



I need not here repeat Mr. Blaauw's pedigree of the Apsleys, which has already been given in these vols.<sup>1</sup>; but the reader, comparing it for himself with Cartwright, will observe that they both give a Sir Edw. Apsley, who, if knighted subsequently to 1593, may have been the Lord paramount of that name described as Edward Apsley, *Esquire*, in the Inq. p. m. of John of that date, assuming the elder claimants (*secundum Burrell*) to the chief manor, viz., Henry, perhaps Anthony, John and William, out of the way. Sir Edw. might on these assumptions have represented at the time in question the eldest branch of the Thakeham line, and it would be unnecessary to resort (as I did) to "Edward son of Richard, whom Cartwright calls Thomas," of the younger branch of that line.

Mr. Elwes, in tracing the devolution of the manor of Thakeham, in his work on the "Castles, &c., of Western Sussex," now in the press, has found the same difficulty that I have in dealing with the Apsley pedigrees, and cordially do I re-echo his wish that we could get a true list of all the different manors that have existed in England, and of what parishes each extended into, in the same way, and with the same precision, that we get now-a-days an Ordnance Map of each parish, and of almost every tree and twig in it!

(ii.) *The Middleton Family.*

I also thought that the John Middleton, of Muntham, of 1672, was a nephew of the John of 1635, and lamented "that the Middleton pedigrees provokingly stopped short with the latter."

Mr. Elwes has also kindly thrown some light, since then, on this part of my subject, by referring me to the following record of the Middleton family, which although it does not dissipate the darkness which hangs over it, at least may serve as a clue to the further following out of the subject, and certainly makes the genealogy clearer—if it does not carry it on a step or two further. It occurs in Interrogatories taken on behalf of the plaintiff, in a suit in which Thos. Middleton, Gent., was plaintiff, and Sir Charles Shelley defendant, and which though undated, evidently refer to our "John of 1635." It also contains evidence of the Findon Muntham being, down to and subsequently to, 14 James I. [1617], still a manor.

" Exchequer Depositions,  
Miscell. No. 917.  
Between Thomas Middleton, Gent.,  
and  
Sir Charles Shelley.

Interrogatories on behalf of plaintiff:—

" Did you know Thomas Shelley, late of Findon, Sussex, Esq., deceased? Do you know the manor and mansion house, with the barns, lands, West-croftes, old mill, garden, two water-mills, &c., in the parish of Sullington, late in the possession of John Shelley, Gent. ?

" Do you know that the said Thomas Shelley was in his life seised in fee of the farme, manor and lands called Mundham, *alias* Muntham ?

<sup>1</sup> 4 S.A.C., p. 220.

“Do you know the manor and farm of Mundham, *alias* Muntham? Are not both manors, &c., worth to be let £280 by the year?”

“Are the copies of a recognizance (Statute Staple) for £4,000 by the said Thomas Shelley to John Middleton, Esq., deceased, dated 1 Dec., 13 James I., of an “extract” thereupon, and of a “liberate” of the lands thereby extended, true copies?”

“Did Thomas Middleton, deceased, after he had procured the said manor and farm of Mundham, *alias* Muntham, &c., to be extended on the said statute, assign the said statute and premises to the plaintiff and Walter Middleton, his sons, by the deed now shewed to you purporting to be a sale or assignment of such statute and lands?”

“Is not the said Walter Middleton since dead?”

“Are the copies of the Bill, answer, &c., in Chancery between John Middleton, Esqre., deceased, plaintiff, and Sir John Shelley and Mary Shelley, defendants, and between Sir John Shelley, plaintiff, and the said John Middleton, defendant, true copies?”

“Do you know that Sir John Shelley, by virtue of the deed of mortgage between him and John Shelley, of 16 May, 14 Jas. I., entered into the aforesaid manor and lands of Muntham, and during his life and since his decease, that Sir Wm. Shelley, the defendant’s father, and the defendant received the rents issues and profits thereof?”

The above record seems to fortify me in the belief I expressed<sup>1</sup> that the Thomas Middleton, of 1692, was a nephew of the John of 1635, although it does not expressly state the relationship between John and the above-named plaintiff. But letters of administration would be granted to the next of kin, and if the plaintiff’s father was a brother of John he would be the person naturally entitled to them.

THE EDITOR.

## 2. Bilsham Chapel.

Little appears to be known about this edifice. *Dallaway* (*West Sussex, Rape of Arundel, under Yapton*,) says “Bilsham was originally a hamlet and chapelry. In an Ecclesiastical Valuation, 1551, it is stated the lands and tithes belonged to Tortington Priory, then dissolved and held by Henry Earl of Arundel. The church was prostrate, having no service nor curate. Annual valuation £5 6s. 8d.” In 12 Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 104, it is said, “it was then a labourer’s cottage, and had formerly a green or churchyard around it, as appears by marks of the fences long ago removed.”<sup>2</sup>

Taking advantage of the repairs going on at Bilsham Farm, the

<sup>1</sup> 27 S.A.C., p. 18.

<sup>2</sup> [A hamlet is a small collection of houses, originally of less than five families of freemen. A chapelry means some territory over which the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of a chapel extends, and which has been regularly set out by metes and bounds. Now-a-days such territory is set out by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under the

Church Building Acts; but some old chapels exist the bounds of which have in times past been as regularly assigned as they were (in the original division of parishes) to parishes themselves, but which for some reason now difficult to trace, were never made into parishes; and such an one Bilsham would seem to have been.—EDITOR.]

“chapel” was entrusted to C. Hadfield, Esq., F.R.I.B.A. A careful examination showed the almost perfect E.N. and W. walls of an Early Decorated Chapel. The south wall had been entirely removed, and rebuilt in brick as the front of the cottage, into which the chapel had been turned. At the east end was a two-light decorated window; at the north, three massive buttresses and a door, with the space for a N.E. window, now replaced. The west wall was evidently always blank; but on the inside plaster, and also on the west end of the north side, a series of crosses in circles was found, drawn with compasses when the plaster was soft. They were too numerous and roughly done for consecration crosses—had no trace of colour, and are supposed to be a sort of attempt at ornament. They were all one pattern, carried on in one line, and about 8 inches diameter. The interior walls are left in their natural state, the *domestic* plaster, &c., being only removed, and any defects made good. The modern windows in the south brick wall are replaced by two plain two-light ones, and a plain south door, the ancient north one being very small and difficult of access (but, of course, restored, and secured with its ancient oak beam). An open tie beam roof, covered with good dark old tiles, was put on, there being no trace of the old roof, though the gables did not require much raising. The floor is laid with cement at the old level. Only one or two window mouldings were found in the ground, and were replaced. In most old ruins the ground has risen outside, but here it seems to have been lowered one or two feet, especially at the east and north, and will require much filling up. No trace of a churchyard or cemetery has been found as yet, but examinations will be carefully made. A neat boundary wall and gate will be erected, and shrubs, &c., planted, and this interesting building stands now restored as a vacant chapel, fit at any time to be used for its original purpose.

CHARLES STEPHEN LESLIE.

Slindon House, Arundel.

### 3. *Notes on the Family of Gounter.*

The recent restoration of Racton Church,<sup>1</sup> in which are buried most of the Sussex branch of the Gounter family, led to some interesting information, relative to it, being placed in my hands, which is here given, as supplementing the account of it in xxiii. S.A.C. The late Mr. Legge, of Lavant, a descendant of this ancient stock, drew up an account of the Gounters, from which I now chiefly quote, and other circumstances have been supplied me by another of the family, the present Col. Robert Gounter, of Wetherby Grange, Yorkshire.

Both the genealogists of Sussex, and the Welsh genealogist of the Gounters, agree in assigning a Norman origin to the family. The Chronicon de Bello tells us of a Gounter, who was a monk of Battle Abbey, soon after the Conquest. Vincent and Berry begin the line with Jenkin Gounter as coming in with the Conquest, while Mr Hugh Thomas traces

<sup>1</sup> To the liberality of the Earl of Dartmouth, and other representatives of the Gounters, the restoration of the fabric and the preservation of the monuments contained therein, are mainly due. See 23, S. A. C., p. 4.

it to Sir Peter Gounter, "the knight of the golden glove," who aided in the subjugation of Wales in the fourth year of William Rufus, and is also stated to have previously followed the fortunes of the Conqueror himself. Several members of their line, however, would seem to have thus settled in this island. Mr. Legge, in his paper, deals chiefly at first with the descendants of Sir Peter Gounter, who obtained possessions in Wales. Some of these in the middle ages held lands in Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire, and with them was connected Roger Gounter, of Racton, whom, in the reign of Henry V., we find established in Sussex, while possessed of considerable property elsewhere.

It would not be pertinent to these Collections to follow the fortunes at any length of the Welsh Gounters, who long lived at Tregunter, and as early as 1095 became possessed of that estate; but a few of the more memorable events in their history, as narrated by Mr. Legge, are worthy of preservation in these pages in connection with a family so interestingly associated with Sussex Archæology. He first observes that "Sir Peter Gantor" (since corrupted into Gunter), "or Peter of the golden glove, so called from the three 'gauntlets or,' which he bore upon his sable shield-bearings, which, with the exception of the *cincture* (argent) are precisely similar to those borne by the Gunters of Racton, down to the most recent period of their existence as a family there, was one of the twelve Norman knights, under Bernard Newmarch, to whom William Rufus committed the conquest of a part of Wales."

The Welsh MS. of Mr. Thomas relates the success of this invasion at great length, telling how "they ravaged the country far and wide, came to an engagement with Blethin ap Mainarch, King of the Province, and slew him manfully fighting at the gates of his city, which stood upon the confluence of the rivers Esker and Uske, after which they took the city by storm, put all the inhabitants to the sword, and destroyed it utterly. The Normans subsequently met several reverses, but the territory was at length parcelled out among the followers of Bernard Newmarch, who married Nesta, daughter of the King of North Wales, and for "the good of his soul," says the MS., and the commentator adds, "in repentance, it is to be hoped for the robbery he had committed, and the innocent blood he had shed, founded the Priory of St. John, near the Castle of Brecknock, where he ended his days."

To Sir Peter Gounter was given the manor of Tregunter, or Gunterston, named probably after him. His motto was "Fal y Gallo" (As he may), which has been ever since retained by the Gunters.

During *six* generations, the commentator states, his descendants married Norman wives, and of one of the many Jenkyn, or John, Gunters, the following chivalrous action is recorded:—

"Jenkyn-Gunter fought with and killed Sir Philip Chambray, Kt., on behalf of Sir John Mowbray, Kt., whereupon Sir John gave him his daughter and sole heiress in marriage;" but in vain do we search for details of the combat. What were the charges brought against the Mowbray? in what manner was his fair fame aspersed? and why was he not his own champion? Was it that he was absent from home—a witness perchance of his monarch's broken fortunes at Bannockburn—or

was his arm, now palsied by age, powerless any longer to couch the lance in his own defence? and did Sir Jenkyn, for either of these reasons, take up the gage on behalf of the father of his lady love? All these points might, indeed, suggest themes for a romance. Be it, however, as it may, Jenkyn Gunter killed his opponent, and won Anne Mowbray, and from that day the "Lion rampant Argent" was quartered on the same shield with the "Gauntlets Or."

That Roger Gounter had become possessed of Racton before the battle of Agincourt has been shewn in previous volumes of the S.A.C. From Mr. Legge's research we have evidence also that he owned land and an advowson in Somersetshire, and that he died before the year 1437, as appears from the following "Inquisitio post mortem 15 Henry VI."

Roger Gunter.

Armiger.

Rakton iiiij<sup>xxx</sup>

acr' terr' et unum messuag' } Sussex.  
et 100 acr' terr' ibm.

Pylteney Lortey maner' }  
et hundred' cum advoc' ecclesiæ } Somerset.  
de Pylteney prædict. extent.' }

Roger Gounter's grandson John is described in another Inq. p. m. as of Gilleston, or Chilston, in Wales, and also of Racton, the former having passed to the family through "Maude, daughter and sole heiress to Sir John Pierrepont, of St. Celi, Gilestone, or Chilston"—for the name is thus differently spelt at different periods.

As to succeeding members of the family during the next century, Mr. Legge's MS. supplies no information beyond that already printed. There are passages in the life and fortunes of the famous Cavalier, Col. George Gounter, which are still obscure, as are the circumstances of his death and interment. At Racton there is nothing to show that his bones lie with those of his ancestors. Was he exiled for his loyalty, and did he end his days in a foreign land? To Col. Robert Gounter, for many years in the 4th Dragoon Guards, and who served in the Crimea, I am indebted, among other information, for the following document, which is of much interest, since it shows that Charles II. at last rewarded the widow of his brave adherent. She died in 1684.

"1669. May 8.

Escape from the battle of Worcester.

Warrant for a pension of £200 a year, for 21 years, to Catherine, widow of Colonel Gounter, who was instrumental in the King's happy escape, after the battle of Worcester."

"The account of the preservation of King Charles the Second, October 6th, 1651, by Col. Gounter, of Racton, in Sussex," has been lately printed by the Earl of Dartmouth, from the original MS in the British Museum, with *addenda*. As the testimony of an eye-witness, it is of great value, and minutely relates several particulars unmentioned in the Boscobel Tracts.

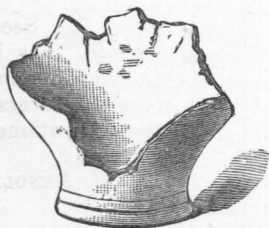
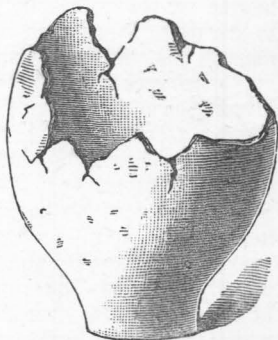
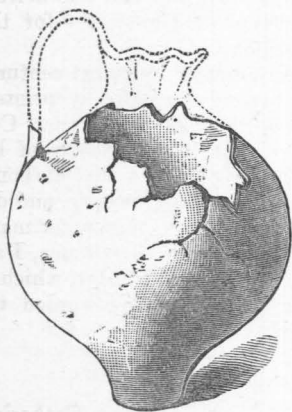
F. H. ARNOLD.

## 4. STOPHAM.

(i.) *Pottery found there.*

In 1865, when making some alterations by cutting down a bank which overhung the road at Stopham, several good specimens both of Celtic and also Roman urns were found. It may be, that they were only proofs of a pottery; but many, who have seen and visited the spot, think it may also have been an old burial ground, both Celtic and Roman, but there is no absolute evidence of it.

Last year (1877), in the autumn, several remains of potteries were found in a portion of the garden, to the north of the road, at Stopham, where some fresh ground was being trenched by Sir Walter B. Barttelot. Most of the pottery is in fragments of very fragile texture and earthen hue; this is considered generally to be of very early make, probably Celtic. Of these, two urns have been dug up nearly perfect: one of very elegant shape, with a handle, which, with the neck having a pretty crinkled pattern, was unfortunately broken off in getting it out of the ground. Our artist, however, has ingeniously represented it both in its perfect and imperfect condition. Another was not so large, but of the same material. The natural size of the largest was  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, and in circumference  $28\frac{1}{2}$  inches; that of the next largest was  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches and  $23\frac{1}{2}$  inches; and that of the next  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches and  $22\frac{1}{2}$  inches. An engraving of them is annexed. Several flints, scrapers, &c., were also



found; and some soft red, and hard red, pottery. This was probably a pottery; there is no evidence of a burial ground.

(ii.) *Extracts from two old Barttelot Wills.*

The following extracts from two wills of the Barttelot family may be interesting to our readers, both from their antiquity and also from their relating to some of the Barttelot family, mentioned in our last volume's article on Stopham.<sup>1</sup> They also throw some more light on their pedigree:—

JAMES BARTELOT (10 Vox.) dat. 18 March 1493-4. (Real property.) "My wife Alice to have for her life all my lands, etc. After her death I bequeath to Thomas son of John Burdeville & Elizabeth his wyfe who was my sister my m<sup>r</sup> at Chithurst in Co. Sussex, so that the said Thomas do pay yearly to R<sup>d</sup> Burdeville his younger brother during his life xls. sterling at ij. terms of the year. If Thos. should die without issue then the m<sup>r</sup> to go to Richard in lack of such issue to remain to Thos. s. of my brother Thomas Barttelot to have & to hold of the chief lord as in fee by the ferme thereof. To my cousin Edward Barttelot & his heirs all my lands etc. in North Mundham called Argenthuis in lack of such issue remainder to my brother Thos. Barttelot & his heirs also unto—s. & h. of John Barttelot of Stopham in Sussex all my lands etc. called Juddis in Horsham in s<sup>d</sup> Co. of Sussex. To Thos. s. of Clement Broke of Kingsthorpe Co. Northampton bro. of my w. Alice all my lands in Rowsparr Co. Sussex called Gatewayk & all my lands w<sup>h</sup> my father purchased of Nicholas Wappeto in Pulbergh all my lands in Coking & all lands called Redes & Farleys [with] all appurtenances in Goryng, to s<sup>d</sup> Thos. Broke & his heirs for lack of such heirs [Qu. "issue?" Remainers cannot be limited upon a fee simple absolute.—ED.] to remain to aforesaid Thos. Barttelot son of my brother Thomas & his heirs in default of such issue to right h<sup>rs</sup> of my s<sup>d</sup> brother Thomas in fee simple for evermore." Proved at Lambeth 1<sup>st</sup> May, 1483. (Personal property.) "I James Bartelot of London gentilman. To each of my god-children vis. viiid.—toward the work of the parish church of Stopham in Co. Sussex xxxs.—to Elizabeth Maltby my serv<sup>t</sup> v. li—to Alice Broke my serv<sup>t</sup> xls—to Agnes Broke my serv<sup>t</sup> [Qu. "sister?" Testator married a Broke.—ED.] xxs. to John Boker xxs. Thos. Broke xxs. to Thomas Bartelot my brother x marks to John & Thomas sons of my said brother to any [Qu. "every?"—ED.] of them xls. To Jane Anne and Alice daughters of my s<sup>d</sup> brother to each of them xls. To Maude Burdeville d. of John Burdeville & Elizabeth his wife, w<sup>h</sup> was my sister v. li to any other child begotten between said John & Elizabeth xls. To Wyllyam Bekeham Taylor xls." (The residue he bequeaths freely unto his wife Alice, and makes her executrix, and Ralf Astrey, citizen and alderman of London, "and now Mayor," executor with his wife, and ordains his cousin, Edward Bartelot, of Grey's Inn, overseer.)<sup>2</sup>

"EDWARD BARTELOT (17. Horne.) of Erneley on the eve of the Conception of our Lady the 12<sup>th</sup> year of Henry 7<sup>th</sup> (Dec. 7. 1496). "My body to be buried in the Cathedral Church of Chichester by my

<sup>1</sup> 27 S. A. C., pp. 43, 52.

<sup>2</sup> See Suprà, p. 184, n. 3.



father Stanney" [It seems difficult to understand this relationship to the "Stanneys," unless he married a Stanney, and is speaking of his wife's relations as his own.—ED], "my debts to be paid—to my brother Stanney £10, to my brother Robert £50 to Gybberisher [?] 5s. to Church of Siddlesham xs. to Church of Erneley 20s., to the Brotherhood of Boxgrove a chain which I had of Will<sup>m</sup> Galton and is in the keeping of Rich<sup>d</sup> Exton. A Cup to Dean of Chichester, another to my moder Stanney. To my brother John Stanney to be paid yearly to my cousin W<sup>m</sup> Skardevyle for 5 years 4 marks; to John Skardevyle his brother 40s. To Sir John Grenehill parson of Erneley 20s. to Sir W<sup>m</sup> Pye xs. for tithe of wood he bought at Birdham [?]....farm of Hamme, farm of Barnham and Westmerden; to my brother Holmes my best trotting hors, to my cousin W<sup>m</sup> Skardevyle my young bay hors, to my cousin John Palmer to have the rule & giding of Henry Balle (or Bulle) and of his lands as soon as my wife marries she to have no part of my property except such as are settled on herself. Executors to reward my cousin Alice according to their discretions." (Residue to Johanne his wyf to disperse between her & her children. Executors, testator's wyf, Master Deane of Chichester, brother Robert, and Cousin Palmer. Witnesses, John Close Dean of Chichester, John Palmer of Angmering, Clemens Stanney, W<sup>m</sup> Skardeville, John Skardevyle & John Gybberish). Proved at Lambeth 28 Jan. in said year (1497) by Robert Barttelot, W<sup>m</sup> Skardevyle and John Skardevyle.

W. G. BARTELOT.

5. *Dencombe, in Slaugham.*

The following copy of so old a deed (poll) of Feoffment, as the reign of Henry VII., relating to the above-named estate, now my property, may be read with interest by our members, the more so as it contains a grant "to the use" of an ancestor of the Barttelot family, so copiously treated of in our last vol.<sup>1</sup> No memorandum of Livery of seisin appears to have been endorsed on the deed, but I have been told that such an omission was not unusual, and does not affect its validity, any more than the omission of attesting witnesses would:—

ANN. XVII<sup>o</sup> HEN. VII.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod Ego Ricardus Asshefold<sup>2</sup> de Horsham dedi vendidi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Thome domino et comiti de Arundell Johanni Carill et Ricardo Bartlott alias Parott, totum illud messuagium cum gardino adjacente, cum omnibus illis terris et tenementis redditibus boscis pratis pascuis et pasturis et serviciis cum omnibus singulis iis pertinentibus vocatis Dencombis<sup>3</sup> jacentibus et existentibus in parochia de Slagham interfod (*sic*) feodum Sci Johannis ex parte orientali et unam parcellam terræ vocatam Woodland ex parte australi et unum campum vocatum

<sup>1</sup> 27 S.A.C., p. 37.

<sup>2</sup> Ashfold is the name of an estate on the extreme west of Slaugham parish,

late the property of Mr. Peters, and now of Eric Smith, Esq.

<sup>3</sup> Dencombe, once belonged to the Coverts, of Slaugham Park.

Hurland Feyld<sup>1</sup> ex parte occidentali et abbuttant. usque forestam de la Worthe<sup>2</sup> ex parte boreali Atque etiam ego predictus Ricardus dedi vendidi concessi et hac presenti carta confirmavi predictis Thom dño et comite de Arundell Johi Caryll et Ricardo Bartlott, alias Parott, totum illud redditum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis de quibusdam tenentibus in Crawele Cokefeld et Ifeld ad predictum tenementum spectant. et pertinent. vocatt. Dencombis habendum et tenendum totum predictum messuagium cum gardino adjacente cum omnibus suis terris et tenementis redditibus boscis pratis pasturis pascuis et serviciis cum omnibus singulis suis pertinenciis vocatis Dencombis simul cum toto redditu supradicto apud Crawele Cokfeld et Ifelde ad predictum tenementum spectant. et pertinent. predicto Thome dño et Com de Arundell Johi Carill et Ricardo Bartlott al. Parott<sup>3</sup> heredibus et assignatis suis in perpetuum ad usum Ricardi Bartlott al. Parott predicti de capitalibus dominis fœdi illius per servicium inde debitum et de jure consuetis etiam ego predictus Ricardus Asshefold et heredes mei totum predictum messuagium cum gardino adjacente cum omnibus illis terris et tenementis redditibus boscis pratis pascuis et pasturis et serviciis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis vocatis Dencombis simul cum toto redditu supradicto apud Craweley Cokfeld et Ifeld ad predictum tenementum spectant. et pertinent. predicto Thome dño et com: de Arundell et Johi Carill et Ricardo Bartlott al. Parott heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warrandizabimus et in perpetuum defendemus.

Et insuper noverint me prefatum Ricardum Asshefold fecisse ordinasse et in loco meo posuisse dilectos in Christo Johan. Pacchyng et Ricardum Walder meos veros et legitimos attornatos conjunctim et divisim ad deliberandum prefatis Thome dño et com. de Arundell Johi Carill et Ricardo Bartlott alias Parott, plenam et pacificam possessionem et seisinam de predicto messuagio cum gardino adjacente cum omnibus suis pertinenciis in Slagham simul cum toto redditu predicto apud Crawele Cokfeld et Ifeld ad predictum messuagium spectant. et pertinent. secundum vim formam et effectum istius present. cartæ eis inde confectum Ratum et gratis habent. et habit. totum et quicquid dicti attornati mei fecerint aut eorum alter fecerit in premissis,

In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti cartæ meæ eis inde confecte sigillum meum apposui hiis testibus Johanne Bardney Clerico Nicholao Hurste Ricardo Hurste, Ricardo Snellyng, Johanne Kentt et Ricardo Bischopp et aliis datum duodecimo die Junii A<sup>o</sup> Regni Regis Henrici septimi post Conquestum Septo decimo.

J. MANSHIP NORMAN.

<sup>1</sup> There is still a field now planted with larch, called Woodland, and "Hurlandfeyld," now a wood, is still known by the name, "Harland."

<sup>2</sup> The Forest of Worth, formerly belonging to the Earl de Warenne, is now generally known as Tilgate Forest.

<sup>3</sup> Doubtless an ancestor of the present Sir Walter Barttelot, and, probably, the same Richard as is mentioned in the Barttelot pedigree, 27 S.A.C., at p. 52, who d. at Tournay, in 1514. The *alias* of Parott, here given, is not among the

various readings enumerated by Mr. Robinson, *ib.*, p. 37. The name Carill, or Caryll, still survives in "Caryll's farm," on the road from Crawley to Horsham. "Hurst" in the Deed is represented by Robert Hurst, Esq., late Member for Horsham, and the names of Snelling, Bishop, and Walder still subsist in the neighbourhood. It is curious to see the tenacity with which names, whether of persons or things, cling to the same localities.