*Long Man*," as he is hereabout styled, it may be well to specify the size of the Cerne Giant, which in many particulars, and especially in regard to size, bears some degree of comparison with him of Wilmington.

In his essay, as printed at p. 319 of "Warne's Ancient Dorset," Dr. Smart enters at some length into the consideration of the "Giant of Cerne Abbas," of whom he writes: "In the sequestered valley, and hard by the spot where Æthelmar's Benedictine Monastery once flourished, the eye is arrested by the apparition of a gigantic human figure, rudely sculptured on the side of a lofty hill, which to a person unaccustomed to the sight, is an astounding,

and, probably, a repulsive object. There, with outstretched arm and uplifted club, as though he were the tutelary Divinity of the quaint old town of Cerne Abbas, he stands in apparent defiance of the degenerate race below, with which he owns nor kith nor kin. We soon seek a more familiar acquaintance with this redoubtable personage, and, ascending the hill, proceed to make a closer survey, and take our measurements of his frame, and the component parts thereof. We thus find his stature to be 180 feet; his foot—‘*ex pede Herculem*’—18 feet long; his lower limbs, 80 feet; body, 77; head, 22; arm, 109; and club, 121 feet long; with various other dimensions. He covers nearly an acre of ground.” \* \* \* \*

“It may be readily conceived that such a strange and unique object has engaged the attention of many thoughtful minds, for it is unquestionably a work of high antiquity, and its origin is supposed to be enveloped in much mystery, both as regards the people by whom it was portrayed and the person or incident it was designed to represent or commemorate. Hutchins states that in 1772 there were three rude letters in the space between the lower limbs, scarcely legible; and over them three others, probably numerals, but they were not satisfactorily deciphered, and are now totally obliterated. The characters, whatsoever they were, have given birth to some curious speculations, which must be wholly visionary; and by inquiry I find that in Stukeley’s MS. no mention is made of them, which is noteworthy, as they surely would not have escaped his observation, had they been there in his time. I think, then, I may say, *de non apparentibus et de non existentibus eadem est ratio*. Stukeley read a paper before the Society of Antiquaries, Feb. 16, 1764, on the Cerne Giant, and gave a drawing of it; his MS. is in the library of the Society of Antiquaries.” \* \* \* \*

“The uninformed intellect dealt very largely in the belief of giants, which was a peculiarly Scandinavian and Teutonic phase of mind, for we find the “Edda,” and other Northern literature, full of the exploits of such imaginary monsters. Geoffrey, of Monmouth, the monkish historian, impresses upon his readers that Britain was originally peopled with “none but a few

giants," when Brutus and his company took possession of it; they "forced the giants to fly into the caves of the mountains, and divided the country, &c."<sup>5</sup> And he goes on to relate the history of "one detestable monster, Goëmagot (Gogmagog), in stature twelve cubits, and of such prodigious strength that at one shake he pulled up an oak as if it had been a hazel wand," &c. But we need not adduce any more fables of the kind, for it is a well known fact that throughout the middle ages, the fictitious adventures of men of superhuman strength and "vast bodily composure" afforded a most fruitful subject of romance. In this, as in other parts of Britain, we have amongst the tumuli of the primeval inhabitants, many which bear the appellation of "Giant's Graves;" and there is also the "Giant's Coit," or Cromlech, testifying to that peculiar phase of mind which delights to cloak its ignorance in mystery and fable, "*omne ignotum pro magnifico.*" And if in those days of ignorance the fossil bone of some megatherium or other extinct animal of astounding size had met the astonished view of our rustic philosophers, it would have been held as a crowning proof of the existence of a race of British Anakim."

"Enough has been said to justify the opinion that we need not extend our researches beyond the bounds of medieval history to give a plausible, if not a satisfactory, explanation of that mysterious phenomenon—THE CERNE GIANT."

"The current of learned conjectures in its most sober reveries turned chiefly on the Saxon Æra, and this figure came to be considered as the representation of the Saxon God Heil, Hagle, or Helith, who in certain monkish chronicles is said to have been worshipped in Dorset, and his idol destroyed by Saint Augustine, at Cerne, A.D. 603, when he preached Christianity to the Pagan Saxons here, by whom he was treated with great indignity, which the Saint retaliated by working a miracle that covered them, like the enemies of Israel of old, "with perpetual shame." Then Stukeley, in 1764, identified this God Heil with the Phœnician Hercules, or Melicartus, who planted, it is said, the first colony on these shores; and

<sup>5</sup> Heo fonden a vewe gigantes, for broide men as yt were,  
In to Cornwaile heo driue hem, in to old diche there.

Robert of Gloucester, vol. i., p. 21.

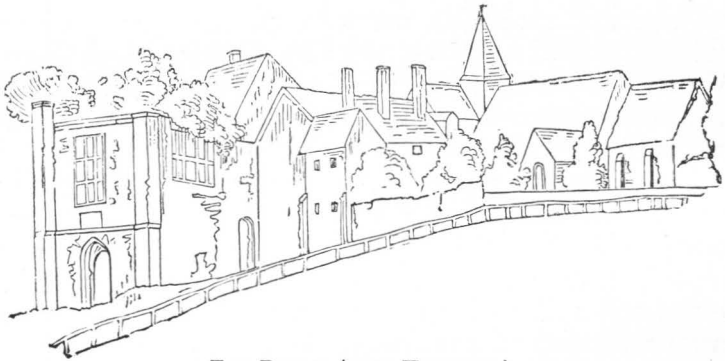


he suggested also that it might be the memorial of the ancient British king Eli, to commemorate his victory over the Belgæ. The name *Cern-el* given to Cerne, and *El-well*, Elstone, and Elwood, associated with spots in the vicinity, were marshalled, of course, in confirmation of the theory. It is, however, very doubtful if St. Augustine did ever extend his missionary travels so far as Dorset, although his name is traditionally connected with a most pellucid spring in the churchyard at Cerne, wherein he is said to have baptised his converts. But the whole story is based upon the most untrustworthy of all foundations, monkish legend, and the theory founded on it must fall to the ground if unsustained by collateral and corroborative testimony, which, unhappily, is not forthcoming. Moreover, it is hardly conceivable that when St. Augustine's doctrines had taken firm hold of the people, and a flourishing monastery had risen even under the very shadow of the Giant, this effigy of a Pagan idol would have been permitted to remain intact, when a little neglect, without more active measures, would have soon obliterated it; whilst on the other hand it is manifest that its preservation must have been diligently cared for."

Having stated the measurement of the Cerne figure, I am in duty bound to record that of him of Wilmington, as forwarded to me by Mr. J. S. Ade. The measurement of the staff which he appears to be bearing—one on each side, and parallel to his body, being equal in length—is 230 feet; from staff to staff the width is 119 feet. In the volume, "History and Antiquity of the County of Sussex, by Horsfield," the following is the notice:—"On the downs opposite and on the lands belonging to the Priory, the figure of a man 240 feet in height may occasionally be seen by a remarkable difference in the verdure. In each hand he holds a staff in a direction parallel with his body. Various are the opinions respecting the origin of this figure; some have asserted that it was paved, but the most probable conjecture is that it was merely shaped in the turf so as to let the chalk appear through. It is only seen under peculiar circumstances, and to the best advantage when there is a small quantity of snow upon the ground. The indentation is so very slight as not to



be visible on the spot, although it may occasionally be seen at a considerable distance of several miles. Some suppose it to be commemorative of a battle fought on the spot, others the site of a Druidical abode; but the most probable is that it owed its origin to some lazy monks from the once flourishing Priory below."



THE PRIORY (FROM HORSFIELD).

I must demur to several of the statements which are made by Horsfield in his description of the Wilmington Giant, especially that which alludes to the Giant as owing its origin to some "lazy monks," for upon this question I consider myself to have formed a conclusive opinion, which I have expressed at some length, for the figure is decidedly one of antiquity, and it might be reasonably supposed that a figure like that of the Giant, if it be, as I have supposed, of Pagan origin, would scarcely be acceptable in the eyes or to the tastes of the monks in the days when the Priory was in the full tide of its prosperity; and herein Dr. Smart, the historian of the Cerne Giant, concurs with me. We have information from Cæsar who were the principal British deities in the ante-Christian Æra; they were Mercury and Apollo, or such as corresponded to those familiar divinities of classic mythology, the ideal representatives of the sun, which was the chief object of primeval worship, and that under various titles, as Apollo and Phœbus, &c., and Bel and Belus in a minor gradation. The principal deity, of whom they had numerous representations, was Mercury, who was believed by them to be the God who

protects men on a journey, and leads them on their way ; to him they ascribe the power of granting success and prosperity in affairs of gain and commerce. Next to Mercury come Apollo, Mars, Jupiter, and Minerva, to whom they ascribed attributes similar to those which are attributed to the same deities among nations. Apollo is believed to heal diseases ; Minerva to initiate mankind in the arts and sciences. The great god of the Germans, who was always identified with the Roman Mercury, was Woden. Such, also, was the case with the mythology prevalent in Europe in ante-Christian times. The reader who desires to extend his acquaintance with the character and origin of the Pagan religion cannot do better than consult a little work, "Outlines of Mythology," by Archbishop Whately, D.D., where, within the scope of the subject, there is embraced a chapter on the Scandinavian deities and mythology which survived till a much later date than any other system of heathen worship in Europe, and even to the present day.

The names of deities in the north are perpetuated in the appellations affixed to some of the days of the week as dedicated by our pagan forefathers each to one of their gods. These gods are supposed most of them to have answered to the Greek and Roman gods. The first day of the week was dedicated, as its name shows, though with different names, to the Sun, and the second to the Moon ; Tuesday was sacred to Tuesco, the same as the Roman Mars ; Wednesday to Woden, who is supposed to be the same with Mercury ; Thursday to Thor, that is Jupiter ; Friday to Friga, who was the Venus of the Romans ; and Saturday to Saturn. Clearly the Wilmington Giant is not a *modern* figure, neither do I think it can be assigned to the workmanship of *lazy monks*. I am hardly able to found any theory of my own, seeing that there is so entire an absence of documentary evidence which may be relied on, and I have an aversion to speculative notions, and may say of this figure as Dr. Smart suggests in reference to him of Cerne, that "his origin is supposed to be enveloped in much mystery, both as regards the people by whom it was portrayed, and the person or incident it was designed to represent or commemorate."

Possibly the same statement may prove equally applicable to both figures, so that he may bear out or verify some portion of Dr. Phené's theory, according to Cæsar, and exhibit the figure of Mercury (the Celtic Woden), displaying some of those special characteristics which are by him attributed to that deity. The figure, which I give as I find it in the Burrell MSS., upon which we usually are disposed to rely, as an accurate and correct authority, is not the figure as we see it now.



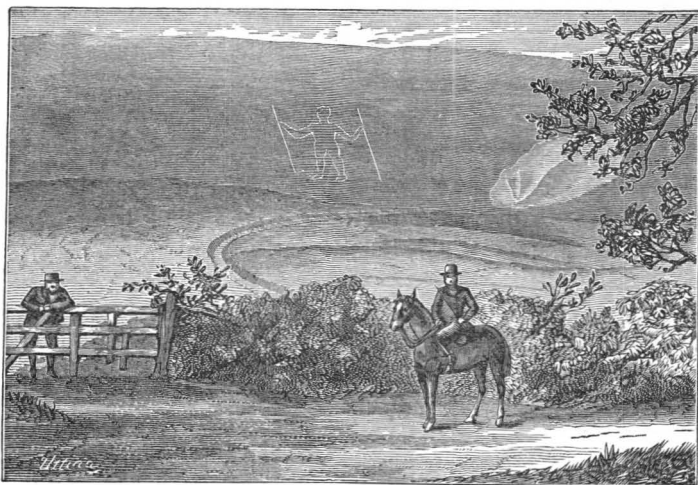
THE FIGURE (FROM THE BURRELL M.S.).

Of ancient figures on the hills or downs, cut in the turf to allow the chalk subsoil to show through, there are several in this country; while in America, in addition to the raised animal forms made by the mound builders, are some remarkable forms, in *intaglio*, in the prairies, which indicate the same kind of intention as that exhibited in the works in Britain, *e.g.*, as is remarked by Mr. Warne ("Ancient Dorset"). "The Cerne Giant preserves a curious counterpart to those incised figures scattered over the prairie lands beyond the shores of lake Michigan (Wilson's Prehistoric Man, vol. i, p. 405)." There are also, in *this country specially*, instances of *modern* construction, with regard to which there may be a temptation to future generations to disseminate startling traditions, so that in a few centuries hence, they may be thought to be the work of our early ancestors, while there is abundant evidence that some of these figures are due to us moderns.

The White Horse in Berkshire is of course too well-known, and usually attracts so much attention, that it has arrested to itself a host of imitators, that "*servum pecus*" which, regardless of purpose, or object, place the chief importance upon such things as tend to the promotion of appearance and display. At Cherwell in Wilts, visible from the Bath road, we have notice of a White Horse planned and caused to be made, as is well known, by Christopher Alsop, M.A., who died at Calne, in Wilts, in March, 1816 (Willis' Current Notes, p. 52). Also among such figures cut in chalk on the side of a hill there is at Osmington hill, near Weymouth, an equestrian figure of George the Third, which covers nearly an acre of ground, and was cut in modern days by some military engineers, who at the time of the threatened French invasion in 1815, were encamped in the neighbourhood. To this figure some much earlier date may be allotted in a few centuries hence, when there may not be bestowed upon such matters any special archæological acumen. The figures also of Gog—magog, and Corineus, a giant, and also a grand and noted wrestler, were cut in the turf at the Hoe in Plymouth, but there are no traces of the warriors now left; they were, however, visible in 1750, when an account of Cornwall by Heath was published, and there is exhibited by the inhabitants of Plymouth, a portraiture of the two men, who after the manner of the Cerne Giant, are represented with clubs in their hands, the men being shown as unequal in size. Something of pride was taken in their appearance as they were renewed by order of the place, in the event of obliteration being imminent.

There are on record instances of work wrought in Berks and Bucks by cutting through the turf into chalk, to give the figure of the cross in several points where it is rendered visible to a considerable distance, in places, for the purpose of commemorating a victory of the Christian Saxons over the Pagan Danes. On this we may refer to "Bucks Records" by Rev. A. Baker. At Bledlow hill there is such a figure but much obscured by grass and weeds, being only at distant intervals retraced, partly for amusement, and partly out of respect as for a genuine relic of antiquity. This cross is reported to be nearly coeval with

one at White Leaf, near Risborough. The form described by its name is cut in the turf on the side of a lofty eminence part of the great range of the Chiltern hills, where it has engaged the attention of the learned, and exhausted conjecture respecting its origin. This White Leaf Cross, in the parish of Monks Risborough, being an antiquity of the same kind with the White Horse, and being on a high and steep chalky hill, is widely visible and little likely to escape observation and comment, especially as it is visible at a greater distance, and is subjected to the similar process of scouring as the horse, and it is formed upon a large basis with a transverse line of about 70 feet in length, and 12 in breadth, and the trench cut into the chalk is about 2 or 3 feet deep. It seems a sad fact that scouring was not attended to in earlier days with the Giant of Wilmington, which then might, as Dr. Phené has remarked (*p.* 99, *ante*), have been preserved and thus rendered permanent. But it will be observed hereby in a note to *p.* 100, that his Grace the Duke of Devonshire will do every thing in his power for the future protection of the Giant.

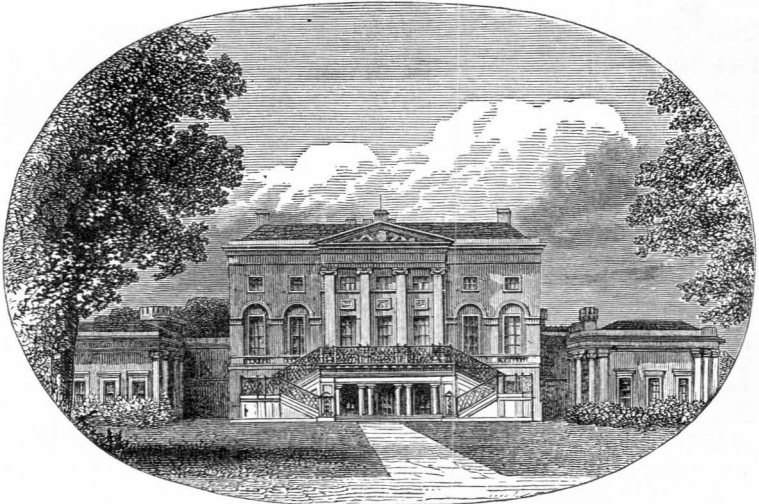


WILMINGTON GIANT, 1874.

NORTH FRONT.



SOUTH FRONT.



CASTLE GORING.

*(These illustrations are presented by Sir Percy Burrell, Bart., M.P.)*

## CASTLE GORING.

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*Contributed by* SIR PERCY BURRELL, BART., M.P.

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About two miles west of Worthing, and seven east of Arundel, is situated the parish of Goring, comprising about 2000 acres, and bounded on the east by Tarring, and on the north by Clapham.

Castle Goring stands on an elevation on the north side of the parish, and is beautifully situated, having commanding views of the sea and surrounding woodland scenery. The house was built by Sir Bysshe Shelley, Bart., in 1791, and is of singular construction, combining both Gothic and Grecian styles of architecture; the interior is handsome, and contains a valuable collection of Sèvres, Dresden, and Oriental china, a good library, and an interesting series of family portraits. Of these latter, those of the Pechell family are the most curious; some have been in England since Samuel de Péchels settled in Great Britain, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. The family of de Péchels had long been settled at Montauban in France, and documents at Castle Goring show their descent from Pierre de Péchels, who held the baronies of Laboissonade and St. Cran Barré. In 1547 he married Louise de Fumel, whose family was of great antiquity, and held in much consideration in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux; his son, Jean Horace de Péchels, was "Conseiller de la Chambre des Edits" and "Maitre des requêtes ordinaires du Roi en son Hôtel." This

Jean Horace was succeeded by his son, Samuel de Péchels, who married in 1614 Rachel de la Valette, of a noble family in Guienne, their son, Jean Horace de Péchels "Conseiller du Roi," whose portrait is the first of the series at Castle Goring, married Jeanne de la Lauze, of an old family in Quercy, and was the father of Samuel de Péchels, author of the MS. exhibited to the members of the Archæological Society on their visit to Castle Goring. The portraits of Samuel de Péchels and Marquise Thierry de Sabonnières, his wife, are well preserved, as well as those of their only son, Jacob de Péchels (who was Colonel of the 16th Regiment),<sup>1</sup> and his wife Jane, born in 1689, daughter of John Boyd, Esq. [the grandson of William, 9th Lord Boyd, created Earl of Kilmarnock], lineal descendant of Robert Boyd, created Baron Boyd in 1459, by James the 3rd, King of Scotland.

The portrait of Col. Jacob Pechell's eldest son, Samuel Pechell, Esq., a Master in Chancery, who died without surviving issue, is by Wright, of Derby, while that of his second and youngest son, Sir Paul Pechell, first baronet, is a fine specimen of Gainsborough's talents as a painter. Sir Paul was created a baronet in 1797, was a distinguished officer in the army, and married Mary, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Brooke, Esq., of Pagglesham, Essex. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas Brooke Pechell,<sup>2</sup> M.P. for Downton, a Major General in the

<sup>1</sup> The variation in the name took place in the time of Colonel *Jacob de Péchels*, who had his name mis-spelt as "PECHELL" in his War Office commission; and the error was never afterwards corrected. Possibly at that time the "De Péchels," having been so cruelly expelled from France, were glad to avail themselves by the opportunity thus given them of naturalising themselves more fully in England by adopting an English form of name. In many old books and French MSS. the name is written very frequently thus:—"Dépechels," but more generally "La Boyssonade," or "de Péchels de-la-Boissonade," from the name of their old chateau, "La

Boissonade," which still exists a few miles from the town of Montauban. It was till of late years in the possession of a descendant of Madame St. Sardos, (née de Péchels), a sister of Samuel de Péchels, the hero of the Huguenot romance.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Thomas Pechell, in accordance with the will of his mother Mary, Lady Pechell (née Brooke), assumed the arms and surname of Brooke in addition to that of Pechell by Royal license, on November 2nd, 1800, for himself, and such of his "Issue" as should be in actual possession of the Pagglesham estate, in the county of Essex.



army. Sir Thomas married Charlotte, a daughter of Sir John and Lady Diana Clavering. The portraits of Sir Thomas and Lady Brooke Pechell are by Hopner; those of Sir John and Lady Diana Clavering, by Reynolds.

There are two small portraits of Sir Thomas's elder son and successor, Rear Admiral Sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell, C.B., K.C.H., and at some time M.P., and his wife, Julia Maria, daughter of the ninth Lord Petre. Dying s.p. he was succeeded by his brother, Vice-Admiral Sir George Brooke Pechell, who entered the royal navy in 1803, and served with distinction in several engagements. He was equerry to H. M. Queen Adelaide, and represented the important borough of Brighton in Parliament for twenty-five years. He married the Hon. Katherine Annabella, daughter and co-heir of Cecil, 12th Lord Zouche, and added Castle Goring to part of the ancient possessions of the Bisshopp family, which she inherited at her father's death. Sir George's portrait, by Desanges, was presented by his constituents to his widow. Their only son, William Henry Cecil George Pechell, born at Castle Goring, in 1830, was a captain in the 77th Regiment, with which he served during the Crimean war, and received honorable mention in the public dispatches from the Commander in Chief. He fell leading on his men to repel an attack made by the Russians on the advanced trenches before Sebastopol, on the 3rd of September, 1855. This beloved young officer was deeply lamented by all who knew him; and sorrow at his loss was expressed by the Queen, the Commander-in-Chief, the whole of the Light Division, and by the Mayor, Aldermen, and principal residents of Brighton. A statue erected by public subscription, the work of Noble, the eminent sculptor, stands in the Pavilion at Brighton. The portrait of Captain Pechell is by Weigall.

Sir George Brooke Pechell left two daughters, Henrietta Katherine Lady Burrell, and Adelaide Harriet, wife of Col. Alfred Plantagenet Frederick Charles Somerset, only son of Lord John Somerset. On the death of the Hon.

Lady Brooke Pechell, they inherited her estates, and Castle Goring became the residence of her elder daughter, Lady Burrell.<sup>3</sup>

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THE

## SUFFERINGS OF THE FRENCH PROTESTANTS ON THE REVOCATION OF THE EDICT OF NANTES.

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A NARRATIVE OF SAMUEL DE PÉCHELS, SIEUR  
DE LABOISSONADE.—TRANSLATED FROM THE  
FRENCH BY ONE OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

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The doctrines of the Reformation, as preached by Luther and Calvin, made great progress in France during the early part of the sixteenth century, those who favoured them being united in their antipathy to the Church of Rome, though entertaining among themselves much variety of religious opinion; but towards the end of that century the Reformers in the south of France, from proximity to Geneva (where the zeal of Calvin produced such extraordinary effects upon the public mind),

<sup>3</sup> The etching of "Jean Orace de Péchels de la Boyssonade," by Mr. Percy Thomas, from a photograph taken by Mr. Hervey Pechell, in Nov., 1874, of the original picture (said to be by Mignard), at Castle Goring, is presented to the Sussex Archaeological Society, by Mr. Hervey Pechell. This Jean Orace de Péchels was "Conseiller du Roi." He was the father of Samuel de Péchels, and the husband of Jeanne de la Lauze. This picture was sent over to Sir Thomas Pechell at the close of the last century from Montauban (where it had been for many years in the Hotel de Ville), by M. de St. Sardos, a French cousin, who spent some time about the year 1777 in England, on terms of great intimacy with his English relations. He afterwards, on his marriage with the heiress of the family of "Montenards, or Mondenards," assumed that as his sur-

name. This picture is valuable to the Pechell family, as it has blazoned upon it the old French arms, viz. :—

"Or; four eagles displayed, sable," which were borne by them while in France. The authority for this is the Marquis de Mondenards (St. Sardos), who stated this positively to be the case during his visit to England. The more modern arms granted by the College of Arms were taken from a seal in possession of Sir Paul Pechell, which had been brought over from France by Samuel de Péchels; but according to the letters which passed at the time between Sir Isaac Heard, and Thomas Pechell, on behalf of his father Sir Paul, there does not seem to have been any authority for supposing them to have been the arms of the family beyond the fact of their having made use of the seal.



*Engraved by George Thomas from a photograph of the original Titian, by Henry De la Roche, 1875.*

JEAN ORACE DE PÉCHELS.  
(Presented by Hervey Pechell, Esq.)

had generally adopted his tenets, and formed an intimate connection with the Genevese Church. In this they were gradually followed, to a large extent, by the Protestants in other parts of France. In no country of Europe were professors of the reformed faith exposed to severer trials. Though they were countenanced and joined by princes of the blood royal, and many of the most illustrious of the nobility, yet complete extirpation was repeatedly aimed at by measures of the most violent and unscrupulous character. The Huguenots, as they were called, defended themselves heroically, and civil wars arose, with horrible atrocities on both sides. This state of things continued, with little or no intermission, till the accession of Henry IV. This monarch, who, as King of Navarre, had been the chief supporter of the Huguenots, made his reconciliation with Rome, and was openly received into her communion. To diminish the despair of the party he had deserted, he secured to them, by his famous Edict, published at Nantes in the year 1598, freedom to serve God according to their conscience, with full security for the enjoyment of their civil rights and privileges without hindrance or molestation. They were also allowed to possess several fortified places, and to occupy them with their own garrisons; in short, they formed a body politic, dangerous to the State, and somewhat inclined to insubordination. Hence Cardinal Richelieu, the haughty Minister of Louis XIII., was led to say that there would be no peace for France until the Protestants were deprived of their strongholds, and until their ecclesiastical polity and privileges should be entirely suppressed. The struggles, therefore, between the religious parties were soon renewed; the Crown, no doubt, formed a resolution that every means should be had recourse to for the extermination of the Protestants. At first all that could be done in the way of persuasion was tried to win over the more educated and influential members of the Reformed Communion, and many honours and rewards were showered on those who conformed to the Roman Catholic faith. When these gentle methods were found unavailing, others of greater severity were by degrees introduced; children

of Protestants were encouraged to throw off the restraint of parental authority, debtors were relieved from their obligations to Protestant creditors; seclusion at first from public offices of high importance, and afterwards from all functions connected with the State, was decreed against the Huguenots. Then the bar was shut against them; municipal offices, and even the freedom of corporate trades, denied them, and, finally, those who had previously been admitted to any such offices or privileges were compelled to resign them.

When the infliction of all this injustice proved ineffectual for the end in view, Louis XIV., under bigoted influence, and further urged by his ministers, Le Tellier and Louvois,<sup>4</sup> resolved to proceed to the utmost extremities. He began by suppressing "The Chamber of the Edict," a court established in 1598 in all the parliaments of the realm for the adjudication of causes between Protestants and Roman Catholics, the members of each Chamber comprising an equal number of both persuasions, to ensure impartiality. Disastrous consequences speedily ensued; from the suppression of this Court the Huguenot churches (then called temples) were rapidly diminished in number; no stranger or foreigner was allowed to join their communion; their clergy were forbidden to wear any clerical habit, to call themselves "Ministers," or their church "the Reformed Church," unless the word "Pretended" were prefixed; the most rigorous penalties were imposed upon those who relapsed into heresy after an avowed reconciliation with the Church of Rome. Protestant ministers were not permitted to visit the sick, were imprisoned, their schools were closed, and marriages, and baptisms, and burials had to be performed almost by stealth.<sup>5</sup>

These hardships induced multitudes to emigrate, whereupon duress of prescription and confiscation of

<sup>4</sup> In the letter of the Marquis de Louvois, which immediately preceded the Act of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the Royal mandate of Louis XIVth is thus expressed:—"Sa Majesté veut qu'on fasse éprouver les dernières

rigueurs à ceux qui ne voudront pas se faire de sa religion; et ceux qui auront la sottise gloire de demeurer les derniers, doivent être poussés jusqu'à la dernière extrémité."

<sup>5</sup> Voltaire Siècle de Louis XIV.

property were issued against all who were even supposed to meditate this way of escape, and the frontiers were strictly guarded. At last were committed those acts of tyranny execrated throughout the world under the name of "Dragonades," from the dragoons, who were forcibly quartered in the houses of Protestants. These men violated all the sanctities of home, destroyed property, and drove the unhappy ones who refused to change their religion to beggary, imprisonment, and exile.

To read of such atrocities must needs fill our minds with horror; but our indignation may well be moderated by the consideration that many of the perpetrators doubtless thought, like the heathen of old, that in persecuting those who differed from them they were doing God service. English history tells us how Roman Catholics were persecuted and put to death by their Protestant brethren. We may well hope, now that we live in a less barbarous age, that religious zeal will never lead to such frightful results, and that the divisions which, unhappily, still keep Christians asunder may be replaced by a loving unity. It would be better if all could recur to the errors of the past only to provide more effectually against the failings and disasters of the future.<sup>6</sup> It is by defending the faults that we become answerable for the delinquencies of our predecessors; it is by a prompt and honest condemnation of their misdeeds that we prove ourselves uninfluenced by their example, and establish the integrity of our views. We are to judge of actions by their nature and tendency, not by the accidental relation in which their authors may stand to ourselves. Perfection is not the privilege of any order of men, and if history, contemplating the events of earlier times, condemns the encroachments of some, the jealousies of others, and the faults of all, it is not for the purpose of reviving the disputes or embittering the recollections of the past, but solely with a view to point out those errors which each should be solicitous to avoid.

The sufferings of one of the Huguenot victims are faithfully and vividly depicted in the following narrative.

<sup>6</sup> "Tierney's Dodd's Church History," ii., p. 176 note.

The writer, Samuel de Péc'hels, was of noble birth, and married to a woman also noble, as well as illustrious for her virtues. The family of de Péc'hels had long resided at Montauban, one of the four<sup>7</sup> towns belonging to the Huguenots. It is situated on an eminence by the Tarn in the old division of Querci, which formed a portion of the provinces of Garonne and Languedoc, and is now included in the department of Tarn and Garonne, 30 miles from Cahors, its capital, and about the same distance from Toulouse.

The fortifications had been demolished in 1621, after a siege by Louis XIII., and it was at this time famous for its manufactures of silk serges. In this town the de Péc'hels were considered as the local heads of the Protestant party, and as such, were probably marked out for the most rigorous treatment. All over France dispersion followed upon persecution, and the oppressed people fled to every Protestant country in Europe. The writer of this narrative, after enduring great suffering, rather than renounce his religious belief, was transported as a criminal to a French settlement in the West Indies, from whence he eventually escaped, and found his way to England. Here he remained from 24th December, 1688, to the following August, when he accompanied the Duke of Schomberg's regiment of cavalry to Ireland; after distinguishing himself in it, he received a grant of land from King William III., and lived to experience the truth of that promise, "Every one that hath forsaken houses, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife or children, or lands, for my name's sake, shall receive an hundredfold, and shall inherit everlasting life." [*St. Matthew*, xix., 29.] He died in 1732, at the age of 87, at Dublin, and is buried there.

To this narrative is appended an account of Madame de Péc'hel's sufferings, written in French at the request of her grandchildren by her daughter-in-law Jane, the wife of her son Jacob de Péc'hels.

<sup>7</sup> Montauban, where was one of the Protestant academies, is called by Weiss "the stronghold of the doctrine of

Calvin" ("Hist. of Protestant Refugees," p. 37). The other three towns were Cahors, Figeac, and Moissac.

## M. SAMUEL DE PÉCHEL'S NARRATIVE.

On the 20th of August, 1685, the troops entered the town of Montauban, and were quartered upon such of the inhabitants as were of the Protestant faith. This was done with much tumult and disorder; officers and soldiers vied with each other in committing acts of violence, with the full sanction of the magistrate, who authorised the greatest excesses. All persons of the reformed religion, without distinction of age, sex, or condition, were cruelly oppressed by threats, blows, and spoliation of their property, with as little forbearance as if the town had been in a state of rebellion, and was taken by assault. The gentlemen, who on all previous occasions had been exempted from having soldiers actually quartered upon them,<sup>8</sup> were now pillaged indiscriminately with the rest; and those among them, who, by the mercy of God, had happily been kept unchanged in their religion, were utterly ruined.<sup>9</sup> Upon the 26th day of that month my house was rifled with such barbarous zeal and cruelty, that in a few days I was utterly stripped of the little property which God had given me. Roupeiroux, the King's adjutant, having changed his religion, to save himself from payment of the sum exacted daily from him by the Chevalier Duc, his guest, and to procure the Chevalier's removal, my house was selected for this man's next abode; and that he might have a pretext for extorting from me the money which he had failed to get from Roupeiroux, on account of the latter's change of religion, he had his billet on me dated the same day he had been first lodged with Roupeiroux. One d'Elperic, accompanied by another officer, came to show me the billet, but would not give it into my possession, saying haughtily, that if I did not instantly pay down the money for the days past, as well as the present, to meet the charges of the Chevalier Duc, he would forthwith bring me twenty troopers whom he had left somewhere, to

<sup>8</sup> They had been only obliged to pay for the soldiers' entertainment elsewhere.

<sup>9</sup> See note 4, page 118.



despoil my house; at the same time, he went away to fulfil his evil intentions, without heeding my protestations of readiness to sell all that I had, to satisfy his demand in full.

Soon after, my house was filled with officers, troopers, and their horses, who took possession of every room with such unfeeling harshness, that I could not reserve a single one for the use of the family; nor could I make these inhuman wretches listen to my declarations that I was ready to give up all I possessed without resistance. Doors were broken open, boxes and cupboards forced; they liked better to carry off what belonged to me in this violent manner, than to take the keys which my wife and I, standing on either side, continued to offer. The granaries served for the reception of their horses, among the grain and meal, which the wretches made them trample under foot with the greatest barbarity. The very bread destined for my little children, like the rest, was contemptuously trodden down by the horses. Nothing could stop the brutality of those madmen. I was thrust out into the street with my wife, now very near her confinement, and four very young children; taking nothing with me but a little cradle and a small supply of linen, for the babe whose birth was almost momentarily expected. The street being full of people, diverted at seeing us thus exposed, we were delayed some moments near the door, and were pitilessly drenched by the troopers, who amused themselves at the windows with emptying upon our heads pitchers of water, to add to their enjoyment of our sad condition. From this moment, I gave up both house and goods to be plundered, without having in view any place of refuge but the street, ill suited (it must be owned) for such a purpose, and especially so to a woman expecting her confinement hourly; and to little children of too tender an age to make their own way—some indeed, unable to walk or speak, and having no hope but in the mercy of God, and his gracious protection.

I went to complain to Monsieur de Boufflers of the disorders which prevailed at my house, and of the injuries which I felt so deeply. Near to his house I met the

Chevalier Duc, to whom I made known the behaviour of the soldiers sent me by his order; but instead of censuring it, he gave me to understand that this sort of treatment would be continued unless I changed my religion. That, I told him in reply, by God's help I would never change, which induced him to observe that I talked very big. The rebuffs of the Chevalier Duc made me adhere to my resolution of going to Mons. Boufflers' quarters and apprising him of the violences which had been done me; but failing to find him, from the care he took to keep out of the way of such troublesome complaints, I determined not to complain at all, lest I should expose myself to temptations to which so many persons had yielded, but to resign myself to the Divine providence which had sent me these chastisements on account of my sins. D'Elperic and his dragoons, being masters of my house, helped themselves to my grain, my furniture, my linen, my clothes, and those of my wife and children; to everything, in short, which they found, by order of the Chevalier Duc, under the authority of Mons. de Boufflers, the<sup>10</sup> Intendant, and the Bishop, who strove to out-do each other in giving countenance to his cruelties. The Intendant even issued an order, which I was allowed to see but not to keep, to sell my effects for the purpose of paying the sums which I never owed to the Chevalier Duc, but of which he would not any more for that reason hold me acquitted. My home was thus abandoned to D'Elperic from the 26th August to the 1st September, when the Intendant sent an order by his officers that I should return thither, to receive a new detachment of soldiers. Going to take the order from himself, I represented to him that I was no longer master of the house; that D'Elperic, after having by his order caused a sale to be made for payment of the Chevalier Duc, had locked it up; and that I had no place where I could lodge anyone, since they had left me nothing. I

<sup>10</sup> The military divisions of France were at this time called "Generalités," for which there is no exact English equivalent; each under the command of a general. Montauban gave name to

one of these Generalités, under the command of Marshal Boufflers. The Intendant, M. de Berchère, was the civil governor. The Bishop's name was Vesmond.

begged him to inform himself of this fact, by sending a commissary to inspect the premises. At last, turning round sharply, because he saw me resolved to die rather than change my religion, he enjoined me in the shortest manner to betake myself to my house, and there receive the soldiers. Again I represented to him that I had not the keys; to which he finally answered that "There were plenty of locksmiths to be found in the town." To avoid still harsher treatment, I repaired with my wife to the door of our house, locked up as it was, quite uncertain as to what I ought to do.

Whilst I was in this position, undetermined whether to force open the door or not, the criminal judge, who had obtained the keys from D'Elperic, appeared on the part of the Intendant to inspect the house, which he found in extreme disorder. I requested him repeatedly to draw up a report of what he saw and deliver it to me; which, however, he refused to do. I was obliged to remain in the house, amidst dirt and vermin, in obedience to the Intendant's orders, reiterated in the strictest manner by the Criminal Judge, that I should await the arrival of a fresh party of lodgers, who accordingly came on the day following.

Six soldiers of the regiment of Fusiliers, who called themselves by the name of "Missionaries,"<sup>11</sup> were placed at free quarters in my house; who, as if desperate at not finding the booty which their predecessors had already plundered, subjected us to continual insults, though I and my wife did all we could to supply their wants, hoping to see some end of these outrages. Our righteous determination, the gift of God's grace, to make no change in our religion, happen to us what might, increased the rage of the men in power—our enemies and the enemies of the truth—who quartered upon us in addition six soldiers of Dampier's regiment. These gave us no peace day or night, having no pity for my wife, now beginning to feel the pains which showed the time of her delivery to be near at hand. In this state she was forced to quit the

<sup>11</sup> They have been since known as Louis XIV.'s "booted missionaries," and closely resembled "Kirk's Lambs."

house rather than be confined amidst a dozen soldiers who carried their insolence to the utmost pitch. For a long time we were wandering through the streets, no one daring to offer us an asylum, as the ordinance of the Intendant imposed a fine of four or five hundred livres upon any who should receive Protestants into their houses. My mother's house had long been filled with soldiers, as well as that of my sister de Darassus; and not knowing where to go, I suffered great agony of mind for fear my poor wife should give birth to her infant in the street. In this lamentable plight the good providence of God led us to the home of Mdlle. de Guarrison, my wife's sister, whence, most fortunately, a large number of soldiers, with their officers, were issuing; they had occupied it for some time, and had allowed the family no rest; now they were changing their quarters to continue their lawless mission in some country town. The stillness of this house after their departure induced us to enter it at once; and hardly had my wife accepted the bed Mdlle. de Guarrison offered her than she was happily delivered of a daughter, blessed be God, who never leaves Himself without a witness to those who fear His name.

That same evening a great number of soldiers arrived, and took up their quarters in M. de Guarrison's house, and two days after this burden was augmented by the addition of a colonel, a captain, and two lieutenants, with a large company of soldiers and several servants, all of whom conducted themselves with a degree of violence scarcely to be described; they had no regard for the owners of the house, but robbed them with impunity; no pity for my poor wife, weak and ill as she was; nor for the helpless children, who suffered much under these miserable conditions. Officers, soldiers, and servants pillaged the house with odious rivalry; took possession of all the rooms, drove out the owners, and obliged the poor sick woman (by their continual threats and abominable conduct) to get up and try to retire to some other place. She crept into the court-yard, where, with her infant, she was detained in the cold for a long time by the soldiers, who would not allow her to quit the premises. At length

my poor wife got into the street, still, however, guarded by soldiers, who would not allow her to go out of their sight, or speak with anyone. She complained to the Intendant of this cruel usage, but instead of procuring her any relief he aggravated her affliction, ordering the soldiers to keep strict watch over her, never to leave her, and to inform him with what persons she found a refuge, that he might make them pay the penalty.

This severity made her resolve to remain altogether in the street rather than expose anyone to the penalty; but Mdlle. de Delada,<sup>12</sup> touched by my wife's sad condition, and that of the poor little children, and influenced by a spirit of charity greatly to be commended, hastened to implore of that magistrate permission to afford a refuge to the mother and babe; a permission only at last granted on condition that four soldiers should still keep her in view. My wife was then able to avail herself of the shelter offered her by this kind-hearted person, with a guard of four soldiers relieved from time to time.

Whilst my wife experienced this treatment, my house was overflowing with soldiers, whose numbers were daily increased by fresh arrivals. On the 8th September there was added a major of Dampier's regiment, with his attendants; on the 10th, still more soldiers; on the 14th, a captain and lieutenant of the same regiment, who be-thought themselves to make one of their servants carry off in a sack a pair of brass chimney dogs, the shovel and tongs, a grate, and some iron spits—the wretched remnants of my household furniture; on the 21st September my garrison was re-inforced anew with six soldiers and a sergeant, who, assisted by my neighbour Bouchefrèche, put the finishing touch to the dispersion and sale of my effects, disposing of all my papers, and my library, which was considerable. After this the soldiers, who were now a confused mass, and among whom were endless changes, proceeded to lay waste my farms and carry off my cattle, selling the latter by public auction in the square, and boasting that they had permission from the authorities to do this, and also to

<sup>12</sup> Mdlle. de Delada was a lady friend of the Intendant, Monsr. de Berchère.

pull down my house and sell the materials. On the 6th of October, my house being still full of soldiers, a cartel, signed by l'Amoureux, the Intendant's officer, was attached to my doorway, announcing that ten soldiers were quartered in a tavern at my expense; a similar notice was also exhibited at the door of my mother's house, and that of my sister Darassus. God be praised for all His favours, and especially for this that He grants us to prefer the fidelity which we owe to Him before the goods of this world. God gave, God hath taken away; blessed be His name for ever!

The entire dispersion of our property did not end our persecution, which now fell on ourselves and on our unfortunate family. Up to this time we had dwelt together within the walls of Montauban, now we were soon scattered abroad, by God's permission. On the 14th of January, 1686, M. Mabasson, the Consul, came into a house where some of us had taken refuge, accompanied by a great number of lacqueys and bailiffs, and, by order of the Intendant, carried off my youngest sister, dragging her with great violence to the Convent of St. Claire, at Montauban. My dear mother was taken there also at the same time. Next day an officer of the guard, with some archers, arrived early in the morning, and came into my room to announce that they had instructions from the Intendant to carry me off to prison unless I would change my religion. I answered shortly that by the help of God I would never make that change, and that I was quite prepared to go to any place whither it might please my merciful Saviour to bring me. I was permitted to offer up a prayer with my dear wife and my five little children, and to implore His divine succour and holy benediction for them and for myself. I embraced my beloved partner and my poor little ones when, dissolved in tears, we bade each other adieu for ever, with a solemn declaration on both sides that we would never abandon our faith in Jesus Christ, who had chosen us to suffer for His name's sake. I was then conducted by the officers and archers to prison, and by M. de Castagne, the Provost, who joined me in the street. I had scarcely reached the

Royal "Chateau" when orders came that I was not to be allowed to see anyone. On the same day, January 15th, my sister de Darassus was, by the Intendant's order, also committed to prison. On the 25th, by the same magistrate's order, the Provost expelled from the town my wife, who was nursing her little daughter. God comfort our poor persecuted family, and strengthen us all to be faithful to Him, even unto death, that we may obtain the crown of life! Amen.

I was strictly kept prisoner, by order of the authorities at Montauban, till the 23rd February, when, with two other gentlemen, I was taken to the prison of Cahors, in charge of M. de Castagne, the Provost, with a guard of three mounted archers and three fusiliers on foot.

The threats perpetually uttered by these soldiers, that they would subject us to still further restraint, that they would send us to the galleys or to America, had no power to shake the resolve God gave us, for His own glory, not to forsake our religion. They determined, on the 17th of April, to put me into the lowest dungeon, where, by the grace of my Saviour, I strengthened myself more in my determination to die rather than renounce the truth.

At Cahors I learnt that my children had been taken from their mother; they were all torn from her arms, even the baby from her breast, by direction of the Intendant. God be his judge, not I!

It was afterwards intended to seize herself and commit her to prison, since she refused to change; but God in His mercy designed to deliver her from the hands of these cruel men. She lived concealed all the time of my imprisonment, supplying my wants to the extent of her slender means till my embarkation for America, whither I was dispatched after a long confinement.

It was on the 24th July, 1687, that I was taken out of Cahors prison by the Sieur Raoul, "Hoqueton"<sup>13</sup> to the Intendant of Montauban, who only told me that if I would not change my religion he had orders from the King and the Intendant to convey me to the citadel of Montpellier, from thence to be immediately shipped for

<sup>13</sup> "Hoqueton," an archer or guard.

America. My reply was that I was ready to go forthwith whithersoever it was God's pleasure to lead me, and that assuredly, by God's help, I would make no change in my religion, as he might assure the Intendant.

Accompanied by M. Desparvés, a gentleman from the neighbourhood of Laitoure, old and blind, his wife, and M. de la Rességuerie, of Montauban, I was transferred to the citadel of Montpellier on the 31st of the same month, and shut up, with many others, in a room much too small for our accommodation. On the 25th August I was conducted to Aigues Mortes by the "Hoqueton" of the Intendant of Languedoc under the charge of several mounted archers and foot soldiers, with fourteen ladies and gentlemen—my fellow sufferers—as companions of my journey. Mounted on asses harnessed in the meanest manner, without stirrups, and with wretched ropes for halters, we entered Aigues Mortes, and were there locked up in the tower of Constance with thirty other male prisoners and twenty women or girls, who had also been brought thither tied two-and-two together. The men were placed together in an upper apartment of the tower, the women and girls below, so that we could hear each other pray to God and sing His praises with a loud voice. At Aigues Mortes, on the 27th August, we were put on board a "Tartane"<sup>14</sup> of the King's, bound for Marseilles, where we were again lodged in the prison of the Hospital used for common felons and galley slaves. Next day some of our people were very ill, myself in particular, who had suffered much from sea-sickness and continual fainting fits. The prison into which they put us at Marseilles was called the Chamber of Darkness (*des voiles*), and had been occupied before we came by a great number of prisoners, male and female. In this single apartment two hundred and thirty of us were placed—a part in couples, the rest three together. The wretched palliasses we had to occupy were much worn by the galley slaves, who had used them in illness. The women were separated from the men by a linen cloth attached to the ceiling, which was drawn across every evening for a

<sup>14</sup> A vessel used in the Mediterranean with a triangular sail.



partition. The room was lighted, for the convenience of the guards, by a number of lamps, which burnt all night. These men walked to and fro incessantly in the midst of us to keep watch and ward, and fell upon any who got together for joint prayer to God, and ill-treated many of either sex. But all their strictness and rage could not prevent one from seeing always, in different parts of the room, little groups upon their knees imploring the mercy of God and singing His praises, whilst others would keep near the guards, so as to hinder them from interfering with these little bands of worshippers. This lasted till the 18th of September, the day selected for our embarkation for America. On that day, with fifty-eight other men and twenty-one women, I went on board a "flûte"<sup>15</sup> called the *Mary*, commanded by a merchant, the *Sieur Joseph Revers*. Care was taken to separate me from all with whom I had formed habits of intimacy, and whose presence would doubtless have helped me to bear the bitterness of my position. That same day were also embarked ninety prisoners of both sexes, in a vessel named the "*Concord*," for the same destination.

The day of embarkation and the night were occupied in cleaning our clothes and otherwise preparing for departure, and next day, being on a Friday, we sailed for Toulon, arriving at which place on the 20th we cast anchor, and remained till the 30th of the month. Both the commencement of our voyage and the sequel were alike unfortunate. During our stay in the roads of Toulon, the first mate of the vessel, in going ashore, was sunk by a gust of wind and drowned with another man. On the 30th September we weighed anchor and set sail in continuation of our voyage to America, escorted by two vessels of war, the "*Constant*" and the "*Bizarre*," under the command of the *Marquis of Nesmond*—so at least I was informed. Three hours after we had emerged from the road of Toulon, our ship was borne close upon a rock, against which we had for some time feared we might run, owing to the roughness of the weather. Shipwreck in sight of port appeared almost inevitable; but it was God's merciful

<sup>15</sup> A heavy, narrow sterned vessel, called by the English in olden time a "Pink."

will to save us. The 4th of October we were tossed by a great tempest; the violence of opposing winds and the agitation of the waters made most of the prisoners ill, and myself especially; but by the blessing of God the storm lasted only half the day, and the greater part of the prisoners were restored by the calm which followed, but from feebleness of constitution my maladies lasted throughout the whole voyage.

On the night of the 12th or 13th October we came to anchor among the inhabited islands called Formantières, off the coast of Spain and opposite to Iviza, to take in water; next day we anchored in the Straits of Gibraltar, immediately against the town, with the same object in view. On the 26th we weighed anchor, and set out to follow our escort; our vessel, however, sailing but slowly, in a very short time we lost sight of all our companions, and instead of making way towards Cadiz, found ourselves forced back, by strong currents and a contrary wind, to the road of Gibraltar. From hence we again started on the 29th, under shelter of a Dutch fleet of eighteen sail, which providentially saved us from falling into the hands of the Algerine Corsairs, some of whom had appeared in sight. By the end of the month we reached Cadiz, where we were looked for with impatience by our escort, fears being entertained that we had been captured by the Algerines, from whose hands God in his great mercy delivered us.

The road between Cadiz and the large village of S. Mary, on the other side of the water, is extremely spacious; at this time a great many ships were in it, and the diversity of flags showed that they belonged to many different nations. S. Mary's town is the ordinary harbour for Spanish galleys.

Dutch and English merchants trading in this city, when they heard of our state and our misfortunes, came to visit us in the anchoring ground, and were profuse in their charity to the prisoners for conscience sake contained in the two vessels. God, who never leaves Himself without witness, brought us consolation and relief from this town, where superstition and bigotry reign in their fullest force.

The misery we were in, during our passage to America, was great, and the length of the voyage caused us to feel it in an extreme degree; I know not how to find terms strong enough adequately to represent it. I will confine myself to a simple statement of the condition in which we were, leaving every one to judge of it as his imagination shall lead him.

The space between decks in our ship was divided by four partitions, making in all five compartments. At the poop or stern was the Captain's and other officers' room; the next to it was used by the soldiers and sailors who guarded us; the third was for our prisoners; then came that appropriated to the use of seventy sick felons, Turks and Christians, chained with heavy irons. These unhappy men, useless for the galleys of France, were despatched to America to be sold as slaves. The apartment in which I was came next to the prow, upon the forepart of the ship, and under the common kitchen; it was so small that twenty persons could scarcely occupy it with any comfort, and we were fifty-nine, heaped upon each other, without power to stand upright, the ceiling being so low, or to lie down and stretch ourselves full length, except one upon another. This sorry den was moreover very dark, admitting no daylight save through the hole by which we were obliged to enter (the hatch), and even this was often closed. The crowded state of the room, the burning heat of the sun, the never ceasing fire of the kitchen, created a stifling heat which at times took away our breath and obliged us to strip off our shirts. The horrid stench arising from the pestilential filthiness which prevailed amongst us, and from the proximity of the galley slaves, who were in the same state as we were, devoured by swarms of vermin which covered us day and night, tormented by excessive thirst impossible to allay, except by a few drops of fetid water, the miserable diet distributed amongst us—one day, beef salt and stinking, the next cod fish half boiled, a third peas as hard as when first put into the pot, sometimes dried cod fish, sometimes the rankest cheese—these things, and the violent motion of the sea, caused us to feel a wretchedness truly

great and deplorable, and occasioned grievous diseases to most of the prisoners, which clung to them a long time, in some cases till we reached America, and to myself especially, who was extremely overwhelmed with suffering during the whole voyage, which extended over five months.

The intense and suffocating heat, that horrible odour, that maddening swarm of vermin which devoured us, that incessant thirst and wretched fare, sufficed not to satisfy our overseers; they sometimes struck us rudely, and very often threw down sea water upon us from above, when they saw us engaged in prayer and praise to God. The common talk of these enemies of the truth was how they would hang, when they came to America, every man who would not go to their church service, and how they would deliver the women to the natives. But far from being frightened at these threats or even moved by all the barbarities of which we were the victims, many of us felt a secret joy that we were chosen to suffer for the holy name of Jesus, who strengthened us with a willingness to die for His sake; for myself, these menaces had been so often repeated during my imprisonments, that they had become familiar, insomuch that far from being shaken by them any more than by the sufferings which it had pleased my Saviour to call me, I considered them as transient things, not worthy to be weighed against the glory to come, and such as would procure me a weight of glory supremely excellent. "Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for their's is the kingdom of Heaven."

On Friday, November the 21st, we quitted the road of Cadiz to pursue our way to America, and made sail under the charge of another Admiral, M. Chateau-Renaud, then in command of the French squadron on the coast of Portugal, who conducted us one hundred and thirty leagues in a ship named "Le Solide." When the escort had left us, our companion, the "Concord," freighted with prisoners of religion, which had continued with us up to this time for the protection of convoy, parted company and got far ahead, being much the better sailer. Without

seeing land we made our weary voyage alone until 2nd January, 1688, when it pleased God to bring it in view, and next day we were brought opposite to the island of San Domingo, inhabited by savages. This island we coasted, unable to make any way from contrary winds, till the 10th, when a favourable breeze carried us to the islands called Les Saintes, four leagues distant from Guadaloupe. Next morning we discovered in passing a very level island named La Maria Galante; on the 12th we cast anchor in the road of Guadaloupe, a beautiful island, well peopled, and belonging to the French. Friday, the 16th, anchor was weighed, and we set sail for St. Christopher, a French island well situated and inhabited, as may readily be believed, when I add that it possessed a convent of Jesuits, an order which never selects a bad situation. The Jesuits here are very rich and in high repute; two of the fraternity, having come on board, were received by the whole crew with every demonstration of respect, and on their retirement three guns were fired as a mark of honour due to distinguished visitors. This island is occupied on one side by the French and on the other by the English; before our arrival in its road, we sailed very close to the islands of Montserrat and Antigua, belonging to the English.

At St. Kits we dropped anchor on the 18th January, and weighed again on the 27th for St. Domingo, where it was intended to put us ashore. The day following our ship passed within half a league of the Dutch island, St. Eustace, and near to the small island of Sabat, belonging to the English. On the 29th we sailed by St. Croix, a French island, three leagues from St. Kits; and next day came within a league and a half of Porto Rico, a Spanish island forty-five leagues in length and ten in breadth, occupied by a fierce race of inhabitants, many of whom are savages. The 1st February brought in sight St. Domingo, and the island of Tortuga, the first of which the French took possession in America. Here we were delayed for want of wind, and on account of the strong currents which crossed our route. On the 12th we weighed again, and dropped anchor about midnight before Port au

Prince, the customary residence of the Governor of St. Domingo, where we expected to be landed; but the Governor ordered only the galley-slaves to be disembarked, who were all sold upon the spot, together with some sick persons of our own party. The whole of the remainder quitted this wretched vessel on the 17th, a vessel in which we had suffered so much during the whole voyage, and were put on board "Le Marin," a King's ship commanded by M. de Beauguay, Captain in the Royal Navy, who treated us with much humanity.

The Governor himself came on board the same day, to conduct us to a harbour of St. Domingo, called Leogano, which we reached on the 20th February. As soon as the vessel cast anchor, our disembarcation took place, and we were quartered on the inhabitants by the Governor at his pleasure. This gentleman is from Paris, a very honourable and humane man, of the name of Cussy. He is Governor in Chief of the isle of Tortuga and the coast of St. Domingo, which are detached from the other French islands in America on account of their distance.

St. Domingo is 200 leagues in length, and from 10 to 20 in breadth; formerly it was occupied entirely by the Spaniards, but the French who were settled at Tortuga found a residence here so agreeable that they have almost all removed to this place, and little by little have pushed back the Spaniards, who now retain only a part.<sup>16</sup> Hence the two people are continually at war with each other, and obliged to be constantly on their guard against mutual inroads. The part occupied by the Spaniards is called St. Domingo, because it includes the beautiful town of that name, the finest and wealthiest in the island; that part held by the French passes under the name of the coast of St. Domingo, and is divided into several districts, having little intercommunication by land, owing to the forests which lie between them, but constant intercourse by sea. Of these the first inhabited district is Cape François, and here were put ashore the prisoners of religion who embarked at the same time as ourselves in the other vessel at Marseilles. Sixty leagues from this place is the

<sup>16</sup> The French gained possession of the West Coast.

Port au Prince,<sup>17</sup> the Governor's usual place of abode, and sixty leagues from Port au Prince, Léogano, where we were disembarked, so called from a Spanish princess who lived here in banishment. Seven leagues further on is Le Petit Gouave, a town with a fort and many pieces of artillery for defence against the Spaniards. There are other places above of which I shall make mention hereafter in the continuation of my voyage. M. de Cussy, the Governor, has under him two King's lieutenants—one at Cape François, before mentioned, a M. Franquenay, the other at Léogano, one M. Dumas, under the direction of which last, the Governor left us after we had made some stay at this place. Besides the King's lieutenants, there are majors and captains of districts (des quartiers), with subalterns under them, who act as a militia for defence of the country against enemies and pirates.

Here I passed my time in tranquillity, waiting till it might please God to afford me some opportunity of escaping from my troubles, and quitting a residence extremely oppressive to me, from the intense heat which prevailed continually, and the insects which tormented me much. I visited the inhabitants, particularly those of my own religious persuasion, and saw often many of my fellow prisoners, a circumstance which gave umbrage to the Dominican Monks who have charge of the two parishes this place contains. These monks, with whom I was living on the same terms of civility as with the other residents, obliged some bigots among their parishioners to lodge a complaint against me with the Governor, and the King's Lieutenant, as if I were hindering my fellow prisoners from becoming Roman Catholics, and preventing those who had become so from going to mass. So that on Tuesday, the 25th May, 1688, I received a verbal command from M. Dumas to repair immediately to Avache, an island one hundred leagues distant from Léogano; and at the same time he gave me under his own hand three written orders for the prosecution of my voyage, one was to the master of a canoe, setting out

<sup>17</sup> This harbour was named from the Prince of Peace; M. de Péchels calls it "Le port paix."

that very evening for the Petit Gouave, to receive and carry me thither, which he did. I went on board in the evening of the 25th May for Petit Gouave, and arrived there on the morrow. My second order was addressed to the captain of a small vessel lying in that road, to convey me to the isle of Avache. Presenting my order to the captain on my arrival, I was led by his civilities to hope that I should not be ill-treated whilst on board his ship. I waited at Gouave until the 30th, because, up to that day, the captain was engaged in transacting some business of his own. At this place I found Madame de Raisin and Madame de Fouquet, two prisoners who had embarked in the vessel which set out with ours from Marseilles, who had found means to get to Petit Gouave and were very glad to reach the place to which I was thus brought, because they were told that this was the only part of the coast at which now and then, by stealth, an English vessel came to shore.

These ladies and I were put on board for our voyage on the 30th May, when anchor was weighed and again dropped at Nippe, an inconsiderable place on the sea-coast of St. Domingo, with a few inhabitants. The 3rd June we again set sail and anchored on the 4th, before a place called La Grande Ance on the same coast, the inhabitants of which came on board in a body, to go with us and take up their residence in Avache, not being strong enough to defend themselves against the Spaniards who made descents upon them, and carried off their property. On the 10th we made sail for the island of Avache, and by the grace of God attained our destination on the 18th of June. I gave my third order to the major of this island, a Captain Lauraus, renowned as a freebooter, who would not allow me to lodge elsewhere than under his own roof. He was by birth a Fleming, and passed also under the name of Degraphe.

To this place I had been sent by way of punishment, and to remove me from the other prisoners and inhabitants professing the Protestant religion at Léogano. And in reality I should have suffered much more here than at Léogano, from the excess of heat, and because



the country, not being cleared of wood, insects are much more numerous, and mosquitoes, with two other sorts of flies<sup>18</sup> are here causes of great annoyance.

But God in his great mercy willed that in this very place I should find the means of escaping from my exile, and making my way to the English island of Jamaica.

On the 13th August, a little shallop of that generous nation, in its course from the island of St. Thomas to Jamaica, stopped at Avache, to water and take provisions. Two months already had I watched for such an opportunity; and now that God had presented me with this, I thought it should not be neglected. So fully was I persuaded of this, that without reflecting upon the smallness of the shallop, I put myself on board with victuals for four days, although assured by some that the passage would only occupy three. I went on board the 13th for Jamaica, and instead of performing the passage in three days, as we had thought, it was ten days before we made that island; during the whole of which time I was constantly unwell from bad weather and consequent seasickness, and for the last three days suffered also from hunger, my provisions being spent, with the exception of some little wretched food, salt and smoky, which the sailors eat to keep themselves from starving. God, in His great compassion, preserved me from all dangers, and brought me happily to Jamaica, where, however, I thought to leave my bones. After having with difficulty kept about two days, I was obliged to take to my bed, where I lay for fifteen days prostrated by a violent fever and incessant pains in the head, without attendance and without nutriment, understanding nothing that was said to me in the English language, and unable to convey my wish to have at my own expense the things which my situation required. Truly pitiable was my condition during these fifteen days, and so feeble did I become that, after the fever and headache left me, I could neither walk nor stand. Meanwhile it was necessary to form some resolution, and to make known what I wished, though not knowing how to explain my thoughts.

<sup>18</sup> "Margangoins, Mousquites, and Racadeaux."

By slow degrees some little strength returned to me, and as taverns are numerous in Jamaica, I availed myself of that convenience to take nourishment often, being unable to eat much at a time. At length God, whose will it was to deliver me from all these afflictions that I should go and praise Him in Europe, restored me, after some interval strength enough to induce a resolution to embark at Jamaica, on Thursday, the 1st October, in the *Joseph*, a vessel which sailed that day for London, whose captain was John Brooks (*Jean Broux*). During the whole of this voyage I severely felt the want of a place where I might lie sheltered from the crowd of sailors, whom I could never prevail upon to treat me with any consideration. Much, also, did I suffer from cold; but thanks be for ever to my Saviour, whose goodness made me over all these things a conqueror!

For a long time but little way was made, for want of wind. Cuba came in sight on the 19th, a Spanish island, and one of the largest in America, of which I was told the length is 300 leagues. Our voyage had been fortunate, except for the loss of a sailor, who fell into the sea on the 5th December, and could not be saved by our utmost efforts. But on the 6th of that month, about nine at night, a wave struck and entered the stern of the ship, introducing such a vast body of water as would inevitably have sunk us without the prompt remedy which was applied to this great danger. Nothing like it happened to us during the remainder of the voyage, by favour of the Almighty. At daybreak on the 11th we sighted the coast of England off Plymouth; on the 13th, at nightfall, we came to anchor in the Downs; weighed again on the 20th, but, owing to contrary winds and tide, were soon forced to re-anchor. On the 22nd, with wind and sea highly favourable, we were carried, within a short space of time, within seven miles of London, where, the ship stopping to discharge part of her cargo, I took my place, on the evening of the 24th, in a small sloop for the great city, and, by God's blessing, arrived there at ten o'clock the same night. Here I expected to meet my wife, some of my children, my mother, and sisters; but

instead of finding these great sources of consolation, I learned next day that the first was still at Geneva with one of our boys; that the youngest had died at Montauban during my exile; that my daughters, unhappily, were at Montauban—the eldest in the Convent; my mother and youngest sister both in prison—the one at Moissac, the other at Anvillard. May my Saviour have pity on my sad condition, and deign to grant me, in the midst of my afflictions—which are certainly very keenly felt—never to utter a complaint, but submit myself all my life long, with a perfect resignation, to His will!

King William and Queen Mary his wife, Prince and Princess of Orange, were proclaimed, in the end of January, 1689, at London, and afterwards crowned on the 11th April at Westminster, the customary place for such ceremonies.

From the 24th December, 1688, I remained in London till the 10th August in the following year, when the Duke of Schomberg's regiment of cavalry left for Ireland, and I accompanied it with the rank of lieutenant. Four days after my departure my beloved wife and son, from whom I had been separated, by the Lord's will, four years and some months, arrived in London from Geneva. Their surprise was great at not finding me there, and my regret not less when informed of their arrival, that I had not deferred my journey for a few days. We embarked for Ireland on Monday, 25th August, and landed on the Saturday between Carrickfergus and Belfast, two small towns of that country. Next day the Duke, our general, moved us in pursuit of the enemy, who were commanded by the Duke of Berwick, a natural son of King James II.

For many days we continued our march, expecting that the enemy would somewhere make a stand; but they retired before us, laying waste, so far as they could, the country left behind them, and burning the houses by which we should have to pass. When we reached the little town of Newry, just as it was ceasing to burn, the Duke of Schomberg, affected by these military excesses, directed our march to be quickened, in order to save Dundalk, where we were to encamp, from sharing the

same fate. Our forced march took the enemy by surprise, and caused them to abandon Dundalk with precipitation, without burning it, to go and join the army of King James in its intrenchments. The Duke, not deeming it expedient to advance, encamped the whole army in the neighbourhood of this little town, where the enemy left us in undisturbed repose, although the Count of Schomberg, the Duke's son, several times sent considerable bodies of the cavalry under his command to forage near the enemy's quarters, but without provoking them to any hostile movement.

At Dundalk we remained stationary till the 15th of November, O.S. (which, in the French, or new style, is the 26th of that month), A.D., 1689, when, the season becoming unfavourable from frequent rains, the snow by which our camp and tents were covered, and the extreme cold, the army began to break up from its cantonments.

Our quarters had been at Lurgan, a small town, where I remained some weeks to recruit myself a little from the fatigues of the campaign, after which I asked, and obtained, leave from the Duke of Schomberg to go to London. Taking my passage from Belfast on Monday, December 16th, at 10 p.m., I landed in England on Saturday, the 21st, at a port called Holyhead, the extreme point of Wales, after having encountered a terrible storm. The Monday following I left Holyhead, with three other officers, for Chester, where we arrived on Thursday, the 26th, and, taking a coach on the 30th, we reached London, thank God! on the 4th January, 1690.

After some stay in London it was the King's pleasure to exempt from further service certain officers specified by name, and to assign them a pension; through a kind Providence I was included in the number. When I had lived in London on the pension which it had pleased the King to allow those officers who were no longer in a capacity to serve him until the 1st August, 1692, I then left that city, in company with my wife and son, to remove into Ireland, whither my pension was transferred. We reached Chester on the 10th; on the 12th to the seaside (to a place called Park Gate, 12 miles from

Chester), to take ship, and next day went on board, and set sail with a favourable wind.

The wind, however, changing on Sunday the 14th, and the sea being rough, we were obliged to put back to a harbour called Illick, seven miles from the spot where we had embarked. An alteration for the better having taken place next day, the vessel again set sail, but a recurrence of bad weather, with a leaky ship and pumps out of repair, once more forced us to put back in order to avoid shipwreck, which for some hours the sailors thought inevitable; and we were carried to the same place from which we had set out. This vessel, appearing to us unsafe, we thought it better not to trust ourselves in it again. The wind continued contrary till the 24th, when we embarked in another vessel which sailed the same evening, and conveyed us to within four miles of Dublin. Here we cast anchor on the 26th. In the evening of that day a boat received us to take us to Dublin; but it being low water, we landed one mile from the city at a village called Ringsend, and next day reached our destination.

May it please the Lord to grant us His paternal aid both here and wheresoever else it may be His will to bring us!

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NARRATIVE BY MRS. JACOB DE PÉCHELS,  
WRITTEN IN 1755.<sup>19</sup>

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You wish me, my dear children, to continue the short account of what your ancestors suffered from the persecution whether at Montauban, or in their exile.

The recital is too honourable to the family to be allowed to pass without transmission to posterity, but I feel that my abilities are unequal to the performance of the task in a manner worthy of the subject; whatever impression was made upon me by all that I heard related during so many years, my memory and my pen are little suited at the age of sixty-five to express in an appropriate manner all the trials through which those illustrious persons had

<sup>19</sup> The original is in French.

to pass. Here, however, is the relation so far as I am able to recall the circumstances to my recollection.

If God has bestowed His blessing upon the family of Pechell, if He permits you to enjoy an honourable position and the esteem of those who know you, be not for these things elated with pride, but regard them as part of that recompense which He has promised to the posterity of the righteous. Do not swerve from the piety of your forefathers, but imitate their virtues, and as you read some part of what they suffered for their religion, remember that you are doubly bound to practice those duties of which they have given you an example.

You were born of a father worthy of those noble confessors, who has neglected nothing which might induce you to follow their footsteps; the care which he has had for you ought to render his memory as dear as it is worthy of respect. These reflections have led me to digress from my subject; I hope you will not find them without their use.

The manuscript written by the hand of your grandfather informs you of a portion of his own sufferings; he could not there add, when he wrote it, the trials through which his worthy partner passed, as I have often heard her recount them to him. I should think I did wrong to his memory, did I not commit to writing what I have so often listened to with admiration, now that I am of an age which forbids me to hope that I can much longer converse with you on the subject.

This virtuous lady, after they had carried off her husband to immure him in a loathsome prison, was the same evening turned out of her home, although almost in the pains of labour; and to crown the barbarity of her persecutors, the inhabitants of Montauban were forbidden, under a penalty, to receive her into their houses. Part of the night she wandered through the streets, accompanied by her nurse and a guard; when, ready to expire from pain and fatigue, she sat down in a door-way opposite to the dwelling of her sister, who at last received her into her house, where a few moments afterwards she was delivered of a child. But as soon as her tormentors

discovered her retreat, they drove her from it by committing a thousand indecencies. All she could obtain was to be put into a sedan chair, without hope of any other asylum. A female friend of the Intendant, Mdlle. de Delada, having learned the state she was in, was touched with compassion and afforded her one, by taking her into her own house. Here she remained until able to leave her bed; after which she withdrew to a pleasure garden belonging to this lady, not far from the town, whither the latter had caused a bed to be conveyed for her, and four other persons who had joined her.

During her stay at this place she learned that her husband was about to be removed from Cahors to Marseilles, and that he would pass not far from Montauban, with other prisoners. Upon this she formed a resolution, well worthy of the sacrifice which she had begun and has had the happiness of accomplishing without even faltering. Having passed the night in prayer that God would give her firmness to sustain a scene as heroic in her as it was touching to those who witnessed it, she went forth to wait for those illustrious prisoners upon the high road, and obtained from the guard who was conducting them permission to converse with him whom she then believed she was looking upon for the last time. From her behaviour on this occasion it was evident that God had granted her the strength for which she had prayed with so much fortitude and piety. It seemed as if some supernatural power prompted a discourse which softened the hearts of those who, up to that time, had appeared inaccessible to the sentiments of humanity. The superintendent allowed this noble couple to pray together; after which they were separated without the least weakness betraying itself on the part of Mme. de Péchels, who remained unmoved, whilst all the by-standers were melted into tears.

It was not long before her fortitude was put to another proof, hardly less trying. One evening a man, devoted to the de Péchels' family, came to apprise her that they would come next morning to force her children from her, and remove her to a convent.

This intelligence fell like a thunderbolt upon the tender mother. Part of the night was spent before she could make up her mind to part from these innocents, now about to be brought up in a faith at variance with her own. She embraced them while they slept; she withdrew a few steps, to tear herself from them; again she came back to bid them what she esteemed a last farewell.

At length, urged by the person who was about to give her a refuge in his house, she consented to follow him.

That man was a weaver by trade, and all day long his work was carried on in the only room which he possessed. Madame de Péchels passed the day in a recess, concealed by the bed of her entertainers; in the evening she came out, and these good people supplied her with what was necessary. Six months were passed in this retreat without anyone knowing what had become of her. Her persecutors thought that she was safe in some foreign land; it had then become easier for her to find such an opportunity of escape. After many troubles and dangers she arrived at Geneva, where regret at having been separated from her children detracted much from the satisfaction she otherwise felt at her escape from persecution. She offered to the guide who had conducted her, what money she had left, if he could bring her one of them. The eldest girl, then nine or ten years old, would (she thought) be best able to bear the journey, but that young person having tasted, since she was separated from her mother, the pleasure of being her own mistress, refused the proposal to go and rejoin her. Your father, my dear children, was the child destined by Providence to raise up again a family at that time, placed, by the dispersion of its heads, in a situation of the greatest embarrassment. Young as he was, his heart was moved at the name of his mother, and he earnestly entreated to be taken where she was. The guide availed himself of this good disposition, and was too happy to be able to place him in the hands of his excellent mother; travelling only by night, your father passing for his son.



At Geneva, Mme. de Péchels maintained herself and her son by her work, and waited for intelligence respecting her husband. Hearing at last that he was in London, she immediately prepared to go in search of him. This voyage was painful to one reduced to her straitened circumstances. Arriving at length at that capital, she had the mortification not to find her husband there, as he had just left for Ireland. I omit all that relates to him whilst he remained there; and will only add that, after his return, whatever joy was felt, by this affectionate couple, at their re-union after so many afflictions, they did not cease to experience for some time the hard consequences of exile. Mme. de Péchels, whose courage never abandoned her, chose rather to stoop to the most toilsome labours than have recourse to the charity of the Government, of which many, less scrupulous, did not hesitate to take advantage.

[*End of Mrs. Jacob de Péchels' Narrative.*]

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The two daughters who were torn from their mother's care and brought up in a convent, conformed to the Roman Catholic religion; the family estate was in consequence settled upon them by a grant of Louis XIV. A son left at Montauban, died shortly after his infancy. In the year 1786, Mrs. Sullivan, a friend of the family, applied to a monk at Toulouse for such particulars of information as he could obtain respecting that part of the family which had remained in France. An extract from his answer has been preserved. It is dated Toulouse, 9 November, 1786, and begins, "You have the result of my inquiries, both about Castelserrasin and St. Sardos. The family of de Péchels held the first rank at Montauban under Louis XIII., and was at the head of the Protestant party when that Prince laid siege to the town (about the year 1620, if I am not mistaken); this family it was which induced the town to submit to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The grandfather of the present M. de St. Sardos (Samuel

de Péchels) retired into Holland,<sup>20</sup> leaving his wife confined of the mother of M. de St. Sardos. As soon as she recovered, she went to rejoin her husband, and left behind a son and two daughters at the Boissonade; they subsequently established themselves both husband and wife in Dublin. Some years after they sent a confidential servant to seek their children; the son, then seven years old, was the only one who went to join his parents (this was Jacob de Péchels), the two daughters remained at Montauban, and became Roman Catholics. The eldest married Mons. de Cahuzac, the youngest Mons. de St. Sardos; the latter had in her portion the Boissonade, which still exists as an old chateau near Montauban.

The expatriated Huguenots proved a most valuable acquisition to the countries wherein they settled; arts and manufactures, some new, others in which they particularly excelled, were carried by them into many parts of Europe. England profited largely from the introduction of silk, linen and woollen fabrics, by those ingenious people, who gave a great impulse to that manufacturing industry, for which she has since become so deservedly famous. Great numbers entered into the military and naval services of those nations with whom they had found a refuge; many have served with distinction, and in common with the descendants of their humbler compatriots and fellow sufferers for conscience sake, have become by services, connections, and habits, thoroughly incorporated into the great body of the British Nation.

<sup>20</sup> In this and a few other particulars it will be observed that the Monk's information is shown by the narrative to be inaccurate. Jerome de Péchels, brother of Sammel de Péchels, did go to Holland, and afterwards to Berlin, where he became *aumonier* or chaplain to the Regiment of Mousquetaires (formed exclusively of French refugee gentlemen), commanded by the Duke of Schomberg, who, himself a refugee on account of

his religion, had taken refuge there at the little Court of Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg. In 1687 the Elector formed two companies of "Mousquetaires Français Réfugiés." These consisted each of sixty men, the qualification consisted in being "Gentilhomme," and having already served in France. (From "Histoire des Réfugiés Français," par Erman et Reclam).



Gules: a lion rampant, or: on a chief of the second, three laurel branches, erect, proper.  
Crest—a Lark proper charged with 2 fleurs de lys in fesse. or.

These arms were given to Sir Paul Pechell by the Herald's College on his accession to the Baronetcy.

OF  
 "DE PÉCHELS," OR "PECELL" FAMILY,  
 FROM 1547.



Or. four Eagles displayed, sable.

Ancient French arms of the De Péchels, as borne by them in France.

PIERRE DE PÉCHELS, SIEUR DE LA BOYSSONADE, ennobled by HENRI II. by a patent bearing date April 8th, 1547. Baron de St' Cran Barré et de la Boyssonade.

=LOUISE DE FUMEL.

JEAN ORACE DE PÉCHELS  
 (Conseiller à la Chambre de l'édit).

=ISABEAU DE PREVOST. 1575.

SAMUEL DE PÉCHELS  
 ("PREMIER CONSUL" of Montauban in 1627).

=RACHEL DE LA VALETTE. 1614.

JEAN ORACE DE PÉCHELS. "Conseiller du Roi."

("PREMIER CONSUL" of MONTAUBAN), whose picture (from the Hotel de Ville at Montauban) is now at Castle Goring, said to be by Mignard.

=JEANNE DE LA LAUZE. 1643.

YZAC DE PÉCHELS.

CLAIRE DE PÉCHELS. born 1647.

SAMUEL DE PÉCHELS. born 1645. m. 1677. Settled in Ireland. The author of the MS. and victim of persecution. ob. 1732.

=MARQUISE THIERRY DE SABONNIÈRES.  
 born 1653. Both buried at St' Anne's, Dublin.

JEROME DE PÉCHELS.

"Aumonier" to the Corps of French Gentlemen Refugees at BERLIN in 1687.

JACOB DE PÉCHELS, of Owens-town, co. Kildare, (whose name mis-spelt as "PECELL" in his War Office Commission, has thus remained as his family patronymic). Born 1679. ob. 1750. Buried at St' Anne's, Dublin.

Susanne de Péchels.  
 =M. de ST. SARDOS.

Anne de Péchels.  
 =Marquis de Cahuzac.

=(1713) Jane Boyd. ob. 1765.  
 Buried in Richmond Church Surrey

<sup>1</sup> SAMUEL PECHELL, b. 1716.  
(Master in Chancery.) Buried at Richmond.

=<sup>1</sup> F. Gaultier.

<sup>2</sup> Margaretta, d. of Sir Philip Hales.  
Died without surviving issue, 1782.

<sup>2</sup> PAUL PECHELL, Colonel in the Army.  
b. 1724. Created bart. 1797. ob. 1800.

Buried at Richmond, Surrey.

= Mary BROOKE. m. 1752, at Lewisham.  
d. and sole heir of Thomas Brooke, Esq.,  
of Pagglesham, co. Essex.

MARY PECHELL.

= Major Gen<sup>l</sup> CAILLAUD,  
of Aston. ob. s.p.

<sup>1</sup> SIR THOMAS PECHELL, Bt. ob. 1826.

(Who in compliance with his mother's will assumed the arms and  
name of Brooke, in addition to Pechell, for himself and his issue.)

= CHARLOTTE CLAVERING (dau. of  
Sir John Clavering, by Lady DIANA  
WEST, d. of 1<sup>st</sup> Earl Delawarr).  
ob. 1841.

<sup>2</sup> AUGUSTUS PECHELL, of BARTLETS, Gt. BERKHAMPSTEAD.

Born 1752. ob. 1820.

(Receiver General of the Post Office, and of H.M. Customs.)  
=(1781) Sarah, (ob. 1839.) d. and coheir of Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas  
DRAKE, of Amersham, (both buried at G<sup>t</sup> Berkhamstead),  
by whom, with other issue;

<sup>1</sup> Sir Samuel John BROOKE PECHELL,  
Rear Admiral. C.B. b. 1785.

ob. 1849. s.p. m. 1833.

= Hon. Julia PETRE, d. of 9<sup>th</sup>  
LORD PETRE, by Juliana, dau.  
of HENRY HOWARD, of Glossop;  
a descendant of Thomas, 4<sup>th</sup>  
Duke of Norfolk.

<sup>2</sup> Admiral Sir George Richard BROOKE  
PECHELL, of Castle Goring. M.P. for  
Brighton. b. 1789. ob. 1860.

= Hon. Katherine Annabella Bisshopp.  
1826. d. and coheir of Sir Cecil Bisshopp,  
afterwards Baron DE LA ZOUCHE.  
ob. 1871.

Both buried at Angmering.

<sup>1</sup> SAMUEL GEORGE PECHELL,  
Cap<sup>tn</sup> R.N. Born 1786.

= Caroline, d. of W. Thoyts,  
Esq<sup>r</sup>, father of present  
Baronet, (Sir George  
Pechell),  
with other issue;

†

<sup>2</sup> HORACE ROBERT PECHELL.

b. 1792. Fellow of ALL  
SOULS. (In Holy Orders.  
Chancellor of Brecon.  
From 1822 to 1872, Rector  
of Bix, Oxon.)

= Lady CAROLINE MARY KERR,  
born 1807. m. 1826. ob.  
1869. Buried at Highfield,  
near Southampton. d. of  
Lord Mark Kerr (son of  
William John, 5<sup>th</sup> Marquis of  
Lothian), by Lady Charlotte  
M'DONNELL, (in her own  
right), Countess of ANTRIM,  
and has issue;

†

WILLIAM HENRY CECIL GEORGE  
PECHELL, to whom his late  
Majesty William IV<sup>th</sup> stood  
sponsor, Cap<sup>tn</sup> 77<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> born  
1830. Killed in the Trenches be-  
fore Sebastopol, Sept. 3, 1855.  
unm.

Buried at Angmering.

HENRIETTA KATHERINE PECHELL.  
=(1856) SIR PERCY BURRELL,  
Bt., M.P.

ADELAIDE HARRIET PECHELL.  
=(1857) ALFRED PLANTAGENET  
SOMERSET (only son of the late  
Lord John Somerset), son of  
Henry, 5<sup>th</sup> Duke of Beaufort,  
has issue a daughter.

GWENDOLIN SOMERSET.

LIST OF BOOKS CONTAINING ACCOUNTS OF MONTAUBAN  
AND THE DE PÉCHELS FAMILY.

Histoire de Querci, par Cathala Coture \*  
Memoire sur la Generalité de Montauban, par Cathala Coture.  
Histoire de l'Edit de Nantes, par Elie Benoit.†

\* In the "Histoire de Querci" by "Cathala Coture," published in 1785, we find the name of De Péchels affixed to a document as "Premier Consul" of Montauban bearing date Dec. 25th, 1600, again in 1611, also in 1625, and in 1660-61. In 1626, "de Péchels Labouissonade," is mentioned as having been obliged to leave Montauban, as he was firm in his loyalty to the King, and not disposed to favour the ambitious projects of "de Rohan."

De Rohan seems to have avenged himself on that account, for we read that during his absence, "Il (de Rohan) permit "aussi quelques courses dans la campagne, dont les métairies d'Escorbiac," "et Labouissonade, furent les victimes;" "elles furent pillées, aussi qu'avoient" "été leur maisons peu après leur depart."

† The subjoined extract from the History of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by Elie Benoit, a contemporary writer, will be interesting, as it corroborates so fully the narrative of M. de Péchels:—"After the subjection of Bearn, the reduction of Montauban and of other towns of Guyenne was resolved upon by the authorities. The Marquis de Boufflers entered Montauban about the 15th of August, 1685, and proceeded to make overtures with all due civility for the 'conversion' of the inhabitants, but as his endeavours did not meet with a satisfactory response, he determined to have recourse to other and sterner measures. All those who were the most likely to be open to persuasion had been previously pointed out to him. On the 20th the troops entered the town, but after four days of violence and pillage, no very great result seems to have been obtained, since out of the large number of persons who formed the Church of Montauban, only about 150 were found faithful to their consciences. Indeed there were many who gave grand examples of constancy and courage, and especially among people of high rank and position in the neighbourhood.

The Barons de Mombeton, de Mauzac, de Viçose, de la Motte, de Péchels de la Boissonade, de Verlhac, and many others were put to the most rigorous test. Before the troops began to exercise their fury, a trap was laid for the principal persons of position and authority, who would be able the most to influence others by their example. Persons of well-known character and integrity, whom they despaired of ever influencing by persuasion to give up their principles, unless they could be taken unawares at a disadvantage. These good men were informed secretly that if they wished to prevent their houses from being pillaged, they would do well to be civil to M. de Boufflers, who would not fail to treat them with respect. They fell into the snare, and Baron de Mauzac being the first who went to the Marquis' house, they made him wait in the anteroom, till the Governour and the Bishop who were acquainted with the plot had arrived. They entered the Marquis' room by a private door, and concerted together the best means of catholicising [*catholiciser*] the Baron. When they had agreed what to do, they admitted him, and after more conversation, designed to lead him to a voluntary 'conversion,' the Bishop said it was not necessary to use any further ceremony with this gentleman, that he had only to kneel down, and that he would then and there simply absolve him from his heresy. At the same moment, some of those present seized the Baron, and bending his legs forcibly, threw him down on his knees. Their violence, the fear of surprise, and the fall, had such an effect upon him that he fainted away, and the wretches who had brought him to this state had some difficulty in reviving him.

"The Commandant of Malta, who thought this a novel method of 'conversion,' delivered him out of their hands; but unwilling to confess the failure of their base attempt, they only yielded to the intercession of the Com-

La France Protestante, par Haag.  
 Bulletin de la Société de Protestantisme, par Haag.  
 Mobiliaire de Montauban. In the "Département des Manuscrits" in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris.  
 Mémoires des Réfugiés Français, par Erman et Reclam.  
 Histoire de l'Établissement des Réfugiés dans le Brandebourg, à Paris.  
 History of the Huguenots, from 1598 to 1838. W. S. Browning.  
 Burne's History of the Refugees.  
 Agnew's French Protestant Exiles.  
 Histoire de Montauban, par le Bret.  
 Archives de Noblesse, par Lainé.

In the Archives of the Hotel de Ville at Montauban are these seven, full of local details and family records.

1. Le Livre des Sermons.
2. Le Livre Rouge.
3. Le Livre Armat, ou de la Chaîne. Bought by the Consuls in 1410.
4. Le Livre Bailhonnat. 1512 to 1580.
5. Le Livre Noir.
6. Le Livre Jaune.
7. Le Livre Benoît. Begun in 1660.

"Journal de Jean Migault ou Malheurs d'une Famille Protestante à l'époque de la Révocation de l'Édit de Nantes." It bears a marvellous resemblance to the account of the sufferings of Monsr. Samuel de Péchels, published at Paris 1826.

mandant on the condition that he should consider himself responsible for the conversion of the Baron. He was not however able to achieve this himself. It was at length forced upon him by the brutality of the soldiers who by nights of enforced sleeplessness reduced him to a state of frenzied torpor; till the poor man was almost beside himself, and they then succeeded in extorting an unwilling signature from him. This however he shortly cancelled by quitting his former home, and the whole of his property, and finally by leaving France altogether.

"The Baron de Viçose was the next to arrive, and they endeavoured to treat him in the same manner. But though thrown down on the floor, he managed to recover himself with alacrity, and placing his back against the wall, he prepared to defend himself so resolutely with his sword, and showed so determined a resistance, that they did not attempt to proceed with his 'conversion.' Next came in the old Baron de Mombeton, 74 years of age,

but neither his grey locks, nor his great position and high rank inspired his persecutors with any respect or pity for him; they treated him like the former ones, but, being booted, his spurs prevented their succeeding in throwing him down on his knees, and by his clear and firm speech, he was able to put the Bishop to silence. Next year however he was arrested as he was quitting France, and was condemned to the galleys. Many applications were made in his favour at Court, but notwithstanding his great age and high rank, pardon was only granted him with great hesitation and demur, and as an act of extreme clemency and favour on the part of the King.

"Baron de la Motte did not put in an appearance at the rendezvous, and thus escaped participation in these cruel indignities; but subsequently with others he was reduced to a state of complete ruin, his houses burnt to the ground, and he was despoiled of all his possessions."

TRANSLATION OF A LATIN ROLL  
DATED 31<sup>ST</sup> EDWARD III.,  
RELATING TO THE LIBERTIES AND IMMUNITIES OF  
BATTEL ABBEY.

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BY J. R. DANIEL-TYSSEN, Esq., F.S.A.,  
AND MARK ANTONY LOWER, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

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Among the national monuments of England there are few that exceed, in interest of historical record, the once famous and ever to be remembered ABBEY OF BATTEL. It is, so to speak, one of the greatest chronological landmarks of the history of our beloved country in existence. The Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Danish invasions of Britain are all replete with interest, both as to historical incident and political result, but in both these respects the Norman Conquest may fairly claim pre-eminence. In the previous instances, the acquisition of territory had been more or less gradual and desultory, but when the Norman came, he seized his coveted prey by a *coup de main*, almost unparalleled in the history of the world.

The History of Battel Abbey has been frequently written, though not with such fulness of detail as might be desired. Perhaps the best summary of it which we possess is that by our late esteemed member, the Rev. Edward Turner, in Vol. xvii. of these "Collections." M. A. Lower has also thrown light on the early history of the Monastery, by his translation of the *Chronicon de Bello* (Cotton MSS., Brit. Museum—Domitian, A ii.). This record, however, breaks off abruptly in the year 1176, but the notes, and the brief summary of the subsequent history of the establishment down to the Dissolution,

and the various proprietors of the conventual mansion since that date, furnish a sufficient outline of its many vicissitudes. Not only the archaeological public, but the nation at large, may well rejoice in the fact, that Battle Abbey is now the property and residence of an enlightened nobleman, H. G. the Duke of Cleveland, K.G., who spares no pains to preserve and strengthen this venerable monument of the Past.

It may also be mentioned that the tremendous conflict known as the Battle of Hastings, which gave name to our Abbey, has had at different periods numerous illustrators, among whom may be mentioned several ancient chroniclers, including "Master Wace," author of the *Roman de Rou*, Henry of Huntingdon, Guy, Bishop of Amiens in *Carmen de Bello Hastingsensi*, and all the subsequent chroniclers, who, however, are for the most part simply compilers from antecedent authorities. Among modern writers on the subject may be mentioned, M. Thierry, in his "History of the Norman Conquest," the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, LL.D., in his work on the "Bayeux Tapestry," and M. A. Lower in Vol. vi. of these "Collections." The last-named has given a concise summary of all the main incidents of the conflict which were derivable from previous authorities, adding further information from his own minute personal researches.

After these preliminary remarks, we proceed to describe the Roll, which is the subject of this article. It consists of two skins of vellum, and measures six feet two inches by  $23\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and is in perfect preservation, the writing being as legible as it was more than 450 years ago. How it escaped from the large collection of charters and deeds which, until a comparatively recent date, remained at Battle Abbey, it would be hard to conjecture.<sup>1</sup> The hand-

<sup>1</sup> Shortly before the year 1835, Sir Godfrey Webster, then owner of the Abbey, sold the muniments of the institution to Mr. Thomas Thorpe, the eminent bookseller of Bedford Street, Covent Garden, for £300. The latter gentleman had them carefully arranged, and catalogued in ninety-seven folio volumes, and caused them to be bound

in Russia-leather. In this state he asked £1200 for them, and the purchaser of the collection was Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill, co. Worcester, in whose vast collection they remained up to the time of his death a few years since. The catalogue was printed in 1835, and is of great service to Sussex and other antiquaries.



writing, doubtless that of a monk of the Abbey, is very uniform and beautiful throughout.

Would that as much could be said for the literary composition of this valuable document. The style throughout is most turgid, pleonastic, involved, and repetitionary. Indeed, some parts are all but unintelligible. The good monk's *copia verborum* must have been anything but *copious*, as he frequently employs the same word, not only in different, but in almost contradictory senses; for instance, the word *Libertas* is used indiscriminately for liberty or freedom of action; for free customs; and for the Liberties or Franchises with which the Conqueror and his successors, at different periods, endowed the Abbots. The various Charters and Insepimususes are recited and re-recited *usque ad nauseam*; and very frequently break off abruptly with "&c.," and "et cetera," without completing the sense, so that the translators can only make out the sentences by guess-work.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Roll, now first translated, possesses great intrinsic interest, and contains the *verba ipsissima* of the mighty Conqueror, not yet, it is believed, known to the antiquarian public. For Sussex Archæologists it ought to have a particular charm; and, at the risk of the charge of tediousness, we have to offer it for publication in the forthcoming volume of the "Sussex Archæological Collections." The accompanying footnotes have been carefully made as to the identification of the various persons and localities named in the Roll.

The MS. belongs to H. B. Gardner Hickman, Esq., and has been in the possession of his family about half a century.

AN EXEMPLIFICATION RELATING TO THE  
MONASTERY OF SAINT MARTIN OF BATTEL.<sup>2</sup>



*This Exemplification was made in the thirty-first year of King Edward the Third, and contains those things that relate to the Manor of Dengemarsh, not within the Liberty of the Cinque Ports, but ungeldable,<sup>3</sup> and a member of Wye.*

MEDEWAY. (The transcriber.)

EDWARD, by the grace of God King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these present letters shall come, Greeting. We have inspected a certain certificate before us in our Chancery, by our Treasurer and Chamberlain concerning the allowances of different franchises lately made by the *Abbots of Battel* in divers pleas of the realm made at our command in these words :— Pleas of Jury and Assize before Hernicus de Staunton, William de Hormesby, Henry Spigurnel, John de Mutford, and William de Goldyngton, Justices Itinerant of our Lord the King, at Canterbury, in the County of Kent, on the octaves of St. John the Baptist, in the sixth year of

<sup>2</sup> Thomas de Ludlow was elected Abbot of Battel in 1417. The Roll is therefore a transcript of an older one of *temp.* Edw. III.

<sup>3</sup> Gelda, a fine or americiament; Low Lat. *geldabilis* is nearly but not quite equivalent to *taxable*.

the reign of King Edward, the son of King Edward.<sup>4</sup> Robert atte Bregge of Watford, Robert Brice, William de Lewes, Simon Colyn, Richard Colyn, John Colyn, and John, son of Hugh Fairhead on a time before William de Bereford, and his fellow Justices of the King's Bench were bound to reply to John de Northbourne, Abbot of Battel,<sup>5</sup> concerning a plea why he, together with Simon Wolnoth and Nicholas Spite did, by force of arms, take and carry away the goods and chattels of the Church of the said Abbot of Saint Martin of Battel, to the value of twenty pounds, at Dengemarsh, in the time of John de Whatlyngton, lately Abbot of Battel, the predecessor of the aforesaid John de Northbourne, and did there commit other outrages to the heavy loss of him, the said John de Northbourne, the Abbot, contrary to the peace, &c. And in consequence the said Abbot, by John de Suthwerk, his attorney, complains that the said Robert, and the others with him, &c., did, on Wednesday next after the feast of the Circumcision, in the second year of the reign of our Lord, now King, at Dengemarsh, by force of arms take and carry away goods and chattels of the Church of the said Abbot in the time of his aforesaid predecessor, &c., two great vessels<sup>6</sup> of honey of the value of, &c., contrary to the peace, &c. Whence he says that he was worse for, and suffered damage to the amount of forty pounds. And he produced an opinion, &c. And Robert and the others, through their attorney, came and said that they are men of the Liberty and Barony of the King in the Cinque Ports, and that the aforesaid place of Dengemarsh, where the aforesaid Abbot caused inquiry to be made as to the said transgression, is a member of the King's Port of Romney, within the said Liberty. And upon this they produced letters patent of our Lord

<sup>4</sup> That is Edward the Second.

<sup>5</sup> John de Nortburn, or Northborne, was elected Abbot of Battel; had the royal assent 25th May, 1311; and resigned office in 1318. John de Watlyngton, his predecessor, who took his name from the parish so called, within the Liberty of Battel, held the Abbacy from 1307 to 1311.

<sup>6</sup> *Duo dolea*, that is, great vessels, tubs, casks, or hogsheads—*dolia*. We may here remark that Dungeness is still a great honey-producing district. Bees were kept at the Lighthouse for very many years, and were most productive.

Edward, father of our Lord the King that now is (Edward III.), which testified that the said Lord, King Edward, father of, &c., granted to his Barons of Lydd and *Ingemarsh*<sup>7</sup> which are a member of the King's Port of Romney, that they and their heirs there dwelling should have the same liberties and free customs as his Barons of Romney and his other Barons of the Cinque Ports have by the charters of his progenitors, the Kings of England, and his confirmation. Also that they, the Barons of Lydd,<sup>8</sup> and their heirs should find one ship for the said barons of Romney, as a subsidy for the service of the King, as often as it should happen that they were summoned to serve in his forces. They also produced another charter of the said King Edward, father of, &c., which testified that the said King Edward, father of, &c., granted and confirmed to the Barons of the Cinque Ports and their heirs, that they should be quit in perpetuity of common summonses before his Justices Itinerant, to any pleas in any counties. Also that they should not

<sup>7</sup> *Ingemarsh* is a clerical error for Dengemarsh, and occurs several times in the Roll. DENGEMARSH, so often mentioned, lies in Romney Marsh, a mile and a-half south by east of Lydd. It is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and Dungeness lighthouse lies within its precincts. In Lower's Translation of the "Chronicon de Bello," are recited several curious customs; one of which is that "if the fish called *Craspeis* should be cast ashore there . . . two parts of it, with the tongue, belong to the Abbot, as they had previously belonged to the King." *Craspeis* would appear to be a "grampus," or something "very like a whale"—*crassus piscis*. The custom of *wrecca maris* also prevailed here, and a cruel custom it was. By it the Lord of a district might seize any vessel wrecked within certain limits, with all the cargo. King Henry I., abhorring the custom, issued an edict, that if only one man should escape alive from the ship he should have what remained both of the vessel and its contents. This law, however, was disobeyed after the King's death, and the chiefs of the kingdom resumed the ancient custom. In one

case the freemen of Dengemarsh made forcible seizure of a wreck, and a suit at law resulted. The Abbot of Batel, Walter de Lucy, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, were the parties interested, each claiming the right for himself. It was decided that the Abbot should have the prize, but while he took the lion's share he pacified the Archbishop and his friends with a portion of the spoil. See Lower's Trans. of the "Chronicon de Bello," pp. 72. 74.

<sup>8</sup> Lydd, so often mentioned in the Roll, is a member of the Cinque Port of Romney, and lies in Romney Marsh. Though formerly a port of considerable trade, in consequence of the accumulation of shingle, at and about the promontory of Dungeness, it is a port no longer, and stands more than a mile inland. In the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" of *temp.* Henry VIII., is an entry which may be thus translated:—"The farm of a parcel of the manor called Dengemarshe, in the occupation of Simon Gason, who pays £21 per annum. The rest of the manor is in the occupation of Thomas Strogill, who pays per annum £19 10s. The rent of other tenements there is £12 19s. 5½d. Total, £53 10s. 5½d."

be bound to come before such Justices unless anyone of the barons should implead another, or should be impleaded by another, and that they should not implead elsewhere, except where they ought to do, namely at the Shepway, &c. And they said that neither they, nor any of their predecessors, were accustomed, from the time of the making of the Charters aforesaid, to plead elsewhere but at the Shepway within the Franchise aforesaid; wherefore they prayed judgment whether they were compelled to respond contrary to the tenour of those Charters. And the Abbot said that the foresaid Robert and the others, on the pretext of the aforesaid Charters of King Edward, are not able to clear themselves, except in the court where they ought to reply. Because he said that the aforesaid place of Dengemarsh, where the plaint was made of the said transgression, is a member of his Manor of Wye,<sup>9</sup> which manor, with its members, is beyond the Liberty of the Cinque Ports, and not geldable of the county, &c. And, moreover, the same Abbot produced there a Charter of our Lord William, formerly King, Conqueror of England, in which it is stated that the same King William gave the Royal manor called Wye, with all its dependences, as from his regal crown to the Church of St. Martin of Battel; &c. But in Dengemarsh, which is one member of Wye, he granted to the said church all the maritime customs which he held there with all Wrek, et cetera. Whence, he said, that from the tenour of the said Charter of the same King and Conqueror, &c., it manifestly

<sup>9</sup> *Wye*, mentioned so frequently in the Document, is 4 miles N.E. of Ashford on the river Stour. The Abbots occasionally resided here in princely style. When the Conqueror endowed the Abbey with it, he is said to have made use of these words: "*I take it away from my body, and confer it upon my soul. If my body was able, without let or hindrance to hold it, it is fitting that my soul, which is the better part of man, should possess it, if possible, still more freely and undisturbedly.*" The manor of Wye was paramount with its Hundred to no less than 22 other Hundreds, which Lambarde considers to have

been conterminous with the Lathe of Seraye, or one-fifth of the Co. of Kent—*Lower*. The "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*" gives the following account of Wye:—"The farm of the manor there in the occupation of Roger Twypenden [*hodie* Tappenden] by lease for a term of years, pays per annum £47 12s. 4½d. The rent of a mill, in the occupation of Hamon May, pays £5 13s 4d. Rents in Craphill, Nacholl and Townesbarne produce £7 13s. 8d.—the whole, including customary payments to the Abbot's bailiff, amount to £102 3s. 2½d.;" equal altogether to about £2,000 at the present value of money.

appears that the aforesaid place of Dengemarsh is a member of the said Abbot's manor of Wye, and that Dengemarsh must be ingeldable of the county and beyond the said Liberty of the Cinque Ports. He held that it should be verified, or by some other mode, that the Court considered (?) &c.; which verification, indeed, the foresaid Robert and the others refused to admit, et cetera, whence he prayed judgment, et cetera. And because the said charter of him, the said Abbot, and the aforesaid charters of the Cinque Ports, et cetera, are, as it were repugnant and contradictory, &c., the said Court, unwilling to admit any verification of a tenour contrary to those charters, declined to proceed, et cetera. There was given to them the same day, the morrow of St. John the Baptist, in the same state as then, &c. Afterwards, on the said day, came the foresaid parties through their attorneys. And because the Justices were then unwilling to decide anything as to the charters of the King, or any verification to the contrary, without the counsel and will of the King, &c., a day was given to them within three weeks of the feast of Saint Michael, et cetera. And it was decreed to the said Abbot, that in the meantime he might take action in Parliament against the King and Council, et cetera. And our Lord the King might thereupon write to the Court there, expressing his will in the matter, et cetera. Afterwards the aforesaid parties came by their attornies, and the Abbot produced a close brief of our Lord the King to his Justices, directed in these words: EDWARD by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to his Justices of the Bench, greeting: We have received the petition of our beloved in Christ, the Abbot of Battel, exhibited to us and our Council, containing what the said Abbot impleads before you in the Bench aforesaid, by our brief, Robert de Bregge of Watford, and certain others named in that brief, concerning a transgression against the Abbot, committed by them at Dengemarsh, as it is said, and likewise another brief of ours impleads before you at the same Bench. Stephen Galiot, and certain others mentioned in our same brief, concerning

another transgression committed by them at the same place, as it is said, on the part of the aforesaid Robert and Stephen, and others in the said briefs as aforementioned, has been alleged of those named before you that they are tenants of the Liberty of the Cinque Ports, and that the said place, Dengemarsh, where the Abbot complains of the foresaid transgressions, is a member of our Port of Romney within the Liberty of the Cinque Ports.

And upon this have been exhibited certain letters patents of the Lord Edward, our father, late King of England, testifying among other things that he conceded to the barons of Dengemarsh, which is a member of the Port of Romney, that they and their heirs dwelling there should have in perpetuity the same liberties and customs as the Barons of Romney and the other barons of the Cinque Ports had by the charters of his progenitors, formerly Kings of England, and his confirmation at that time, and likewise a certain other charter containing, among other things, that the barons of the Cinque Ports should not implead elsewhere but where they ought, and were accustomed to do, namely at Shepway, within the liberty of the aforesaid Cinque Ports. And the said Abbot, on the contrary, had alleged before you in the aforesaid Bench that Dengemarsh, where the Abbot complains that the said transgressions were made, is a member of his Manor of Wye, in the county of Kent; and that the said manor, with its members, is beyond the liberty of the Cinque Ports, and not geldable of that county, producing, on this point, the charter of William the Conqueror, in which is contained that that King gave to the Church of Saint Martin of Battel, his Royal manor of Wye, with Dengemarsh and its dependences, in the said charter mentioned; adding that always from the time of the making of the said charter of William the Conqueror, the said Abbot, and his predecessors, have held the same manor with Dengemarsh and its members, beyond the liberty of the Cinque Ports, and ingeldable. Declaring also that he was prepared to verify this by the country, or any other mode to be considered by the Court. You, without consulting Us,

as has long been known on account of the [alleged] difference and resistance of the charters and the aforesaid letters have manifestly delayed, and up to this time do delay, what is due to the Abbot and his Church; and upon this the Abbot has earnestly entreated Us that We would cause a suitable remedy to be provided forthwith.

WE, therefore—the rolls of the Bench, which contain the records and proceedings of the foresaid litigants, having been seen and examined before us, and our Council, whom we made to come before Us and our said Council, to enquire and examine there concerning the said causes—favouring the said petition, and unwilling to postpone the execution of justice on this behalf, WE command that the charters and letters aforesaid notwithstanding, you do proceed at once to the performance of justice in the matter, as ought to be done according to the law and custom of Our realm.

Witness myself at Westminster, the fifteenth day of September, in the sixth year of Our reign. For that reason it was stated to the said Robert and the others that they should reply to the complaint of the Abbot in this matter, as to them should seem expedient, &c. And the said Robert and the others replied as before, that they were not bound to reply to the Abbot in the Court there, because they said that Dengemارش, where the Abbot made the complaint was, et cetera, within the Liberty of the Cinque-Ports, and had been so time out of mind, and was not geldable of the county, as the Abbot said. And on this account they threw themselves upon their country. The Abbot did the same. And afterwards the proceedings of the suit continuing, et cetera, by the jury in respect of, et cetera, until the feast of St. Michael, and in the three weeks succeeding, et cetera. Within which term he was summoned . . . &c. And the said Abbot now appeared, namely, on Wednesday next after the fortnight of St. Michael, at Canterbury. And the said Robert and the rest did not attend. Therefore it was commanded that the Sheriff should distrain upon the said Robert and the others in all their lands, &c. And that concerning the issues, &c. And that he should have their



bodies<sup>10</sup> this Monday next after the month's day of St. Michael to hear the decision (?) aforesaid. And that the Sheriff had the *habeas corpus* here on the day mentioned. And upon this our Lord the King has now commanded the Justices that they should, by his warrant, bring before them the tenants of Lydd and Ingemarsh (who asserted that they belonged to the Liberty of the Cinque Ports), concerning the claim of the said franchises towards the end of their itinerancy . . . , &c.; which (warrant) was dated at Westminster, the twenty-fifth day of September, in the seventh year of the reign of the King that now is. On the strength of this command, the argument was deferred until the Thursday next after the octaves of St. Martin, at Rochester.

The Abbot appeared by his attorney; but the said Robert and the others did not appear. And our Lord the King commanded his present Justices here by another brief of his, which certifies that our Lord the King is unwilling to postpone any longer what was in the plea aforesaid, and that they should proceed to the due and speedy execution of justice as is required by the law and custom of the realm. The date of this document is Westminster, the twenty-first day of October, the seventh year of the present King. And the Abbot presented himself on the fourth day against the said Robert atte Brugge and others concerning the said plaint, et cetera. But they came not. And the Sheriff was commanded to distrain them, &c., because they should have been here this day, namely, Wednesday, the feast of St. Andrew, to hear judgment, &c. And that he should have the bodies of the juratores, &c. On that day the Abbot by his attorney appeared. But Robert and the others did not appear. Therefore judgment was suffered to go by default. The jurors say upon their oath that the said place, in which the Abbot complains of the aforesaid transgression against him, is ungeldable of the county and entirely beyond the Liberty of the Cinque-Ports. And that the aforesaid Robert atte Brugge and Robert

<sup>10</sup> That is "take possession of their persons;" hence the phrase *habeas corpus*, the commencement of a well-known Writ.

Bryce,<sup>11</sup> William of Lewes, Simon Colyn, Richard Colyn, and John Colyn, John, son of Hugh Fairhead, by force and arms seized the forementioned casks of honey and carried them away, as the Abbot complains. Therefore it has been taken into consideration what damages the Abbot might claim against them, and they were assessed at ten pounds. And that the said Robert and others should be taken, &c. Afterwards the Abbot came into Court here, and by statute, &c., elected that there should be delivered to him all the goods and chattels of the said Robert and others, except the bullocks and *affros*,<sup>12</sup> &c., and likewise a moiety of their lands and tenements, &c., to be held by statute, &c., till such time, &c. Therefore they are liberated in the forms aforesaid. And it is quashed, &c. Be it known this Tuesday next after the fortnight of Saint Hilary, &c.

*Also that if any one may have been indicted, or taken and imprisoned, on any false accusation outside the Liberty of Wye, or elsewhere beyond the Franchises of the Abbot, he ought to be set at liberty and to be re-apprehended and imprisoned within the franchises of Wye, or elsewhere within the jurisdiction of the Abbot.*

At a Gaol-delivery made at the Castle of Canterbury, before Henry Spigurnel<sup>13</sup> and Thomas de Lisle<sup>14</sup> Justices at that gaol-delivery appointed for Tuesday next after Palm-Sunday, in the thirty-second year of the reign of King Edward, William de Wodeteghe was indicted for the death of Robert Faketot, slain in the hundred of Wye, on which brief concerning good and evil, &c. he came. And he prayed as if he wished to be acquitted. Thereupon came a certain Brother, John de Whatlington,<sup>15</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Probably *Bricet*. A Walter de Bricet or Bryce founded the Priory of the Holy Trinity at Hastings in the reign of Richard Cœur-de-Lion.

<sup>12</sup> "*Affros*." The low Latin word *Affrus* signifies a bullock or ox for the plough; *Affra* a heifer, or as Sussex yeomen call it, a *haffer*. See Ducange and Littleton.

<sup>13</sup> *Spigurnel*. This person probably took his name from his office. *Spigur-*

*nellus Regis* was the sealer of the King's writs.

<sup>14</sup> *De Lisle*. Two ancient Barons took the name De L'isle—one from the Isle of Thanet, and the other from the Isle of Wight. The present Lord de l'Isle of Penshurst, co. Kent (Philip Sidney) is the representative of the name.

<sup>15</sup> De Whatlington, seneschal of Battel Abbey, became Abbot in 1307.

monk, and steward of the Abbot of Battel, in the name of the said Abbot. And he said that the custody of the aforesaid William belonged to the Abbot, as also did that of others, both strangers and tenants of the Abbot, without the hundred of Wye, indicted of any robberies or felonies committed within the hundred, in what place soever out of the hundred they should have been taken or arrested; because he says, that the Abbot possesses *Infangenthes* and *Vtfongenthes*<sup>16</sup> in the liberty of the manor and hundred of Wye and its dependences, namely *Utfangenthes* as often as it happens that any person is taken and arrested by the Abbot or his bailiffs of the liberty aforesaid he ought to be delivered into the prison of the Abbot within the franchise, there to be kept until he shall be tried by the Justices of our Lord the King according to the law and custom of the realm. And he says that for time out of mind all the Abbots of Battel, predecessors of the said Abbot, and he the Abbot himself, likewise, have hitherto been accustomed peacefully to do so in the said liberty. And he prays that the said William who has been indicted of the foresaid felony, committed within his liberty, may be delivered up to him. And he produces a brief of our Lord the King in these words:—

“EDWARD, by the grace of God, &c. to his beloved and faithful Henry Spygurnel and Thomas de Lisle, his Justices appointed for the gaol-delivery at Canterbury, Greeting. Forasmuch as our beloved in Christ, the Abbot of Battel, by the charters of our progenitors, formerly Kings of England, which we have Inspected, claims to have *Infongenthes* and *Utfangenethes* within the liberty of his Manor of Wye and its dependences, so that as often as it shall happen that anyone for any crime committed within the liberty is taken and arrested without the liberty, he ought to be delivered to the prison of the Abbot, *within* the liberty, there to be kept until he be tried by our Justices according to the law

<sup>16</sup> *Infangen-theef* is defined in Bosworth's A. Sax. Dict. as “the right of the lord of a manor to apprehend and judge thieves taken within his jurisdiction, and to receive the mulcts or money-

payments for their crimes.” *Ut-fangen-théf*, “The power to judge a thief taken *without* the jurisdiction, and to receive the mulcts.” The scribe spells these words in several different ways.

and custom of the realm. And which liberty to the said Abbot and his predecessors, Abbots of the same place, We and our progenitors have always hitherto assigned, to be tried before our Justices Itinerant, as well as by any other Justices whatsoever, at the gaol-delivery in the County of Kent, as he reasonably avers. We command that the said Abbot in the aforesaid liberty shall before you reasonably use and enjoy the same privileges as have been heretofore reasonably enjoyed. Witness Myself at Banff,<sup>17</sup> this fourth day of September in the thirty second year of Our reign. And because it is not known whether the said Abbot and his predecessors in the same liberty have been accustomed or not . . . . it seems to the Justices to be necessary, for the dignity of our Lord the King, that the truth should be enquired into. And it is commanded to the Sheriff that he should attend the next deliberation, with twelve knights begirt with swords,<sup>18</sup> and others by whom, &c. in recognition &c. Afterwards, at the gaol-delivery held on Thursday next after the feast of Saint James the Apostol, the thirty-second of the reign of King Edward, came the aforesaid William de Wodeteghe, and likewise the Abbot by the said brother John, his attorney; and also came the Jurats to the trial. Who say upon their oath that the Abbot of Battel has, and his predecessors hitherto, time out of mind had, not only the privilege of Infangenethef but also that of Utfangenethef, and have always enjoyed them without any interruption in their manor and hundred of Wye and its dependences. So, that is to say, the liberty of Utfangenethe, which the Abbot, and all his predecessors time out of mind have up to this date enjoyed without interruption, in their manor and hundred of Wye and their appurtenances, have custody of all indicted, arrested, or captured persons beyond the Abbot's hundred of Wye, dwelling both without and within the boundaries of that hundred and also of his own tenants, for any mis-

<sup>17</sup> The King was then in his wars in Scotland.

<sup>18</sup> *Glodio* in the Roll—evidently a mis-spelling of *gladios*. One might fancy that the excellent monk who en-

grossed the Roll was frequently in the company of the Cellarer, and not quite clear-headed when he returned to his *scriptorium*.

demeanour committed within the hundred. And that those so taken and arrested ought to be tried by the Justices of our Lord the King, at Wye, within his afore-said hundred, as has hitherto been used and enjoyed. Therefore the said William de Wodeteghe should be given up to the said Abbot, &c. The King's rights being reserved, &c.

*Also that S. de Echyngham ought to acquit the Abbot of Battel of all services belonging to the Lands of Whatlington.*<sup>19</sup>

Plea at Westminster before John de Stonor and his fellow Justices of the King's Bench, in Easter term in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward the Third (after the Conquest). *Stonore.*

SUSSEX.—Symon de Echyngham was summoned to reply to the Abbot of Battel, respecting the plea that he should acquit him of the services which John de Britannia, Earl of Richmond, demands of him concerning his free tenement which the said Symon holds in Whatlington. Of which the said Symon who is arbitrator<sup>20</sup> between them ought to acquit him, &c. And thence the Abbot, by Bertram of Southwark, his attorney, says, that while he holds of the said Symon twenty-four messuages, three hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, and a hundred acres of pasture, with their appurtenances in Whatlington, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, for masses and orisons, for which Symon ought to acquit the Abbot of every kind of service against all persons whatsoever. John de Britannia, Earl of Richmond, demands from him a hundred shillings as a Relief after the death of William de Echyngham brother of Symon, and a hundred shillings as a Relief after the death of his brother Robert de Echyngham, whose heir he is, and twelve shillings as castle-guard for the Castle of Hastings, with fealty, &c., and for that cause distrained him in the said tenements

<sup>19</sup> The De Echingshams were a Baronial race, lords of Echingham (a few miles from Battel) where they had a castle. Simon de Echyngham was sheriff of Sussex in the 18th, 19th, and 20th of

Henry III., and his successors were hereditary Stewards of the Rape of Hastings.

<sup>20</sup> *Medius* in orig.

of his ploughing cattle,<sup>21</sup> ita, &c. The said Symon, though often required to do so, refused to acquit the Abbot against the Earl of the said services, and still refuses, and therefore the Abbot distrained in default of the acquittance of the said Symon. And hence he says he has been injured, and sustains a loss to the amount of forty pounds, and he brings a suit in consequence. And Symon appears, and is not able to declare but that he ought to acquit the Abbot of all services, &c., and that the Abbot distrained in default of such acquittance of himself the said Symon, as the Abbot has above narrated, &c. And that the Abbot might recover against him the damages, which are assessed by the Justices at twenty pounds. And the said Symon is left to the discretion of the court. And the Abbot freely remits to the said Symon the aforesaid damages, &c.

*Also that no one of the servants of the King, nor the Clerk of the Market, nor his servants, within the Liberty of Battel, or elsewhere within the Franchise of the Abbot, ought to enter to discharge his office in any manner injurious to the liberties of the Abbot.*

WE HAVE INSPECTED also the tenour of a record, and process of a certain claim made at the town of Battel, before Symon Crosier, Clerk of the Market, "Hospicii" (Inn), of our Lord Edward, late King of England, our father, in the eighteenth year of his reign, by the then Abbot of Battel, to the effect that neither he, the clerk, nor any other of the King's servants ought to enter the Liberty of the Abbot, to execute any duty touching aught within that liberty to be exercised or enquired into; the tenour of which is filed in our Chancery from the first year of our reign, by the permission of the said Symon, by our command, in these words:—Pleas of the Market, at the town of Battel, before Symon Crosier, Clerk of the Market, in Hospitii Domini, the twenty-fifth day of August, in the eighteenth year of King Edward, son of King Edward (Edw. II.). The Abbot of Battel, lord of that town and market, in Sussex, together with Gilbert

<sup>21</sup> So I venture to read "averia de caruca sua."—M. A. L.

Walet, John Onner, Stephen the Glover, Reginald atte Feld, Clement Brunbel, Adam atte Holt, John the Baker, Nicholas of Hastings, William the Poulter(er), Ralph le Ken, William the Skinner, and Daniel the Tailor, jurors, of the articles concerning the office of the market with which they are charged, say upon their oath: that a quarter of the best wheat was sold at the last market-day for seven shillings and sixpence, the second quality for six shillings, and the third for six and sixpence; a quarter of barley for four shillings; and a quarter of oats for two and ninepence; in the King's market a flagon of wine for five pence; a flagon of the best beer for a penny; for the second, that is *new* beer, for three farthings; a quarter of oats for two shillings; hay for one horse for a day and night for three farthings,<sup>22</sup> &c. And upon this, the Abbot of Battel, by brother Henry, a fellow-monk of the Abbot, and John atte More, bailiff of the liberty of the Abbot, his attorneys, come and say, that it is not intended that the foresaid Symon, Clerk of the Market, or any other of the servants of our Lord the King, of whatsoever condition he be, should perform anything pertaining to the duties of the market within the Liberty of the Abbot, or to intrude and interfere or execute any duty . . . . et cetera. For he says, that our Lord the King that now is, having inspected certain charters of divers of his progenitors, formerly Kings of England, declares that they had given to God and to the Abbots of the Church of Saint Martin of Battel, and the Convent of that place, and their successors certain liberties long since; in which charters are contained what the said progenitors, &c. Among other liberties, &c., they long since, by their charters, granted to the Church of St. Martin of Battel, and to the Abbots and Convent of that place, that they should have their Court for all purposes, and royal freedom and custom to govern their own affairs and business, and to administer justice by themselves. And that that Church should be free and quit for ever from all servitude and from all

<sup>22</sup> There is much bungling in this passage, and the above is all that can be made of it.

things that the mind of man can think of, and have all royal dignities and customs. And that no servant of the King should enter there, to exercise anything pertaining to his office.

These Charters our Lord the King that now is has by his Charter confirmed. And moreover by his still ampler grace he has granted to the said Abbot and Convent that it shall be lawful for him, there, or in any of his liberties or quittances contained in those Charters, not hitherto used, the Abbot and Convent and their successors shall fully enjoy and use the same in all those liberties and quittances without any let or hindrance of the King, his heirs, or any of their servants whatsoever, in all time to come. And he produces a charter of our Lord the present King, which witnesseth the grant and confirmation in the aforesaid form. He also produces a writ of our Lord the King directed to the said clerk of the market, in which the King recites the liberties of this sort and the concession and confirmation, as in the foresaid charter is more fully contained, to the said clerk of the market, commanding that he should permit the Abbot and Convent to use and enjoy with the said liberties, and acquittances whatsoever was contained in the said charters without let or hindrance, by the confirmation or concession of the foresaid Kings to the Abbot and Convent, without prejudice to the said franchises, and contrary to the tenour of the charters both of confirmation and concession of the King, by molesting or burthening them in anything. Wherefore they pray for their said Lord that his 'liberty' may be allowed to him and that the said clerk of the market should by no means interfere or proceed further at present, contrary to the tenour of his liberties before expressed, and of the confirmation and concession of the King. And because, for the allowance of those liberties, the Abbot above prays in the foresaid general terms, &c., Our Lord the King and his council having considered the matter, cannot at present conveniently proceed, &c., chiefly because in those charters no mention is made that the clerk of the market ought not to be excluded from the exercise of his office, there



or elsewhere, in the presence of our Lord the King, &c. A day was appointed for the Abbot to appear before the Clerk of the Market of the Inn of our Lord the King, on Wednesday after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, wherever in England the King might happen to be, to ask and receive in the matter, what the King's Court should have decreed. And in the meantime our Lord the King and his Council are to be conferred with, &c. Afterwards, on the appointed day, the Abbot appeared by his said attornies at Westminster, and as before sought to be allowed in the aforesaid form, &c. And there the subject being diligently discussed with our Lord the King and his Justices, and the rest of the King's Council, then there present, and the said charters and petitions of the foresaid liberties having been seen, and their contents diligently heard and examined, it was decided that the Abbot should have his liberty in the form aforesaid, &c.

Transcript of a writ, &c. EDWARD &c. to his beloved Symon Crosier, clerk of his market, Greeting. Forasmuch as WE, for certain good reasons, wish to be certified as to the tenour of the proceedings of a certain business lately had before the clerk of the market of our father, Edward, late King of England, it appears that you have been with our father in the district of Battel, and consulted at Battel concerning a claim which our beloved in Christ, the Abbot of Battel, then before you, made there, to the effect that neither our said father's clerk of the market nor any other of his servants ought on any account to enter the liberty (or franchise) of the Abbot to exercise therein any office within the same; which before the Council of our father appears (to have been) adjourned, and afterwards discussed at Westminster. And the record of it, it is stated, remains in your possession. We command you, upon the tenour of the record and proceedings of the whole business, to certify to us distinctly and openly, without delay under your Seal, at the same time returning this writ. Witness Myself at York the thirty-first day of May, in the first year of our reign.

*Also that the Abbot throughout the Realm of England may have justice done through his own Tenants, with one Judge only, and that the King's Justices neither beyond the Franchise of the Abbot, nor within it, ought to try his tenants.*

We have inspected, moreover, a certain Certificate before us in our Chancery, at our command sent by our beloved and faithful Otho de Grandisson,<sup>23</sup> concerning certain liberties belonging to our beloved in Christ, the present Abbot of Battel, before the said Otho and his fellows, late our Justices, to make enquiry concerning the Labourers and Artificers in the county of Kent, assigned & allowed in these words: Our Lord the King hath directed to Otho de Grandisson, W. de Waver, and William Makenhade, his letters patents in these words: EDWARD by the grace of God King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to Otho de Grandisson, William Waver, and William Makenhade, Greeting: Know ye that we have assigned to you and two of our Justices, to ordain and decree concerning the labourers and artificers; and our Council and Parliament, lately held at Westminster for the common benefit of our Realm of England, as to the county of Kent, within the liberty and beyond it, have determined in all and singular the articles to be kept and to be made to be kept (?) And to enquire of the Sheriffs, Stewards, Bailiffs, Servants, and all other persons whatsoever, why, under colour of the ordinances and statute aforesaid, they captured the labourers, artificers, and servants, and on their own sole authority determined by fines and redemptions to apply them to their own uses, not at all observing the conditions contained in the said ordinance and statute. And you are to hear and determine all and singular what has been attempted contrary to the form and ordinance and statute before-mentioned in the said County, both within and beyond the Franchise as well at our suit as at that of any other before you to be enquired into and

<sup>23</sup> Otho de Grandisson was a distinguished soldier in the reigns of Edwards II. and III., and a scion of the great baronial family of that name,

being nephew of the first baron Otho, one of the Crusaders under Edward I., and Secretary to that monarch.

prosecuted. Also we have assigned you, and any two of you, to all indictments and processes of this kind, touching the labourers, artificers and servants before our Justices to be finally appointed in the said County, to hear and determine in this matter. And therefore we command you that you or two of you shall appoint certain days and places, to carry out all and singular the aforesaid matters, which being heard and determined in the foresaid form as Justice requires, according to the force and effect of the aforesaid ordinance and statute; we being secured from americiaments, &c. We command when the Sheriff, &c. WITNESS the King at Westminster, the first day of August in our twenty-ninth year; in virtue of which letters, the said Otho, William, and William have commanded the Sheriff of the County aforesaid, that he should cause to be brought before them, or two of them, at Canterbury, on Thursday next after the feast of Saint Margaret the Virgin, the thirtieth year of our Lord the King aforesaid, of whatever hundred of the Lathes<sup>24</sup> of Saint Augustine and Shepway and also of the hundred of *Wye*, eighteen free and lawful men and all the Constables and Burghers of the hundreds aforesaid, to hear and execute what is enjoined to them on the part of our Lord the King. On which day the Sheriff returned from each of the hundreds aforesaid, except the hundred of *Wye*, certain Jurats and the names of the Constables and Burghers, according to the form of the said mandate. And as to the Hundred of *Wye* he returned what he commanded, &c., to the bailiff of the franchise of the Abbot of Battel, inasmuch as the foresaid hundred is within the liberty of the Abbot, who has freed to himself a certain "panellum" to the said precept decreed. And upon this came the Abbot of Battel, by William Parker his attorney, to the liberties of the said Abbot to assert his claim and prosecution before the said Justices; and he says, that the aforesaid hundred of *Wye* is within the franchise of the Abbot, and that no one who

<sup>24</sup> Lathes (*lastorum* in orig.). Two out of the five "lathes" into which Kent is divided are Shepway and St. Augustine. Similar subdivisions of a

county occur elsewhere: witness the "Ridings" of Yorkshire, and our own "Rapes" in Sussex.

dwells within his franchise in the aforesaid county, ought to come hither before the said Justice, to do anything that could interfere with the duty of the foresaid Justices for anything that might arise or occur within the Liberty. But all things which occurred, or might occur, within the Liberty ought to be heard and determined before the Justices here, (but) if they occurred beyond the liberty they ought to be tried within the Liberty before one Justice, who, at the discretion of the Chief Justice, should be most at leisure, might come within the liberty before the Steward of the Abbot. For he saith that our Lord, William the Conqueror, formerly King of England, granted to a certain Abbot of Battel, predecessor of the Abbot that now is, and to his Church of Battel, that that church might hold its own court for all things, with the royal liberty and custom to transact all affairs and business, and to execute justice themselves. And he produces the Charter of our Lord King William, confirmed by our Lord the present King which testifies this. He also produces a certain writ of the King, in these words: EDWARD by the grace of God King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to his beloved and faithful Otho de Grandisson and his fellow Justices, touching ordinances and statute assigned, to cause to be observed the matters concerning the servants and labourers in the county of Kent made by us and our Council, Greeting. Whereas divers liberties and quittances by various charters of our progenitors formerly Kings of England, to God and the church of St. Martin of Battel and the Monks there serving God, have been granted, and we have lately confirmed those charters by our own charter and, moreover, of our special grace have conceded to our beloved in Christ, the Abbot and Convent of that place, by the same charter, that it shall be lawful for him to enjoy and use, without let or hindrance (&c., in the same terms as before).<sup>25</sup>

WE command you, that that confirmation having been perused by you, you do grant to the Abbot, to use and enjoy, the liberties and quittances in the said charters and

<sup>25</sup> Several repetitious lines have been omitted.

confirmation contained, without any impediment, according to the tenour of the charters and confirmation aforesaid, granted to the Abbot over his liberties and quittances before mentioned, not molesting him in anything that is due or guaranteed. . . . Witness Myself at Westminster the sixteenth day of September, in the thirtieth year of our reign over England and the seventeenth of our reign over France. He also produces a certain other close writ of our Lord the King, in these words expressed : EDWARD by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to his beloved and faithful Otho de Grandisson and his fellow Justices, concerning the ordinances and statute respecting the servitors and labourers, lately by Us and our Council made to be caused to be observed in the County of Kent, Greeting. Whereas our Lord Henry, formerly King of England, of famous memory, and our great grandfather, by his charter, granted to the Abbot and Convent of Battel that they should have this freedom, namely that concerning all their tenants throughout the whole realm of England they should have justice done before certain Justices itinerant of our great grandfather aforesaid & his heirs, in all pleas, both those which relate to the Crown to be pleaded and determined, and those belonging to the Abbot and Convent and their tenants within the said realm ; and also that they should have one of the foresaid Justices at the discretion of the Chief Justice, whom he could most conveniently spare, together with the Steward of the Abbot and Convent, to hear and determine all pleas touching them and their tenants within their franchise, according to the law and custom of our realm, as in our foresaid Charter is more fully contained ; in which franchise our beloved in Christ, the present Abbot and Convent of that place and all their predecessors for themselves and their tenants before certain Justices of this kind, from the date of the making of the said Charter have always used and enjoyed, as the Abbot declares. We command you, that after perusal of that charter, if it shall be found to contain what is premised, then you shall permit the Abbot within the said franchise

to use and enjoy, according to the tenour of that charter, and he ought to use and enjoy, in a reasonable manner, what has been enjoyed from the time aforesaid by himself and his predecessors hitherto. Witness Myself at Westminster, the sixteenth day of September, in the thirtieth year of our reign over England, and that of our reign over France the seventeenth. He also produces a charter of the said Lord Henry formerly King of England, great-grandfather of our Lord the King that now is, which contains and testifies all things expressed in the said writ. He saith also that before Hernic de Staunton and his fellow Justices of our Lord Edward, formerly King of England, father of our Lord the King that now is, namely in the seventh year of his reign, the said liberties were allotted to the Abbot and Convent of Battel, so that Henry Spygurnel, one of the Justices then itinerant, there, at the discretion of the said Hernic, together with the Abbot's Steward, the Chief Justice, was sent to Wye to hear and determine all pleas there arising. And he produces a certain Exemplification made by the King that now is, which testifies this. And likewise a close roll, in these words : EDWARD by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to his beloved and faithful Otho de Grandisson and his fellow Justices, as to the ordinance and statute concerning the servitors and labourers, lately made by Us and our Council, assigned to be caused to be observed in the County of Kent, Greeting. Whereas by the charters of divers of our progenitors, formerly Kings of England, in which we have confirmed divers liberties and quittances to the Abbot and Monks of Battel not long since granted, also certain liberties and quittances before Hernic de Staunton and his fellow Justices of our Lord Edward, our father, late King of England, in the seventh year of his reign, in the county aforesaid then itinerant, to the claim of the Abbot that then stood allotted, as by the record and process of such permission to come before us in our Chancery, and what by our letters we have made more plain.

WE command you, after having perused our letters

concerning the exemplification of this matter at the suit of our beloved in Christ, the Abbot of the place aforesaid, upon the allowance of the aforesaid liberties and quit-tances, you may cause to be done of right, and according to the law and custom of our realm of England what ought to be done. Witness Myself at Westminster this sixth day of September, in the thirtieth year of our reign over England, and over France the seventeenth. And he prays that his foresaid liberty in the foresaid form may be reasonably allowed to him, that one of the said Justices may come to the franchise of the said Abbot, together with the Abbot's steward, to hear and determine all pleas of this nature concerning the servitors and labourers as otherwise he has consented to do. And forasmuch as it has often been allowed that a freedom of this nature should be considered before divers Justices, to divers Abbots there, that the Abbot in this instance should have his freedom; Be it known that William de Waver, one of the said Justices, is sent to Wye, together with the Steward of the Abbot, to hear and determine all pleas of this kind, concerning the servitors and labourers, arising within the franchise, and there cause the ordinances and statutes aforesaid to be maintained. And it is commanded to the Sheriff, that he should cause to come before the said William and the Steward, on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Thomas the Martyr (à Becket), to Wye, all the Constables, and the servitors and labourers of the aforesaid franchise, as well as twenty-four, &c., with any four tenants, and hear and perform, &c. Now WE have caused that the Abbot that now is, for the ampler notice of the premises should . . . . In testimony of which we have caused these letters patents to be made. Witness myself at Westminster this tenth day of May, in the thirtieth year of our reign over England, and over France the eighteenth.

EDWARD, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland to all to whom these present letters shall come, Greeting. We have inspected a certain certificate laid before us at our command in our Chancery certain allowances of divers liberties, as well in

the time of our Lord Edward our father, late King of England, by certain of his Justices, as since we have taken governance of our kingdom of England, by certain of our Justices made, are contained in these words: An assize taken at East Greenwich, in the County of Kent, before John Bousser and Geoffry de Hartlepool, Justices of our Lord the King, at the assizes in the said county assigned on the Lord's day, next after the feast of Saint Valentine the Martyr, in the twelfth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward [*i.e.* Edward II.], *Bousser*. KENT to wit. An Assize came to ascertain whether John, Abbot of Battel, Henry de la Rye, a fellow-monk of the Abbot, Hamo Dan and Henrisman de la Rye have unjustly dispossessed John, the son of John de Hyenssell, Thomas Nicholas, and William and Richard, his brothers, of their free tenement in Hawkherst *post primum*, &c. And they enquire wherefore they dispossessed them of one messuage and three acres of land, with their appurtenances, &c. And brother Henry comes, and the Abbot and Hamo do not appear, but one John de la More replies for them, as if he were their bailiff. And upon this, Henry de la Rye aforesaid and John de la More, attorney of the said Abbot, produce to the Justices the claim to demand and prosecute this brief of our Lord the King in these words: EDWARD, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to his beloved and faithful John le Bousser, Geoffry de Hartlepool, and Edmund de Passeley,<sup>26</sup> Justices appointed for the assizes to be held in the county of Kent, Greeting. Know ye, that the Abbot of Battel has authorized to appear before us in his stead, Brother Henry de la Rye, his fellow-monk, and John de la More, to demand, implead, and prosecute before you his claim concerning his liberties. And therefore we command you to receive the said Henry and John, or either of them, if both are not able to appear, instead of the said Abbot. Witness MYSELF at York, the twenty-fourth day

<sup>26</sup> Pashley, in Ticehurst, is a manor of ancient date. One Edmund de Passeley or Passeleu, of this place, was Baron of

the Exchequer, *temp.* Edward I. and either he or a descendant of the same name held Pashley in 10th Edw. II.



of January, the twelfth year of Our reign. They also produce a charter of our Lord the King in these words : EDWARD, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Provosts, Servants, Bailiffs, and all his faithful subjects, Greeting. We have examined a charter which our Lord William, formerly King of England, our ancestor, made to the Church of St. Martin of Battel, and to the Abbot and monks thereof, in these words : “ In the name of the Holy and undivided Trinity, I, WILLIAM, by the grace of God, King of the English, make known to all, as well hereafter as at present, the faithful Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, and Barons, both French and English, that when I came into England, and, near Hastings, with my army contended against my enemies, who unjustly strove to deprive me of my kingdom of England, I, on the battle-field, and armed, in the presence of my Barons and Knights, with the favour of all, to strengthen their hearts, *made a Vow, that I would cause a Church to be erected to the honour of God for our common salvation if by His grace we might obtain the victory. Having achieved that, fulfilling my vow, I constructed a church to the honour of the Holy Trinity, and of the blessed Martin, confessor of Christ, for the salvation of my own soul and those of my ancestors ; of King Edward ; of my wife, Queen Matilda ; of my successors in the kingdom ; and for the salvation of all by whose exertions and help I obtained the kingdom ; and especially of those who should fall in that Battle. And because in the place where the Church was so constructed God granted me the victory, I determined to call the place BELLUM (Battel).*<sup>27</sup> Therefore I grant to the church of St. Martin of Battel, in the first place, that by my royal authority it shall have its own court, with royal liberty and custom, to transact its own affairs or business, and

<sup>27</sup> The old Chronicler, Knyghton, says that : “ The first night after the landing of William on English ground, as he lay in his tent, there came a voice to him, saying, ‘ William ! William ! be a brave man ; because thou shalt gain the crown of this realm, and be king of England ;

and when thou hast conquered the enemy build a Church in this place in my name, as many hundred feet in length as thou wouldst that thy posterity shall enjoy *years* in the government of England, and reign over this country.’ ”

have its own justice [administration?] and be free & quit for ever. Now we renew the donation, concession, and confirmations aforesaid . . . . for ourselves and our heirs, as far as in us lies, and do concede and confirm them as the aforesaid Charter reasonably testifies.

Besides, wishing to confer ampler grace on the Abbot and Convent, we have granted to them, for ourselves and our heirs, that they shall enjoy all the liberties and quit-tances contained in the aforesaid Charter not hitherto used; and that the Abbot and Convent and their successors shall fully use and enjoy the same in all future times, without let or hindrance of us or our heirs, or any of our servants whatsoever; these being Witnesses, the venerable Fathers, R. London, W. Worcester, J. Bath and Wells, Bishops; G. de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, Adomar, Earl of Pembroke, Hugh le Despenser, John de Mowbray, Edmund de Malo Lacu, Steward of our Inn [*i. e.*, the King's Bench] and others. Given under Our own hand at Windsor, the fourth day of October in the sixth year of our reign. They also produce in Court a writ in these words: EDWARD, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to his beloved and faithful John de Bousser and his fellow Justices, at the assizes and jury appointed to be held in the county of Kent, Greeting. Whereas by the charters of Our ancestors, formerly Kings of England, it is granted to the Abbot and Convent of Battel that they shall have their Court and royal dignity for transacting their affairs and business, touching their franchise for the execution of justice, in virtue of the grant to the Abbot and Convent, which they declare they ought to have, and always hitherto have had, in their Courts, namely, the recognition of all pleas, both of the Crown and of all other things whatsoever, relating to themselves, their tenants . . . . that liberty to the predecessors of the said Abbot both before our Justices, and those of our ancestors, of either Bench, and in the Circuits of the Justices, have always up to this time been allowed, as by the records of our beloved and faithful William de Bereford and his fellow-Justices of the Bench, and Hernic de

Staunton and his fellow-Justices last Itinerant in the said County, it is clear that we have made them come before us to have fuller information respecting the allowance of the said liberty. You then have deprived the Abbot by this mode of assizes and juries, held before you by existing arraigns of lands and tenements within his franchise, to the manifest injury of the Abbot and his franchise. And inasmuch as we have confirmed the aforesaid charters by our own charter, and have granted to the aforesaid Abbot and Convent that it is lawful that what they and their predecessors have hitherto been fully used to enjoy, by those charters of liberties granted . . . .<sup>28</sup> They, however, and their successors may fully enjoy and use, without let or hindrance whatever, the liberties they may have from us and our heirs, our Justices, sheriffs, or other servants by which we will that the said Abbot should not be in such manner prejudiced upon his franchises, contrary to the tenour of Our aforesaid charters and concession. WE command that the Abbot should have cognizance of all assizes and juries before you, concerning the lands and tenements within the franchise of the said Abbot, and that you cause him to be liberated from all arraigns and arraignable matters, and let him have cognizance in his Court, allowing him to have his full freedom. Witness MYSELF at Beverley, the twenty-eighth day of December, in the twelfth year of Our reign.

And they declare that Hawkherst and the tenements there, &c., are within the liberty of the Abbot. And they petition that the said liberty may be given up to them, &c. And the aforesaid John, the son of John, and the other complainants are not able to say whether the aforesaid tenements are within the Liberty of the Abbot himself or otherwise; they say, therefore, that the aforesaid Liberty ought not to be delivered up to the Abbot. Therefore he should have his Liberty, &c. (?) And the bailiffs of the Abbot appointed a day at Wye, namely, the Monday next after the feast of St. Gregory. And they were told to execute speedy justice in the matter, or

<sup>28</sup> A passage quite untranslatable. Truly those old monk-lawyers "multiplied words without knowledge."

else. . . &c. And to know that our Lord the King has otherwise commanded the said Justices by his close roll, that if not all of them at the holding of assizes and juries in the aforesaid County, and the County of Surrey and Sussex,<sup>29</sup> could conveniently attend, then two of them, who should be present at the holding of the assizes . . . &c., according to the law and custom of the King's realm should proceed, their brief being dated at York the twenty-fifth day of October, in the twelfth year of the reign of the present King. This brief remains in the bundles (*ligulis*) of briefs not yet executed, at Dartford, on Friday next after the feast of St. Nicolas, the twelfth year of the present King.

AT THE ASSIZES held at Maidstone, before John Bousser, Edmund de Passele and Geoffry de Hartlepool, Justices of our Lord the King, appointed for all the Assizes to be held in the County of Kent, on Thursday next after the feast of St. James the Apostol, in the sixteenth year of King Edward, son of King Edward (Edw. II.). AN ASSIZE was held to ascertain whether Henry, son of Waresius de Valoignes, Knight, has unjustly dispossessed Joan, widow of Richard de Rokeele, of her free tenement in Bokton Alulphi,<sup>30</sup> after her first, &c. And upon that the said Joan, by Robert de Frogenhale, her attorney, complains that he dispossessed her of one messuage and sixty acres of land with their appurtenances, &c. And upon this appears the Abbot of Battel, by John de la More, his attorney, and declares that the tenements in question are within his Liberty of Wye, whereof he says he ought to have cognizance at that Assize. And he prays that his freedom may be allowed to him, as well before those Justices as before any others whatsoever elsewhere has been allowed. And it is sufficiently evident to the Court, by the inspection of the Abbot's charters, as well as by a brief of our Lord the King, often directed to them on the subject, that the Abbot ought to have a freedom of this kind. And it was demanded

<sup>29</sup> The Counties of Sussex and Surrey were from early times under one sheriff; but since the ninth year of Elizabeth

they have been distinct for all civil purposes.

<sup>30</sup> Boughton-Aluph, a parish about five miles from Ashford.

of the parties, if they know any reason, to declare wherefore the cognizance of such Assize should not belong to him within the aforesaid franchise; and they say explicitly, that they know nothing to say wherefore, &c., and to do justice to the parties otherwise, &c. And the said Attorney fixed a day for the parties at Wye, on the Wednesday next after the feast of the Assumption of the blessed Mary. And be it remembered that, the same day, was granted to the said Abbot his freedom from any Assize . . . ,<sup>31</sup> which Stephen Maydenman, of Eastwell, against Robert, son of William Maundevill, concerning nine acres of land with their appurtenances in Eastwell.

Pleadings at York, before William de Herll and his fellow justices of the King's Bench, in Trinity Term, in the second year of King Edward the Third, after the Conquest.

HERLE.—*Sussex to Wit.*—Richard de Trubwyk, by William Pampylon, his attorney, claimed against the Abbot of Battel, one messuage, three virgates<sup>32</sup> of land, and three acres of meadow with their appurtenances in Apeldreham<sup>33</sup> as his right and inheritance, and to which the Abbot had no right of ingress, unless after the seizure which Guy of Apeldreham unjustly and without judgment made. Matilda de Trubwyk, grandmother of the said Richard, whose heir he is, *post primam*, &c. And the Abbot, by Bartholomew of Southwark, his attorney, comes. And upon this come the bailiffs of the Liberty of the Abbot of Battel by their attorney. And he asks thereupon his court, and cognizance of that plea to be held before the Abbot's bailiffs.

And they exhibit a Charter of our Lord the late King Edward, father of our present King, which testifies that the said King the father had inspected a Charter of our Lord William, formerly King of England, his ancestor, in which it is stated that when the said King William, &c., came into England, and, in the neighbourhood of

<sup>31</sup> A few untranslatable words here.

<sup>32</sup> A virgate was a measure of land of about forty acres.

<sup>33</sup> Appledram, near Chichester, was one of the manors conferred by Henry I. on the Abbey of Battel.

Hastings, with his army contended against his enemies, who unjustly sought to take away from him the Kingdom of England, he being armed on the battle field, in the presence of his barons and knights, to give them courage, made a Vow, that he would build a Church to the honour of God, for their common salvation, if by His favour they should obtain a victory; and that vow being accepted, in fulfilment thereof, he built a Church in honour of the Holy Trinity and the blessed St. Martin, confessor of Christ, for the salvation of his own soul and those of his predecessor, King Edward [the Confessor], and of his wife Queen Matilda, and of his successors in the kingdom, and for the salvation of all by whose efforts and assistance he had obtained the Kingdom, and especially of those who fell in that battle. And inasmuch as the Church was built on the very spot where God gave him the victory, in memory of that event he willed the place to be named *Battel*. And to that church of Saint Martin of Battel, in the first place, he granted by his royal authority, that it should have its own Court for all matters, and royal liberty and custom of transacting its own affairs and business, and to execute justice on its own account, &c. And that that Church should be free and quit of all services, and of all things that the human mind is able to devise.

AND ALSO that he inspected a certain charter of our Lord Henry, formerly King, his ancestor, which contains what the said King Henry granted to God and the Church of St. Martin of Battel, that it should have its Court for all affairs, and wherever the Abbot of that place should be present, either in its manors or in other lands pertaining to the Abbacy; and that in any other place he should have royal dignity, so that, should anyone have any complaint against the tenants of the Abbot, he ought to demand what justice requires at the Abbot's court. And the Abbot or one of his monks who should be present might do plenary justice with royal dignity. And also that the charter of the King's father aforesaid, &c., testifies that he, his said father, &c., by that charter confirmed the donations, concessions, and confirmations

aforesaid for himself and his heirs . . . as the said charters reasonably testify, &c.; and he granted that it should be allowed to him in any of the Liberties mentioned, not hitherto used, that he and his successors might use them in future. And they produce a close brief of our Lord the present King to his Justices, in these words:—

EDWARD, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to the Justices of his Bench greeting. Whereas by the Charters of our ancestors, formerly Kings of England, it was granted to the Church of St. Martin of Battel, and to our beloved in Christ, the Abbot and Convent of that place, that they should have their Court for all things, and royal liberty and custom to transact their own affairs or business, and to hold justice on their own account. And that that Church should be free and quit for ever of all services and of all things that the human mind can devise, together with all royal dignities and customs; and also that no Justice, Sheriff, Constable, Forester, Verdurer,<sup>34</sup> or any other Bailiff of ourselves or their servants shall interfere with the lands, rents, possessions, or tenants of the said Abbot and Convent, as in the foresaid charters is more fully shewn. In virtue of this concession, the said Abbot and Convent assert that they have, ought to have, and always hitherto have had, cognizance of all pleas both of the Crown and all others whatsoever, concerning themselves, their tenants, and their liberties in their Courts to be held, and that such liberty belongs to the said Abbot and Convent, as well before you and other our Justices of either Bench, as before our Justices Itinerant, as have always hitherto existed and been allowed; and as the Lord Edward, our father, late King of England, confirmed by his charters for himself and his heirs to the Abbot and Convent, that although they or their predecessors should have had the full enjoyment of the liberties conferred by those charters, yet that they

<sup>34</sup> *Verdurer*, an officer who has charge of "vert and venison" in a royal forest. In one of the Robin Hood ballads we

read that the followers of the great outlaw—

"Dipped the *verdurer* in the flood,  
And laughed to see his shame."

and their successors ought fully to enjoy and use the liberties without let or hindrance of the Justices, Sheriffs, or other servants of our Father or his heirs. WE COMMAND you that you permit the said Abbot and Convent in the liberties aforesaid, to use and enjoy the same before you, without let or hindrance, according to the tenour of the said charters of confirmation and concession of our said Father, not molesting or grieving them in any matter. Witness Myself at Northampton, the eighteenth day of May, in the second year of Our reign. And inasmuch as this Court is not yet certified, whether a freedom of this kind has been allowed or ought to be allowed, &c. A day was fixed for the parties, and likewise for the said bailiffs, namely, the fifteenth day after Michaelmas, &c. On that day the Abbot pleaded an excuse (or impediment) against the said Richard concerning the plea aforesaid, until the fifteenth day of Hilary term next following, &c. On that day the attorney of the said Richard pleaded an excuse against the Abbot. And he obtained therefore a postponement to Westminster till this day, namely, the fifteenth day of Trinity term. And now appear both the said Richard and the Abbot by their attorneys. And likewise the bailiffs of the aforesaid Liberty of the Abbot, who pray thereupon for their Court and the recognition of their plea. And upon this, our Lord the King that now is, commanded his brief (to be delivered) to his Justices in these words:—

EDWARD, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitaine, to his Justices of the Bench, greeting. Whereas by the charters of divers of Our ancestors, formerly Kings of England, it was granted to the Church of St. Martin of Battel, and to our beloved in Christ, the Abbot and Convent of that place, that they might hold their Court for all causes, and have royal liberty and custom of transacting their affairs and business, and to execute justice for themselves; and that that Church should be free and quit for ever from all service, and from all things which the human mind is able to devise, with all royal dignities and customs. And also that no



Justice, Sheriff, Constable, Forester, Verdurer, or any of their bailiffs or servants shall in anywise interfere concerning the rents, possessions, or tenants of the said Abbot and Convent, as is more fully shewn elsewhere of whatsoever concession the Abbot and Convent assert that they ought to have, and hitherto have always had; cognizance of all pleas both of the Crown and all others whatsoever, touching themselves and their tenants, and their liberties in their Courts. And although that liberty was hitherto allowed to the Abbot and his predecessors, both before the Justices of our Father, Lord Edward, late King of England, of either Bench, and to the Justices Itinerant, as more fully appears by the record of William de Bereford and his fellows, heretofore Justices of the Bench of our Father, and Hernic de Staunton and his fellow Justices Itinerant in the County of Kent, to have fuller information of the aforesaid Liberty [that is of Wye], by an examination of our Father's Chancery Rolls. You, however, have taken away the cognizance of pleas of this kind in lands and tenements lying within the Franchise of the Abbot, and to him hitherto allowed . . . to the manifest injury of the Abbot and his Liberty. And inasmuch as Our said Father confirmed the said charters by his own charter, and furthermore granted, for himself and his heirs, to the said Abbot and Convent, that although they and their predecessors have not fully enjoyed the freedoms conferred by those charters, they and their successors ought fully to enjoy and use them without any let or hindrance of our Father or his heirs, their Justices, Sheriffs, or any other of their servants whatsoever. And we are unwilling that anything should be done towards the Abbot in prejudice of the tenour of the charters and concession aforesaid. WE, therefore, command you to allow the Abbot to have cognizance of all pleas before you concerning the lands and tenements within his Franchise, in his own Court, without let or hindrance. Witness MYSELF at Gloucester the second day of October, in the second year of Our reign. Therefore he may have thereupon his freedom and cognizance of that plea, &c. And the bailiffs

appointed a day to the parties at Bramber,<sup>35</sup> the Monday next after the feast of St. Peter ad vincula. And it was commanded to them that to those parties they should perform speedy justice; otherwise, &c.

PLEAS before our Lord the King at Banbury, in Easter term, the fourth year of King Edward the Third, after the Conquest. H. le Scrope.<sup>36</sup> KENT to wit. John atte Wode (Atwood) was "attached" to reply to Roger of Berwick on a plea, wherefore he made an attack upon the said Roger at Wye, and beat, wounded, ill-treated, and committed other enormities, &c., to his great injury, &c., and against the peace, &c. And therefore the said Roger, by Thomas de Thorp, his attorney, complains that the said John, on Thursday next after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the first year of the present King, made an assault upon the said Roger, at Wye, and beat him, &c., contrary to the peace. Whence he declares that he was injured, and sustains loss to the amount of one hundred pounds. And therefore he brings a suit, &c. And John, by Adam de Grendon, his attorney, appears, and defends the force and injury, &c. And upon this appears Thomas de Wathon, attorney of the Abbot of Battel, and claims all his liberties, &c. And asks for freedom, &c. And inasmuch as freedom of this kind has been allowed him, namely, in Easter term, in the third year of the present King, by Roll., C. xi., that he may now have similar freedom, &c. And upon this the attorney of the said Abbot appointed a day in the matter at Wye before his steward and attorney, on Monday the morrow of the Holy Trinity. And the attorney was ordered to execute speedy justice in the matter; otherwise that he, &c.

PLEAS before our Lord the King at Westminster and Canterbury in Easter term, the third year of the reign of

<sup>35</sup> Bramber Castle, the seat of the powerful baronial family of De Braose, Lords of the Rape of Bramber, was a frequent resting place of the Kings at this date. See "Collections," ii., 135, &c.

<sup>36</sup> Henry le Scrope was a Judge of the Common Pleas, 2 Edw. II., and in

the reign of Edward III. became Chief Justice of that Court. His second son was raised to the peerage as Baron Scrope, and the barony subsisted down to the death of Emanuel le Scrope, eleventh baron, created Earl of Sunderland by Charles I.

Edward the Third after the Conquest. H. LE SCROPE. KENT to wit. An assize of recognizance, where Peter le Hast, Thomas Leverot, Thomas de Ashurst, Thomas Golycott, and John his brother, Robert de Grinsted, William Richegrome and Thomas his brother, unjustly disseised Dionysia, formerly wife of Thomas de Blakebroke, of her freehold tenement in Kingsnorth,<sup>37</sup> with its appurtenances . . . namely, one acre and a half of land, and a third part of a messuage with its appurtenances, &c. And the said Peter and the rest do not appear, but one John atte Wode replies for them, as if he were their bailiff. And upon this comes Thomas de Whatton, attorney of the Abbot of Battel. to claim his liberties, and he claimed accordingly, &c., namely, to have cognizance of the plea aforesaid, before the Abbot's Steward and the Bailiff of Wye, inasmuch as the said tenements are within the precinct of the Abbot. Whereupon our Lord the King commanded his Justiciaries by a close brief in these words: EDWARD, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to his beloved and faithful Robert de Malberthorp and his fellow Justices, assigned to the pleas before us to be held, Greeting. Whereas by the charters of our progenitors, formerly Kings of England, it has been granted to our beloved in Christ, the Abbot and Convent of Battel, that they should have their Court for all matters, and royal liberty and custom for the transaction of all their affairs and business whatsoever, and for the execution of Justice in virtue of the said grant. The Abbot and Convent assert, that they ought to have, and always hitherto have had, in their Courts, cognizance of all pleas, as well of the Crown as of any others whatsoever, concerning themselves, their tenants, and their liberties, under the Lord Edward, late King of England, Our father, inasmuch as that liberty was allotted to the predecessors of the Abbot, both before his Justices and those of his progenitors, of either Bench, and the Justices Itinerant. This appears from the records of William de Bereford and his fellows, late Justices of the Bench of Our father,

<sup>37</sup> A parish two miles and a half S.S.W. of Ashford.

and of Henry de Staunton and his Fellow-justices Itinerant in the County of Kent, which our said father caused to be had for fuller information upon the allotment of the said Liberty. And Our said father confirmed the aforesaid charters by his own charter, for himself and his heirs, to the Abbot and Convent, to the effect that they should fully possess, without let or hindrance, the liberties hitherto not used, and had commanded to John de Bousser and his then fellow Justices that henceforth they should enjoy and use, at the Assizes in the foresaid County, the transaction of their own affairs and business, according to the concession of Our father, the said King Edward, confirmed and ratified for himself and his heirs. And moreover, the said Lord the King, our father, &c., wishing to confer a fuller favour upon the Abbot and Convent ordained that they should enjoy all that the progenitors of our Lord Edward our Father, &c. [more repetitions in no way of use] . . . We command you, that you permit the said Abbot to have cognizance of all Assizes and Juries before you, concerning the lands and tenements existing within the Liberty of the Abbot of arraignments or arraignable matters, in his Court, without let or hindrance, according to the tenour of the charters of grant and commandment of the aforesaid; and fully to allow to him that freedom, delivering to him the said Abbot or his bailiffs, transcripts of the original briefs as if before our Justices of the Bench and our Justices of assize. Witness John de Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, our brother, Custos of our Realm,<sup>38</sup> at Canterbury, the third day of June in the third year of Our reign. And upon this, by the charter of our Lord Edward, late King of England, father of the King that now is, concerning the confirmation, which the Abbot produces here in Court, it is found that our Lord the King, our Father, has inspected the charter which our Lord William, formerly King of England, his ancestor, made to the Church of St. Martin of Battel, and to the Abbot

<sup>38</sup> John of Eltham, son of Edward II., born at Eltham Palace in Kent, at that

time a favourite residence of our Monarchs.

and Monks of that place, in which it is shown that the same Lord William, King, &c., granted to the aforesaid Church (for the salvation of his soul and that of his predecessor, King Edward, and those of the Queen Matilda his wife, and his successors in the Kingdom, and of all those by whose labour and assistance he had acquired the realm, and of those who fell in the battle), that it should have its Court, with liberty and custom of transacting its own affairs and business, and of executing justice on its own account, according to the grant of our father King Edward, &c.

. . . . And further our said father, the King, willing to grant fuller favour to the Abbot and Convent, granted, on behalf of himself and his heirs, that they should enjoy the same liberties as were conceded by our Lord King Edward, our Father, and which he inspected and confirmed; and which up to this time may not have been used. And that the said Abbot and Convent and their successors should in all time to come fully enjoy and use the liberties and quittances whatsoever that may have been granted by our said Father, without let or hindrance of his heirs, or any of their servants whatsoever. Wherefore taking into consideration the premises, concerning which the King has strictly commanded his Justices appointed for the assizes to be held in that County (Kent)

. . . . now we further command that the said Abbot shall have cognizance of all Assizes and juries concerning the lands and liberties within his Liberty of arraigns and arraignable matters in his Court, without impediment, in the form aforesaid, as is stated in the aforesaid brief. Therefore the Abbot may have his freedom, &c. And upon this the foresaid attorney of the Abbot appointed a day to the parties to appear at Wye before the Abbot's Steward and bailiffs; on Thursday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostol. And it was ordered to the said attorney that he should execute speedy justice in the matters aforesaid, otherwise, &c.

Witness Myself at Westminster the tenth day of July,

in the twenty-ninth year of Our reign in England, and the sixteenth in France.

EDWARD by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to all to whom these letters shall come, Greeting. Know ye, that we lately, after the death of John Powys, who had his certain maintenance in the Abbacy of Battel during his life, at the request of Lord Edward our Father, late King of England, desired, by our brief directed to our beloved in Christ, the Abbot and Convent of that place, that they should admit into their house Robert de Dryffeld, and afford him the same maintenance as the said John had had. And forasmuch as the Abbot and Convent have not so admitted the said Robert, we have commanded the Abbot to be arrested (attached) to show before us on a day now past . . . to explain what he has or might be able to say, wherefore the said Robert ought not to be admitted to such maintenance. Upon this a plea was filed for contempt towards Us in this matter; but the cause being continued between Us and the Abbot, the reasons having been examined, and divers acquittances to the said Abbot and Convent and their Church of St. Martin of Battel, by divers charters of our progenitors, Kings of England, having been exhibited, touching their non-liability to support such burthens, it was considered that the Abbot should be free, and no day was fixed [for his reply]; inasmuch as by the tenour of the record and process of the aforesaid plea it was fully discovered before us in our Chancery . . . WE, having consideration in the premises, graciously willing that the Abbot and Convent should have indemnity and security in all future times, and be free from all such claims of sustentation, WILL and grant, for ourselves and our heirs, that the said Abbot and Convent and their successors and their House of Battel should not from this time in any way be thus burthened or compelled, but should remain exonerated and quit. In witness of which thing, WE have caused these our letters-patent to be made. Witness Myself at West-

minster, this first day of May, in the tenth year of our reign. This is adjudged under the process pleaded before the King's Justices.

This EXEMPLIFICATION was made in the twenty-ninth<sup>39</sup> year of the reign of King Edward the Third, and contains what the Abbot of Battel ought to have knowledge of, in all suits of assize concerning his tenants as are hereunder written:—

Assize of tenements in Hawkherst.

Also Assize of tenements in Boukton.

Also Assize of tenements in Estwell.

Also the suit between the Abbot of Battel and Richard de Trubwyk.

Also the Assize of tenements in Kengesnode.

Also the Abbot ought to judge his own tenants within his own Liberties, without any impediment on the part of the servants of the King.

<sup>39</sup> It is expressly stated at the head of the Roll, that the Exemplification was made in 31 Edw. III., while *here* it is said that it was made in 29 of that monarch. This goes far to prove, as

stated in our preliminary remarks, that the document is a copy of a previous one. This may account for some of the strange blunders and repetitions which occur throughout the roll.

# THE DEATH PLACE OF VISCOUNT MONTAGUE.

BY CHARLES S. GREAVES, Esq., Q.C.

Two years ago, I met with a paper in vol. xx., p. 203, of the Sussex "Archæological Collections," by Sir Sibbald Scott, Bart., on the place where Lord Montague and Sedley Burdett (the grandson of Sir Robert Burdett, of Foremark, in the county of Derby, Bart.) were drowned; and I was much surprised to find the statement of an old man named Roller adduced, which, if true, proved that Laufenburg was the place, and not Schaffhausen; and as I was satisfied, by what I shall hereafter state, that that statement was unfounded, I have since endeavoured to obtain the means of proving that it was so; and I am not without a confident belief that what I shall here adduce, and the observations I shall make, will set the matter completely at rest for the future.

It appears to me essential to the due consideration of the question that the particular character of each of the places should be kept in view. I will, therefore, give the best description of them that I have been able to obtain.

Bædeker, in his "Handbook of Switzerland," which I understand is a very correct work, thus describes "the falls of Schaffhausen," or as they are emphatically called, "the falls of the Rhine:"—"The breadth of the Rhine above the falls is 350 feet; their height is about 45 feet on the right bank, and 60 feet on the left, the difference being occasioned by the unequal height of the ridge over which the river precipitates itself; if the rapids, the whirlpools, and the falls a few hundred paces higher up be taken into account, the total height of the cataract may be estimated at nearly 100 feet."<sup>1</sup> "This magnificent cataract, though far inferior in volume and height,

<sup>1</sup> Bæd., p. 31.



is considered by some to surpass the celebrated falls of Niagara."<sup>2</sup> At the bottom of it there is a great and deep pool, described as a "foaming abyss,"<sup>3</sup> with one or more large rocks standing out of it; and a visitor, when the water is at its average height, may be conveyed in a boat to the centre rock without danger, though the agitated waters cause a considerable motion to the boat.<sup>4</sup> It is clear, therefore, that there are two falls, the lower much greater than the upper, and that the lower is a very precipitous fall. And Mr. Haydon was well warranted in saying, "I cannot fancy at what part of the falls a person could have made the attempt to shoot them with success."

On the other hand, Mr. Haydon says, that "at Laufenberg the stream sweeps in a sort of torrent under a very picturesque and lofty bridge of one arch; coming apparently round a turn in the river. Almost immediately below the bridge, a large rock stands up in the middle of the stream, and this interruption to the rapid course of the stream seems to create a strong eddy, particularly on the left bank. It is altogether a very dangerous place, but still one that a daring fellow might attempt with some little chance of success."<sup>5</sup> Mr. Way says, "Laufenburg derived its name from the adjoining Laufen or rapids, which, although perilous, are descended by boats with the aid of ropes."<sup>6</sup> Even old Roller only speaks of "the first great surge," and "the second wave." It is perfectly clear, therefore, that there are no falls, but only rapids, at Laufenburg; and it is difficult to conceive two places more thoroughly dissimilar than these two places are.

Lord Montague and Sedley Burdett were drowned in the Rhine in October, 1793. At that time, my grandfather lived within a mile of Sir Robert Burdett, and they were in constant communication with each other. My home was with my grandfather from the time I was three years old, in 1804, until his death in 1823; and I have

<sup>2</sup> Bæd., p. 31.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* 32.

<sup>5</sup> xx. Sus. Ar. Coll., 210.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

repeatedly heard him narrate the circumstances of the accident; and they made so deep an impression on my youthful mind that I have still a very distinct recollection of the principal facts. Schaffhausen was always mentioned as the place where the accident happened: no other place was ever mentioned; and I did not know that there was such a place as Laufenburg, until I read the article in the "Sussex Archæological Collections." The falls were described as so high and precipitous that it was impossible to suppose that any boat could descend them in safety; and the attempt to shoot them was characterised as the most rash and foolhardy that could be conceived. The boat was described as flat bottomed, and not as a rowing boat; and it was said that the boat went down head foremost into the pool at the bottom of the falls with the gentlemen in it, and that neither they nor the boat were ever seen again. Something was said about the gentlemen having been lashed to the boat, but I think this was merely suggested as a reason to account for the bodies never having come to the surface again.

I never saw any account in print, until I saw the "Sussex Archæological Collections." The above statement, therefore, rests entirely on what I heard in my youth. It will be seen that it exactly corresponds with Mr. Hasler Hollist's statement; and the description of the accident exactly accords with the falls of Schaffhausen, and is totally at variance with the rapids at Laufenburg.

But there is a remarkable confirmation of what I heard. In my grandfather's dining room there always hung a water coloured picture of an extremely steep water fall, and this was said to be a drawing of the falls of Schaffhausen. It was painted by my mother before 1798, and was a copy from some other picture, as I feel sure my mother never visited that place. There can be no doubt that it was painted and preserved in consequence of the accident that happened there. It is still in my possession. The view appears to have been taken from some low place opposite the falls, which are very high and precipitous, and there is a pool at the bottom of it, with a large rock in it projecting out of the water; and a friend who has

visited the falls has identified it as a picture of them, though he thinks the falls look higher than they are. It may well, however, be that the crown of the falls may have been considerably worn down since 1793, or the falls may have appeared very high from the place where the picture was taken. Making, however, any allowance for any error in the height of the falls, it is just the sort of place where a boat with men in it would infallibly go down into the depths at the bottom; for the prow of the boat must strike the water in the pool nearly at right angles, and the weight of the men in the boat would greatly increase the impetus downwards.

The picture does not show any building or anything beyond the falls, but there are trees on one side at the top. It is suggested that this picture affords strong corroborative evidence that the accident occurred at Schaffhausen.

Although I was perfectly satisfied in my own mind by what I have stated of the truth of the statements in the Annual Register, &c., yet, for the purpose of setting the matter completely at rest, I endeavoured to discover further proof, and having learnt that the "Derby Mercury" was published in and before 1793, I applied to the present editor, and he very courteously searched the paper, and found the following account in the number published on December 5th, 1793; and he informs me that there can be no doubt that the particulars were furnished by the Burdett family to the editor at that time. Sir Robert Burdett at that time resided at Foremark, about eight miles from Derby:—

"LORD VISCOUNT MONTAGUE AND MR. BURDETT.

"As many erroneous accounts have appeared in the public prints of the manner in which these amiable and unfortunate gentlemen lost their lives, we are enabled, from the most unquestionable authority, to state the following particulars:—

"Lord Viscount Montague, accompanied by Mr. Burdett, was uncommonly anxious to *visit* the famous *Falls* of Schaffhausen in Switzerland, which had been

hitherto unattempted by any visitant. The magistrates of the district having considered that inevitable destruction would be the consequence of such an attempt, and having heard of the resolution of *our* travellers, ordered guards to be placed for the purpose of preventing the execution of it. Such, however, was the force of their curiosity that they found means to elude every precaution. Having provided themselves with a small flat-bottomed *boat*, as they were about to step into it Lord Montague's *valet* stopped short, and, as it were, instinctively seized his master by the collar, declaring that, for the moment, he should forget the respect of the servant in the duty of the man. His Lordship, however, extricated himself at the expense of part of his collar and neck-cloth, and pushed immediately off with his companion. They got over the first fall in safety [and began to shout and wave their handkerchiefs in tokens of success].<sup>7</sup> They then pushed down the second fall, by far more serious than the first, from which time they have not *since* been heard of. It is supposed that the boat, hurried by the violence of the cataract, jammed them between two rocks. The servant remained three weeks near the place, bewailing the fate of his beloved master, who, in the prime of life, had fallen a victim to his curiosity.' "

A comparison of this account with the account in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1793<sup>8</sup> leads to the conclusion that the middle part of the latter was framed from the former, for it only transposes some words, inserts or omits others, and substitutes different ones. The altered words are italicised. We have "pass" for "visit;" "waterfalls" for "falls;" "these" for "our;" "punt" for "boat;" "servant" for "valet;" and "since" is omitted, and "seen or" inserted before "heard of." At first I was disposed to attribute these alterations to the desire of the editor to make the account more accurate; but I now think they came from Cowdray. At Foremark it might not be known that Lord Montague's man was a

<sup>7</sup> The words between brackets are not in the Annual Register as given in Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. xx., p. 208.

<sup>8</sup> Vol. lxi.iii., Pt. 2, 1054.

servant and not a valet, but at Cowdray the truth must have been known, and the correction may have come from thence. The alteration of "pass" for "visit," and "punt" for "boat," look the same way; and the remainder of the account in the "Gentleman's Magazine" very strongly confirms this conjecture. The important heading in the "Derby Mercury" which ends with "the following particulars" is omitted, and a description of Lord Montague and Sedley Burdett is substituted, and Lord Montague's intended marriage and the great beauty and many accomplishments of his only sister are spoken of in a manner which indicates a familiar acquaintance with the family at Cowdray; and at the end of the account from the "Mercury" there is added "while he was hourly expected at Midhurst, which owes so much to his ancestors, and the catastrophe of his seat near which had not reached him." The intelligence contained in this paper evidently came from Cowdray. Consequently we have not only the deliberate account in the "Mercury," but also that account, corrected with great care, in the "Gentleman's Magazine" by information from Cowdray.

The account in the "Annual Register" of 1793,<sup>9</sup> as given in xx. "Sussex Archæological Collections," 208, so completely agrees with that in the "Gentleman's Magazine" that there can be no doubt that it was derived from the same sources.

Thus there are three authentic accounts, all agreeing in the particulars of the accident, and of the place where it occurred.

The statement in the "Mercury" is entitled to the greatest consideration on the following grounds: 1.—It rests upon "the most unquestionable authority." 2.—It was made expressly in order to correct "the many erroneous accounts" that had appeared, and therefore it may reasonably be presumed to have been made after due inquiry. 3.—It evidently rested upon the statements of those who were personally acquainted with the facts, and, especially, the account of the accident manifestly came from an eye witness, who could be none other than Lord

<sup>9</sup> Chron. 51.

Montague's servant. 4.—The characters of all these persons are above all suspicion, and the good character of the servant is attested by his continuance in the service of his master's family, as stated by Mr. Hasler Hollist. 5.—There was no interest to serve, except that of the truth. 6.—The statement was made immediately after the event, when every fact must have been fresh in the memory. 7.—There never was any contradiction of the statement whilst any of those who made it were alive. And lastly, it is confirmed in the strongest possible manner by the carefully-revised account in the "Gentleman's Magazine." If such a statement were not entitled to implicit credence it would be very difficult to discover one that was. Few, indeed, are the facts in history that rest on half as trustworthy an account, and if the internal evidence of the account itself is considered, a more simple, inartificial, and clear narrative could not be found.

Next as to the inferences that are fairly deducible from this account. It speaks of "the famous falls of Schaffhausen." These falls were, therefore, celebrated, and well known in England at the time. In Guthrie's "Geographical Grammar,"<sup>10</sup> they are described as "a tremendous cataract, or rather three unequal cataracts." The edition I cite was the 21st, published in 1808; but there must have been editions before 1793, which would be read by every school-boy. Then it is clear that these falls had been frequently visited by travellers before, who, no doubt, described the character of the falls, and that they were so dangerous that no traveller had ever attempted to shoot them; and this description evidently excited Lord Montague and S. Burdett to go and do that which no one had ever ventured to attempt before. They were "uncommonly anxious" to perform a great feat, so that it might well be said of each—

*Μέγα ρέξας τι, καὶ ἐσσομένοισι πυθέσθαι.*<sup>11</sup>

Another inference is that both gentlemen were well acquainted with boats and boating, otherwise it would never have occurred to them to make such an attempt.

<sup>10</sup> p. 524.

<sup>11</sup> Π. xxii., 305.

Nor can it be doubted that they, who were so "uncommonly anxious" to visit Schaffhausen, would direct their course thither; and when it is remembered that both were gentlemen of fortune (Sedley Burdett having inherited the property of Sir Charles Sedley), no doubt can exist that they did reach Schaffhausen, and it is incredible that they could have taken a place of the name of Laufenburg for Schaffhausen; and it is infinitely more incredible that two first-rate boatmen should have mistaken so totally different places for one another. No one either will readily believe that two such boatmen would ever have thought it a mighty feat to pass the Laufenburg rapids. Shooting Sandford or Iffley lasher would have been a far mightier deed; or the rapids of the Strid near Bolton Abbey might have furnished a more illustrious example, and that, too, without the trouble of a foreign journey.

If, then, they did get to Schaffhausen, and perish there, it is but natural that the account given of the accident by an eye witness should correspond with the falls of Schaffhausen; and, if the account in the "Mercury" be compared with the description of those falls, it will be seen that they very accurately correspond; and it must be remarked that that account does not profess to describe the place at all. It seems to assume that the character of the place is known; and the peculiar features of the falls only come out as necessary portions of the narrative itself; and yet they clearly identify these falls.

First, we have two falls, the second "by far more dangerous than the first;" and then the order of the magistrates to prevent the attempt, which would lead to "inevitable destruction," indicates the extreme danger of the falls; and it is fairly to be inferred that the travellers disappeared from the sight of the servant when they descended the second fall, which is exactly what would happen at these falls if the servant remained above the falls at the place whence the boat started, and the second fall was much greater than the first.

Again the supposition that "the boat hurried by the violence of the cataract jammed them between the rocks," could only arise from there being a very precipitous fall

and a deep pool at the bottom, with rocks in it, into which the boat and its occupants might be plunged, and there jammed amongst the rocks. This is exactly what might happen at these falls, but could not happen at Laufenburg.

The boat was flat-bottomed, or what is called a punt, and pushed with a pole, and without oars. Now, such a boat is less liable to be upset than others. Such a boat, too, draws very little water, and, therefore, is well adapted for passing through the shallow water at the crown of falls. The travellers, therefore, may well have "provided themselves with such a flat-bottomed boat" for these reasons, and it would well suit these falls; but could not be used in the deep water at Laufenberg, for a punt can only be used where the pole can reach the bottom.

It is impossible to conceive any account more completely according with the falls at Schaffhausen. And the result is that this place is identified not only by the name, but by the description of the accident. No reasonable person can conceive that the servant could have given such an account unless he had actually seen the place; and it is equally clear that, if he had seen the accident happen at Laufenburg, he never could have given the account he did.

We now turn to the other account of the event.

John Roller, who is said to have been eleven years old at the time, states that "two Englishmen (he does not know their names) came with a servant, with travelling baggage, and a large black dog, in a small boat, round built before and behind, not pointed at the ends like our boats here. They were travelling along the Rhine, and stopped at the landing place behind the inn called the Bear, but they lodged at the Eagle, still the best inn at Laufenburg. These gentlemen made it known that they intended to row and float through the cataract. All warning from the inhabitants, representing that the attempt would certainly prove fatal to them, was disregarded. They entered their small boat with their dog, the servant remaining behind, and passed the bridge down the Laufen. At the first great surge, the gentleman who



was foremost in the boat, fell or jumped into the Rhine ; the boat was upset at the second wave of the Laufen, and the person who had remained in the boat swam, with his companion, one after the other, through the Laufen, sometimes visible, sometimes concealed from view, and their dog with them. They were again seen, and swam to the spot called Oelberg (Mount of Olives or Calvaire), and there, in the so-called strait, they disappeared in a vortex or eddy, and were never seen again, nor were their bodies recovered. At this strait of the channel of the Rhine the river has a great depth, more than 100 feet (füss) ; indeed, along the whole length of the rapids, the depth is very great. The banks were crowded with spectators, but nobody could save the Englishmen, who swam together, endeavouring, as it appeared, to lay hold of the boat that was overset and floating along the current, but they could not reach it. They sunk exhausted in the whirlpool into the depths, and the dog with them."

Roller adds that "he stood on the bank behind the inn of the Peacock, and tried to get out with a long pole a small oar from the upset boat. The servant remained at Laufenburg, and after awhile departed with the trunks. On two occasions afterwards persons came from England, and promised a large reward (1500 frs.) for the discovery of the bodies, but they never reappeared."

Such is the account given by old Roller. Now a very long experience in Courts has taught me that one of the best means of testing the truth of any narrative is to consider how far it is probable in itself, and how far it is consistent with such facts as are known to have existed. This is often the only course that can be adopted ; and where there are two accounts of the same event directly contradicting each other, it often affords a very satisfactory means of deciding between them. Again, where two persons narrate the same event, and it is clear on all hands that one of them was present at it, but the presence of the other rests on his own uncorroborated assertion, it is very material to observe whether any of the statements of the latter are erroneous ; and if so, whether they are not such errors as would naturally arise where a fictitious

statement was put forward by a person really ignorant of the truth.

The first improbability is that the gentlemen "were travelling along the Rhine" "with a servant, travelling baggage [trunks], and a large black dog, in a small boat;" and this improbability is not a little increased by the fact that they are represented as coming down the Rhine; for it is plain they could not have got their boat up the Laufenburg rapids, and then landed above them. It is clear that to have come down the river they must have reached the river at some place between Schaffhausen and Laufenburg, which may be some fifteen or twenty miles apart, and, intending to go to the former, had by some means been diverted to the latter, which is extremely unlikely. No one either, it is conceived, can doubt the truth of the servant's statement that the travellers provided themselves with a boat for the purpose; and, if that be so, here we have a striking instance of a statement fabricated by a person who was ignorant of the real facts.

Again, the statement that the boat was "round built before and behind," and yet was a rowing boat used for travelling along the Rhine, is not only inconsistent in describing that as a rowing boat which plainly could not be built for that purpose, but it is wholly incredible that any persons knowing anything of boating should use such a boat for rowing on any river when they could get sharp-pointed boats that would serve the purposes much better.

Old Roller's story plainly implies that the travellers came to Laufenburg expressly for the purpose of passing those rapids. We now know for certain that they intended to go to Schaffhausen, and pass those falls; and the only possible suggestion that can be made in support of Roller's story is that the travellers mistook the one place for the other. But a moment's consideration will show the extreme improbability of such a mistake. No place could be better known for many miles round than Schaffhausen, the chief town of the Canton, or than the falls themselves. How, then, could any inquiry for those places elicit an answer that could lead the travellers to

Laufenburg? How, again, is it possible that they could mistake the falls at a town on their very banks for falls where there certainly was no town, and, probably, hardly a house near to them? And besides, how could the rapids at the one be mistaken for the falls they had heard described at the other? Was such a thing ever heard of as a man "lodging" in a town, and not finding its name out?

But this is far from all. Old Roller states that "on two occasions afterwards persons came from England" in search of the bodies. Now these persons must have been sent by the relatives of the travellers, and they would of course be directed to go to the place where the accident occurred, and they would be told the name of the place and its description; and it is clear that that name would be Schaffhausen, and that description the one given in the "Mercury," for the obvious reason that the families of the travellers knew no other. Consequently, it is absolutely necessary, in order to render it possible for old Roller's story to be true, that three sets of persons, all intending to go to Schaffhausen, and knowing its characteristics, at three different times, mistook Laufenburg for it. To me it is utterly incredible that one such mistake could have been made; but, as for three, it passes all the bounds of the wildest credulity. Of course the fabricator of old Roller's story knew none of these facts; and here we have another instance of the collision of fiction with the real facts. Much experience has taught me the truth of Scott's lines—

Oh! what a tangled web we weave,  
When once we practice to deceive!

That persons were sent by the relatives to make inquiries is so probable that it may be taken to be the fact, and it is very probable that they visited Laufenburg; for, assuming that they went to Schaffhausen at first, they would naturally extend their inquiries as far down the Rhine as it was supposed that the bodies might have been carried by the stream; and the promises of reward would be extended equally far, and consequently Laufen-

burg may have been visited, and the reward circulated there.

But here a very strong remark occurs. If the persons sent out went as they were directed to Schaffhausen, and found out that that was not the place, but that it was Laufenburg, they would undoubtedly have conveyed the intelligence to those who sent them; and had they done so, it cannot be doubted that they who published the statement in the "Mercury" for the purpose of establishing the truth would have inserted in the same paper a correction of Laufenburg for Schaffhausen. The inference, therefore, is that they went to Schaffhausen, and found that that was the place. And this inference applies not only to the place, but to the facts. Can anyone believe that if Roller's story had been told to those persons when they visited Laufenburg, the statements in the "Mercury" would not have been corrected from beginning to end? Any other supposition leads to the conclusion that the true story was wilfully kept back by the very persons who had previously published the statement for the sake of the truth.

It is quite unnecessary to point out any further improbabilities in old Roller's story, though that could easily be done; and no remark upon the differences between the two accounts can be necessary, beyond the observation that those differences are so great that it is quite impossible that both the statements can be true; and it is perfectly obvious that one account or the other must be rejected as wholly untrue. It is quite clear that if the servant's story is untrue, it is a most wilful fabrication in all the main features, and a fabrication too for no possible purpose, as far as can be perceived. But it does not seem necessary to go quite so far with regard to old Roller's, for it seems very easy to give a solution as to the origin of his story, and he may have heard it in early youth repeated until he fancied he had seen what in reality he had only heard.

The inference naturally arising from the servant's account is that no one except himself saw the accident. He does not mention anyone as present; and, if there

had been anyone there, it is but reasonable to suppose that he would have assisted the servant in preventing the attempt, especially as the magistrates had ordered guards to be set for that purpose. And the statement that the travellers "found means to elude every precaution," leads to the supposition that the attempt was made when only the servant, or, at all events, very few persons were present. If that were so, the account would rest on the statement of the servant or one or two more; but, however that might be, the report of such a catastrophe would spread far and wide; and, like other reports, it would vary according to the accuracy or carelessness of the narrators and hearers. And in this case there exist grounds, which might well lead to different reports arising through mere mistake. Mr. Way says, "The Schaffhausen Falls are commonly called *in Switzerland* the Falls of Laufen, and there is a castle called Laufen adjacent to them;"<sup>12</sup> and he afterwards says, "Of course Laufenburg derived its name from the adjacent Laufen or rapids." In Switzerland, therefore, both the falls at the one place and the rapids at the other were called by one and the same name; and consequently a Swiss, intending to describe the accident as having happened at Schaffhausen, might say that it happened at "the Laufen;" and any Swiss who heard him, might think he meant the rapids at Laufenburg, and repeat the story accordingly. And, singularly enough, it does so happen that the first account in the "Derby Mercury" of the 7th Nov., 1793, states that the travellers were drowned "at one of the falls of the Rhine;" and any person hearing such an account might well mistake the one place for the other. And, if a person had heard such a vague report, and visited the two places, he would naturally conclude that no one in his senses would attempt to pass the one, but possibly might be rash enough to attempt the other; and if this were stated at first as mere matter of opinion, it is very easy to see that what began as an inference would, in passing from one person to another, be extremely likely to be converted into a statement of it as a fact, and the

<sup>12</sup> Bæd. 31.

accident would be transferred from Schaffhausen to Laufenburg, and the circumstances attending it would be accommodated to the new locality. And if any persons from England visited Laufenburg and offered a reward, that might easily help the currency of an erroneous account.

There are some things in Roller's account, which, to me, at least, strongly tend to show that it was derived from what actually happened at Schaffhausen. The description of the boat is evidently just such a misdescription of the punt as was likely to arise in the repetition of the account, and the oars were added to suit the deep water at Laufenburg; and it is clear the statement as to them is untrue; for no boatman would use "a small oar" to pass a dangerous place, where his safety depended on the hold his oars had on the water. The servant must have known where he remained; and he says it was "near the place;" which well suits Schaffhausen, and is just one of those trifling incidents that are sure to appear in a true account, and to testify to its truth; but just the sort of thing an ignorant narrator would change, and so Roller's account has "*at Laufenburg.*"

It may well be that old Roller heard the account over and over again in his youth, and he may even have known of the persons coming and the reward, and his statement may have been founded on believing that he saw what he had only heard often described in his youth. A candid mind must always be willing to avoid imputing wilful falsehood to anyone where his statement, though untrue, may be otherwise explained; I have, therefore, endeavoured to suggest a solution of old Roller's story, which would deliver him from the charge of deliberate falsehood. But if there be any insuperable difficulty in accepting the solution I have suggested, I don't in any way shrink from maintaining that that story is utterly untrue.

As to the reputation at Laufenburg, if a report were once set afloat that the accident occurred there, nothing is more likely than that it should in process of time become generally accredited.

There is only one passage in the paper in the "Sussex Archæological Collections," on which I need make a remark, and that too rather for the purpose of explaining a misapprehension by the facts I have adduced, than on any other account. This is the passage. "In 1793, and for several years after—in fact until the peace of 1815 (1814, according to my recollection)—the Continent was a sealed book to foreigners, and at the best times travelling—until cheap and rapid modes of conveyance have opened it to the million—was confined to a privileged class. Hence, in ignorance, the Falls of Schaffhausen—as being *the* Falls of the Rhine—may have been mistaken for those of Laufenburg." This remark is easily explained away by what we now know. The Falls of Schaffhausen were "famous," and well known in England before the accident; and the mistake *must* have been made by the travellers and the eye-witness of it, if made at all; and the narrative of it rests upon what was known at the time; and nothing that happened after the event could affect the narrative in the "Mercury." If no Englishmen had ever visited Switzerland again, the servant's account would stand as it does upon its own merits, and the surrounding circumstances.

But the fact that for years after the accident, Switzerland was not visited by Englishmen, has an important bearing on Roller's story. As far as is known, the only published accounts were in England; and it is clear from the statements in the "Sussex Archæological Collections,"<sup>13</sup> that no documentary evidence now exists, and probably never did, in Switzerland, with reference to the accident. Nothing, then, existed in Switzerland to prevent any erroneous account from arising. But if Switzerland had been regularly visited by Englishmen, they would have gone furnished with the servant's account, and gone too to Schaffhausen, and that would have kept alive the memory that the accident happened there. In their absence, however, the memory as to Schaffhausen—if indeed there were any there originally acquainted with the facts—might die out, and the erroneous account might

<sup>13</sup> Vol. xx., pp. 206, 7 and 8.

arise at Laufenburg in some such manner as has been suggested.

A point has been reserved to the last, which, if the facts on which it rests are as they are supposed to be, once and for ever makes an end of old Roller's story. The stream of the Rhine varies very much at different periods of the year. In June and July, the volume of the water is much swollen by the melting of the snow on the mountains.<sup>14</sup> In ordinary seasons, the snow disappears from the Rigi at the commencement of June, but not till later on some other places.<sup>15</sup> It is plain, however, that before the end of September the river will have fallen to its usual level, and will be at the lowest in October; and this is verified by a statement I have received of a gentleman who visited Schaffhausen in the first week of October, in a very hot and dry year. At that time, the water was so low that there was no rough water above the lower fall, and the stream of the water over that fall was so small that it was thought scarcely worth while to interrupt the journey to visit it. Of course at that time the river would be equally low at Laufenburg. And this is confirmed by a friend of mine, who came down the Rhine last October, from the neighbourhood of Frankfort; the water in the river was then so low that the navigation of the steamboats was very much impeded; and, as that was the state of the river so long a distance below Laufenburg, there could be very little water in the river at that place at that time. And these accounts fully support the following account cited by Bædeker: "Here a ridge runneth across the whole Rhine, having a gap in the midst thereof, through the which two small boats can sail side by side. And through this gap, when the stream is low, floweth the whole Rhine, so that, if a board be laid on the rocks above, one may make shift to cross over from the German to the Helvetian shore dry shod. But in summer, when the waters are high, and spreadeth itself over all the rocks, then may no man venture to sail through the aforesaid gap." This is cited from "Merian, 1642;" but as it is given as a description

<sup>14</sup> Bæd. 31.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.* xiv.



of the place by Bædeker in 1864, there can be no doubt that the description is still applicable to the place. It is clear that, if that be the case, there are no rapids at Laufenburg, in October, in which the accident could have occurred.

The statements of Mr. Way and Mr. Haydon are easily explained. The most favourable period for an excursion into Switzerland is from the middle of July to the middle of September;<sup>16</sup> and no doubt these gentlemen visited Switzerland during that season; and their accounts clearly lead to that conclusion; for they take no notice of the remarkable ridge of rocks; and the inference is that it was covered with water at the time; and their descriptions are exactly what one would expect, if the ridge was covered with the water of the swollen river when they saw the place. And the conclusion naturally follows, that the Rhine, at that time—

*Turbidus æstivis forte fluebat aquis.*

The remark too occurs, that neither Mr. Haydon nor Mr. Way, speaks of two “waves” or “surges.” The former limits his description to an eddy caused by one rock, and the latter only speaks of “dangerous” “rapids,” so that neither of them supports old Roller’s statement of two “surges” or “waves.”

The conclusion of the matter is, that in October there are no rapids at Laufenburg. Now Cowdray was burnt down in the night of the 24th of September; and the intelligence of that event had not reached Lord Montague before his death, which happened some time in October, and the news of which first reached England on the 1st of November.<sup>17</sup> In whatever part of October Lord Montague was drowned, it is clear, if the above facts are correct, and no reason presents itself to cast any doubt upon them, that the accident did not happen at Laufenburg, for the all sufficient reason that there could be no rapids there in October.

The date of the accident would soon pass from the memory, and the fact that tourists usually visited

<sup>16</sup> Bæd. xiv.

<sup>17</sup> Derby Mercury of 7th of that month.

Switzerland in the summer would help to the supposition that these travellers visited it in that season, and the Rhine at Laufenburg at that time would best suit the story. All these things would further the adaptation of the story to Laufenburg. Whilst, on the other hand, the month of October may have been selected by the travellers, because at that time the river was lowest, and consequently there may have been the best chance then of shooting the falls of Schaffhausen with success.

But it is time to end this paper. To most persons it may very probably appear that much more has been said than was necessary, and that it would have been quite sufficient to publish the account in the "Derby Mercury" and its corroboration by the "Gentleman's Magazine," but it was thought better to go fully into the whole case, and to prove how utterly untrue old Roller's statement is. It was felt that the character for veracity of an honest and worthy Sussex man was at stake; and that it was not a little hard that, long after his bones had been laid in the earth, his veracity, which had never been questioned in his lifetime, should be impeached, and his account wholly discredited; and, however remotely connected I may be with Sussex, it has been to me a pleasing task to endeavour to satisfy every one who reads these remarks (of what I am perfectly convinced myself) that there is no ground whatever for doubting the truthfulness of the servant's account; and that Lord Montague and Sedley Burdett were undoubtedly drowned in the pool at the bottom of the lower fall at Schaffhausen.

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## NOTES ON ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CLAPHAM, SUSSEX.

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BY SIR G. GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., F.S.A.

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This Church is an interesting specimen of the class of small early-pointed churches which are so numerous in the adjoining counties of Sussex, Kent, and Surrey.

From features brought to light during the recent repairs, it is evident that a Norman Church, of probably nave and chancel only, stood on the present site. Part of the north wall of this building still remains.

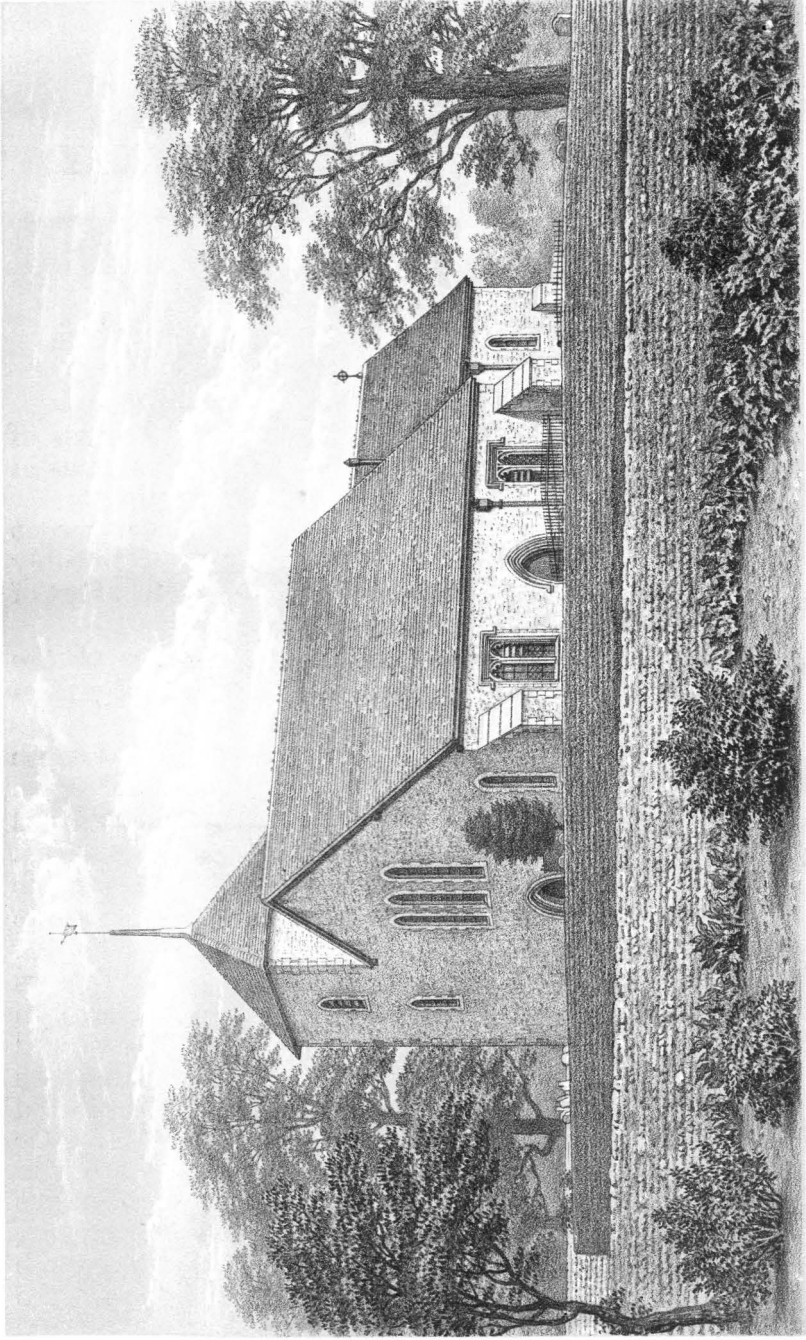
In its main design, however, the Church is of the earliest period of the Early-English style, dating from about the end of the 12th century.

Its plan consists of chancel, nave, with north and south aisles, and a tower at the western end of the north aisle.

The side walls of the chancel, though much mutilated in modern times by the formation of large windows, when examined, were found to retain sufficient evidence for the completion of the ancient design of the windows and strings.

The sedile was formed, but had lost its arch; a recess was also found in the north wall. The original eastern windows, probably three lancets, were entirely destroyed when the present window was inserted, in the 15th century. The roof now on the chancel was erected during the last century, when it was ceiled beneath. The ceiling has been removed, and a few alterations made in the construction, to bring it more into harmony with the architecture of the Church.

The nave has arcades of different design on opposite sides—that on the south side has three arches, while the



M & N Hanhart lith.

CLAPHAM CHURCH.

northern arcade has but two, the wall westward being the unperforated side of the tower.

A remarkable feature in the north arcade is the fragment of the wall of the Norman Church, with the remains of the inner splayed arches of two windows. The Early English arches appear to have been inserted in the Norman wall, without removing the upper part. The lower part of the wall was probably made to serve as centres for the construction of the arches, instead of employing wooden centres. This mode of alteration was adopted in other places; a very similar instance may be seen in St. Michael's Church, at St. Albans.

A large modern window recently occupied the western wall of the nave, but on the removal of the modern work the inner arches of a triplet were found in a mutilated state; these gave the authority for the present windows. The doorway appears to have been an insertion of the 15th century.

Before the recent repairs were commenced there were no signs of the original windows of the aisles, but during the progress of the works the window at the western end of the south aisle was found to be nearly complete in its inner jambs and arch, but its external dressings had been removed. The lower part of a lancet was found at the eastern end of this aisle, fragments of painted decoration remaining on the splays. A portion of a third lancet remains in the south wall near the eastern end. The lower part of a similar window was also discovered at the east end of the north aisle. The present two-light windows are alterations of the 15th century.

The original doorway was on the south side, but this had been removed some years ago. A new doorway has been inserted. This doorway was probably protected by a timber porch, the addition of which feature would be a great improvement to the Church, both in appearance and comfort. The doorway in the north aisle, now walled up, is of the 15th century. It is not unlikely that the whole of this north wall was rebuilt during that period.

The tower communicates with the Church by an arch

on the eastern side opening into the north aisle. It, like many early towers, has no staircase.

The roofs of the nave and the south aisle are original, that on the north aisle is new, of the same design as the south aisle roof.

The fittings of the Church were entirely modern. The only vestige found in clearing out the Church was a moulded oak beam belonging to the screen. This has been, or was directed to be, preserved in the tower, in the hope that some day it might be restored to its proper use.

On the removal of the coats of whitewash from the walls, the Decalogue was found painted on the space over the chancel arch. The character was black letter, apparently of the early part of the 17th century. Much of the lettering had perished, and the necessity of rebuilding the wall obliged the destruction of what was left. Before the removal the whole of the painting was most carefully traced by the then rector, the Rev. H. G. Monro, to whom our best thanks are due. The finding of this painting of a date so little later than the date of the canon enjoining the setting up of the ten commandments is confirmatory evidence of the position intended by the canon. Fragments of other portions of Scripture were found painted on the side walls of the nave.

The tracings made by Mr. Monro are sent to Clapham, that they may be preserved with the parish documents; unimportant as some may think them, there is no doubt they will be interesting to those who may come after us.

Externally the building is simple, though not wanting in quiet dignity. The tower, now covered by a modern roof of low pitch, had formerly most probably a shingled spire. The design for the spire was shewn on the plans made for the restoration of the Church, but the erection is for the time suspended.

In conclusion it is hoped that short as this paper is, it may serve to interest members of the Society and others, in churches of a humble class, which are too little valued. In the laudable desire to put such buildings into decent order, and to atone for past neglect, they are too

frequently altered in a pretentious manner, quite out of keeping with the character of the original architecture, and so, much of the quiet charm of the local style is lost. This mistake has been endeavoured to be avoided in dealing with the interesting Church which has been the subject of these remarks.



MONUMENT OF SIR WILLIAM SHELLEY, IN CLAPHAM CHURCH.\*

\* For a description of the Monuments and Brasses in Clapham Church, see vol. xxiii. S. A. Collections, pages 148-150.

## ON AN INCISED MEMORIAL SLAB IN LITTLE HORSTED CHURCHYARD.

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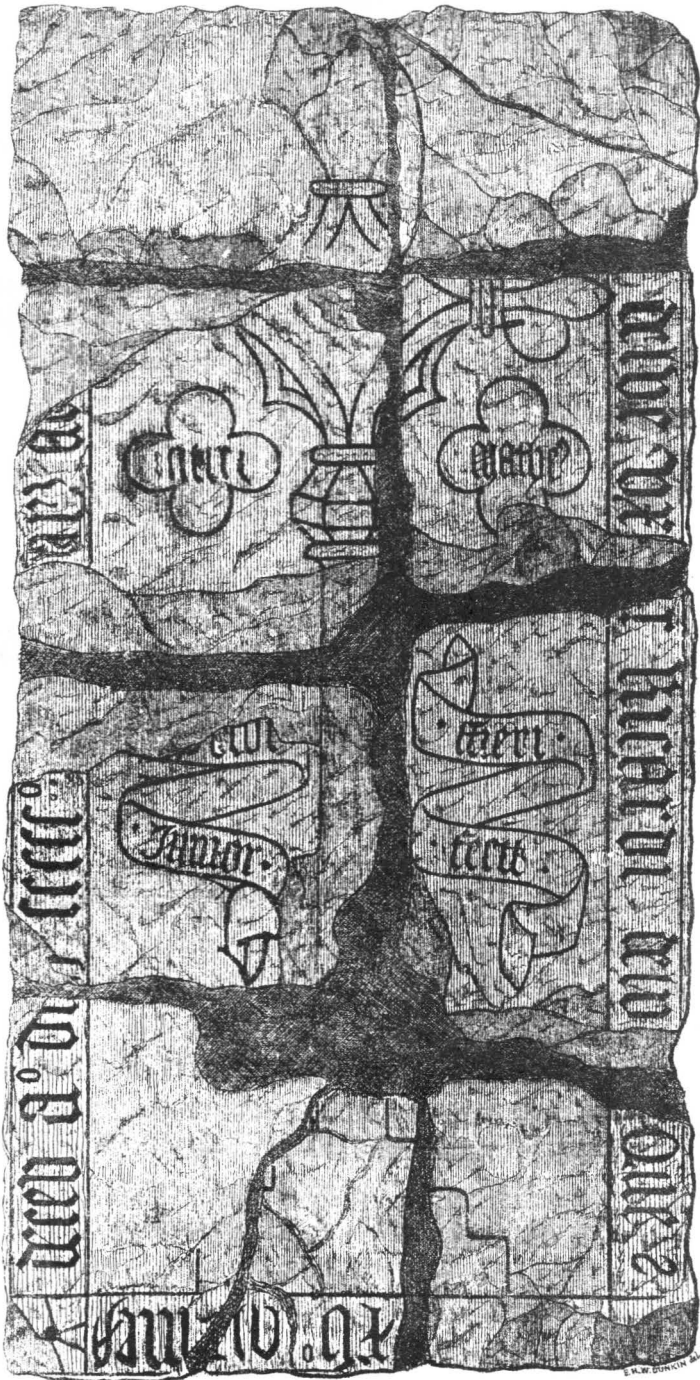
BY E. H. W. DUNKIN, Esq.

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In Little Horsted churchyard are the fragments of an old memorial slab, of which an accurate representation is given on the accompanying plate. Its existence was unknown until the church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1862-3, when on pulling down the north wall of the chancel it became exposed to view. It had in fact been broken up and built into the wall, probably soon after the Reformation, the Christian symbol it displayed being at that time quite sufficient to warrant its destruction. On a closer examination it became apparent that a sixteenth century grave slab had been brought to light. Subsequently the fragments were arranged as near as possible in their proper relative positions, and placed among the graves on the north side of the churchyard. As they now lie they are exposed to the decaying influence of the weather, and other casualties, and it may be worthy of consideration whether a more sheltered and protected resting place might not be found for this relic of antiquity.

The slab was originally placed over the remains of one of the Delve family, who were respectable yeomen in the parish of Little Horsted, but whether in the church or churchyard is not known. The design consists of a bold Calvary-cross, the arms terminating in *fleur de lis*, while at the intersection was probably a small cross or the sacred monogram, but this portion of the stone is broken away. Indeed the whole of the upper part of





THE DELVE SLAB.

LITTLE HORSTED, SUSSEX.

the stone has been so mutilated, that the border inscription there has totally perished. Immediately above and below the horizontal arms of the cross, were originally four quatrefoils, containing the names of the evangelists, but only the lower two remain. Below these quatrefoils are two scrolls, one bearing the words "*Delbe (?) Junior,*" and the other "*fieri fecit.*" Surrounding the whole is a border inscription, and though the letters are deeply incised, some of them are now fast crumbling away. That portion of the inscription at present legible reads as follows :

. . . . . delbe ux . . . r Ricardi delb . . . Que  
 . . . . . xb<sup>o</sup> die me' deceb a<sup>o</sup> d . . . . ccccc<sup>o</sup> . . . .  
 or' ai . . . . .

from which we learn that the wife of Richard Delve died on the 15th day of December, 1500, or maybe a few years later, the stone being imperfect immediately after the five C's. According to a rough sketch of the stone made soon after its discovery, and now I believe in the possession of the Rev. A. W. Warde, the rector, the wife's Christian name was "*Maria,*" but whatever trace of that word may once have been visible is now entirely obliterated.

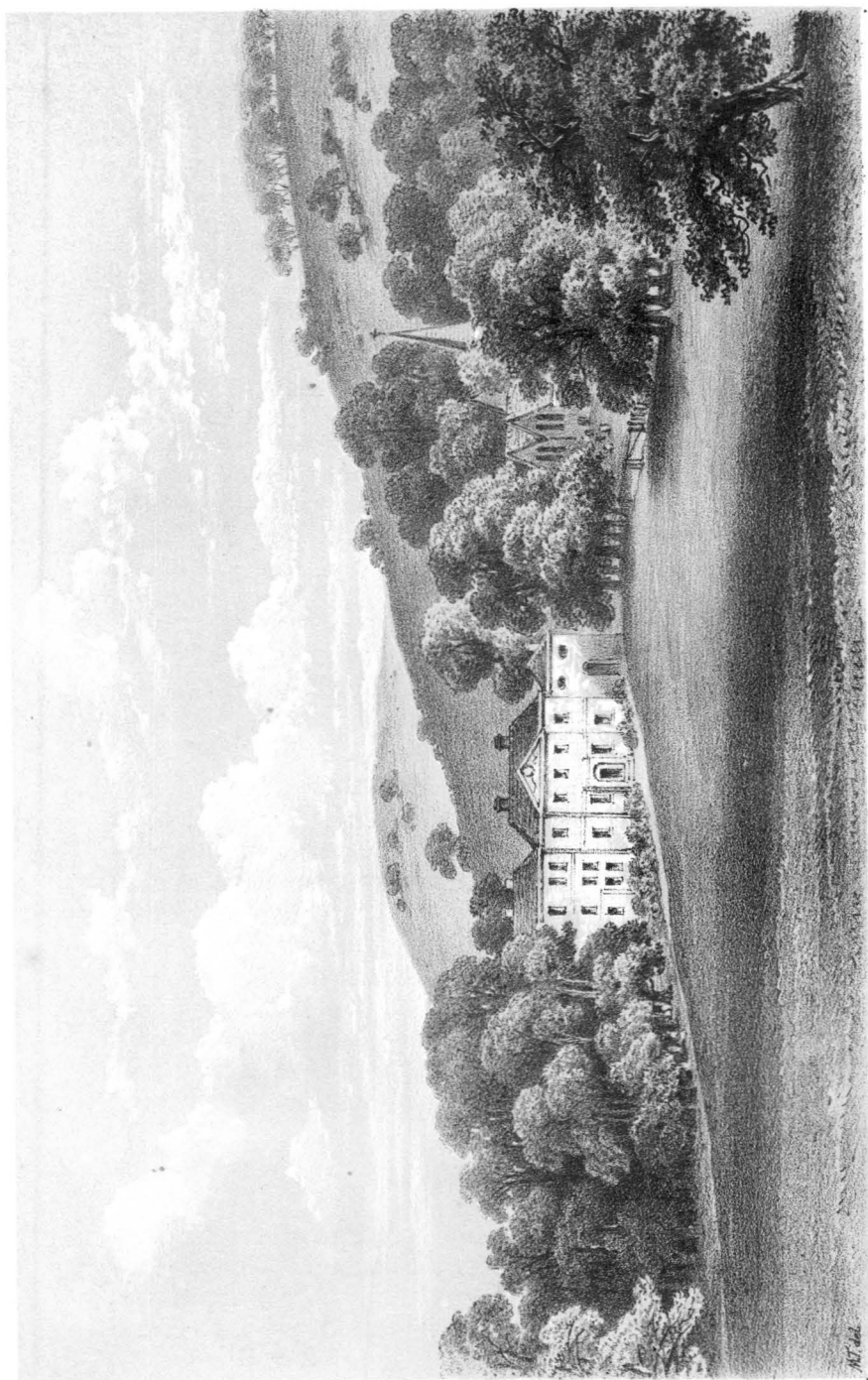
We have endeavoured, though without success, to obtain some fresh information respecting this Richard Delve. That he was living, about 1 Henry VIII. (1509) appears from a manuscript record of the manorial history of Little Horsted, Richard Delve being then one of the tenants. The names of Johanna aged 15, Catherine aged 12, Alice aged 10, and Isabel aged 7, the daughters of John, son of Richard Delve, are also mentioned. This information appears in vol. xxi. of our "*Collections,*" where an epitome of the will of Thomas Delve, of Little Horsted, a descendant no doubt of Richard, is given. To our scanty knowledge of the history of the Delve family of Little Horsted, the following may be added.

From the records of the Court of Exchequer it appears that John Asthdon, prior of the monastery of St. Pancras, Lewes, by an indenture dated December 31,

3 Henry VIII., granted to John Delve in return for his making a new rental and abuttals of the lands belonging to their manor of Horsted, the office of keeper of their park of Horsted, with a wage of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per diem for life. In 35 Henry VIII., the monastery having in the meantime been dissolved, it was decreed by the above court that the said John Delve should retain the same office at the same wage for life, with so much arrears as had accumulated since the death of Thomas, late Earl of Essex, attainted of high treason, to whom the manor of Little Horsted would seem to have been granted by the king.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> 30th Rep., D. K. P. R., App. 5, p. 181; Enrolments of Decrees of Court of Augmentation, vol. iii, f. 78b.



M. & M. Lohmhart, Jrs.

FINDON PLACE, MANOR HOUSE.

M. & M.

## FINDON.

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

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FINDON—Fyne-Dune (*fine-down*). What can be a pleasanter name? We would not change it for any in our pet county. How it conjures up before us delicious associations of pure mountain air, and race-courses of Nature's velvet; of "shepherds keeping watch over their flocks," and sheltered lee-ward combes, where

"Drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds;"

of tier rising above tier, and spur beyond spur, of those graceful crests and lines of rounded beauty, which fling themselves sheer into "valleys thick with corn;" of that glancing, ever-present, azure sea-line, of the dwarf *flora* of the hills; of Solitude, and Health, and Liberty! And although the lord of the chief manor, who ought to be the best judge, spells it Finden, I prefer the nomenclature I have assigned it, as being most correct as well as euphonious. It is its name in history. It alone describes its characteristic features; for, out of the 4350 acres of the parish, half of them are, or recently were—Down; and I incline to think, however well his name may suit his own old manor house, which truly stands—as so many a goodly Sussex home does—in a "den" or dell, it fails to describe so well as mine the character of the *Parish*, which, as once with a nobler place,

"The hills stand about."

It is remarkable that, with all its title to attention (notwithstanding its small acreage, and a population of only 650), both from its influential proprietors, past and present, and its romantic situation, Findon should not have found

place in any of our volumes. Various scattered notices of it occur in them, as we shall presently see, which I shall carefully avail myself of, and collect, as we proceed; but shall at present dismiss with the single remark, that they cannot satisfy those who feel a personal permanent interest in everything connected with it. They must go deeper. I intend, then, even at the risk of boring my readers, to present them with a more connected, and, I believe, correct history of our village, than any which has hitherto appeared. Indeed the subject has so grown upon me, as I have gone on, that it is impossible to do it justice in a single paper. I propose, therefore, to divide it, confining myself at present to the capital manor of Findon Place (which I call capital, because it is the only one of its manors which lies wholly within the parish, and therefore has a first claim on our attention), and to the ecclesiastical history; reserving for another paper next year, if I should be allowed to do so, Findon Park, a most interesting appurtenance to Findon Place, even though it be not itself a manor, and Muntham and Sheepcombe manors, and any other particulars of interest relating to the parish.

I will in the first place state what, after the best attention I have been able to give to it, and after consulting the original sources of information, which are the only really reliable ones, I take to be the true line of descent of Findon Place Manor, illustrating it by a pedigree of owners; and afterwards point out the serious errors into which, as I conceive, our county historians have fallen with respect to it. I shall not attempt to conceal the *lacunæ* which, after all, I have been unable satisfactorily to bridge over, nor pretend to reconcile thoroughly every discrepancy in the records about it, for the title has proved about as intricate an one as any I have met with. This the number of the ownerships (53) in the pedigree alone will prove. These in their order I have indicated by Roman numerals *between brackets* on the left of the names, while the numerals, not in brackets, on the right of them, are intended for facility of reference, to distinguish the owners *of the same Christian name*.

The difficulty, which I have referred to, arises chiefly from the manor having been held by great lords, and *in capite*, which gave rise in times of civil war to frequent forfeitures and re-grants by the Crown, often to unworthy favourites, to be soon supplanted by others, and become themselves the subjects of attainder.

That it belonged to the de Braoses, the de Mowbrays, and Howards, for several generations, is indeed familiar to most, but it is not I suspect known to many, and has certainly escaped, if not the knowledge, at least the notice, of our historians, that characters no less remarkable in their day than Hugh de Spenser, William Berkeley, Edmund Dudley, Richard Rich, and Thomas Cromwell, were successively owners of it; whilst to lawyers it is interesting as having been one of the manors of Edw. Shelley, and thus given occasion to that celebrated fundamental law in the real property of the country known as the "Rule in Shelley's case." This Rule is in effect, that where in a deed an ancestor takes an estate for his life, and in the same deed an estate is limited, either immediately or mediately to his heirs, either in fee or in tail, the ancestor takes an estate of inheritance, and not one for *life merely*, notwithstanding the words.

By a tenancy *in capite*, is to be understood a manor held immediately from or under the Crown; this, if not alienated before 34 Edw. III. (when the creation of sub-manors by such tenants was prohibited) continued, if alienated subsequently to that year, to be held direct from the Crown. These tenancies were, in some respects, more burthensome than others, instead of being real privileges, and required licences for alienation, for which money had to be paid on any change of ownership.

It should be carefully borne in mind, in considering the fluctuations of our manor, that a licence to alien was not equivalent to an alienation, nor indeed evidence of it; it was not compulsory on the licencee to follow it up. Death, too, or other unforeseen circumstances, may have prevented his doing so. But at the same time, as people don't like paying money for doing a thing without doing it, and the licence often cost a considerable sum, the



strong probability was, that it was acted on. Begging the reader, then, to carry along with him the notion of a manor which I gave in a former paper in these vols.,<sup>1</sup> and assuming also, which I believe to be the case (though I have not been able to find any lawyer or law book distinctly pledged to the position) that every acre in a parish was, in its early history, parcel of some manor, let us see what interesting matter our's really unfolds to us.

Domesday tells us that at that time William de Braose held it, as Harold (son of Earl Godwin) held it in the time of Edw. the Confessor. This Wm. I. was a favourite of the Conqueror, and his comrade in arms, having come with him from Normandy, and being one of the most richly rewarded of his barons. In Sussex alone he held 41 manors.<sup>2</sup> On his decease it descended on, or was re-granted to, his son Philip, his grandson William II., and his great grandson Wm. III., successively. The story of Wm. III.'s murder of Welsh princes at his Castle of Abergavenny, and of the subsequent seizure of his estates by King John, and the reasons for it; his own escape, and the imprisonment and starvation of his wife and eldest son in Windsor Castle, have already appeared in these volumes<sup>3</sup> in connection with Bramber, and I will not therefore repeat it. The Crown, however, regranted the manor to his sons Giles and Reginald; and from Reginald it passed to *his* son Wm. V., of whose fate at the hands of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, we have also read in these volumes;<sup>4</sup> and I will therefore but refer to it. The true heir, however, was Reginald's nephew John (the son of Wm. IV.), whose mother claimed it for dower against Reginald;<sup>5</sup> and in John accordingly we find it after his cousin's death. From John it descended to his son Wm. VI.

About this time two murders, one of a very atrocious kind, stain, alas! the annals of our village. In 1279 the jury present that Wm. de Dene, whilst tending the sheep of the vicar Galfridus de Aspale—who, Tanner

<sup>1</sup> "Burwash," 21 S. A. C., 108.

<sup>2</sup> 5 S. A. C., 147.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.* 148, 149, citing Rymer's *Fœd.* f. 143, 140 John.

<sup>4</sup> 3 S. A. C., 44.

<sup>5</sup> 1 Claus, 405 m. 11 in dorso.



tells us<sup>1</sup> on the authority of Archbishop Winchelsey, was even in those early days a notorious pluralist—on the top of Fyndon Hill (*supra montem de Fyndon*), was slain by some unknown malefactors.<sup>2</sup> And only nine years later [1288] Robert le Cole had his house at Fyndon entered in the daytime with the connivance of his wife Agnes, and was himself murdered by the Rev. Richard de Chancelour, who placed himself in the church of Shoreham, Mrs. Cole doing the same in Fyndon church. Both confess before the coroner and abjure the realm. The vill of Fyndon not having taken her as they ought (the crime having been committed in the day time) is amerced; and John Friday, the chaplain, is attached, but the jury finding no cause of offence in him, he is let go *quit*.<sup>3</sup> Sad as the record is, there is something ludicrous in the idea of the poor chaplain being laid hold of (for no reason that we know of) as a scapegoat for the sins of the parish! I suppose some one must be apprehended to appease the shade of Cole! The circumstance is added, that Chancelour “belonged to no tything because he was a *clericus*.” This contains a curious allusion to our ancient customs. Originally no one could reside 40 days in England without being enrolled in a tything or deanery, which was composed of ten families of freeholders, every nine of whom were sureties or free pledges for the good behaviour of the tenth, and were “viewed” and inspected at the court leet. So elaborate a system of police did our ancestors maintain! The clergy, however, at that time being a very privileged class, were exempt from this inquisitorial system, and from this view of frank pledge,<sup>4</sup> and were therefore not liable to be enrolled in a tything; whence it follows that on Richard’s offence no fellow tything-man could be made amenable, and redress in that shape was impossible.

The curious process of expurgation referred to in the above record was abolished by Act of Parliament

<sup>1</sup> Bibliotheca Britannica.

<sup>2</sup> Placit. Coron. 7 Ed. I.

Sussex M }  
6 } 1  
11 }

<sup>3</sup> Placit. Coron. (Sussex) 16 Ed. I. M }  
6 } 1  
13 }

<sup>4</sup> Gibs. Cod. 8.

in 1623 (21 Jam. 1, c. 28). Prior to that, if a person accused of any crime, except treason and sacrilege, had fled to any church or churchyard (or any other privileged places as Westminster, Wells, Norwich, or York), and within 40 days went in sackcloth, and confessed himself guilty before the coroner, and declared all the particulars of the offence, and took the oath in that case provided, viz., that he abjured the realm, and would depart from thence forthwith at the port which should be assigned him, and would never return without leave of the king—he by that means saved his life. For if during the 40 days' privilege of sanctuary, or on his road to the sea-side, he was apprehended or arraigned in any court for his felony, he might plead the privilege of sanctuary, and had a right to be remanded, if taken out against his will.<sup>1</sup>

About this time, also, arises a question which has perplexed me a great deal. It is this. Did Dureford Abbey ever own the manor? This was one of our county abbeys, situate in Rogate parish, on the borders of Hampshire, of that order of St. Austin, which was known as the White Canons or Præmonstratensian, so called from Præmonstre in Picardy; which was itself so named from the Virgin Mary having, as was supposed, "foreshewn" to St. Nibert there, the reformer of the order, where he should erect his monastery.<sup>2</sup> That the abbey had, or thought they had, lands and even demesne lands in Findon about this time, is clear; for in 1219 they paid a fine of half a silver mark that they might have a trial by jury against H. de Bernevell and his wife for a virgate<sup>3</sup> of land there; and in 1252 (36 H. III.) H. III. granted to the abbot and convent that they and their successors for ever might have free-warren in all *their* demesne lands of *the* manors of Fyndon, Harting, and Trotton;

In omnibus dominicis terris suis maneriorum de Fyndon Hertinges et Tratyngton.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 4 Blackst. (Steph.) p. 447 (n.) 3d. ed.

<sup>2</sup> 5 S. A. C., 153.

<sup>3</sup> Varying from 15 to 30 acres.

<sup>4</sup> Fine Rolls, Sussex, 3 H. 3, m. 2.

<sup>5</sup> Cart. 36 H. 3, m. 11.

And again we hear of a claim by the abbey of this free warren.

In dom: maner: suo (*sic*) de Fyndon, per cartam Domini Henrici (*i.e.* the charter above referred to).<sup>1</sup>

And they have judgment on the premises :

“ Habent iudicium de præmissis.”

And again in 1269 Wm. de Braose VI. grants them lands in West Grinstead, which (in a charter confirming the grant in 1290) he describes as having given to them “in exchange for” (what, prior to the grant, must have been “their,” but which then was) “his park in Findon.”

“ terras, quas habuerunt in  
excambio pro terris in  
nostro parco de Fyndon.”<sup>2</sup>

But had they the *manor*? “Suis” in the grant of free warren must mean “theirs” and not “his,” the king’s, for the grant is in the first person.

“ Sciatis nos concessisse abbati, &c.  
quod habeant liberam warrenam  
in dominicis terris suis maneriorum, &c.”

But if the demesnes were their’s, would the manor necessarily be their’s also? *e.g.*, if before the stat. 18 Edw. I., the Lord of Findon had granted the Abbot a part of his demesnes to hold of himself, that part would become a manor, and might the demesnes so granted be called *the demesnes of the Abbot*, though the head manor continued as before? The difficulty, however, is that if this was so, no name occurs for this sub-manor, unless indeed it were Findon Park; a subject I shall reserve till I come to treat of that more particularly.

I had felt hopeful that Mr. Blaauw, in his article on Dureford,<sup>3</sup> when citing the above *carta*, would have seen the difficulty, and followed it out; but he does not, and dismisses it with saying “the king granted the Abbot

<sup>1</sup> Add. MS. 5685, title “Findon.”

<sup>3</sup> 8 S. A. C., 68.

<sup>2</sup> Cott. MS., Vesp. E. xxiii., 56.

free warren in his manor," thereby in the first place not translating the passage accurately, and in the next place leaving it ambiguous whether he considered the manor the King's or the Abbot's. How it became the Abbot's, however, I cannot yet discover. I can find no direct grant of it, nor even of any *terra* in Findon, to the Abbey. There is no mention of such a grant in their cartulary, and therefore I have not included them in the pedigree of owners. The manor may have been, and probably was, in the King's hands, about 1212, by the forfeiture of Wm. III.; but, as we have seen, it was re-granted to his sons Giles and Reginald, and does not seem to have been resumed by the Crown for a century. And in this state I must, I fear, leave the matter, until cleared up by the further discoveries, for which I shall be thankful, of some more fortunate historian. But to return to our line.

Walter (not William, as even Mr. Cooper calls him)<sup>1</sup> de Clifford had married Margaret de Braose, the widow of John (who had Fyndon for her dower) and he had obtained the following grant from the Crown in 1261. (45 H. 3.)<sup>2</sup>

"The King grants to Walter de Clifford that he and his heirs may have a weekly market every Tuesday, and a fair every year to last three days, viz., on the vigil the day and the morrow of the Beheading of S. John the Baptist" [viz., Aug. 28, 29, 30], "at his manor of Fyndon, and free warren in all his demesne lands aforesaid."

In 1275 the fair was voted by the Jurors a nuisance, the legal effect of which finding was to annul the grant,<sup>3</sup> or at least to make it liable to be annulled.

They say that a fair has been made in the rape of Bramber in the hundred of Bretford at Fyndon to the loss and nuisance of all the burghs of that rape, and contrary to common justice. Also they say that Walter de Clifford then Lord of Findon and Margaret his wife have *levied* (toll) in the said fair for 14 years past, they know not why what warrant.<sup>4</sup>

For to entitle the owner of a fair to take toll, the grant must expressly enable him to do so,<sup>5</sup> which it did not

<sup>1</sup> 8 S. A. C., 103.

<sup>2</sup> Cart. 45 H. 3., m. 2, n. 15.

<sup>3</sup> 3 Cruise's Digest, p. 264.

<sup>4</sup> Rott. Hund., 3 Ed. I.

<sup>5</sup> Com. Dig. "Market," F. (I.)

in this case. It was therefore a "free fair."<sup>1</sup> We accordingly hear no more of it. There is now a lamb fair every July, and an important sheep fair, attracting the whole country round, every 14th of September, on the hamlet-green of Nepcote, part of the manor wastes. This can hardly be a relic, still less a revival, of the old fair, which Sir W. Burrell has made a strange mistake<sup>2</sup> in placing on the vigil day and morrow of *Midsummer* day (the *Nativity* of S. Jno. Baptist) whereas it was, as we have seen, on quite a different festival, that of his *Beheading*, so different (as a facetious friend of mind has reminded me) that it is the very reverse of his nativity, the one denoting his egress from, the other his ingress into, this world of trial!

Fixing the Beheading on the 29th of August, and the morrow on the 30th, the date of the new fair would, allowing for the suppression of 12 days due to the change from old to new style, come very near the 14th Sept., but not quite; so that one can hardly account for it in that way. And an alteration of even a single *day*,<sup>3</sup> though not of the *place*, of holding a fair would seem to vitiate the grant in point of law. The present fair dates only from 1790, and is held under an agreement with the then Lord under which the grantee pays rent for booths pitched on the wastes (in fact a sort of piccage and stallage),<sup>4</sup> and toll for every head of cattle, or at least for sheep, horses, and pigs, penned there. But a "Fair" can only be by express Royal Grant, or prescription presupposing one. Express grant there is none here, and even if fairs are within the Prescription Act of William IV. (which seems doubtful), whereby 40 years user would presuppose a grant, cases in which the origin can be shown to have commenced by deed or agreement are excepted,<sup>5</sup> so that though, practically, the new fair is probably pretty much the same as Walter de Clifford's was in its results and effects, I have yet to learn that it is one in contemplation of law. (See Appendix, Note A.)

<sup>1</sup> 3 Cruise's Dig., p. 265.

<sup>2</sup> Add. MS. 5685, title "Findon."

<sup>3</sup> Com. Dig. "Market" (I.)

<sup>4</sup> Piccage is money due for opening

the sod for erecting booths, and stallage that due for the erection—a very subtle difference truly, if any!

<sup>5</sup> 2 & 3 W. 4, c. 71 s. 1.

However this may be, it is the great village holiday of the year; and a more beautiful sight than the Downs present upon that day it is impossible to conceive. There you may see, as far as the eye can reach, the white fleeced armies coming on in serried ranks, compact as Macedonian phalanxes, each with their shaggy orderly,

“Incessant bleatings run around the hills.  
A simple scene, yet *hence* Britannia sees  
Her solid grandeur rise: *hence* she commands  
The exalted stores of every brighter clime,  
The treasures of the sun without his rage,  
Hence, fervent all with culture, toil, and art,  
Wide glows her land.”

There are four *fine downs* in our Findon—the Church Down (behind the church); the West Down (seen in our drawing of the Manor House, surmounted with a straggling clump,) both on the west of the London road; the Great Down, and the Little Down, both on the east of it. These, there can be little doubt, were originally wastes of the manor, tenantry Downs, as they were called, the tenants of which had commonable and indistinguishable rights in them, each being allowed to feed his sheep on any part of them. These rights were called sheep leazes, and were for so many sheep, according to the holding. In 1856 the Inclosure Commissioners got to work upon them, and allotted portions of the three first-named Downs in severalty among the Lord and his copyholders and such freeholders of the parish, as were originally, as I take it, freeholders *of the manor*. The late Mr. Penfold, of Cissbury, having acquired by purchase the last piece of land which possessed, besides his own, a right of pasturage on the Little Down, became entitled to the exclusive right on it, and his son, the late Mr. Wyatt, enfranchised the Down (by agreement with the Lord of Findon Manor, within which it wholly lies) and it thus became part of the freehold of the Cissbury estate.

But to return. William de Braose VI. was a keen sportsman, and sought to set up in his favour the grant of free warren to his mother's husband. He also sought to set up his market.

“Wm. de Braose claims to have free warren over the whole manor of Fyndon and free market, by purchase of [or from?] Lord Walter de Clyfford by the carta of King Henry.”<sup>1</sup>

It is difficult to see how such a claim could be supported, for Walter’s interest in the manor was only in right of his wife during her life. A grant in fee of such a *franchise* to a tenant for life of an *estate*, would seem not to endure beyond the life estate, and even if it did, William was not Walter’s heir, for he had a daughter Maude.<sup>2</sup> Moreover one does not see exactly how the Dureford grant of free warren had ceased, made only nine years before; and two grants of free warren could not legally co-exist over the same demesnes.<sup>3</sup> But yet the jurors found in his favour; they allowed the charter, with a saving, however, of the rights of the knights and free men of the barony, who, in the language of the finding, *ought* to hunt and take any wild beast on the day before Lent (*debent venari et capere quamlibet bestiam feram die carniprivii*).<sup>4</sup> This “ought” seems to point to a still more ancient common law right, to which even the Lord’s right was subject, and a jolly Epping Forest hunt they must have had every Shrove Tuesday, with all the rag-tag and bob-tail of Bramber at their heels; though perhaps a single day’s sporting Saturnalia did not enable them to decimate the game, as modern tenants are wont to do, to whom an unwary landlord has let his shootings for the season.

Notwithstanding his success, however, in setting up this charter, William seems to have fortified himself with a new grant of free warren two years later, *to himself* and his heirs,<sup>5</sup> but which, I suppose, was subject to the same privilege of the freemen. And he soon had an opportunity of trying his newly-acquired rights against one Roger Covert, Lord of the adjoining manor of Sullington, which was held under him; of whom he complained for hunting and killing two hares in Findon Manor. Roger’s

<sup>1</sup> Placit de Jur et Ass., 7 Ed. I., M }  
6 } 3  
9 }

<sup>4</sup> Placit de Jur et Ass., 7 Ed. I. M }  
6 } 3  
9 }

<sup>2</sup> See pedigree.  
<sup>3</sup> 3 Cruise’s Dig.

<sup>5</sup> Pat. 9 Ed. I., m. 4, n. 24.

defence was, that he and his predecessors had always been wont on Shrove Tuesday [the day of the alleged offence] *die Martis in carniprivo*, to run, or perhaps we should say, course, upon Findon manor, after hares and foxes, *ad libitum*, and to cut staves in the wood to cast at and carry them away (“*amputare baculos in boscis ad jactandum propter lepores.*”)<sup>1</sup> This was that William whom we find at variance with the Sele Priory Monks for wrongs and injuries done to him, all which he forgives for £40, receiving them into his favour, except those done to his *forest* and house.<sup>2</sup> These, not unlike his prototypes of the 19th century, he could not so well put up with!

Let us here pause for a moment, and consider what these grants meant—for they were a very curious sort of thing—Freewarren, Forest, Fair, and Market. Now free warren was distinct from that mere right to hunt and kill game over his own land which every freeholder seems to have had. It was rather a right to hold and keep (“preserve” as we should say in modern sporting phrase) certain beasts and fowl—the beasts were hares and rabbits, the fowl were pheasants and partridges—within a certain precinct. It gave also a qualified property in the game upon the precinct as long as it remained there, and even after it left it.<sup>3</sup> When the Crown granted a large tract of country to a great baron, this did not pass him the right of free warren. It required a special grant of the Crown to do this, in whom the law considered the right to reside, because it must reside somewhere. A man was not at liberty to confine beasts of venary or chase within a particular precinct, for the mere purpose of diversion, even on his own soil; for this was, in a sense, to appropriate what was *feræ naturæ*, and therefore belonged equally to others as well, and was in the nature of an unlawful monopoly. Moreover, not even the Crown could grant this right, it would seem, over land on which it had not reserved it; *e.g.*, over the land of the freeholders of a manor. Hence we find the grants

<sup>1</sup> De Querelis in Com. Suss. inter placita de Jur. and Ass., 16 Ed. I., Vol. 78. Add. MS., 5701.

<sup>2</sup> 10 S. A. C., p. 125.

<sup>3</sup> 3 Cruise's Dig., p. 249.



limited, as we have seen, to the *demesne* lands of the manor.

A Fair was a great Market, and a Market a small Fair.<sup>1</sup> A Forest, in its technical legal sense, was a very important thing indeed, carrying with it the rights of freewarren, and much more, but I do not think that in the mention of it which we have referred to, it is to be thus understood, with all its machinery of laws, courts, and officers—which came to be such a national grievance as to call for the *Charta de Forestâ*, at one time deemed almost as great a palladium of the liberties of the country as *Magna Charta* itself—but in its more popular sense of a wood, which even Domesday mentions as existing here. Still, what a picture these grants give us of the wild yet thriving nature of our village in those early days. To fancy that free landscape a fine resort of game, and the monks riding their 20 or 25 miles to cover, or perhaps enjoying the sports of the chase at their own doors, if they owned the manor, is no difficult stretch of the imagination, when we consider how in more recent days bishops have gloried in their packs—how in the days of the famous Charlton Hunt, the hounds used to run as far as this (old Squire Roper, who was master of them, died in his saddle at the *find* here, at the age of 84),<sup>2</sup> and how in later times the *music* of its well-known kennels has been among the traditions of the place. Findon is a good sporting country, and true to those traditions, she has within the last twenty or thirty years added to the items of her “sporting intelligence” her racing stables, and the “Findon Stakes” form a conspicuous entry in the programme of the Goodwood week—though the addition is one of questionable value as regards the morality of her population. It can scarcely, however, be denied that that thin long line of thoroughbreds, destined to contend for the Blue Ribbon of the turf, with their delicate fetlocks and coats of satin, taking their early canter, contributes to the beauty of the landscape and the interest of a morning Down walk.

But only fancy quiet little Findon, which is now woodless,

<sup>1</sup> Com. Dig. “Market.”

<sup>2</sup> 15 S. A. C., 78.

and has hardly a park-like tree in it (unless we except those in the pretty chace-like grounds of Mr. Wyatt, at Cissbury)—and which hardly now holds a butcher's shop—only fancy it a *forest*, and in all the bustle of a weekly market, and a three days' fair! It is difficult to imagine such a state of things or circumstances requiring it. There was Steyning in existence and flourishing over the hills, and grand old Bramber, and the ducal Arundel, and the flourishing villages of Broadwater and Sompting to resort to; or if this was impossible, from the absence of roads and difficulty of conveying things to those marts, the same difficulty must have been experienced in conveying them here. And we suspect that Findon High-street must have consisted in those days of a few shepherds' cottages in the middle of green lanes; although evidently a royal guest was accommodated here as early as 1305 (probably in the only house fit for him, the old manor-house of which we are treating) for in that year King Edward I. issued a writ dated from Findon, commanding the attendance of the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in Parliament,<sup>1</sup> putting all excuses aside. However, they certainly held their fair, and that at a bonnie time of the year, when the fairies must have tripped it in their rings to their hearts' content over those delicious hills in the short balmy nights, and the nightingales, I dare say, poured forth their melody as exultingly as they do now. A paper on the "Fairs and Markets of the Middle Ages" would form a very interesting one, I think. I recommend it to the notice of my readers.

There occurs now in our pedigree a considerable difficulty, which seems to have been passed over by historians. William VI. being seised of the manor (in fee, I presume) had settled it<sup>2</sup> in 1286 on himself for life, then on his children by his third wife, Richard, Peter, and Wm. VIII. successively in tail, and died at Fyndon in 1290. He had had by his first wife, Isabel, an eldest son Wm. VII., whose claims to the manor I find as early as 1292 conflicting with those of his half brother, for

Since Richard had had possession of the manor, each of them, William and Richard, are ordered to give to the other security

<sup>1</sup> 2 S. A. C., 158. 1 Parl. Writs, 159.

<sup>2</sup> Ped. Fin., 14 Ed. I.

that neither of them will in future exact right or claim of the lands remaining in possession of the other.<sup>1</sup>

The effect of this was to quiet Richard in the possession he seems to have had under the settlement. But he died without issue in 1294. Peter had issue, of which there was no failure till 1395, and died 1322. William VIII. had also issue, of which there was no failure at all; his line resulting in the Shirleys of Wiston. During Peter's life the disputes continued, for in 1306 we find him asking and obtaining leave to withdraw a writ concerning the manor,<sup>2</sup> but the following year he claims execution of the fine or settlement of 1286—

For William VII. at length appears and says, Peter ought not to have execution, on the ground that their father died seised of the manor, and that after his decease the King's escheator had seized it into the King's hands, and that he, Wm. VII., had sued out livery thereof, and the King had restored it to him. He also alleges that the King not willing that the Barony of Bramber should be dismembered, of which Fyndon was a part, had ordained that William should hold the entirety of the Barony, and that Richard (then dead) should have an equivalent in other lands; and he puts in a deed between himself, Richard, Peter, and Mary their mother, to the effect that Richard should release Fyndon to William in fee. Peter replies he was a minor when the deed was executed, and therefore was not bound by it.<sup>3</sup>

In 1317, 10 E. 2, Wm. VII., partly perhaps taking advantage of the facts alleged in his plea, and of the circumstance that the settlement of 1286 had been irregular for want of a licence (it being a question till 1 Ed. III., 1327, whether the omission did not work a forfeiture)<sup>4</sup> and partly, I conclude, not liking to be cut out of the manor by his father's third family (why Agnes, the second wife's issue was excluded, I don't know) settles it to uses wholly different, viz., after the decease of Mary his stepmother (who had it for her dower) to his own daughter Aline (otherwise Aliva, otherwise Aleanora, Oliva or Helena), and John de Mowbray her husband, and the heirs of their bodies.<sup>5</sup> It was this settlement which ousted the title

<sup>1</sup> Abbrev. Placit., 34 E. I. r. 5.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Rott. Parl., 88.

<sup>3</sup> Add. MS., 5708. Coram Rege Roll,  
Pasch. T., 1 Ed. 2.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Blackst. Steph., 3rd. ed., 185.

<sup>5</sup> Add. MS. 5685, title "W. Grinstead."

of Joan, the other daughter and coheir of Wm. VII., whom singularly enough Cartwright ignores, making Aline the only daughter,<sup>1</sup> but who married James Bohun of Midhurst, from whom the line of Dudleys and Gorings of Burton descended; and it was confirmed by the Crown in 1329, for a fine of £200 paid by Jno. de Mowbray:<sup>2</sup> whilst, strange to say, only three years later, 1332, the King pardons the want of licence for the settlement of 1286; and—an inquisition having found four years before that the Crown would not suffer detriment by a grant of the manor<sup>3</sup> (which was then worth £30 per ann.) to Thomas I., the son of Peter, and the heirs of his body, remainder to the right heirs of his grandfather, Wm. VI.,—it is settled accordingly,<sup>4</sup> and the antagonistic and prior settlement of 1286 set up!

This William VII. was a turbulent character. Of his contumacious contempt of Court in abusing Roger de Heigham, a Baron of the Exchequer, for having decided against him in a lawsuit against his stepmother Mary (who paid 37s. towards the Subsidy Roll for her vill of Fyndon<sup>5</sup>), and of the punishment, somewhat galling to so proud a spirit, inflicted on him for it, we have an amusing account in a former volume; so I will therefore only refer to it.<sup>6</sup>

The Mowbray title, however, had not run smoothly all this time under their settlement of 1317.

John de Mowbray I. had taken part in the insurrection headed by the Earl of Lancaster, consequent on the seizure by the Crown, at de Spenser's instigation, of de Mowbray's Welsh lands, on the plea of his having entered on them without Royal licence, and had been taken with Lancaster and beheaded at York in 1322;<sup>7</sup> and the manor was seized into the King's hands.<sup>8</sup> We hardly know whether the seizure was rightful even for the want of the licence, but its legality is more than doubtful, when we consider the settlement was to him and his wife and the heirs of their bodies, and that after the 18 Ed. I.

<sup>1</sup> Rape of Bramber, 174.

<sup>2</sup> Pat. 2 Ed. 3, p. 1, m. 19.

<sup>3</sup> Inq. 1 E. 3, p. 2, m. 42.

<sup>4</sup> Pat. 5 Ed. 3, p. 1, m. 40.

<sup>5</sup> 5 S. A. C., 154.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 153.

<sup>7</sup> 1 Dugd. Bar. title "Mowbray."

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, title "Mowbray."

(1290) estates tail were not forfeitable for the treason of the tenant in tail except during his life.<sup>1</sup> It is certain, however, that two years afterwards (1324)<sup>2</sup> a licence from the Crown was given to Aline to grant the manor to Hugh de Spenser, the younger, in fee; which looks as if the Crown did not consider itself entitled; and Aline conveys it accordingly.<sup>3</sup> The speedy fall and ignominious fate of this favourite is well known; "sentenced to be drawn on a hurdle with trumps through the City of Hereford, there to be brought into the market place, and tied to a high ladder, that all might better see him: a great fire to be there lighted: his heart to be taken out; his head to be stricken off and sent to London;"<sup>4</sup> with other unmentionable tortures, which were pretty literally carried out—the climax being that his head was drawn on a chariot to London Bridge with his arms thereon, and the verses of the 52nd Psalm, from

"Why boastest thou thyself, thou tyrant"

down to—

"I am like a green olive tree."

Aline remarried Richard de Peshale, and the manor having got into the King's hands by de Spenser's attainder, he grants it to Richard during the life of Aline for an annual rent of 100 marks.<sup>5</sup> She died in 1332, and the King confirmed to John de Mowbray II., her son by her first husband, all the feuds and manors of his father, which he had been allowed to sue out livery of before age.<sup>6</sup> The dispute, however, between the rival houses, as I may call them, of the de Mowbrays and the Chesworth de Braoses about the manor, still went on, and in 1347 and 1348 we find cross petitions presented to Parliament, one by John de Mowbray II., and the other by Thos. de Braose I.; the substance of them being to accelerate the judges, who had delayed for six years giving their

<sup>1</sup> Viner's Abr. "Forfeiture," C. pl. 14.

<sup>2</sup> Pat. 17 Ed. 2, p. 2, m. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Claus. 19 E. 2, m. 1.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Froissart's Chron. 22 (Johnes.)

<sup>5</sup> Pat. 4 Ed. 3, and 1 Dugd. Bar.

"Mowbray."

<sup>6</sup> *Ib.* Claus. 1 Ed. 3, and Pat. 5 Ed. 3.

judgment on their claims. The answer to both was the same—

Veignent les réconds et le procès  
devant le Conseil, & veues memes  
les Réconds & Procés, soit outre  
sur ce due discussion faite.<sup>1</sup>

What that discussion, or the result of it was, I am not at present informed. But as possession is nine-tenths of the law, and the de Mowbrays had it, I presume they were not disturbed. At all events the course of the descent now runs pretty smoothly, from father to son, till we come to Thos. de Mowbray I., first Duke of Norfolk, who in 1383 succeeded his brother John, and in 1395 obtained a licence “to alien to Jno. Prior of Rovchestre and the Convent of the same place 1 rood of land in his manor of Findon, and the advowson of the Church,” showing that the manor then was his.<sup>2</sup> This was that Thomas who died in banishment at the early age of 31.

Upon his death we find his widow marrying his Esquire, Sir Jno. Govshill, Knight, though the accounts vary whether he was her next husband. He died seised in her right (as dowress) of the manor.<sup>3</sup> This lady and her daughter-in-law Katharine were, as the pedigree will show, greatly admired by, and perhaps great admirers of, the other sex, for each of them was led to the altar by four husbands! From Thomas de Mowbray I. the manor passed to his son Thomas II., and from him to his brother and heir John V., and from him through father and son to John VII., who was created Earl of Warren and Surrey, and who, I think, was really entitled to be called Duke of Norfolk, for the patent of the Dukedom to Thomas I. was to his heirs male, and not for life, and was so allowed in Parliament.<sup>4</sup> This, however, does not much concern our purpose. This John had an only child Anne, who, after being affianced to Richard of York, the victim with his brother Ed. V. of the Tower tragedy, herself died of tender years in 1483, and her vast estates, including

<sup>1</sup> 2 Rott. Parl. 195, 222.

<sup>2</sup> Pat. 18 R. 2, p. 2, m. 7.

<sup>3</sup> Inq. p. m. 5 H. 4, no. 22. 5 S. A. C.

146, where he is called the 4th and de Mowbray her 2nd husband.

<sup>4</sup> Nicholas, Hist. Peer, 4 Rott. P. 274.

Findon, became divisible among her heirs. To find them, resort had to be made to Thos. de Mowbray I., as the common ancestor ; and they were found, not as Mr. Cooper has it,<sup>1</sup> in "the Berkeleys, who *had married* Isabel and the Howards who *had married* Margaret!" but in the persons of Wm. Berkeley (Earl Marshall and Earl Nottyngham, and afterwards Marquis Berkeley, the eldest son of Isabella de Mowbray, daughter of Thos. I., by Sir James Berkeley) and of John Howard, son of Margaret de Mowbray (another daughter, and coheir with Isabel of the said Thos.) by Sir Robert Howard. The partition, consequent on this devolution of the inheritance, appears to have taken some time to effect, and was several times before Parliament, and was ultimately made in 1489 between William Berkeley and Thomas Howard,<sup>2</sup> son of John Howard, who in the meanwhile had fallen on the side of Rich. III. at Bosworth Field, and his estates become forfeited. The King, however, had restored them to Thomas in 1485, before the partition, and Findon fell to Berkeley.

Wm. Berkeley (who attained the title of Marquis in 1489, and lived only to enjoy it two years) treating himself, I presume, and being treated, as the owner of the manor, although the necessary formalities for its allotment to him may not have been completed, obtained in 1488 (3 H. VII.), the year before the order for partition, a licence from the Crown (which states it as then belonging to him, subject to the life interest therein of Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, mother of Anne), to alien to Jno., Bp. of Lincoln, Jas., Bp. of Norwich, Edw. Willoughby and others in fee.<sup>3</sup> The case then stands thus: either the Marquis did not follow up the licence, or he did. If he did not, things remained as they were before, and he continued the legal owner; if he did, the Bishops were, I think, friendly trustees for him, or as he should direct, and it was a family settlement; and if he alienated to them without money consideration an "use" would result

<sup>1</sup> 8 S. A. C., 101.

<sup>2</sup> 6 Rott. Parl., 412.

<sup>3</sup> Pat. 3 H. 7, p. 1, m. 13.

in his favour, and they would stand seised for his benefit;<sup>1</sup> so that, *quâcunque viâ*, the control over it would vest in him. In 1497 (12 H. VII.) Sir R. Guldiford, who had lately purchased the reversion of it from the Marquis, conveyed it to Thomas West, Lord Delawarr, in fee. If this be so, Findon was not one of the five manors, forest, chace and barony in Sussex, which in order to disinherit his brother Maurice, according to Dugdale,<sup>2</sup> the Marquis covenanted to convey to King Henry VII.: nor one of those of which, in consequence of their not being named in that covenant, that prudent person,—who, by his discreet management of his lawsuits, recovered a large estate by finding out defects in the conveyances made by the Marquis his brother,<sup>3</sup>—obtained restitution. The reason Collins gives of this disinherison is, that Maurice had married a person of mean blood;<sup>4</sup> but more probably, it was for contracting debts on the credit of his expected heirship to his brother.

The only authority I can give for the devolution from Berkeley to Guldiford is a recital in the conveyance of 1497 set out by Sir W. Burrell, though the fine levied by Guldiford to West appears in the usual records, two years afterwards.<sup>5</sup> For almost the first time in his life Sir William provokingly gives us no authority for this deed; which constitutes so important a link in the descent at this critical period, that I venture to transcribe it as given by him, though the grammar does not always appear correct.

12 H. VII. This Indenture made 28th Oct. between Thos. West Lord De la Warr of the one part and Sir Rd. Gilforde Knight of the other part, witnesseth that Sir R. Gilford hath fully bargained & sold to Thos. De La Warr the reversion of the manor of Fyndon with the appurtenances & all other lands & tenements rents & services in Fyndon aforesaid, w<sup>h</sup> was some time *Thomas (sic)* Lord Markeys Barkley & the advowson of the church of Fyndon aforesaid, w<sup>h</sup> was some time the s<sup>d</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Lord M. Barkley to have & to hold the s<sup>d</sup> manor & other the premises to the s<sup>d</sup> Lord De la Warr & his heirs immediately after the decease of Eliz<sup>th</sup> Duchess of Norfolk w<sup>h</sup> s<sup>d</sup> reversion the same Richard

<sup>1</sup> Sand on Uses, 68.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Baron, 366.

<sup>3</sup> Atkyn's Gloucestershire, p. 267.

<sup>4</sup> 3 Peer. (Brydges' ed.) title "Berkeley."

<sup>5</sup> Ped. Fin. Hil. T. 4 H. 7.



*lately bought* of the s<sup>d</sup> *Markes* Barkley for a certain sum of money to him well & truly content (qr. counted?) & paid for the w<sup>h</sup> Lord De la Warr granteth & by these presents bindeth him, his heirs and exors to pay or do pay to the s<sup>d</sup> Sir Richard before the of St. Martin next after the date hereof 100 marks of good and lawful money of England. The said Lord prometteth & graunteth by these presents to pay or do pay for the s<sup>d</sup> Sir Rich<sup>d</sup> before the feast of St. Andrew, next after the date hereof to . . . to our Sovereign Lord the King 200 marks of good and lawful money at the Feast of the Purification of our Blessed Lady next after that 100 marks of good and lawful money of England.

And then follows a covenant by Gilforde for further assurance. The deed is signed and sealed Guldiford, and his seal is a sun in its splendour.<sup>1</sup>

With regard to the advowson being included in this deed, I shall have something to say when I come to the ecclesiastical portion of our village history. I think there can be no doubt that by *Markyes* is meant *Marquess*, and *Barkley* must be the same as *Berkeley*, notwithstanding the indignant protest at a dinner party not long ago of a gentleman who sat next me, and piqued himself on bearing the aristocratic name "with the three es," as he called it, against his being confounded with the *Barclays* of brewing celebrity! Both words are derived from the same, "barks" a beech, and "ley," a sheltered place.<sup>2</sup>

Thomas must be certainly a clerical error. As we have already seen,<sup>3</sup> Sir W. Burrell is no more infallible than ordinary mortals; William was the only *Marquess*, and he had no other Christian name. It is said that the Dowager Duchess of Norfolk survived her husband and enjoyed Findon for 40 years. So writes "Master Dudley" in a curious answer from him to a letter from the President of Magd. College claiming certain dues out of his manor of Findon. He says "they shall have whatever he knew to be their right, but he had enquired of old men in Findon, who could not tell him of any such duty, and that as far as he could learn my Lady of Norfolk, who had held it for 40 years before, had never paid

<sup>1</sup> Add. MS., 5685, "Findon."

<sup>2</sup> Atkyn's Gloucestershire, p 260.

<sup>3</sup> *Supra*, p. 227.

a penny."<sup>1</sup> I cannot find the date of this Duchess's death in any of the Peerages. It is almost the only one which is not given; but as the letter was in 1502, and she was then dead, and John de Mowbray VII. only died in 1475, I suspect "Master Dudley" was shooting with rather a long bow, in ascribing to her so long a widowhood. Thomas West, whom we have seen purchasing the reversion, conveyed it in 1502 to Thomas Frowyke, Sergeant-at-Law, Edmund Dudley, Andrew Wyndesore, Wm. Bowyer, and Jno. Greene of Durrington, in fee, to the use of Edmund Dudley in fee; and Maurice Berkeley as his brother's heir, and who might therefore have had some latent right in Findon, confirmed the conveyance.<sup>2</sup>

Now, this being before the Statute of Uses, gave Dudley only an equitable estate in the manor, and equitable estates were not forfeited for treason, unless a general or special act directed it, and as on his attainder in 1510, the manor became forfeited to the Crown, one would have expected the *Bill* for his attainder, which was read three times in the House of Lords,<sup>3</sup> would have expressly provided for the case; but there is no such *Act* of Attainder on the Statute Book; the only Acts relating to him in the 1st year of H. VIII. being one concerning untrue inquisitions taken before him, and one concerning lands of which he was *trustee* jointly with others. The probability, therefore, is his attainder was not by Act of Parliament at all, but on a trial by indictment before a jury in the usual way, in which case there is too much reason to suppose that the King filled up the measure of his iniquity by seizing into his own hands the manor which had never lawfully reverted to him. Dudley had attempted, indeed, by his will dated Aug. 18th, 1510,<sup>4</sup> to devise it to trustees for his wife and his children in tail, and was executed on Tower Hill Aug. 28th, but as he had been attainted the previous month, viz., on the Wednesday before the Feast of St. Margaret V.<sup>5</sup> (July 20th),

<sup>1</sup> *Ex relatione* Rev. W. D. Macray, from Magd. Coll. Archives.

<sup>2</sup> Clause 18 H. VII., part 1.

<sup>3</sup> Journals of the House of Lords, A.D. 1509.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Brewer's State Papers, *temp.* H. VIII., No. 1212.

<sup>5</sup> 3 Hen. VIII., c. 19.

the will was inoperative. It is important, however, because it may have led Mr. Cartwright to ascribe the manor to Sir John Dudley, Edmund's eldest son, as we shall presently see he does. There was an affinity by marriage between the families of Berkeley, West, Guldiford and Dudley, for the Marquis's first wife was Elizabeth West, a daughter of Thos. West married a Guldiford, and his granddaughter Jane married Sir J. Dudley,<sup>1</sup> destined to play so prominent a part in history as the Duke of Northumberland of Ed. VI. Therefore the conveyances of 1497 and 1502 were naturally to be expected. That the manor did vest in Dudley, and was not parted with by him during his life, we know beyond doubt, for in 2 H. VIII. the King grants it to Thos. Howard of Howard in fee,<sup>2</sup> and the grant recites that it had come to the hands of the Crown by the attainder of Dudley. And the Act of Parliament passed the next year, which preserved the estates of which Dudley was jointly seised in trust with others, saves all the rights of Sir Thos. Howard, Lord Howard, to Fyndon under this grant.<sup>3</sup> (See Appendix, Note B.)

This Thos. Howard was that Duke of Norfolk who, after being present with his father at Flodden Field, and being Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and leading the English forces into France, and then heading the expedition against the Duke of Albany in Scotland, was arrested with his son, the accomplished Earl of Surrey, at the instigation of the Seymours, and after being imprisoned in the Tower in Dec. 1546, escaped the death, which his son underwent, by the death of the King himself on the morning fixed for his execution; but he was kept a close prisoner throughout the reign of Ed. VI, and was only released when Mary came to the throne. Thos. Howard owed the King money, and accordingly in 1515 (6 H. VIII.) regrants the manor to the Crown in fee.<sup>4</sup> There, I think, it remained till 1535 (26 H. VIII.) for I do not find any new grant of it till that year. We shall not consider it an honour to our village, that it was next

<sup>1</sup> See pedigree.

<sup>2</sup> Pat. 2 H. VIII. Brewer's, H. VIII.

<sup>3</sup> 3 H. VIII., c. 19, s. 4.

<sup>4</sup> Pat. 6 H. VIII.

owned by a man who has been described, with cutting severity,<sup>1</sup> as one who was "thro' life a very consistent character in all that was base and profligate," and "has brought a greater stain on the bar of England than any member of the profession ;"<sup>2</sup> and with equal irony, as one, of whom when made a Peer, "it would have been expected that he would have chosen the title of *Lord Lighes*," rather than that of *Baron Rich*.<sup>3</sup> Still he was a Solicitor-General, Speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards Lord High Chancellor, and that during an important four years of English history, from 1547 to 1551. The infamy which Lord Campbell so unsparingly heaps upon him, was the perjury said to have been committed by him when, combining on Sir Thomas More's trial the two-fold office of counsel and witness for the Crown, he deposed in the box to a conversation between himself and More, while the latter was a prisoner in the Tower, in which More replying to Rich's observation, that "no Parliament could make a law that God should not be God," declared "no more could they make the King Supreme Head of the Church."<sup>4</sup> This was tortured into treason, and the piece of evidence is said to have cost More his head. Rich's connection with the manor was this. We first find a grant of it to him as Solicitor-General, and to Sir Christopher Hales as Attorney-General, in 1535 jointly in fee<sup>5</sup> (one of the Royal favourite grants probably, to which we have adverted<sup>6</sup>). Then there is a licence to Hales to alien his moiety to Rich, and an alienation accordingly. Then a citation to Rich to show cause why the manor should not be seized into the King's hands for failure to pay a fine on Hales' conveyance to him ; but he showed sufficient cause, and was allowed to "go without his day" (*quod eat sine die*). Then, lastly, he obtained in 1538, a licence to alien to no less a person than Thomas Lord Cromwell, Earl of Essex, in fee.<sup>7</sup>

It has always appeared to me that of the many judicial

<sup>1</sup> Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors, Vol. 1, p. 9.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, Vol. 2, p. 12.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, Vol. 1, p. 577.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, Vol. 1, p. 81.

<sup>5</sup> Pat. 26 H. VIII., p. 2. m. 23.

<sup>6</sup> *Supra*, p. 221.

<sup>7</sup> Pat. 29 H. VIII., p. 1, m. 12.

murders perpetrated, in the prostituted name of justice, by that inhuman and infamous monster (*pace* Mr. Froude) Henry VIII., during his most wicked reign, none can bear the test of legal scrutiny less than that of Dudley. To set his hand to an order consigning to the scaffold at two days' notice the wife of his bosom, whom he had sworn to cherish; to surrender without a struggle to the demands of popular clamour, first a Lord Chancellor of unsullied probity, and next a minister whom he had ransacked all the resources of place-dom to cover with honour—Cromwell; whose influence, according to Henry's modern apologist, "had been for eight years supreme with the King, supreme in Parliament, supreme in Convocation; Cromwell, who," according to the same authority, "has left the print of his individual genius stamped indelibly, while the metal was at white heat, into the constitution of the country;"<sup>1</sup> to sacrifice a Bishop whom he had urged to an opinion on his supremacy, by a promise of indemnity (of which Mr. Froude takes no notice), and condemned on a statute which had not passed at the time of the offence, which it made treason; to immolate Surrey, the pride and delight of the nation, against whom the worst accusation was, that he had quartered the arms of Edward the Confessor with his own, which was what many of his ancestors had done, and as collateral kinsmen of the Crown were entitled to do, and was at most a question for the heralds—all this was bad enough: but to execute his father's favourite for enforcing the laws which had been placed on the Statute Book, was an act in which he surpassed himself, and which seems still more indefensible.

It always struck me there was great force in the following passage of Empson's defence before the Council—who was spokesman for the two:—

The people, on whose equal trial I did put my life, seek my destruction only because I endeavour to execute the Laws whereof themselves were authors. What would have happened to me, if I had disobeyed my King, or broke my country's Laws? Surely, if I have anyways transgressed, it is in procuring that these penal

<sup>1</sup> 3 Froude's Hist. of Engl., 524.

statutes might be observed w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>r</sup>selves in open parl<sup>t</sup> devised, & to w<sup>h</sup> you then submitted both y<sup>r</sup> persons estates & posterity: & if this be a crime, why do you not first repeal y<sup>r</sup> proper acts; or if (w<sup>ch</sup> is truth) they stand still in full force & virtue, why do you not vindicate from all imputation both y<sup>r</sup>selves and me? For who ever yet saw any man condemned for doing justice? Especially when by the chief dispenser thereof, w<sup>ch</sup> is the king, the whole frame of the proceeding hath been confirmed and warranted. Nay, whoever saw man on these terms not rewarded? And must that w<sup>ch</sup> is the life and strength of all other actions, be the subversion and overthrow of mine? When, contrary to all equity and example, you not only make precedents for injustice with impunity, but, together with defaming, would inflict a cruel death on those who w<sup>d</sup> maintain them—as if this might be a fit guerdon for those who (I must tell you) everywhere else sh<sup>d</sup> have been thought the best patriots—what can be expected then, but a fatal period to us all. But let God turn this away, tho' I be the sacrifice. Only, if I must die, let me desire that my indictment may be entered on no record, nor divulged to foreign nations, lest, if they hear, in my condemnation, all that may argue a final dissolution of government, they invade and overcome you.<sup>1</sup>

Not bad logic this, nor even bad rhetoric either, for a sieve-maker's son! It is true that, subsequently to their committal to the Tower on these charges, other crimes were objected against them, viz., those of conspiracy against the King and State, but it is always understood that it was on the former charges they were found guilty—and certainly it was these on which they were committed to that grim Tower, from which few travellers returned—while historians consider the latter charges improbable, and I do not find any direct evidence of them.

How the manor got from Cromwell into Edw. Shelley of Warminghurst, the settlor in the great "Shelley case," I do not find. It must have remained in Cromwell however short of three years. He was not attainted before 1540, so that there was time enough to get it into the Crown on that attainder, and for Shelley to obtain a grant of it from the Crown, before 1541, when the manors of Warminghurst and Barhamwicke were granted to him; but Findon is not mentioned in that grant, though he is in it described as then "of Fyndon."<sup>2</sup>

Findon was only one of the manors included in a

<sup>1</sup> 1 State Trials, Cobbett, 285.

<sup>2</sup> Pat. 32 H. VIII. p. 4.

recovery suffered by Shelley,<sup>1</sup> and the settlement of it did not, as we shall hereafter see the settlement of Findon Park did, raise the question which has immortalised his name in legal circles. It was merely a settlement on himself and the heirs male of his body. Edward's eldest son had died during his life, leaving a posthumous child, Henry. His second son Richard had entered, and the action was brought to try the right between them. It was before all the judges, and excited such interest in the Royal breast, that the Queen herself came down to Court in person to hear judgment delivered. It was in favour of Henry the grandson, but like many another verdict in a plaintiff's favour with costs, *ruined the conqueror!* who had accordingly to sell his estates, and this among them. It seems, however, to have been one of those he parted with last; for it is not till 1604 that we find him obtaining a licence to alienate it to Sir Henry Goring, Knight, of Burton Park,<sup>2</sup> and a recovery of it was accordingly suffered in that year.<sup>3</sup> From the Gorings of Burton it passed to the Sackvilles; Richard Earl Dorset possessing it, we are told, in the early part of James I. He died in 1624 at the early age of 35, and it was not among the manors included by his will,<sup>4</sup> which I have read, and which was a devise of lands to pay debts. Having, however, once got it into Dorset (though I should have been much better pleased to have shown *how*) my task is, with the exception of one point, to be presently mentioned, comparatively easy. He left two daughters and coheireses, his eldest son having previously died without issue; Margaret, married to John Tufton, Earl of Thanet, and Isabel, married to James Compton, Earl of Northampton. Margaret had four sons who all succeeded in succession to the title and to the manor. Isabel, besides children, who died early, had a daughter, Alatheia, who married Sir Edw. Hungerford, and died without issue, leaving her cousin, Nicholas Earl of Thanet, her heir, who thus represented in himself the entire manor. It is said, however,<sup>5</sup> that Mar-

<sup>1</sup> 1 Coke's Rep. 291.

<sup>2</sup> Pat. 2 J. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Recovery Rolls, Hil. T. 2 J. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Add. MS., 5701.

<sup>5</sup> Cartwright's Rape of Bramber, p. 89.

garet and Isabel sold the *demesnes* of it in 1656, to John Cheale, and that Earl Thomas, a man much extolled for his works of charity, sold the *manor* to a lineal descendant of his (Cheale), whereby it became re-united. Mr. Cartwright gives no authority for his statement, nor (are we told) is there express evidence of the transaction on the Court Rolls, which begin with the ownership of Earl John. Now, as the material causes of a manor are demesnes and services (the former being all that part of the land retained by the Lord for the use of his own family, and from which the other parts granted out to the tenants were dismembered; and the latter being the returns due from such tenants) both of which are essential to its existence, because a manor must have a lord and vassals, it follows that whenever the demesnes are severed from the services *by the act of the party*, the manor is destroyed.<sup>1</sup> It is very true that an exception to this lies where a partition is made, between two co-heiresses, of the demesnes to one, and of the services to the other, and then one of them becomes the heir to the other; then, it is said, though an absolute severance has been effected by the partition, yet inasmuch as that is an *Act of Law*, the manor and demesnes uniting again in the same person, the manor is revived.<sup>2</sup> But in our manor that was not the case, for although Earl Nicholas was heir to both the co-heiresses, his mother Margaret, and his cousin Alatheia, yet the alienation to Cheale of the demesnes would be an act of the party, and not of the Law. I do not see, therefore, any escape from the conclusion either that the severance did not take place as stated, or that if it did, Findon has from that day been only a reputed manor, or seignory *in gross*. Such a manor, however, is still held of the lord personally.

John Cheale, who was Norroy King of Arms,<sup>3</sup> and therefore known in the county by the *soubriquet* of "King" Cheale, and was a "very good fellow," devised the manor to his nephew, Wm. Green, a man equally known in his day and a personal friend of George IV.,

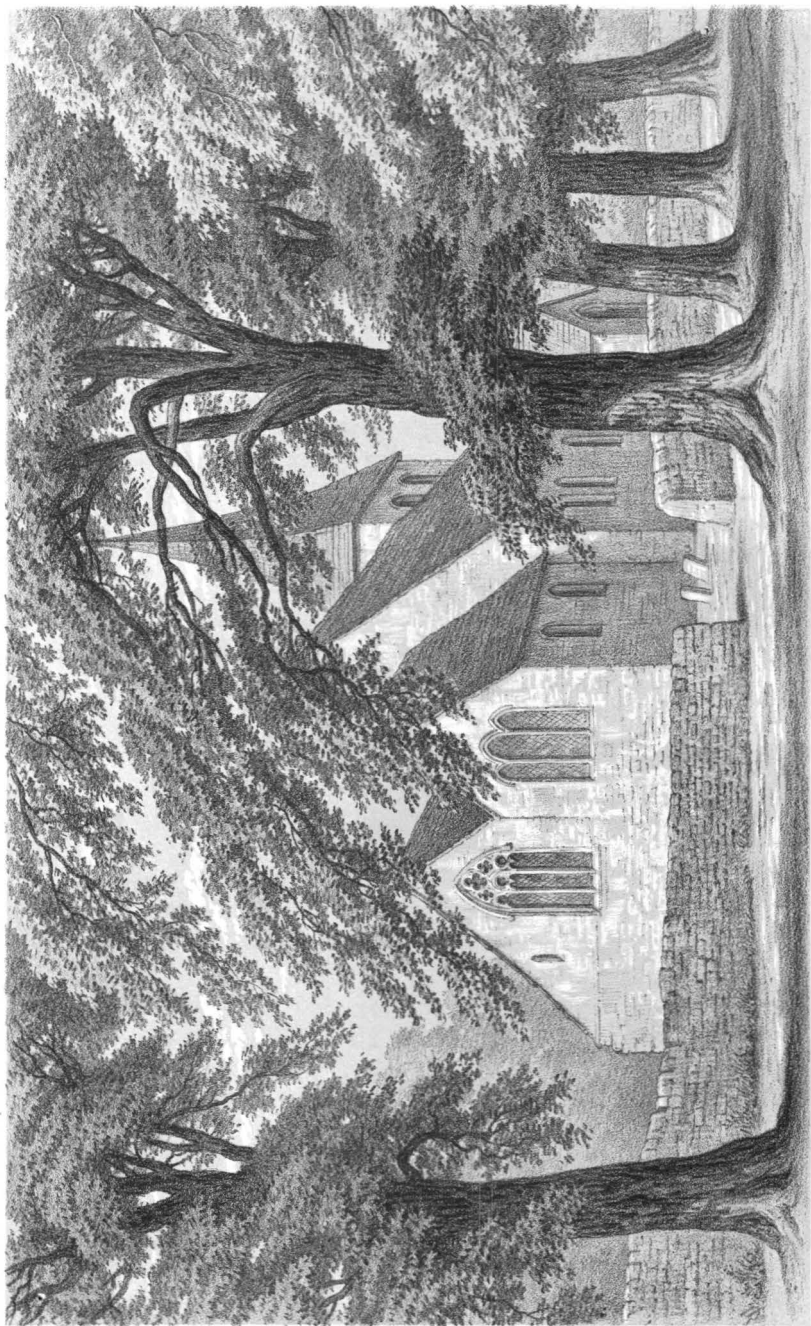
<sup>1</sup> 1 Cruise's Dig. 33.

<sup>2</sup> Moyle Finch's case, 6 Coke's Rep.

<sup>3</sup> The jurisdiction of Norroy was

North, as that of Clarendieux was South, of Trent.





M.&N. Harbort lith.

FINDON CHURCH.

who, when Prince of Wales, used to come over from Brighton and shoot with him. His devisees in trust, reserving 20 acres of it, and the sepulchral chapel in the church, sold to Wm. Richardson, who devised it to his first cousin (who also was his nephew by marriage), W. Westbrook Richardson, who sold it to Mr. Hall, who dying 1861, devised it to his son, who, in 1872, sold it to Lieut.-Col. Margesson, the present owner of the manor, and a connection of the Richardsons.<sup>1</sup>

The church (dedicated to St. John Baptist), of which I have given a drawing, has been described as "bosomed high in tufted trees, and remarkably picturesque," and so no doubt it is. But this does not adequately describe it. In fitting proximity to the manor house, which has its private path to its private chapel, the high "Church Down" rising precipitously behind it, its shingle spire seen above a line of silver-barked beeches which fringe the churchyard, and feather down to the ground, it is indeed the abode of peace, wildness, and solitude! Rooks "caw amusive" from the tall tree tops of the manor shrubberies: the stock-dove coos among the hill-side clumps: the primrose and the oxlip kiss, each returning spring, the "mouldering heaps," where

"Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,  
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

\* \* \* \* \*

Their name, their years, spelt by th' unletter'd Muse,  
The place of fame and elegy supply:  
And many a holy text around she strews,  
To teach the rustic moralist to die."

The carriage road from the street, which sweeps handsomely past the front door of the manor-house, and its thriving homestead, ends here abruptly, and becomes henceforth a green waggon track, which loses itself among the hills. Magnificent Chanctonbury, just beyond our parish, and fantastic Cissbury, just within it, close in the landscape, like twin giant sentinels, on the north and east; while the clear blue sea-line, at the distance of four miles, marks its charming boundary on the south. It is the last

<sup>1</sup> See pedigree.

building in the village. How invitingly each Sunday, their "quiet music telling" the nestling street below,

"How to keep Christ's holyday  
In the fittest, happiest way,"

peal over hill and dale the rich sweet notes of its tenor bell.<sup>1</sup> Oh! if there be a spot on earth where one would wish the remains of some beloved one to repose after the

"Animula blandula, vagula,  
Hospesque comesque corporis,"

has winged its flight, it would be surely—here!

The Vicarage house has long since disappeared; it was near the church. The present Rectory house is of a venerable character, with its Elizabethan gables, and Horsham tiles, and Virginia creepers—too near the high road, but very picturesque, and looking, till recently, across the road on a grand old row of elms, on an upland glebe of surpassing fertility. The interior of the church, though lately restored, is hardly worthy of its external advantages. There is the interesting sepulchral chapel of the Greens, and the manor chancel, and some exquisite angel faces, copies from old Italian masters, burnt into the cobalt-blue tiles which form the altar screen; but beyond these there is not much to recommend it to the lover of art and architecture. Numerous monuments there are, chiefly to the Green and Cheale families, but none, so far as I can learn, to the older proprietors; and there is a window, in memory of John Edwardes Lyall, Advocate-General of India, the eldest son of George Lyall, Esq., long a resident landowner in this parish, many years member of Parliament for the City of London, and Chairman of the East India Company, who himself lies here with his wife and parents in the family vault.

Freynshe (French) has been a name long associated with Findon, ever since Rector Gilbert of that name,

<sup>1</sup> The church has a peal of four, lately recast, besides a *sanctus*, which is a rare bell in Sussex. For an account

of these bells, and an engraving of the second, and their inscriptions, see 16 S. A. C., 138.

exchanged the Rectory in 1353, with the Rector of Rayle,<sup>1</sup> as told us by Mr. Walcott. The inscription

“Obiit Octobris Frenche mense die nono  
Gilbertus anno M. septuagesimo bono  
Ter centum quarto miserere sui J’hu toto,”

on the brass to him has been already given in these volumes.<sup>2</sup> Mr. Turner calls it enigmatical, and has, perhaps, prudently abstained from translating it. It may appear presumptuous in me, therefore, to attempt it. Might it not, however, stand thus?

“Gilbert French died on the 9th day of Oct., in the year of  
grace one thousand and seventy, three hundred and four  
(1374). Oh! Jesus pity him the whole [of every] year.”

There is the old schoolboy mistake here of “sui” for “ejus,” and correct Latin is sacrificed to rhyme. But this was not unusual in monkish times.

Beautiful Magdalen—the glory of Waynflete, the queen of colleges, the most beautiful thing in Oxford: according to no mean authority, “the noblest and richest structure in the world,” whether we stand on its stately bridge and look on its exquisitely proportioned tower, or thread its cloisters, or saunter through its park-like deer-stocked gardens,

“Or revel in its groves and glades, and waterworks, as delectable as  
the banks of Eurotas, shaded with bay-trees, where Apollo himself  
was wont to walk and sing his lays,”<sup>3</sup>

beautiful Magdalen is well represented in Sussex, where it holds no less than seven livings—Ashurst, Sele or Beding, Washington, Bramber, Old and New Shoreham, and though last, not least, our Findon.

An “Ecclesia” is mentioned as being here as early as Domesday; the present one dates, or at least in part, from Henry III. or Edward I.<sup>4</sup>

In the 16 Ed. I. there was a chapel of ease besides, of which the luckless John Friday was, as we have seen,<sup>5</sup> the chaplain. The benefice was a vicarage, as we have

<sup>1</sup> 17 S. A. C. 107.

<sup>2</sup> 23 S. A. C. 156.

<sup>3</sup> Wood’s Athen. Oxon.

<sup>4</sup> Cartwright gives that date to the sepulchral chapel.

<sup>5</sup> *Supra* p. 223.

also seen, as early as 1279, when de Dene tended the "Vicar's" sheep.<sup>1</sup> I fear we must reckon it, as having been in early days, one of those anomalies called sinecures, for we find rectors and vicars of it, both spiritual individuals, at the same time. In the episcopal registers at Chichester there is a mention (*circà*, A.D. 1400) of the appointment of a coadjutor for the Vicar of Findon.<sup>2</sup> The manor and advowson went hand in hand in the usual way for several generations throughout the de Braose and de Mowbray periods, the patronage falling as usual to the lords of the manor, who first built and originally endowed the church. There were also various endowments of Sele Priory with the tithes of Findon by the de Braoses, notably a grant by William VI. of the tithes of his demesnes in Findon.<sup>3</sup> This being since the arbitrary consecration of tithes to another than one's own parish priest was prohibited, must be defended as being a PORTION of tithes. That grant, and a doubt as to the boundaries of the demesne lands, led to a compromise already mentioned in these vols.,<sup>4</sup> in which the Priory conceded to the Vicar of Findon (who at that time was one John Bandeford) the small tithes of sheep and other animals, and the emoluments arising from four enclosures for sheep and the tithe of land subsequently cleared, and the Priory received the tithes of some of the lands in Muntham. As early as 12 John the parson received 4s. from W. de Braose III.,<sup>5</sup> and at the time of Pope Nicholas' taxation the Priory of Sele possessed a "portion" of £5 in Findon.<sup>6</sup> There was also a mandate from Richard de Peshale to his officers to pay the Sele monks the arrears of Deandeniers due to them,<sup>7</sup> (*i.e.*, according to Mr. Turner, the tenth of his rents and herbage), in Fyndon, the foundation of the claim of Magd. Coll. against Edmund Dudley;<sup>8</sup> and in the same year John Kingswode, a considerable landed proprietor in Findon, gave to the Carmelite Friars of Shoreham a tenement with a house on it

<sup>1</sup> *Supra*, p. 222.

<sup>2</sup> Rede's Regist. Cicestr. R. xlvi, 14a.

<sup>3</sup> 10 S. A. C., p. 315.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 121.

<sup>5</sup> Pipe Rolls, 12 John, m. 6.

<sup>6</sup> *Taxat.*, p. 141.

<sup>7</sup> 10 S. A. C., p. 119.

<sup>8</sup> *Supra*, p. 239.

in the Vill of New Shoreham, which he held under the Temple.<sup>1</sup> As we get a little further on, there is some mystery in the history of the advowson. In 1395 we find it included, as we have seen, in the licence to Thos. de Mowbray to assign to John, Prior of Roychestre, and the Convent thereof *in pure and perpetual free alms* (or frank almoigne) *i.e.*, on condition of divine services for the soul of the donor. A question arises which "Roychestre" is meant, for no county is named in the patent; and there was one Priory of that name in Kent, another in Staffordshire. The one in Kent seems from a *Taxacio* of its manors, &c., to have early had property in Findon, and Tanner considers the licence of 1395 to apply to that Roychestre,<sup>2</sup> and reckons Findon as among the *possessiones jura et privilegia* of that Priory.

The return is as follows<sup>3</sup>:—

	£	s.	d.
<i>Taxacio in dioc. Cicestr.</i>			
Ecclesia de Fyndone . . . . .	26	13	4
Præter porcionem Vicarii ejusdem ecclesie	8	0	0
Summa taxacionis . . . . .	26	13	4
Inde decima . . . . .	0	53	4
Summa taxacionis omnium } bonorum prioris et capituli } Roffensis <i>ad decimam</i> in } Diocesis supradictis. . . . . }	354	6	6
Unde pro Ecclesiis de } Boxle et Fynedone <i>de</i> } <i>novo appropriatis.</i> }	58	13	4
Inde decima in Claro præter Fyndone . . . . .	32	15	3
Et inde medietas decimæ . . . . .	16	7	7

What the "*de novo appropriatis*" refers to as applied to Findon, I do not understand. Boxle had been appropriated, *temp. H. I.*<sup>4</sup> But the appropriation and the return are 100 years too early to be worth anything as evidence of the Kent Roychestre title in 1395, the date of the *taxacio* being A.D. 1291 (which either Thorpe or the *Registrum* erroneously call 15 Ed. I., whereas it should be 19 Ed. I.).

<sup>1</sup> 10 S. A. C. p. 109.

<sup>2</sup> Notitia Monastica, Kent, xlix. 1. Rochester.

<sup>3</sup> Thorpe's Registrum Roffense, p. 109.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 184.

In the Rovchestre of Staffordshire I can find no such antecedent dealings with Findon. Moreover the Kent Priory had at the time of the grant<sup>1</sup> a Prior John, but among the Staffordshire "Abbats"<sup>2</sup> I can find none of that name.

The above grant, however, did not effectuate the purpose of the donor. It appears, on high authority,<sup>3</sup> that under it the Priory would not hold from Thomas de Mowbray but from the King direct, and that by the usual service of knight service; so that the Duke, who was of a sorrowful disposition, for he appears to have died of grief at Venice, at the early age of 31, went, I fear, without the masses and prayers for his soul which he intended.

The licence, however, was carried out, and in an examination at Amberley, in 1405, of the reasons of an exchange between John Donemowe "perpetual vicar of the parish church of Findon," and John Brewes, chaplain of Sullington, we hear of the Priory being the "*veri patroni vicariæ*."<sup>4</sup> How it got out of it, whether by sale, grant, or forfeiture, is not so clear. One Richard Holden is mentioned in the Chichester Registers as Rector and Patron in 1439.<sup>5</sup> But it did get back into the Mowbray family again, for in 1484 a recovery was suffered of the advowson by Elizabeth Duchess of Norfolk, as dowress, and William Berkeley Earl of Nottyngham as reversioner, of the manor, to Thomas Davers, or Danvers, and William and John Fysshier in fee;<sup>6</sup> and in 1501 Danvers, who seems to have survived the Fysshiers, obtains licence from the Crown to grant it to the President and Scholars of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, on condition that they "sufficiently endow" the vicarage, and distribute alms among the poor parishioners: and they have ever since been patrons of the living.<sup>7</sup> Subsequently, in 1508, Edmund Dudley, in whom we have seen the manor was at that time, releases to the College all rights in the ad-

<sup>1</sup> John, of Shepey, governed the Priory 59 years, from 1360-1419. Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, part 1, 394.

<sup>2</sup> 6 Dugd. Mon., 410.

<sup>3</sup> Littleton, s. 149.

<sup>4</sup> Rede's Registr. (Cicestr.) R. p. 107.

<sup>5</sup> *Ex relatione* Rev. W. R. Stephens from the Chichester Registers.

<sup>6</sup> *Recov. Rolls*, 2 R. III., mich. T. m. 454.

<sup>7</sup> *Pat.* 16 H. VII., p. 1, m., 24.

vowson, which, by reason of its having been so long appendant to the manor, were or might still be in him.<sup>1</sup> Sir W. Burrell mentions the advowson as included in the conveyance of the manor in 1497,<sup>2</sup> but the fine of 14 H. VII., which carried out that conveyance, does not include it.

There are faint traces of the parsonage having been a manor. Such a thing could be. As, if before the Statute 18 Ed. I., the parson, with the consent of the patron and ordinary, granted parcel of the glebe to divers persons to hold of him by certain services.<sup>3</sup> In the *Nonæ* returns accordingly for Fyndon,<sup>4</sup> we find the rector having demesne lands belonging to the church, consisting of three virgates, valued at £3 6s. 8d. per ann., with which the church was endowed, and an assessed rent arising from divers tenants and services and perquisites of Court, valued at £5.

I proceed now to the less pleasant duty of placing before the reader some of the errors, into which, as I conceive, our West Sussex historian (and indeed on some occasions, following him too blindly, Mr. Horsfield and Mr. Lower), have fallen, in deducing the history of our manor. I hope Mr. Elwes, who has, I believe, not yet reached it alphabetically in his promised publication,<sup>5</sup> will escape them. These errors seem to have arisen, partly from attempting single handed to do justice to the history of every parish in a county or half county, a herculean effort without a division of labour among a staff of co-adjutors; partly from inherent difficulties in the history of this particular manor, and partly from not consulting with sufficient accuracy original records, which are the only irrefragable sources of information, and by assuming that because our manor was originally a member of the Barony of Bramber, it generally passed like it. Mr. Cartwright's work still commands, I believe, a high price in the market, so that I am told a purchaser would think himself fortunate in securing a copy of his "Rape of

<sup>1</sup> *Ex relatione* Rev. W. D. Macray, from the Archives of Magd. Coll.

<sup>2</sup> *Supra*, p. 238.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Cruise 30, n.

<sup>4</sup> Non. Inquis, p. 387.

<sup>5</sup> "Castles, Mansions, and Seats of W. Sussex," by D. C. Elwes, Esq.



Bramber" for £8 or £10. It is therefore too bad of him to have either entirely omitted the main links and stand-points in the history, or else led off his readers on a wrong scent, when he does attempt to trace it.

The history which goes by the name of Dallaway was effected thus:—Volume I. contains the Rape of Chichester, and was wholly done by Mr. Dallaway. Arundel Rape occupies two volumes, the first of which, called "Vol. II., part 1, *old edition*," he alone is responsible for; the second, which is called "Vol. II., part 1, *new edition*," was brought out by Mr. Cartwright, as was also the vol. on Bramber, with which we are principally concerned, so that our quarrel is with Mr. Cartwright and not with Mr. Dallaway. Both, however, were estimable clergymen on the staff of a Cathedral; both (peace be with them) are now no more; so that it behoves one to deal as tenderly with them as possible, especially when I consider my own fallibility, and that I may be myself at the mercy of some more correct manipulator of ancient records. But

"Magna est veritas et prevalebit."

Here then are some of the errors.

1.—The grant of Free-warren to Dureford Abbey is placed<sup>1</sup> in 55 H. II., 1189 (an impossible date, as Henry II. reigned only 35 years), whereas the real date was 36 Henry III., 1252. Mr. Lower, evidently copying, falls into the same mistake.<sup>2</sup>

2.—The grant is mentioned as that of free-warren of their demesne lands in *their* manor,<sup>3</sup> whereas as we have seen<sup>4</sup>) it was "in their demesne lands of *the* manor"—an important, though slight verbal, difference, when we have to consider whether they owned our manor.

3.—The lands in Findon received by Wm. de Braose from the Abbey in exchange for lands *given* them by him in West Grinstead, are described as "lands in the *parish* of Findon,"<sup>5</sup> instead of "lands in his *park* at Findon"<sup>6</sup>—an important point, as we shall see, when I

<sup>1</sup> Rape of Bramber, "Findon," p. 87.

<sup>2</sup> Hist. of Sussex, p. 177.

<sup>3</sup> Rape of Bramber, "Findon." p. 87.

<sup>4</sup> *Supra*, p. 224.

<sup>5</sup> Rape of B. "Findon," p. 87.

<sup>6</sup> *Supra*, p. 225.

come to deal with Findon Park, as I propose doing in our next year's volume.

4.—Walter de Clifford (the grantee of free warren in 1261) is called<sup>1</sup> William.

5.—Mr. Cartwright translates "*die carniprivii*," in Wm. de Braose's claim of freewarren, "a fast day,"<sup>2</sup> whereas it means one particular day only,<sup>3</sup> and that not a day of fasting at all, but the contrary, namely, either the Sunday before Lent, according to some, or the day before Lent, Shrove Tuesday, according to others. The latter construction receives a remarkable confirmation, I think, from what follows.

6.—In his account of William's action against Roger de Covert,<sup>4</sup> Mr. Cartwright makes Roger's defence rest on the fact that he and his ancestors had *always*, been wont to run or course (*currere*) after hares and foxes on the manor—which I take it would have been an unreasonable custom, and therefore bad in law. Whereas the defence really was that he and they had been always wont to do so *on Shrove Tuesday* (*die Martis in carniprivio*) the day of the alleged offence, or, as it is called in the complaint, "*die Martis proximo ante diem Cinerum.*"

It was certainly a singular mistake for a clergyman to make, to suppose that this Carnival should be allowed on a day of fasting, and it only shows how history may be distorted by a single word!

7.—The de Braose settlement of 1286 is stated<sup>5</sup> as being to "Richard and his heirs, then to Peter and William," instead of "to the heirs of Richard's body;" as if there could be a remainder after an absolute disposition in fee! Where also, "for failure of *their heirs*," should be read "*heirs of their bodies*;" whilst the ultimate limitation was not to the right heirs of the original "FEOFFEE" but of the FEOFFOR (*i.e.* Wm. the settlor himself).

8.—The manor is said<sup>6</sup> to have "eventually devolved on William." The only William mentioned by Mr. Cart-

<sup>1</sup> Rape of B. "Bramber," p. 174.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.* "Findon," p. 88.

<sup>3</sup> Du Cange's Glossary.

<sup>4</sup> Rape of B., "Sullington," p. 120.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, "Findon," p. 88.

<sup>6</sup> *Ib.*

wright in the context is William the brother of Peter of the whole blood (*i.e.*, Wm. VIII., in our pedigree), but it never went to him at all, but to Wm. VII., his half-brother, the eldest son of Wm. VI. by his first wife.

9.—Then occurs this passage:<sup>1</sup> “Wm.” (*i.e.*, W. VII.) “agreed with Mary his mother-in-law concerning her dower, that, instead of the Sussex and Gower lands of which her husband died seised, she should enjoy during her life the manors of Washington, Sedgewick, Kingsbarns and Beedings” (all which, however, *were Sussex lands*)—making no mention of Findon, which would lead to the inference that it was not part of her dower, whereas it *was*.<sup>2</sup> And again, speaking of Wm. VIII., “upon him the manor devolved, as he exchanged with Mary his mother this and other manors for some that had been settled upon her.”<sup>3</sup> He never had it to exchange!

10.—The manor is next described as “passing” on Mary’s death “to her granddaughter Alina”<sup>4</sup>—(she was only her husband’s granddaughter)—whereas we have seen Richard was the next possessor.

11.—“From whom,” *i.e.*, Alina, “it descended with the Barony of Bramber, to Thomas Duke of Norfolk,”<sup>5</sup> (without saying which Thomas). This would lead one first to conclude that the manor descended in a regular line of descent from Aline to Thomas; whereas, as we have seen, it was broken by several attainders and regrants; and secondly, that it descended through all that period (about 160 years) in the *same way* as Bramber did; whereas the grants of it were sometimes distinct from, and unlike those of, the Barony.

12.—Thomas de Braose I. is said<sup>6</sup> to have been “heir to his *grandfather*,” which he never was<sup>7</sup> (William VII. being the eldest son of William VI.), whereas it should be “to his grandmother.” The settlement by Thomas is, in the same passage, said to have been “on himself and his heirs, with reversion to the right heirs

<sup>1</sup> Rape of Bramb., “Bramber,” p. 178.

<sup>2</sup> *Supra*, p. 233.

<sup>3</sup> Rape of B. “Findon,” p. 88.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

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

<sup>6</sup> *Ib.*, “Bramber,” p. 174.

<sup>7</sup> See pedigree.

of his grandfather," whereas it should be on himself and the "heirs of his body, &c."

13.—It is also said,<sup>1</sup> following 6 Nichol's Collect. 75, that he, Thos. I., "inherited Findon manor by failure of issue from his uncle Richard," whereas he never was in possession.

14.—Thomas II. is in one place<sup>2</sup> said to have had issue, in another<sup>3</sup> to have had none.

15.—The death of Ann de Mowbray—(a great event in the manor history, carrying it away as it did for the first time from the Mowbrays)—is fixed at 1475,<sup>4</sup> whereas it was in 1483; whilst having treated and called it a dependency of Bramber, as where it is said it *descended with it*, we are led to conclude it passed on her death like Bramber to the Howards, instead of, as it did, to the Berkeleys.

16.—Isabel de Mowbray is said to have married Sir John Berkeley,<sup>5</sup> whereas his right name was James, and the wife of Wm. de Braose VII. is in one place<sup>6</sup> called Alice and in another<sup>7</sup> Aliva.

17.—We are told<sup>8</sup> there "is some obscurity in its descent subsequent to the early part" (whatever period that designates) "of H. VIII.;" whereas the obscurity, and more than obscurity, as we have shown, began with the early part of H. VII., whilst, during the whole of the reign of H. VIII., it has been pretty well ascertained, and (except for three years from 1538 to 1541) tolerably clear.

18.—Then comes an assertion,<sup>9</sup> for which I can find no defence. The year, too, is fixed. "In 19 H. VIII. 1528, Sir John Dudley conveyed it to E. Shelley" (or, as Horsfield, with a slight variation says, in 1531), whereas we have shown that, in 19 H. VIII., it was in the Crown; and that whatever right to it had been in the Dudley family, was in Edmund Dudley, the father of Sir

<sup>1</sup> Rape of B. "Bramber," p. 180.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 174.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 181.

<sup>4</sup> Rape of Chichester, "Bosham," p. 89. This is, however, strictly Dalloway's mistake.

<sup>5</sup> Rape of Bramber, "Bramber," p. 181.

<sup>6</sup> *Ib.*, 174.

<sup>7</sup> *Ib.*, 180.

<sup>8</sup> *Ib.*, "Findon," 88.

<sup>9</sup> *Ib.*

John Dudley, and that before 1510; and that that right had effectually got *out* of E. Dudley in 1510, and *into* Thomas Howard in 1511, and into the Crown again in 1515. The restitution of Sir John, therefore, to his father's estates in 1511,<sup>1</sup> could not have included Findon. No authority is given for this assertion, nor for the succeeding one, that "three years later" (*i.e.*, 1531) "E. Shelley re-conveyed it to Sir John, taking a 31 years' lease from him of the manor farm."<sup>2</sup> Why, we have seen that E. Shelley had nothing to do with it at all till 1538 at the earliest, and that by grant from Lord Cromwell.

19.—Next follows<sup>3</sup> (also without authority stated) that account which we have already discussed of the severance of the demesnes from the manor (*temp.* Earls Thanet) which I shall not therefore further pursue.

What remains of criticism on Cartwright relates rather to the general than the manorial history of the place.

20.—He places<sup>4</sup> the murder of Robt., whom he calls Richard, le Cole, in the 10th instead of the 16th year of Ed. 1. This error alone it cost me a painful search in the Record Office to correct, where, throughout my investigations I have derived great assistance from Mr. S. R. Bird, whose constant urbanity, acuteness and accuracy, I shall always gratefully remember. As also, I feel myself indebted to the Rev. Dr. Bloxam, the Rev. W. D. Macray, and Hugh Penfold, Esq., of Rustington, three great authorities on Sussex Archæology, and to the Rev. W. Stephens of Chichester, and the Rev. F. Arnold, of Racton, for the light they have thrown on several obscure parts of our history.

21.—In his list of the Incumbents of Findon,<sup>5</sup> Cartwright calls Galfridus de Aspale Rector, instead of Vicar—a not unimportant difference, when we consider the nature of the benefice.

22.—He gives the Rectory to Sele, though he does not know when the Priory got it,<sup>6</sup> and wholly passes by the

<sup>1</sup> 3 H. VIII. c. 19.

<sup>2</sup> Rape of B. "Findon," 88.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, p. 92.

<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, p. 94.

<sup>6</sup> *Ib.*, p. 92.

Rovchestre title, whereas it is now tolerably clear Sele never had it at all!

In an account given by the Bishops of Chichester in 1477 of the churches in Sussex,<sup>1</sup> which had belonged to Sele, Findon is not included; whilst Mr. Turner, in his able article on that Priory,<sup>2</sup> fresh from the Bishop's Registers, and writing with all the authority of a man who had had access to the Magdalen archives, is equally silent upon it.

23.—In the *nonæ* returns Cartwright translates, "*diversis tenentibus servitiis & perquisitis curiæ*," "divers persons performing services and perquisites of Court!"<sup>3</sup>

Having said thus much, and perhaps too much on the faults of others, let me now sum up my own *lacunæ*, and *per contrà*, the stand-points which we have gained.

1.—I have not shown for certain whether Dureford Abbey owned the manor.

2.—I have not with certainty supplied the link by which it passed from Wm. Berkeley's friendly Bishops in 1488, into Wm. Berkeley again, before 1497.

3.—I have been equally unfortunate in not bridging over the three years when it left Thomas Lord Cromwell and became Edward Shelley's, viz., from 1538 to 1541.

4.—Neither, lastly, have I satisfied the reader how it got from Sir Henry Goring into Richard Earl Dorset, some time between 1604 and 1624.

These *hiatuses*, however, have, I trust and believe, been compensated by the additional information we have gained; and are not more than would be expected in so long a devolution as eight centuries.

1.—There is no dislodging us from the fact that the manor has passed through, at least, 53 owners.

2.—There is no gainsaying the fact that it was successively the manor of 14 de Braoses, 12 de Mowbrays, 2 Howards, 5 Earls of Thanet, of a West, a Shelley, a Sackville and a Goring.

3.—There is no doubt of the fierce forensic feuds which were waged about it between the rival lines of

<sup>1</sup> *Ex relatione* Rev. Dr. Bloxam, from the Magd. Coll. Archives.

<sup>2</sup> 10 S. A. C., p. 120.

<sup>3</sup> Rape of B. "Findon," p. 93.

the de Mowbrays and Chesworth de Braoses during the reigns of the three Edwards.

4.—There is no doubt of its having been the coveted possession of five Royal favourites—of a de Spenser, a Berkeley, a Dudley, a Rich, and a Cromwell.

There remain to be considered the properties of Findon Park, and Muntham and Sheepcombe Manors, together with the pretty estate of Cissbury.

“Sed nos immensum spatiis confecimus æquor;  
Et jam tempus eqûum spumantia solvere colla.”

I will therefore postpone these hardly less interesting subjects, not, indeed, to the Greek Calends, but “to be continued” (if I may be allowed to do so) in next year’s volume.

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## APPENDIX.

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NOTE A. (*See* p. 227.)—The Act for Reforming the Calendar (24 Geo. II., c. 23) which enacted that Terms, Courts, &c., should be held on the same respective *nominal* days as theretofore, though eleven days sooner, excepted Courts for Fairs. This raises the question whether the days for holding fairs themselves are within the exception. If so, Findon Fair might be rightly held *during the present century, if the old grant were still in existence*, on September 11th.

NOTE B. (*See* p. 241.)—The general Act, 21 R. II., c. 3, which made *equitable* estates of traitors liable to forfeiture, was confined to cases where the attainder was by Act of Parliament, and would not apply, therefore, to cases like Dudley’s, where, as has been pointed out, the attainder was probably on trial by jury.

# PEDIGREE OF OWNERS OF FINDON PLACE MANOR.

N.B.—The Roman numerals *within brackets* on the left of names indicate the order of the owners; those *not within brackets*, on the right, persons of the same Christian name.

\* Lords of Bramber. † Lords of Brecon. || Lords of Gower (in Wales). § Lords of Chesworth (Sussex). [See Sir H. Nicholas' Historic Peerage.]

\* (i.) William de Braose I. [Brehose, Brewys, Breuse, or de Brausiã.]  
alive 1075.

\* (ii.) Philip=Aanor (¹)  
alive 1095.

\* (iii.) William II.=Bertha, d. of Milo, E. of Hereford.  
alive 1125.

\* † (iv.) William III.=Mand of St. Valerie (or de Haya).  
ob. 1212.

William IV.=Matilda, d. of E. of Clare. \* † (v.) Giles, Bp. of Hereford. \* † (vi.) Reginald=Grace, sister of ob. 1222? | W. de Bruere.

\* || (viii.) John= (ix.) Margaret, =Walter de † (vii.) William (²) v.=Eva, d. of E. of ob. 1232. | d. of Llewellyn, P. of Wales (dowress). | Clifford. | Pembroke.

Maud=¹ Wm. Longespée.  
² Sir J. Giffard.

\* || (x.) William VI.=¹ Isabel, d. of Gilbert de Clare, E. of Gloucester. =² Agnes, d. of Nich. de Moules. =³ (xi.) Mary (dowress), d. of Wm., Lord de Roos, remarried ¹Thos. Brotherton, E. Norfolk. ² Ralph de Cobham. ob. 1326 (³).  
Sir Giles.

\* (xiii.) William VII.=¹ Alice, =² Eliz<sup>th</sup>. de Sully. § Peter=Agnes. William VIII.=Eleanor de Bavent, from whom the Shirleys of Wiston.  
ob. 1326. | d. of Thos. de Moulton. | § (xii.) Richard. ob. s.p. 1294. | ob. 1312.

(xiv.) Aline.=¹ John de Mowbray I. ob. 1322. =² (xvii.) Rich<sup>d</sup>. de Peshale grantee for life of Aline. (from whom the Dudleys, and Shelleys, and Burton Gorings). Joan=Jas. de Bohun, of Midhurst. John (⁵) Tho<sup>s</sup>. I.=Beatrix, d. of Roger Mortimer, E. of March. Beatrix= Wm. L<sup>d</sup>. Say. ob. 1332, sells (⁴) to (xv.) Hugh de Spenser, on whose attainder 1326, (xvi.) THE CROWN.

ob. s.p. Tho<sup>s</sup> II.=Margaret, remarried, ¹ Sr W. Burcestre. ² Sir J. Berkely.

Thos. III. ob. minor. Joan, ob. minor.

(xviii.) John de Mowbray II.  
(See next Page.)

Elizabeth=¹ Sir Jno. Falvesle. ob. s.p. ² Sir W. Heron.

(¹) 6 Nich. Coll. 69.

(²) 5 S. A. C., 152.

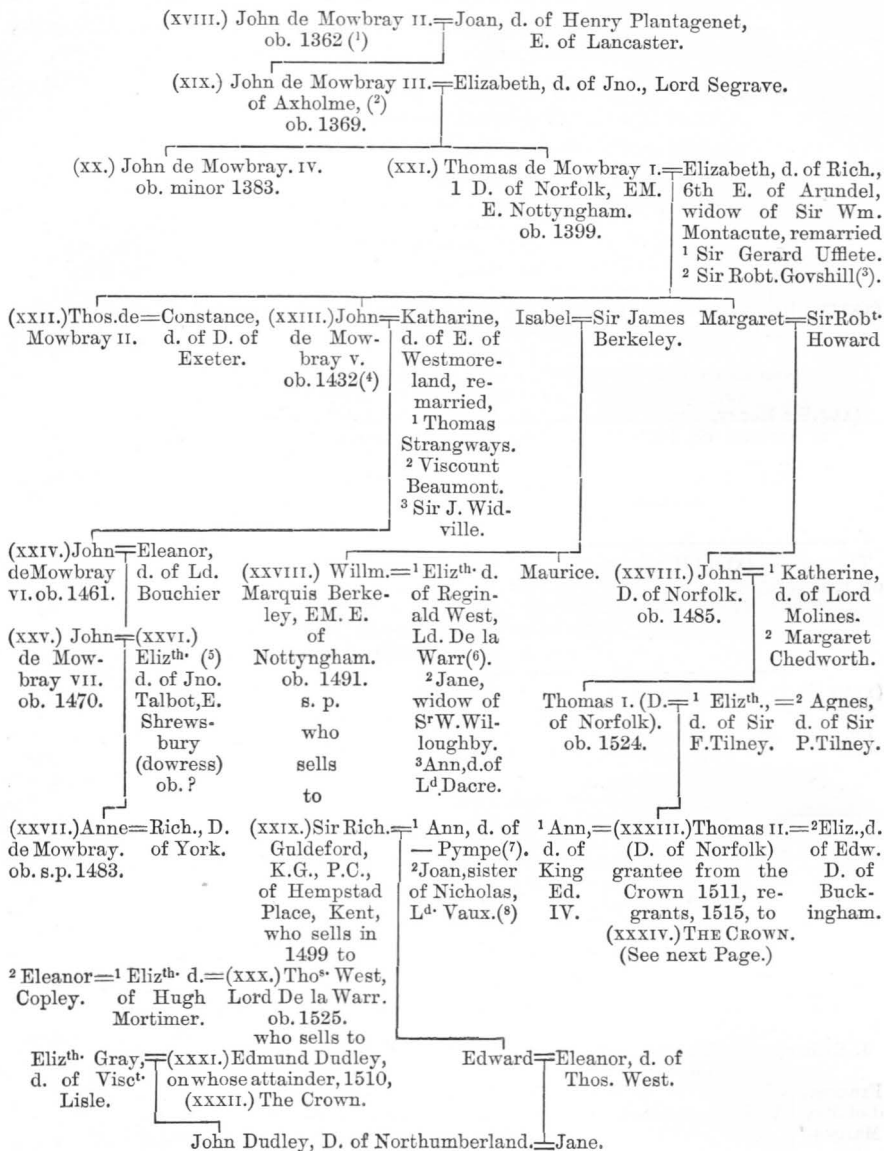
(³) *Ib.* 154.

(⁴) Claus. 5 Ed. 3, m. 6.

(⁵) 8 S. A. C. 103.

(⁶) I have followed 6 Nich. Coll. 75, but Mr. Cooper, 8 S. A. C. 103, makes this Beatrix a sister of Thos. II.





(1) 1 Dugd. Bar, 127. Rott. Fin. 1 Ed. 3.

(2) An isle in Lincolnshire.

(3) Tierney's Arundel, 192; 5 S. A. C., p. 146; Cartwr. [qu. Dallaway?] Rape of Ar. 131, and Dugd. 1 Bar. 320, put Sir G. Ufflete after Sir R. Govshill.

(4) 4 Rott. Parl., 274.

(5) Collins omits her in his Earls of Shrewsbury. Vol. 3, p. 17.

(6) 3 Coll., 610; but, Vol. 5, p. 13, he makes her marry the Earl of Worcester.

(7) Add. MS., 5711.

(8) Rym. Fœd. 13, 470.

(xxxiv.) The Crown, who grants, 1535, to  
 (xxxv.) Sir Christopher Hales, A.G., and  
 Richard Rich, S.G.—Eliz. Jenks.  
 (xxxvi.) Richard Rich, who, 1538, aliens to  
 (xxxvii.) Thomas, Lord Cromwell.  
 (xxxviii.) Edward Shelley—Joan, d. and h. of Paul Eden, of  
 Penshurst.

Henry—Ann, d. and h. of Richard Sackville.  
 Richard—Catherine, d. of Thomas Devenish.

(xxxix.) Henry, the defendant in Shelley's case. ob. 1623.  
 who aliens 1604,  
 to  
 (xl.) Sir Henry Goring, Knt., ob. 1627.  
 =<sup>1</sup> Fridswide, d. of Sir Robert Walsingham.  
 =<sup>2</sup> Barbara, d. of Sir W. Cromer, of Tunstall, Kent.

(xli.) Richard, E. of Dorset, ob. 1624.  
 =Lady Ann Clifford, d. of George, E. of Cumberland.  
 =<sup>1</sup> Eliz., d. of E. =<sup>2</sup> Eleanor, d. of Sir  
 of Burton. ob. 1627. Cresswell.(<sup>1</sup>) William Kingsmill.

Thomas, ob. minor.  
 (xlii.) Margaret—Jno. Tufton, E. Thanet.  
 (xlii.) Isabel—James Compton, E. of Northampton.

(xliii.) Alathea—Edw. Hungerford.  
 ob. s.p. 1678.

(xliv.) John, 4<sup>th</sup> E. Thanet. ob. 1680. unm<sup>d</sup>.  
 (xlv.) Rich., 5<sup>th</sup> E. Thanet. ob. unmarr<sup>d</sup>.  
 (xlvi.) Thos., 6<sup>th</sup> E. Thanet. ob. 1729.  
 =Katharine, d. of Hen. Cavendish, D. of Newcastle.  
 who sells, 1719,

John Cheale, I.—Martha Cooke, of Perching.

J. Cheale, II.—Joyce, d. of R. Peckham.

Ann—Richard Green, Preb. of Chichester. ob. 1775.

(xlvii.) John Cheale III. Norroy King-at-Arms.

(xlviii.) Will Green—<sup>1</sup> Emma, d. of Sir <sup>2</sup> Mary, d. of M. Molyneux. — Hards.  
 ob. 1786. whose devisees in trust sell to

J. Richardson—Eliz. Minshull.

Frances, d. of Jno. Margesson.

Thomas Richardson.

W. W. Richardson II.

Barbara Johnson.

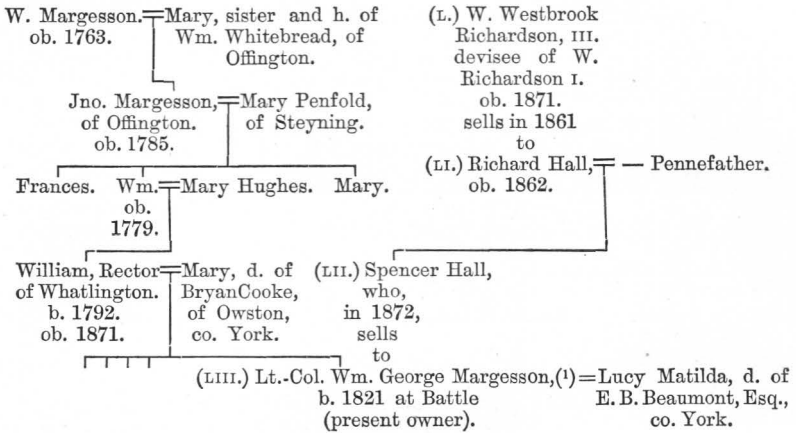
W. M. Green.

John Cheale Green.—Miriam, d. of Hugh Penfold.

(xlix.) W. Richardson I.—Mary, d. of Jno. Margesson.

(L.) W. Westbrook Richardson, III. John. Thomas.  
 (See next Page.)

(<sup>1</sup>) Add. MS. 6346, 101a.



## ARMS OF MARGESSON.



Crest—On a ducal coronet or, a lion,<sup>(2)</sup> passant gardant, sable.

Arms—Sable, a lion passant gardant argent: a chief engrailed or.

<sup>(1)</sup> Margetson, Margeston, or Margaretson (Berry's County Genealogies, Sussex, p. 258).

<sup>(2)</sup> Gorged with the same (according to some).

ON A  
MINIATURE OF JOHN SELDEN.

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BY MARK ANTONY LOWER.

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The above woodcut is from a *replica* of a portrait in the Duke of Buccleuch's Collection, given many years ago to the Rev. James Beck, rector of Parham, by Mr. John Hunt, head of the firm of Hunt and Roskell, in whose possession it had been for a considerable time.

The painter, Thomas Flatman, was one of the most remarkable men in a remarkable age. Born in London in 1633, he was educated at Winchester School, from whence he removed to New College, Oxford, and then went to the Inner Temple. He was called to the bar, but did not follow the profession. Poetry was more to his taste, and he painted portraits in miniature. He was "every thing by turns, but nothing long." According to Wood's *Atheneæ Oxoniensis*, in his younger days he wrote a ballad against marriage; but afterwards, on his taking a wife, "his comrades serenaded him that night with the same

song!" His poems were printed in 1682, and he died in 1688.

The life of John Selden has been as often written as his portrait has been painted. The best memoir is that of Mr. G. W. Johnson, which is prefaced by the best portrait of him, after Vandyke. A brief memoir, with some new matter, occupies the earliest pages of my "Worthies of Sussex."

Grotius, Selden's literary antagonist, styles him "THE GLORY OF THE ENGLISH NATION," and Sussex has every reason to be proud of him.

My principal object in this brief paper is to remark on the subject of Selden's *gentility*. On his monument in the Temple Church he is stated to have been born "parentibus honestis." The truth is, that his father was a yeoman, farming about 81 acres of his own land, and he could not therefore have ranked among the aristocracy of the county. But when Selden had acquired wealth and position he obtained a coat of arms. His father had married "a small heiress," the daughter of Thomas Baker of Rustington, whom he seems to have won by his musical abilities. Mr. Baker was descended from the gentle family of Baker of Sissinghurst, co. Kent, whose arms were—*Azure, three swans' heads erased, Argent, beaked Gules*. Selden's arms were a "variation" of this coat, viz.: *Azure, on a fesse between three swans' heads erased Or, as many cinquefoils Gules*.



BAKER of Sissinghurst.



SELDEN of Salvington.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

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### 1. *Slindon.*

Leland, in his "Itinerary," speaks of Slindon as "forsan Cilindunum" of the Romans, and hints at certain earthworks there as being possibly of Roman origin. Indeed, from the proximity of Slindon to the "Stane Street," a part of which, in a singularly good state of preservation, runs through the North Wood, a part of Slindon Manor, it was reasonable to conjecture that Roman remains might occur at Slindon, where, indeed, Roman tiles had at various times been found in the Park; but until within the last ten years no facilities were allowed for antiquarian examinations. C. S. Leslie, Esq., of Slindon House, being desirous of making further investigations, they were begun on the 10th and 11th July, under the direction of the Rev. F. H. Arnold, who had been deputed by the Sussex Archæological Society. At the distance of less than three inches below the surface, considerable numbers of tiles were found, plainly portions of a pavement. Some bore traces of red, brown, green, and blue colouring matter; with these were many moulded bricks of various patterns, and also remains of two small vessels, one of dark the other lighter clay. Though apparently of the Romano-British period, these were so fragmentary that, beyond the evident fact of portions of one of them being the upper edge of some circular vessel (urn?), nothing further could be determined. The tiles evidently extend over a considerable area, and, as a close observation will be kept, it is hoped we may in time get further evidence.

With respect to Slindon House, where restorations are being proceeded with, some facts may be recorded. The discovery in the west front, of an Early English, or Decorated, arch, half underground, has been alluded to in Vols. xxiii. and xxiv. Its position can easily be verified at the left hand of the entrance door. It is only surprising that more noticeable objects of interest have not been found in what was formerly the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, until the days of Cranmer. The house, however, was much altered in the middle of the 16th century, and again in the 18th century, when a part of the south front was removed, and an entire new one built. In fact, the *outside* of the 16th century work is now partly *inside* the 18th century additions, particularly on the north, but where possible, it is now being re-opened, and the old windows and fireplaces, &c., are beginning to re-appear. Three places of concealment have been found, two communicating with the basement, and one with the roof; in the latter the leathern straps to enable the fugitive to pull himself up, still remain. They are known to have been used up to the 18th century.

Many years ago an iron chest was discovered in cutting a road at Court Hill. It was placed in the stables of Slindon House, but no trace of it can now be found, although a person is still alive who saw it. The very elaborate and ancient family deed-box was found, in a state of utter neglect, in the stable loft; fortunately it was perfectly intact, and with its rich gilt metal work, is now one of the curiosities in the drawing-room.

*Ruin in the Park.*—The original object of this is uncertain. There is herringbone brickwork in the foundation of the east end, and mediæval stonework above. An iron end for a pole or spear was found last year sticking in the ground close by. It is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and would contain a staff two inches diameter. The iron is very massive, and much corroded.

F. H. ARNOLD.

## 2. *Family of Scrase.*

In Vol. viii. of these "Collections" I gave a detailed account of this ancient family, with tabular pedigrees, &c. By the kindness of our valued member, J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., F.S.A., I am now enabled to give an abstract of the will of "Rychard Scrasce," of Hangleton, whose name is inscribed on the brass plate mentioned on page 3 of the volume referred to as having been buried at Preston, near Brighton.

*Moni p. 2.* Richard Scras of Halgilton in the diocese of Chichester. My body to be buried in the church of St. Peter of Preston beside my fader and moder.<sup>1</sup> Bequests to the church (cathedral) of Chichester, & to those of Preston, Hangleton, Alryngton (Aldrington) Hove & Henf(i)eld. He mentions lands in Rumney (Romney) co. Kent, which had been sold by his uncle Robert, who lay buried in the church of St. Nicholas there. He also ordains that a picture of *latten* (brass) and scripture be "sette upon the tombstone to the value of xx<sup>s</sup>."

He mentions his wife, who is to maintain his iiij daughters; and his son James is to have his lands at Midtoun (?) and Hangelton, with "M,cccc schepe whereof dcc ewes, cccc weders, and ccc teggs, with ij temes, c oxen, & ij plowes."

Master Scrase must have been a great and wealthy agriculturist, but he did not confine himself to bucolic pursuits, for he mentions his "brewhous" at Hove. He also mentions his land at (West) Blatchington. He appoints two Sussex gentlemen, Walter Newedegate and John Strode his Executors.

He also mentions his sons, Edward, Walter, and Richard, and directs that when Edward comes of (sufficient) age, he is "to go to the Gramar scole and to the University until he go to the Lawe."

Mr. Scrase was not only a great agriculturist, landowner, and brewer, but a miller, for he leaves to Alice his wife his "wynde-mylle in Portslade." The will was proved xix May, 1500.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

<sup>1</sup> This shows that Preston had been the burial place of the Scrases before 1499, and indirectly proves that the church of West Blatchington had, at an earlier period, been desecrated and forsaken.

3. *Betrothal Rings.*

The Alders, Hastings,  
Sept. 8th, 1874.

I herewith send a short list of inscriptions which I have copied from betrothal rings, principally in possession of our fishermen. They may do for insertion in forthcoming volume.

In thee my choice. I do rejoice.  
As God decreed, So we agreed.  
Let God above increase our love.  
God alone made us two one.  
The bond of honest Love.  
I joy in one, but enjoy none.  
God hath me lent, my hearts content.  
Love in Love.  
Vertue in thee, is a Crown in me,  
True till death.  
For ever true.  
God did decree, our unity.  
Joyned in one, by God alone.  
In unity, lets live and dye.

THOMAS ROSS.

4. *Stapley Family.*

No. 5, The Crescent, Bedford, 27 March, 1875.

Yesterday in the church of St. Paul's in this town, I discovered on a flat tombstone in the chancel, the following, which may perhaps be worthy of a place amongst the notes in the forthcoming volume, as it relates to a Sussex family (STAPLEY).

" JOHN ESTON ESQ  
Late High Sheriff of this County  
of Bedford. Justice of the peace for  
this Town and for the County.  
Son of JOHN ESTON Gent deceased  
Who was justice of the peace for this  
Town and thrice Mayor thereof,  
Married GRACE STAPLEY  
Daughter of JOHN STAPLEY of  
Twineham in the County of Sussex  
Esqr with whom He lived in marriage  
Forty six years,  
Resigned his soul to God on the  
sixteenth day of October 1697 in the  
seventy one year of his Age, and  
left his body to be here interred."

The above inscription is headed by a coat of arms on a circular form of shield, the colours of which are departed; the coat consists of a fesse, on which is a quatrefoil, between, in chief a greyhound, in base a bird, but what I am not sure—it might be a bustard!

DUDLEY CARY ELWES.

There is in the College of arms a pedigree of the Estons of Thorpe, Bedfordshire, ending about 1586, but no arms. The arms of Ford of



Ashburton, Devon, very nearly resemble those described above. They are per fesse in chief argent, a greyhound sable, and in base sable, an owl argent. Grace Stapley is not in the pedigree published by our Society, Vol. ii., p. 107.

W. D. C.

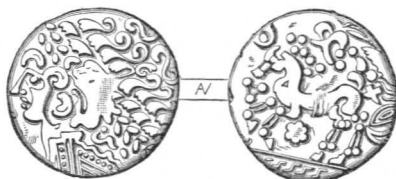
#### 5. *Sussex Embroidery, temp. Charles I.*

A very beautiful piece of embroidery, of this period, has lately come under my notice. This has been preserved at Westbourne, in the family of a lady to whom it passed through several generations. It has the following designs:—The sun represented as a human face, rayed and golden crowned; the moon as a silver crescent, with numerous stars; at the upper corners a bee and a butterfly; below, two persons, male and female, surrounded by various trees, shrubs and flowers, apparently Adam and Eve in Paradise. The former, however, is attired in the Cavalier dress and boots of the time, and has flowing hair; the latter in the hood and ruff then worn. Some of the fruits on the trees are well figured. This interesting piece of needlework, the groundwork of which is entirely of silver thread, bears the date 1647, the year in which Charles I. was imprisoned in Carisbrooke Castle, and was doubtless wrought by the fair hands of some adherent of the Royal cause.

It has two shields, evidently setting forth the armorial bearings of the family of her who worked it. 1. Paly of six, arg. and gu. per fesse counter-charged. 2. Arg. a cross az. In chief three crescents or; the latter, however, can be but imperfectly made out. Above the first are the initials R. N., and above the other E. P. In the left hand corner also these, E. N., probably those of the embroidress. Desiring to know by whom this curious piece of work was executed, and having searched in vain among the arms of the Sussex families of the time, can any of our lovers of heraldry kindly give me a clue in the matter?

F. H. ARNOLD.

#### 6. *British Gold Coin.*



As I find only two notices of early British gold coins in your "Collections," probably a short note on one found last winter near Polegate may interest some of your readers.

As far as I can ascertain from the present owner, Mr. Winder, of Eastbourne, it was turned up by the plough in a field between Polegate and Wooton Common, either in December, 1872, or January, 1873. It

appears to be pure yellow gold, very similar in colour to the Australian sovereigns. It weighs 112 grains, and measures nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$ ths of an inch in the longest diameter and  $\frac{1}{16}$ ths in the shortest, and is about  $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch in thickness in the thickest part. On one side there is a rude imitation of a horse, with a sort of rose figure between the legs, and a triangle with a ball at each corner under the head, and various balls and devices above the body, as shown in the sketch and impression I enclose. On the reverse is a head with the face very near the edge, and the rest filled up with curious twisted devices, to represent flowing hair. There is no name, date, or inscription of any kind on either side.

In the "Arch. Coll.," Vol. ix, p. 367, is a notice of a British gold coin, weighing 3 dwts. 10 grains, or 82 grains, which is said "to rudely imitate the Roman coins, which exhibit a horse and chariot on one side, and the Emperor's head on the other." This appears, therefore, to be a coin of the same class, but smaller. It was found in an excavation at Hastings. In "Arch. Coll.," Vol. i., is a paper by Mr. Dixon, with descriptions and figures of 11 Early British gold coins, but none agree either in size or markings with the present, the heaviest there described being 95 grains, or very nearly the same as the Hastings coin, whilst the Polegate specimen is 112 grains. The impressions are also ruder, and apparently of a lower style of art. The horse in the Polegate coin is most like fig. 6, weighing 93 grains, and found at Eastbourne, but differs in having a straighter back, and a rose between the legs instead of a circle, as in that coin. Fig. 9 gives a rude imitation of a head, but that only weighs 95 grains, and the reverse is totally different.

The only work on coins I have at hand to refer to, is Noel Humphrey's "Coinage of the British Empire," in which, at p. 28, is a short description of a British gold coin said to have a rude copy of the head of Alexander the Great on the tetradrachms, whilst the reverse appears to be a copy of the Biga of the Philips; this is figured on Pl. 17, f. 5, and is not very far from the Polegate specimen, but it had not the rose between the legs or the triangle under the horse's head. With respect to the biga or two-horse chariot on the gold Philip of which a figure is given on Pl. 13, f. 11, Mr. Humphrey says, "It will have been observed that in all the copies of the beautiful type of the biga on the reverse of the Philips, no attempt has been made to reproduce the complication of design involved in the representation of two horses, seen one behind the other; the rude imitation being always confined to a single horse, while the wheel of the chariot will be found underneath the horse, or in any convenient part of the coin, and sometimes omitted altogether, as is also the driver, though occasionally represented by a few small lines in relief, in the form of crescents, &c." In the Polegate coin, therefore, we may suppose the rose to represent the wheel.

The origin of these British coins of a Grecian type is given by Mr. Westwood, who says at p. 26, "That the coins alluded to by Cæsar were without doubt those well-known coins of a decidedly Greek character, which are indeed rude copies of Grecian models, more particularly of the coins of Philip of Macedon. It is conjectured that the treasure brought by the Gauls from Greece, after the pillage of Delphi, in the third century B.C., consisted principally of the above-mentioned coins of

Philip, which getting into general circulation in Gaul as a standard currency, it was found convenient to make other coins as nearly as possible of the same form and value. Other Greek coins, however, had previously made their way to transalpine Gaul, where as well as these gold Philipps they had been rudely imitated. Among these were the celebrated tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, the principal type of which was imitated, not only in silver, but also in copper. From the close connection of the Gauls with the Britons, it may naturally be supposed that, in their various dealings, many of these Greek coins found their way to Britain, where they were in like manner imitated. The British imitations, are, however, quite distinct from the Gaulish, and are never found except in Britain." I imagine, therefore, that I am correct in the assumption that the horse on one side the Polegate coin represents a rude attempt to copy the biga or two-horse chariot, and that the reverse may be a copy of the head of Alexander on the tetradrachm. Its date may, if this surmise is correct, be placed between 45 B.C. and 50 A.D., or between the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar and the reign of the Emperor Claudius.

F. C. S. ROPER.

#### 7. Ancient Seal found at Lewes.



Last year, 1874, the workmen engaged in digging the foundations of the new Workhouse School in St. Ann's, Lewes, found an ancient seal which is now in the possession of Mr. Albert Pam. The seal probably belongs to the thirteenth century. The arms on the seal are *Party per bend sinister, a Lion Rampant*. The surrounding legend is *s. I. DE TRABOWE*, "Sigillum Johannis de Trabowe." (The seal of John de Trabowe.) I cannot identify Trabowe as a Sussex name, nor do I find in "Glover's Ordinary" the arms assigned to any such family. The seal is evidently that of a private gentleman, and it is not altogether improbable that it belonged to one who was slain at the Battle of Lewes in 1264.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

Mr. W. D. Cooper, F.S.A., has stated in his "History of Winchelsea," p. 39, "Among the antique seals found within the town is one bearing the impression of a lion combatant or rampant, the arms of the Londenays, with the legend 'Sum Leo Fortis.' It was doubtless the private seal of one of the family, and from the style may be referred to a period not later than the middle of the fourteenth century."

ED.

#### 8. Sergison Family.

There is a slight error in the latter part of Mr. Mark Antony Lower's communication (No. 2) to the "Notes and Queries of Vol. xxv. of the "Sussex Archæological Collections," p. 226.

I had an opportunity of seeing the book he refers to in the library of the Rev. Robt. Hawkins, Vicar of Lamberhurst. It is the "History of the Old and New Testament &c by the Sieur de Royaumont (not Rotantiont) translated by D<sup>r</sup> Anthony Horneck." The plate he mentions is dedicated by Rich<sup>d</sup>. Bloome to "Madam Ann, wife of Cha. Sergison of Cuckfield Place in the County of Sussex Esq<sup>re</sup>, Clerk of the Acts of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Royall Navy"—but the arms are Or, on a fesse gules, between 3 storks . . . . ? 3 cross crosslets . . . . ? Crest, a stork holding a fleur-de-lys in his dexter claw. These are not the arms of Sergison as given in Mr. Lower's plate, p. 85, but appear by "Burke's General Armory" to be those of Crawley, the maiden name of Mrs. Sergison.

EDWD. HUSSEY.

### 9. Remarkable Epitaph.

Sandrocks, Maresfield, August 25th, 1873.

I enclose, as a cutting, which may fill up some vacant page in a future volume of our "Collections," the enclosed communication from the Rev. Mr. Tew, the Rector of Patching, to "Notes and Queries," last Saturday's number. I do not think it has appeared in them before, and it is a curious specimen of the hyperbole from the pen of the Right Honourable Sir John Shelley, the grandfather of the late owner of Maresfield Park, on the lady through whom that Park came into the Shelley family.

JOHN J. BENNETT.

"REMARKABLE EPITAPH.—On a brass plate let into a stone slab in the chancel floor of the small church of Clapham, Sussex, just admirably restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, is the following inscription, which in adulation reaching to the uttermost limit of hyperbolism, is a specimen so unique as to deserve some place of record more enduring even than the 'monumentum ære perennius;' and knowing of no repository more suitable, I offer it to the custody of 'N. & Q.':—

'Here Lyeth the Body of Wilhelmina Shelley  
who departed this Life the 21st of March 1772

Aged Twenty three years.

She was a pattern for the World to follow  
such a being both in form and mind  
perhaps never existed before  
A most dutiful, affectionate, and Virtuous Wife  
A most tender and Anxious parent  
A most sincere and constant Friend  
A most amiable and elegant companion  
Universally Benevolent, generous, and humane  
The Pride of her own Sex,  
the admiration of ours  
She lived universally belov'd, and admir'd  
She died as generally rever'd, and regretted  
a loss felt by all who had the happiness  
of knowing Her, by none to be compar'd  
to *that* of her disconsolate, affectionate,  
Loving, & in this World everlastingly Miserable  
Husband, Sir JOHN SHELLEY, who has  
Caused this inscription to be Engrav'd.

Tradition says that the 'everlastingly Miserable Husband' married again within the year.

EDMUND TEW, M.A."

[“More than three years had elapsed when Sir John Shelley married (in 1775) his second wife, Elizabeth Woodcock; by whom he had three daughters, all of whom died unmarried. By his first wife, Wilhelmina (Newnham) he had one child, a son (John), by whom he was succeeded, in 1783. It was this first wife who brought the Maresfield Park estate into the Shelley family.”]—EDITOR ‘Notes and Queries,’ 4 ser., 12, 147-8.

#### 10. *Sussex Tokens.*

A second fresh Midhurst Token has been discovered by Mr. Haines, of Chichester, of which the following is a description:—

O. GEORGE. CHANDLER. IN. = a hart couchant.

R. MIDHVRST. T — — — O. = HALF. PENNY.  $\frac{1}{2}$

We have thus to thank Mr. Haines for the discovery of two Sussex Tokens, both of Midhurst. We repeat that we shall be glad to hear of any collections not hitherto known to us, for the purpose, not only of increasing our list of Sussex Tokens in Vol. xxiv., but also of verifying the readings and descriptions of those already therein.

ERNEST ELLMAN.

#### 11. *Sundials.*

While turning over the pages of the “Gentleman’s Magazine,” 1840, Jan. 29, p. 496, I noted the following, under the signature of M. A. Lower:—“The church of Bishopston, co. Sussex, the scene of the pastoral labours and the burial place of the amiable Hurdis, presents many points of interest to the architectural antiquary. The prevailing characteristics of the Saxon style abound throughout the building. The tower is remarkable for consisting of four stages or stories, each stage being a little larger than the superincumbent one. A band of corbels surrounds the top of the upper story, and serves as a cornice for the support of a low obtuse steeple. The chancel exhibits an union of the semicircular and pointed styles. The zigzags and saltire ornaments are chiefly used in the semicircular arches. On a porch at the south side of the church is an antique sundial; it is of stone, and contains in its upper limb a cross and the word EADRIC.<sup>1</sup> That this sundial, as well as the church itself, is of Saxon workmanship, there can be no doubt, as Bishopston was very early given to the see of Chichester. I was induced to imagine this *Edric* was one of the bishops of that see, but, on referring to ‘Dallaway,’ I find no such name. He may have been one of the ancient vicars of the church. Perhaps some of our correspondents can throw some light upon this curious relic of a forgotten age.”

<sup>1</sup> See *Sussex Archæol. Coll.*, Vol. ii., p. 272, Vol. viii., p. 323.

On the south wall of Ardingly church, to the east of the porch, there is built into the wall a small stone, on which are marks of a sundial bearing the date 1592. Figures are traceable in a segmental line—

7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4

In the "Journal of the British Archæological Association," Sept. 30, 1873, p. 281, the Sundial at Bishopstone is engraved; there is also given in the same journal, under "*Sundials*," by H. Syer Cuming, F.S.A., Scot., one on the S. face of the nave near the porch of Bricet church, Suffolk, which, though not of equal antiquity with Bishopstone, may be of the eleventh century, as the church dates about 1096, and it may be fairly presumed that this dial is coeval with the erection of the edifice.

EDITOR.

## 12. *Stone Implements in Africa.*

In my remarks in "Notes and Queries," Vol. xxiii., p. 325, on the "Stone Implements in South Africa," I stated that of these discoveries we may hear more in future. I had a notion that in a book which I have been recently perusing, *i.e.*, "Livingstone's Last Journals in Central Africa," such would be the case, but upon careful examination of that book, I find myself disappointed, for though allusions are made to several points of interest touching on such matters, nothing definite, or in any way conclusive on the subject, is introduced. It appears, Vol. i., p. 89, that the main object for the use of such implements was for the weight which they added to the tool or digging stick employed. Livingstone remarks, 4th August, 1866, p. 89, that in answer to an inquiry, a chief replied, "He had never heard any tradition of 'stone hatchets' having been used, nor of stone '*spear heads*' or '*arrow heads*' of that material, nor had he ever heard of any being turned up by the women in hoeing." Livingstone adds, "I saw *wooden hoes* used for tilling the soil in the Bechuana and Bataka countries, but never stone ones. In 1841 I saw a Bushwoman in the Cape Colony with a round stone and a hole through it. On being asked, she showed me how it was used, by inserting the top of a digging stick into it, and digging a root. The stone was to give the stick weight." This is accompanied by an illustration giving the method of their use.

During the war on the Gold Coast I noticed the correspondence which was published in the "Times" newspaper, and observed frequent reference which was therein made to the presence of stone implements as visible on the "cape flats," and interesting details were given by the correspondents relating to them.

The "Times," Monday, February 23, 1874—

"On the march.

"Fomana (about forty miles from Coomassie), Jan. 23rd and 24th.

"Stone implements appear to abound on the Gold Coast; in 1870 I brought home a large number from the hills behind Accra. Sir John Lubbock described them, and Mr. Franks placed some of them in the British Museum. They belong to a past age, and in the rainy season, when the upper soil is washed away, they are found by the natives lying on the surface of the ground. It is, perhaps, on account

of their being found after storms that they are supposed by the natives to be thunderbolts. Ashantees and Fantees regard them as fetish, and use them as medicine, scraping the dust into water, and laying them in places which are sacred to the gods."

EDITOR.

### 13. *West Wittering Church.*

"INTERESTING ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.—During the progress of the works incidental to the thorough restoration of West Wittering Church, near Chichester, which is now being proceeded with, a very remarkable coffin lid, of Purbeck marble, has been discovered. It was turned upside down, as a piece of pavement. A simple hollow is carried round the edge, and upon the top is a cross in low relief. There is nothing peculiar about the form of the cross itself, but close to it, on the sinister side, is a pastoral staff similarly cut. It is supposed from this that it is a memorial of a boy bishop, who died between the festivals of St. Nicholas and Holy Innocents, during which time it was that he held his pretended office. Only one other such memorial is known to exist, and that in Salisbury Cathedral. A circular stone, deeply incised upon either side, was also found embedded in the masonry, supposed to be the consecration stone. Mural paintings were also uncovered, but too damaged to admit of preservation."

"BRIGHTON HERALD."

### 14. *Captain Tattersal.*



I am indebted to Mr. C. Roach Smith for the above woodcut of a leaden medalet in the possession of Mr. Warne, upon which occurs the name of Captain Tattersal, whose tomb stands on the south-eastern side of St. Nicholas's church at Brighton.

The obverse of the medal bears the inscription, GOD . BLES . MY . LORD . WILMOT . LADY . LANE . COL . CARLES . CAPT . TEDERSAL, and within the outer circle, WOSTER; the upper part of the obverse is perhaps intended for a representation of the city of Worcester, and below we have King Charles on horseback attended by the five Penderels and Yates, with a cluster of oak leaves under the horse. The reverse has the letters C. R. (Carolus Rex) and a sword and oak branch crossed. This somewhat resembles the crest to the arms granted to "Captain Carlos," an oaken garland with sword and sceptre crossed through it saltier-wise.

The medal is doubtless in commemoration of the Royal Fugitive's escape, after the battle of Worcester, as the names inscribed are those of important actors in that remarkable enterprise. Lord Wilmot, the King's faithful and watchful attendant throughout the perilous journey; Lady Lane, Miss Jane Lane who convoyed him from her brother's house in Shropshire to Abbotsleigh, some miles beyond Bristol, declaring "that he was a neighbour's son, whom his father had lent her to ride before her, in hope that he would the sooner recover from a quartan ague, with which he was miserably afflicted, and was not yet free." Captain Carlos, the King's companion in the Royal Oak of Boscobel, and Captain Tattersal, the skipper of the bark which bore His Majesty in safety to the coast of France. The story of the King's journey through Sussex has already been related in our volumes, and let us trust that the character of Captain Tattersal has been more correctly described on the monumental stone, and in the pages of "Ovingdean Grange," than in the narrative of that true and zealous loyalist, Col. Gounter.

Mr. Lower, in "The Worthies of Sussex," tells us that Captain Tattersal had a grant of arms for his services: "Argent, a ship in full sail Proper: on a chief Azure, a Lion of England and a cross—crosslet, Or; which is quartered by the Rev. Sir G. C. Shiffner, Bart., of Coombe, near Lewes, the representative of the blood and lineage of Captain Tattersal, by the marriage of his grandfather, with Mary, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Bridger."

JOHN C. LUCAS.

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#### ERRATA.

- Page 37, last line—For Eastgreen within *read* Eastgreenwich in.  
,, 118, last line—For *prescription read* *proscription*.  
,, 151, line 8—For Burne's *read* Burn's.  
,, 256, ,, 6—For thi spassage *read* this passage.  
,, 271, ,, 26—For Humphrey's *read* Humphreys'.  
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