

SUSSEX

Archaeological Collections,

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY

The Sussex Archaeological Society.



VOL. XXXII.

SUSSEX:

H. W. WOLFF,

HIGH STREET, LEWES.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LIST OF OFFICERS	ix
RULES	xi
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1881	xiii
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS	xxii
LIST OF MEMBERS	xxv
CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES.....	xxxvi
THORNEY ISLAND. BY THE <i>Rev. Frederick H. Arnold, LL.B.</i>	1
THE SUSSEX IRONWORKS. BY <i>J. L. Parsons, Esq.</i>	19
S. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, BRIGHTON. BY <i>Somers Clarke, Jun., F.S.A.</i>	33
LEADEN FONTS IN SUSSEX. BY <i>J. Lewis André, Esq.</i>	75
CAPTAIN NICHOLAS TETTERSELL AND THE ESCAPE OF CHARLES THE SECOND. BY <i>Frederick Ernest Sawyer, Esq., F.M.S.</i>	81
ICKLESHAM CHURCH. BY <i>Theodore T. Churton, Esq.</i>	105
EARLY WILLS AT LEWES. BY <i>F. W. T. Attree, Lieut. R.E.</i>	123
A RETURN OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE COUNTY AND BOROUGH OF SUSSEX. Continued from Vol. XXXI. BY <i>Alan H. Stenning, Esq.</i>	141
ON EXCAVATIONS IN THE CAMP, THE TUMULUS, AND ROMANO- BRITISH CEMETERY, SEAFORD, SUSSEX. BY <i>John Edward Price, F.S.A., M.R.S.L.</i>	167
RECENT SUSSEX BIBLIOGRAPHY (1864 TO 1881). BY <i>Frederick Ernest Sawyer, Esq., F.M.S.</i>	201
NOTES AND QUERIES	213

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS.

WEST THORNEY CHURCH.....	to face page	1
FONT IN WEST THORNEY CHURCH.....	" "	11
PLANS OF S. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, BRIGHTON.....	" "	37
FONT IN S. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, BRIGHTON.....	" "	49
CHURCHYARD CROSS, S. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, BRIGHTON	" "	62
LEADEN FONT AT EDBURTON	" "	77
LEADEN FONT AT PARHAM	" "	78
SEAFORD CAMP AND TUMULUS.....	" "	172
URNS AND OTHER REMAINS.....	" "	179
URNS DISCOVERED NEAR SEAFORD.....	on page	184
PLAN OF CUTTINGS IN SEAFORD CEMETERY.....	to face page	185
MAP WITH THE MEASUREMENTS OF PTOLEMY	" "	215

JANUARY, 1882.

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R U L E S .

1. The Society shall be called the "Sussex Archaeological Society," and shall avoid all topics of religious or political controversy, and shall remain independent of, though willing to co-operate with, similar societies by friendly communication.

2. Every candidate for admission shall be proposed by one Member, and seconded by another, and elected by the Committee by ballot at any of their meetings. One black ball in five to exclude.

3. The Committee shall have power to elect as an Honorary Member any person (including foreigners) likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such Honorary Member shall not pay any entrance fee or subscription, shall not exercise the privilege of an ordinary Member as to voting at the meetings or the proposal of candidates, and shall be subject to re-election annually.

4. The annual subscription shall be ten shillings payable on admission, and afterwards on the 1st day of January in each year. Eight pounds may be paid in lieu of the annual subscription, as a composition for life.

5. All Members shall on their election pay an entrance fee of ten shillings.

6. Every new member shall have his election notified to him by the Clerk, and shall be required to remit the amount due from him to the Treasurer, George Molineux, Esq., Old Bank, Lewes, within one month of his election.

7. No Member shall participate in any of the benefits of the Society until he shall have paid his subscription, and, if a new Member, his entrance fee.

8. If the sum due from a new Annual Member under the preceding Rules be not paid within one month from the date of his admission, if he be in the United Kingdom—or if abroad, within two months—the Committee shall have power to erase his name from the list of Members; but they shall have power to reinstate him on his justifying the delay to their satisfaction.

9. The name of every Member failing to pay his subscription due on the 1st January in each year shall be placed in the Barbican on the 1st March; and if the subscription be not paid on or before the 1st August, if the defaulter shall be resident in Great Britain or Ireland, or within one month after his return, if he shall have been abroad, he shall cease to be a Member of the Society, and his name shall be erased from the books, unless he can justify the delay to the satisfaction of the Committee. Any Member intending to withdraw his name from the Society shall give notice in writing to the Clerk on or before the 1st January of his intention to do so, otherwise he shall be liable for the current year's subscription.

10. As the payment of his subscription will entitle a Member to enjoy every benefit of the Society, so it will distinctly imply his submission to the Rules for the time being in force for the government of the Society.

11. Two General Meetings of the Society shall be held in each year. The first general meeting shall be held on the Thursday preceding Lady Day at the Barbican, Lewes Castle, at 12.30, when the Committee shall present their annual report and accounts for the past year, and not less than 12 members shall be elected to act on the Committee for the succeeding year, any proposed alteration of the Rules shall be considered, and other business shall be transacted. The second general meeting shall be held on the second Thursday in August, at some place, rendered interesting by its antiquities or historical associations.

12. A Special General Meeting may be summoned by the Honorary Secretaries at such place as the Committee may determine 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 shall be then considered and resolutions passed thereon.

13. At all Meetings of the Society or of the Committee the resolutions of the majority present and voting, shall be binding.

14. No alteration shall be made in the Rules except at the General Meeting in March. No proposed alteration shall be considered unless four months' previous notice thereof in writing shall have been given to the Committee. No subject shall be discussed more than once in each year, except with consent of the Committee.

15. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers and the exhibition of antiquities may be held at such times and places as the Committee may determine.

16. All the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Committee.

a. The Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretaries, the Treasurer, the Honorary Curator and Librarian, the Local Honorary Secretaries, and not less than 12 Members (who shall be elected at the General Meeting in March).

b. The Committee shall meet at Lewes Castle on the Thursdays preceding the usual Quarter Days, at 12 o'clock, and at such other times as the Hon. Secretaries may determine. Three Members of the Committee shall form a quorum.

c. The Committee shall at their first meeting after the Annual Meeting in March appoint a sub-committee to manage the financial department of the Society's affairs. Such sub-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. The accounts of the Society shall 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.

d. The Committee shall at their first meeting after the Annual Meeting in March appoint a sub-committee to edit the Society's Volume.

e. The Committee may 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; such Local Secretaries shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Committee.

REPORT.

THE Committee are happy to present a favourable report of the affairs of the Society. The annual general meeting at Ashburnham was well attended; the number of contributors to the periodical volume is increasing, and the statement of the accounts shows a favourable balance.

The Earl of Ashburnham having in the kindest manner given permission for the Society to visit Ashburnham Place, the general meeting for the year 1881 was held at Ashburnham, on 11th August, when the number of members and friends who were present showed how much his Lordship's kindness in placing his house at the disposal of the Society on that occasion was appreciated.

Hardly any other place in the Home Counties has so many points of antiquarian or historical interest belonging to it; the sylvan beauty of the country, the remote antiquity of the family of the owner, increase the interest attached to the mansion and the church.

The earliest notice of the place is in Domesday book, which records—

“ In Folsalre Hund
Rotbt de Cruel ten' Com' Esseborne. Seuuard'
tenuit de Rege E.

In Folsalre Hundred, Robert de Cruel holds Esseborne of the Count (of Eu). Seuuard held it of King Edward.” The hundred at the present day is called Foxearle, and contains Herstmonceaux, Wartling, and Ashburnham parishes. Much speculation has arisen from the questions who Robert de Cruel may have been, and what relation he may have been to the Ashburnham family. The author of “The Norman People” has suggested that he was a direct ancestor of those early possessors who figure in the Battle charters, and who, after a time, had taken their name from the place of their settlement. Another opinion had been that Robert de Cruel was an intruder, whose ownership was temporary, and that the Ashburnham family in the course of time resumed a property which they had had before the Conquest. The name “de Cruel” need imply no more than that such an one came from, or had lived at Cruel; what place is meant by Cruel, whether Creil or Creully, is uncertain. In the account of the portion of the rape of Hastings which belonged to the Count of Eu, an unusual number of undertenants are distinguished by second names, which, in most instances, are the names of places; besides Robert de Cruel, there are Geoffrey de Floc, Robert de Olecumbe, Robert de St. Leger, and William de Septmueles; among the undertenants is also Abbata de Ultresport. Olecumbe (Ulcomb), in Kent, the Count of Eu held of the Archbishop of Canterbury; Flocques, St. Leger-aux-bois, Septmeules, and Treport, are in the neighbourhood of Eu, in Normandy, so that it seems probable Cruel should be taken for

Creil, also near Eu. Mr. Lower thought Robert de Cruel must have been of the same family as the family of De Criol in Kent, but they derived their name from Creully, and were not heard of till a later date.

Much curiosity is excited by the Pelham buckle on the church tower. It does not seem far-fetched to account for it being there from the Prior of Hastings being named in the Nonæ returns as *persona ecclesie de Essheburnham*, and Sir John Pelham, the son of the knight at Poitiers, was the second founder of Hastings Priory, and removed it to Warbleton.

The thanks of the Society are due to the members of the Local Committee, Robert Hodgson, Esq., of Ashburnham; Augustus W. Raper, Esq., of Battle; and the Rev. Rose Fuller Whistler, Vicar of Ashburnham and Rector of Penherst, who spared no pains to make the meeting an agreeable one.

An interesting feature in the day's proceedings was the reading of the subjoined paper by the Vicar of Ashburnham:—

A Paper read at Ashburnham, on the 11th August, 1881, by the Revd. Rose Fuller Whistler, M.A., Vicar.

With the exception of the tower, the whole of the Parish Church of Ashburnham was rebuilt in 1663 by that well-known Cavalier, John Ashburnham, the intimate friend and close adherent of the unfortunate Charles Stuart; and perhaps history has rarely recorded a happier sequel to an eventful life than may be read in the case of this loyal soldier, whom we find devoting to the honour of his God no small portion of that recovered inheritance which he had not hesitated to risk in the service of his king.

He came of a race which had been from time immemorial associated with the parish, synonymous with itself, but whose earlier records must nevertheless be sought rather in public than in local memorials. And of all the Ashburnhams this faithful follower of a falling monarch was the most munificent benefactor to the place of his birth. Upon his master's death he appears to have returned to his home in this most lovely spot in one of England's fairest counties. Here he passed his declining days; here he worshipped, surrounded by his family and dependants, in the sacred building he had provided; and here his remains rest beneath the chapel which he had himself prepared.

The church consists of tower, nave, and chancel, with two side chapels to its north and south. The nave is entered from the tower by seven steps, and from it there is a similar approach to the chancel. The effect of this arrangement is extremely striking, the sacarium standing out in grand relief as it is approached from the west end of the building. A somewhat steep fall in the ground from east to west has thus been happily utilised, and if the construction is not unique, it has at least given an unusual character of grace and boldness, with an effect of light and shade not often to be found where aisles are wanting.

This effect, however, is generally missed, as the entrance is usually made by the porch on the north side of the church, the south side being enclosed by the walls and railings of the pleasure grounds of Ashburn-

ham Place, and thus shut off from access in the ordinary direction. Unfortunately this entry gives an impression of commonplace to a building which has its better features, and the first feeling of the beholder is one of disappointment.

The tower, not unlike that of Battle church, is built of local grey sandstone, and with its embattled turrets and ample buttresses, and approached as it is by a steep incline, is sufficiently imposing. A large and well-designed oak door, now showing symptoms of rapid decay, is surmounted by a Tudor arch, the hood-mouldings of which display the familiar Pelham buckle. A large belfry window, lately "restored," mars the harmony of this portion of the building by the incongruity of its design and colour.

There are four bells, bearing the following inscriptions :—

1621 T G
IOHN Wijnar made me 1637 S. B. C. W.
1690 Bryan + Eldridge + made me
1714. + : Iohn Waylett made me.

There is also a gallery, the approach to which is from the tower by two flights of wide oaken steps, probably erected somewhat after the rebuilding of the church, as the string course of the first flight partly covers the following inscription :—

(If) a bell you overthroe
(Say) a grace before you goe G. R.

The porch, the design of which is somewhat similar to that of Court Lodge, the ancient residence of the Relfe family, has the following quaint rhymes on the wall to the right of the entrance arch :—

John Ridgway now plots
You may plainly see
But few plot how
Honest to bee
(illegible)

the key to which may, it has been suggested, be found in the meaning of the word "plot," to "plan," not unaptly applied to himself by this Ridgway, who appears to have been the land measurer of the district.

Few persons will enter the nave of Ashburnham church without a first impression that here, if anywhere, the "restorer" might be admitted with advantage; the inconvenient and uncomfortable high pews, the obtrusive gallery, the high, unsightly pulpit, above all the protruding compartment reserved for the household of Ashburnham Place, at once suggest the idea that an arrangement more ecclesiastical in character might certainly be welcomed. I venture to think, nevertheless, that there are many considerations to be first weighed by the person who would take upon himself the responsibility of such sweeping alterations. It is true the proportions of the church would stand out in full and better

relief, and that the accommodation would be greater and more convenient ; but, on the other hand, we should lose the original character of one of the few churches rebuilt and arranged in the reign of Charles II., and it might be difficult to find another specimen so unique of a church remaining fitted up exactly as it was immediately after the Restoration ; moreover, it is doubtful whether the circumstances of the parish would ever necessitate the provision of more, even should the parishioners desire more complete accommodation. It has been suggested to the present vicar that at least the mullions, which in all the windows but two are of oak, should be replaced by stone, as more suitable and durable ; a full consideration of this point, however, does but lead to the conclusion that here we have a feature remarkable, if not unique, in this building, there being evidence that this oak, thus introduced instead of stone, is a part of the original design, not unreasonably adopted in the architecture of a district where excellent oak abounds, and would be at the command of the generous builder. With special reference to this, a diligent search has been made in the parish records, and as these contain many notices of church expenses and repairs, but no mention of any considerable charge such as the substitution of wood for stone by way of repair would imply, it seems fair to conclude that no alteration of the kind was ever made, and that these oaken mullions are therefore notable parts of the original building.

The gallery possesses a history, and has certain indications about it which may lead to the conclusion that it was first erected in the older church, very shortly before its removal, and afterwards adapted to the new building. In the oldest register, on the fly-leaf, there has been preserved a remarkable entry, which, as it bears indirectly upon this particular, is here given in extenso :—

“ A true copie of the memorable Deed of Charitie of Dame Elizabeth Richardson, Baroness of Cramond, wherein she hath given foure pounds per an. for 15 years to be payd quarterly to five poore people of the Parish of Ashburnham.

I Dame Elizabeth Richardson Widow Baroness of Cramond who was formerly Wife to Sr John Ashburnham Knight deceased do give this writing unto the Minister and Churchwardens of the Parish of Ashburnham in the County of Sussex.

I did live formerly in my youth at Ashburnham where I had many children borne, and I doe still bear a love unto that place. Now, it is well known that the Manor of Ashburnham did continue a long time belonging to the Name of Ashburnham, and howsoever in my husband's time it was cast for a time upon strangers, yet by God His mercie and gracious Providence it is now brought backe again in my lifetime into the hands and possession of mine owne son John Ashburnham Esq. which I pray God to continue with His blessing unto him and his to his good pleasure.

And as I have left some remembrance of me in the Church at Ashburnham at my last being there, So now in humble thankfulness to God for His mercies, I am desirous to leave some Reliefe to the poore of that Parish. To whome I give and bequeath Foure pounds a yeare

for the space of fifteen yeares from the date of these presents to be given whether I live or die, and distributed quarterly, Twenty shillings to five poore people of that Parish, that is four shillings to every one of them : the said five poore people to be nominated & chosen by my said son John Ashburnham & the minister of the said Parish for the time being : And that the said poore people be such as have lived very honestly and be very poore. Of which number I desire Tom Beenie may be one, if he be yet living. And as I doe it in most humble thankfulness to God, so I desire their prayers for me whilst I live. The which payment shall be now payd and begin on S. Thomas's day next, at the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin, at Midsummer & Michaelmas day next ensuing, and so to continue for the said terme of fifteen yeares. And for the performance herein I have taken order & so disposed that my said son John Ashburnham after my decease pay the said foure pounds yearly for the remainder of the said fifteen yeares unto the Ministers & Churchwardens of Ashburnham aforesaid for the time being, the said four pounds to be then given & distributed to the said five poore people of the parish as I have formerly appointed Given under my hand on S. Andrew's Day in the Yeare of our Lord 1649

ELIZA : RICHARDSON

This is a true copie & in wisse thereof I who transcribed this present have hereunder this 26th day of March 1650 subscribed my Name

JOHN BENBRIGGE

VIC : DE ASHBURNHAM.

The remembrances in the Church of Ashburnham the said Rt. Hon. Pious and Charitable Dame mentioned in her Deed is manifold. As,

1. The Gallerie
2. The Carpet for the Communion Table
3. The Pulpit cushion
4. The Two Pulpit clothes

They that honor Me I will honor saith y^e Lord. 1 Sam. xii. 30. He that hath pity upon the poore lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will he pay him again. Prov. xix. 17."

Now, it is not only unlikely that a recent gift thus chronicled should be, in the short space of fourteen years, set aside, but there is also internal evidence that the present gallery is that of which mention is here so particularly made ; for instance, the mouldings upon it are unlike any other in the church, and one of the columns has been cut to fit the new structure. Moreover, the front extends beyond the splay of the window to the window itself on either side, and the book-shelf is continued to the wall, when it would be useless for its original purpose. We may probably, therefore, conclude that the present gallery formed part of the gift of Dame Richardson, and that it was first fixed in the older and wider building.

The font, an ample marble bason, is fixed upon a sandstone base, which may have supported one more ancient. It is badly placed in a large pew on the south side of the aisle, under the gallery.

The chancel, separated by wrought-iron railings and gate from the nave, and also from its two side chapels, is entered by a bold flight of seven steps. It has a good perpendicular window of large size; the roof is surrounded by iron stanchions for the support of pennons upon which the founder may have expected the insignia of succeeding generations of his family to be arranged, although the changing fashion of the times has caused them to be left unused. The altar table, a substitute for an older one now standing in the south chapel, is covered with a crimson satin cloth, the gift, in all likelihood, of the Baroness Cramond, and surmounted by a pictured reredos, whereon are painted Moses and Aaron and the Ten Commandments, taken (which is somewhat remarkable) not from the authorised version of 1611, but from an earlier translation. The holy name of the Most High is given in four languages, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English; and beneath the two tables is written, "The Law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ." This subscription follows:—

"Hæc Moysis Tabula erecta fuit A^o. 1676."

It may be interesting to speculate whether a lingering recollection of pre-reformation days may not have led the painter to picture hinges between the two tables, which are thus connected, as suggestive of an opening of an unclosed space, the receptacle for the reserved elements or other sanctified memorials.

The north chapel, where the relics of the Royal Martyr were formerly preserved and exhibited, is shut off from the chancel by a high wrought-iron railing, the door of which is strongly secured. It covers part of the Ashburnham vault, and contains sumptuous tombs to two of the most memorable of its members, its builder, John Ashburnham, and his brother William. Arranged upon the walls are arms and trophies, coronets, helmets, gauntlets, and knightly spurs, those proud memorials of exalted position which had been borne, we may suppose, at their funerals upon the coffins of the deceased.

The subjoined inscriptions, taken from the two monuments, relate to a crisis in the annals of this ancient family, and are therefore here given in full. The former is inscribed upon the tomb of the Cavalier, the latter upon that of his brother:—

"Here lyes in the Vault beneath John Ashburnham Esq of this place sonn to the unfortunate person S^r John Ashburnham whose good nature and frank disposition towards two friends in being deeply engaged for them necessitated him to sell this place (in the family long before the Conquest) and all the estate he had elsewhere, not leaving to his wife and six children the least subsistence which is not inserted to the least disadvantage to his memory (God forbid it should be understood to be a charge of disrespect upon him) but to give God the prayse, who soe suddenly provided both for his wife and children as that within less than two years after the death of the said S^r John, there was not any of them but was in a condition rather to be helpful to others than to want supporte themselves. May God be pleased to add this

blessing to his posterity that they may never be unmindful of the great things He hath done for them. The wife of the said Sr. John Ashburnham was daughter of Sir Thomas Beaumont of Stoughton in the County of Leicester. She was very eminent for her great temper and prudence; She dyed the seventy fifth year of her age and both the said Sr. John and his wife lye buried in the Church of St. Andrews in Holburne London. The said Mr. John Ashburnham married the daughter and heire of William Holland of Westburton in this County Esqre: who lyes also here interred, and by whom he had these eight children. She made the first stepp towards the recovery of some part of the inheritance wasted by the said Sir John, for she sould her whole estate to lay out the money in this place. She lived in great reputation for pyety and discretion and died in the seven and thirtieth yeare of her age. The second wife to the said Mr. John Ashburnham who lyes also here interred was the widow of Lord Pourlett of Honiton St. George in the county of Summersett. She was daughter and heire to Christopher of Kenn in Kenn in that County Esq who left her a greate estate in lands now in the possession of Lord Poulett. She was worthy imitation by all her sex for her honourable and religious conversation. She brought great advantages to the Family of this place, and dyed at the age of seventy yeares and four months. And her memory is precious to all considering persons that her. This Mr. John Ashburnham was of the Bedchamber to their ma^{ty}s Charles the first and Charles the Second who when he had performed the Service to God in building this Church at his own charge dyed in the sixty eight yeare of his age on the fifteenth day of June in the Yeare of our Lord 1671."

Above this inscription are full-length sculptured figures in marble of John Ashburnham in armour and of his two wives. The whole is surmounted by a canopy emblazoned with the family arms in that goodly fashion which was even then becoming gradually more and more rare.

The monument to William Ashburnham is erected against the wall facing the east window of the chapel, and is of imposing elevation. It represents the Countess of Marlborough in falling position, her husband standing over her with outstretched arms. The memorial is without date. They, however, whom it commemorates were buried respectively in 1672 and 1679.

The following is its record :—

"Under this Toombe (vizt in the Vault for this Family) lie the bodies of Jane Countesse of Marlborough & William Ashburnham her husband, second sonne of Sr. John Ashburnham. She was daughter to John Lord Butler of Hartfordshire. She was married first to James Earle of Marlborough Lord High Treasurer of England & who after seven years died & left her a young, beautiful, and rich widow. When this William coming from beyond sea, where he was bred a souldier, married her, & after lived almost five and forty years most happily with her. She was a very good lover, & (through God's mercy) a great blessing to this family, which is hoped will ever remember it with

honouring her memory. This William Ashburnham her husband lived after her to a great age, and gloried in nothing in this world But this his wife & the almost unparalleled love & intire friendship that for about fifty yeares was betwene his deare elder brother John Ashburnham and himselfe. He was Cofferer to King Charles the 1st & King Charles the second, he died without issue and by God's blessing was a happy Preserver of his Brothers Posterity. The praise and glory of it be to God alone."

The chapel to the south of the chancel, also separated from it by massive wrought-iron railings (worked, no doubt, in the neighbouring furnaces), is now used as a vestry, and from it steps ascend to a small gallery, forming the pew which accommodates the Ashburnham family. Here stands the old oak altar table used by former generations of worshippers in the original church; here also is a large oaken chest, with its three locks, wherein have been well preserved the books containing the parochial accounts of the last two centuries. A private door connects this chapel with the gardens of Ashburnham Place, the approach to which is railed off on either side, and thus forming a private approach through the churchyard from the Place to the chancel. The church plate was formerly kept in one of the chapels, until an attempt to steal it led to its more secure custody in the strong room of the Hall; and indeed it is worthy of extreme care. It formed part of John Ashburnham's generous benefaction, and appears to have been given by him at two different times. A comparatively small chalice and paten, bearing respectively the inscriptions "This Challis belongs to y^e Church of Ashburnham, 1668," "This plate belongs to y^e Church of Ashburnham, 1688," have a different Hall mark to the larger and more elaborate vessels. These latter are of beautiful design, and consist of a large alms dish, 18 inches in diameter, inscribed, "This Bason belongs to y^e Parish Church of Ashburnham;" two noble flagons, each 15 inches in height, inscribed, "This is one of y^e flagons belonging to y^e Parish Church of Ashburnham," and surmounted by a ball and cross similar on a small scale to that borne before Charles II. at his coronation; a strikingly elegant chalice, 18 inches high; and two patens, each bearing the legend "This is one of y^e Plates belonging to y^e Parish Church of Ashburnham." These sacred vessels, which are all of solid silver richly gilt, form a service which would be remarkable anywhere, and rarely to be found in a country church of this comparatively simple character. Truly the pious old Cavalier who made this provision for the celebration of the highest act of Christian worship was no niggard in his thank-offerings, "neither did he offer to the Lord his God of that which did cost him nothing."

It only remains to add that there are some two or three inscribed paving stones in the nave, and that among the tombstones in the churchyard are those of no less than six former incumbents in an unbroken series from 1704.

The inscriptions within the church are:—

"Rebecca eldest daughter of Anthony Nethercott clerk and Elizabeth his wife aged 5 years was buried the 5th day of April, 1682."

“ Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Frances Coster mother of the Revd Arthur Coster Vicar of this place who died at Battle July the 17th 1726. Aged 73 years.”

“ John son of Mr. Thomas Ashburnham died 1676.”

The walled churchyard seems to forbid rather than invite frequenters. It is well nigh filled with the remains of departed parishioners, and the time cannot be far distant when another resting-place must be provided for many of the present generation of villagers.

Our brief description may close with a notice of the simple records of the six vicars whose bodies await the Resurrection near the scenes of their early ministry. One is to be found in a retired corner on the north, adjoining the church wall ; four are to be read above graves lying side by side under the shade of the one solitary tree, a yew, which grows a few paces beyond the chancel ; the last attracts our notice as we approach the porch, and tells us the birth and death days of the last incumbent, who, after 38 years' service in the parish, was gathered to his fathers less than three years ago :—

“ Here lyeth interred the body of the Revd. Arthur Coster A.M. Vicar of this Parish 46 years and Chaplain to the Rt. Honble. the Earl of Ashburnham, and also Rector of Catsfield. He departed this life April the 26th, 1750, aged 73 years.”

“ Sacred to the memory of the Revd. Charles Coldcall near 43 years Vicar of this Parish. He died October 2nd, 1793, aged 70 years.”

“ Sacred to the memory of the Revd. William Delves A.M. late Vicar of this Parish and Rector of Catsfield in this County who died Nov 2. 1809 aged 51.”

“ Sacred to the memory of the Rev William Trivett A.M. 20 years Vicar of this Parish and Rector of Penshurst died March 30th buried April 10th 1830.”

“ In memory of the Revd. Edwd: Warneford Vicar of this Parish and Rector of Penshurst, eldest son of the Revd. Edward Warneford Rector of Winterbourne in Gloucestershire. He departed this life on the 15th of Jany. 1840 in the 63rd Year of his age.”

“ Looking for that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ.

ROSALIA MUNN

JOHN READ MUNN

R. M. Born April 29. 1809 died Jany. 12. 1876

J. R. M. Born Jany 26. 1806 died December 9th 1878

for 38 years Vicar of Ashburnham and Rector of Penshurst.”

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1881.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.		PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
Balance at Treasurer's, Jan. 1, 1881	166	15	5			Printing Vol. XXXI.	121	12	1	
Annual Subscriptions.....	217	0	0			Index, ditto.....	4	4	0	
Ditto, Arrears.....	30	0	0			Clerk's Salary.....	20	0	0	
Ditto, paid in Advance	4	0	0			Ditto Expenses and Stamps	7	19	10	
Overpayments.....	0	17	0			Expenses of Annual Meeting	10	0	6	
Six Life Compositions	30	0	0			Books for Library	11	13	0	
Garden Rents	3	0	0			Binding	3	13	6	
Dividend on Consols	12	8	7			Printing, Stationery, &c. ...	16	11	4	
Sale of Books	4	3	7			Investment in Consols	100	0	0	
Visitors to Castle	94	19	9			Castle Account—				
						Rent	31	5	4	
						Ditto Gate-way (4 years)	0	4	0	
						Coals	4	8	6	
						Repairs, &c... ..	6	1	11	
						Taxes & Sundries	14	4	8	
						Warder	26	0	0	
						Ditto, Commission, 1880	4	13	3	
						86	17	8		
						Balance at Treasurer's, Dec. 31, 1881.....	180	12	5	
						£563	4	4		
						£563	4	4		

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, JAN. 1, 1882.

ASSETS.		£	s.	d.		LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.
Balance at Treasurer's	180	12	5			Subscriptions paid in advance	4	0	0	
Invested in Consols	474	13	3			Morgan, Commission, 1881 ...	4	15	0	
Arrears of Subscriptions—						Sundry Bills	10	0	0	
estimated to produce.....	25	0	0			One Quarter's Rent	8	0	0	
Surplus Stock of Books.....	50	0	0			26	15	0		
Due on Illustrations Vol. XXIX.	5	0	0			Balance of assets	708	10	8	
						£735	5	8		
						£735	5	8		

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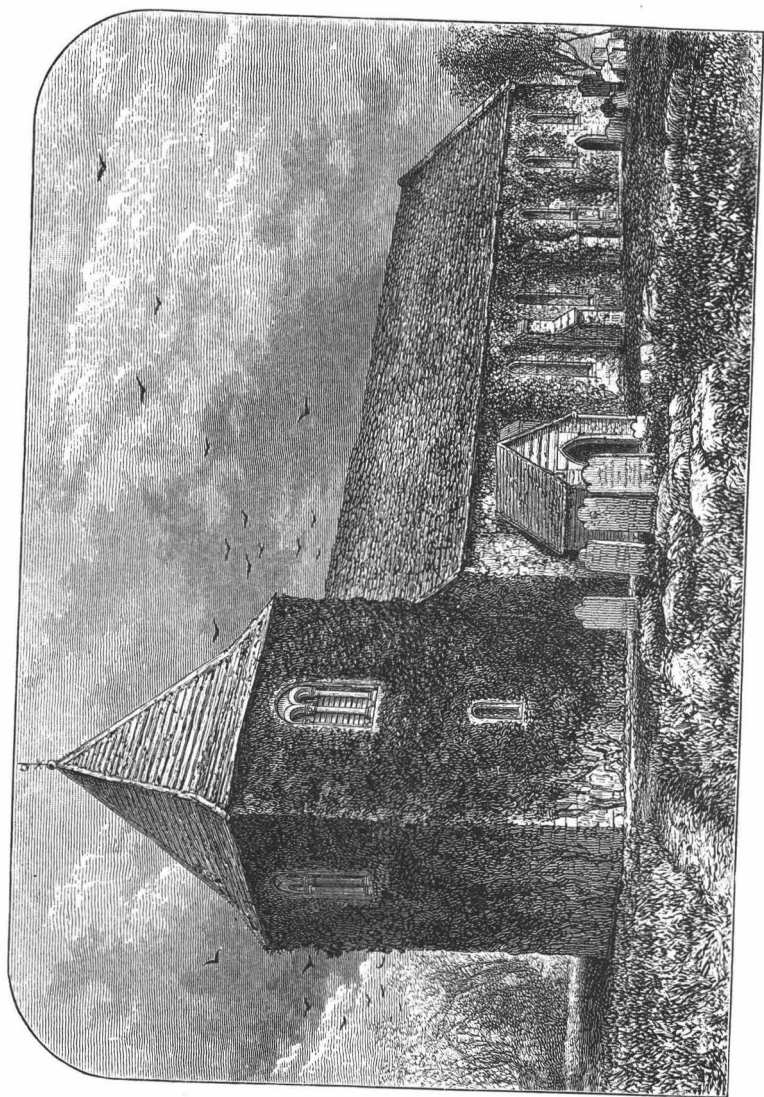
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THORNEY ISLAND.

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

THE Isle of Thorney, or, as it is usually denominated, West Thorney, is situated near the western limit of Sussex. As seen from the mainland at Prinsted Point, it may be described as lying in the estuary called Chichester Harbour, with the islet of Pilsey to the south, being separated from Hayling Island by Emsworth Channel on the west, and by Thorney Channel on the east from Chidham. The surface is flat, and presents no remarkable features, but the prospects towards the north are very extensive and beautiful. The heights of Portsdown terminate the view in one direction, and in the other appear Bosham Church, the spire of Chichester Cathedral and Roche's Hill in the distance.

The Island is now about eight miles in circumference. The acreage at the present time of Thorney proper is 1,008; but 178 acres of enclosed land have been recently added to the parish,¹ making it 1,186. These 178 acres are all on the Thorney side of the "Great Deep," which forms the parish boundary.²

The islet of Pilsey, which lies to the south of Thorney, was described in the last century as distant from it about a furlong, and when included, under an Act of Parlia-

¹ The Wickor embankment was commenced in 1868, and the tide shut out on the 5th Sept., 1870.

² In 1801 the population was 71. In 1881, 129.

ment in 1811, as containing 18 acres of land. From the inroads of the sea its present area is only between two and three acres.

It has been usually conjectured that Thorney was once rather a peninsula than an island,³ and doubtless it was formerly of much larger dimensions. Dallaway observes that it has considerably diminished, "as is evident from the beach and sands at low water on the south-western shore," and mentions that "it is probable that a rivulet called 'Hole-rise,' which had its source in it, with the beach as well as Pilsley island, have been disjoined from it." In the reign of Edward the Third, it is spoken of as having suffered greatly from inroads of the sea, and such encroachments have continued to the present time. A century ago, where there is now from fourteen to sixteen feet of water between Thorney and Chidham, a man on horseback could ride across.⁴ The approach to it from Emsworth was then by a causeway passable at low water for horses and carriages. "At spring tides only, the water ran out entirely; at other times, at two places called the 'Great and Little Deeps,' the water was nearly half-leg deep at low water, which the inhabitants were obliged to ford."⁵

Derivation. In Domesday the place-name is written "Tornei," and it subsequently occurs as Thorneia, Thornei, Thorne, and Dorney. It doubtless signifies the Island of Thorns—from *thorn*, the hawthorn, and *ey* an island. This etymon also appears evident, from comparing with it other Thorney Islands of great historical interest. The Monastery of Thorney or Westminster,

³ The attachment of Thorney to the coast in ancient times is matter for geological investigation. Diodorus Siculus records of "the islands lying between Europe and Britain that at high tides the intervening passage being flooded they seem islands; but at the low tides the sea returning, and leaving the intervening space dry, they appear peninsulas." He also mentions that, in his days, this was the case even with the Isle of Wight, "Between Ictis and the mainland at low tides, the intervening space being laid dry—*αναξηρωμένον τοῦ μεταξύ τόπου*—they carry thither in waggons the tin, in great abundance.

⁴ Longcroft. Hundred of Bosmere, p. 304.

⁵ "Gentleman's Magazine," 1797, Vol. LXVI, p. 722. There was then no ferry boat or public house in the island. Traditions on this point are preserved. An old inhabitant stated that "He had heard people say there used to be hard solid ground between Thorney and Hayling before the ocean broke through. When that was he supposed the books would tell us!"

was built on an "Island of the Thames at a little distance from the Western gate of London, which from the dense bushes and thickets with which it was covered, received the name of Thorney,"⁶ and to another Thorney Island in the fens of Cambridgeshire, as is well known, Hereward retreated when the Saxons made their last stand against the Conqueror, in the Camp of Refuge. Leland, in a passing visit to Hampshire, observes—"I saw Warblington and opposite to it the two islands, the larger called Haling,⁷ the lesser Thorney from the thorns growing on it."⁸

In the "Chronicle of Englande, Scotlande & Irelande 1577," Raphael Holinshed has a quaint notice of the Western extremity of Sussex, in which Thorney is also mentioned. "Taking my journey toward the Wight I must needs passe by Selsey, which sometime as it should seeme hath been a noble yland but now a Bytad or Peninsula, wherein the chiefe Sie of the Byshop of Chichester was holden by the space of 329 yeres, & under 20 Byshops. Next unto this we come unto those that lye betweene the Wight & the mayne land, of which the most easterly is called *Thorne* & to say truth y^e very least of al that are to be founde in that knotte, being past the Thorne we touched upon the Haling, which is bigger than the Thorne."

Manorial History. Of Thorney in Saxon times no notice appears in any of the Charters extant. In Domesday there is only a brief and indistinct record. *Tornei* is described as in the hundred of Berie, and in the ecclesiastical part of Bosham, held formerly of Edward the Confessor, by Osberne Bishop of Exeter, who then held it of the Conqueror. Of this Malger held twelve hides in Thorney, and a priest is specially mentioned.⁹

⁶ Wace, the Norman poet, seems to have been much puzzled as to how to pronounce the word. With him Thorney is Zonee.

"Zonee co' est en engliez
Isle 'd' espine en franceiz."

⁷ It may be noted that Hayling, the sister island, so to speak, had originally a similar ending—Halingei, Helinghei, Helingey.

⁸ Near "Marker," in the western part of the island, the hawthorns, which grew there in abundance, have been but recently cut down.

⁹ "Osbern eps ten. de rege ecclesiam de Boseham—Malger ten. de terra hujus ecclesie XII. hid. Ibi habet XXXII vill. cum VIII. car."

As a sub-infeudation of the manor of Bosham,¹⁰ it will be pertinent to our subject only to consider such particulars as relate mainly to the island, of these we glean some interesting facts from Inquisitions, Rolls, and the Poll Tax of 1677.

After the death of Roger Bygod, Earl of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England, an inquisition was taken at Funtington, on the 25th day of December, 35 Edward I., before John de Rotham and others, and they said upon their oaths, that Roger le Bygod, held on the day of his death, the manor of Stoke, in the County of Sussex, of the Bishop of Exeter by the service of one knight's fee; and also the manor of Thorney, by the service of the third part of a knight's fee, detailing the particulars of the land and value in Thorney.

To the Lord of Bosham "the tenants then rendered 23 hens at the Nativity of the Lord, & 7 hens at Easter, which were worth 2s. 6d., the price of a hen being one penny. They also rendered at Easter 35 eggs, worth one penny; & at the feast of mid-lent, 700 oysters, worth per annum 3½d; the price of a hundred being one half-penny."¹¹

From the Nonæ Roll, so often quoted in parochial histories, we get a good account of the condition of Thorney in 1341. The receiver of this subsidy appointed for Sussex was Henry Gerland Dean of Chichester, who subsequently had the Dean of Battle appointed in his place, and on the 14th of March the commissioners attended at Chichester to receive the returns for the district. In the previous year Parliament had granted to King Edward III. the ninth lamb, the ninth fleece, the ninth sheep, and the fifteenth of the goods and chattels of merchants not living in cities or boroughs.

¹⁰ The paramount manor included anciently the mesne manors of Chidham, Thorney, Funtington, West Stoke, a part of Appledram, and a hide at Ichenor. Its descent has been detailed by Longcroft, "Bosham."—*Havant Press*, 1867.

¹¹ In the 18th year of Edward I. the Bishop of Chichester had free warren in the Island.

INQUISITIONES NONARUM. Com. Sussex
 "THORNEYE." XV. Ed. III.

This Indenture witnesseth that an Inquisition was taken at Chichester on the Wednesday after the festival of S. Gregory in the 15th year of the reign of Edward, the Third after the Conquest of England, before Henry Husee, and his fellow collectors & assessors, of the ninths of sheaves, fleeces, & lambs, & the fifteenths in the County of Sussex, granted to our Lord the King according to a commission directed to the said Henry & his fellows, upon the oath of Clement le Lord, John Wylekyn, John le Borgeys, & Clement Hardyng, parishioners of Thorney—who say that the ninth part of sheaves of the same parish is worth this year xiiij marks iij^s iiij^d the ninth part of fleeces vj^s viij^d, the ninth part of lambs xl^d. And thus the sum total of the ninths of sheaves, fleeces & lambs is xv marks. They also say that the aforesaid ninths cannot answer to or reach the taxation aforesaid, because the rector of the Church there has one messuage with a garden w^h is worth twenty shillings a year. He hath also lxiiij acres of plough land worth £8. 0. 0 per annum whence the aforesaid Church is endowed. He hath also pasture for sheep, and other animals of his, worth vi^s viij^d per annum. He hath also free rents worth xx^s per annum. He hath also the small tithes, viz, on geese, including pigs, calves, chicken, sheep, hemp, flax, pigeons, milk, also the tithes of a mill, the oblations for the dead, the offerings for the purification of women, & the tithes of eggs, cheese, & fish taken in small boats, w^h together are worth per annum xliij^s. They also state that there were in the same parish xx acres of arable land, & 20 acres of pasture formerly worth liij^s iiij^d but now of no account owing to the flowing & devastation of the sea. They also say that the value of the aforesaid ninths, for the causes enumerated, & owing to the taxation of the said Church cannot in any way be reached. They also state that there are no Cardinal benefices nor other religious endowments, nor any others whatever, nor are there any merchants, but those only hold the land who live upon their own land & by their own hard labour.

In witness whereof &c.

The Commissioners appointed for Sussex were

Henry Husee

Andrew de Medsted

John de Covert

John de Mitford S.

William de Seffyngham after June viii. in place of John de Covert

On Nov. 3, 1411, a subsidy was granted by "his poor Commons" to King Henry IV., and in this Roll John Pelham is mentioned as "having manors, lands, &c., which were lately the Earl Marshall's & now in his custody by virtue of a grant of our Lord the King

worth yearly beyond reprises £138, these included the manor of Thorney, worth £6.”¹²

In a Parliamentary survey, “Perfitted the 26th of November 1651,” Thorney is described as a liberty within the Hundred of Bosham and as paying a Common fine of Vs.¹³

Of the names and rating of the inhabitants of West Thorney in the reign of Charles II. we have a full account in a Poll Tax of the time subscribed as—

“A true Coppie of the List or Schedule of such summs of money as were rated, assessed & collected within the Rape of Chichester, in the County of Sussex (vizt) ffrom the Cittie of Chichester. Burrough of Middhurst, Towne of Westborne. And allsoe uppon every Tything and Libtie in every Hundred within the said Rape, By Vertue of a late Act of Parliam^t, Intituled, An Act for raisinge monyes by a Pole & otherwise towarde the Mayntenance of the present Warr.

The eygth day of Aprill 1667. And certefyed into his Maye's Receipt of Exchequer under the Hande & Seales of the Com^{rs} Mencone in & by the aforesaid Act of Parliam^t. whose names were thereunto Subscribed.

The Twentieth Day of Aprill in the Nineteenth yeare of the Raigne of our Souvraigne Lord Kinge Charles the Second. Ye Annoq. Dm̄ 1667.

			£	s.	d.
John Cooke. gent. ye pol	...	...	01	01	00
Andrew Hargood do.	...	...	00	01	00
Jane Hargood do.	...	...	00	01	00
Jane Rumney do.	...	...	00	01	00
Theophilus Cooke do.	...	...	00	01	00
Tho ^s . Roman & Mary his wife ye pol	...	...	00	02	00
Tho ^s Pitt do.	...	...	00	01	00
Anne Higgins do.	...	...	00	01	00
John Lange & Anne his wife do.	...	...	00	02	00
Elizabeth Lange do.	...	...	00	01	00
Elizabeth Burrise do.	...	...	00	01	00
Theodore Styler do.	...	...	00	01	00
Rich ^d . Bolton & Rattliffe his wife do.	...	...	00	02	00
Elizabeth Gray do.	...	...	00	01	00
Tho ^s . Roman & Anne his wife do.	...	...	00	02	00
Tho ^s . Trott & Ellinore his wife do.	...	...	00	02	00
Frances Goldringe ye pol	...	...	00	01	00
Stephen Goldringe & Elizabeth his wife	...	...	00	02	00
Robert Whicher do.	...	...	00	01	00
W ^m . Gillbert & Anne his wife do.	...	...	00	02	00
John Apsley & Joane his wife	...	...	00	02	00

¹² S. A. C., X, 133.

¹³ S. A. C., XXIII, 225.

THORNEY ISLAND.

7

	£	s.	d.
John Hargood & Elizabeth his wife	00	02	00
Anne Browne ye pol...	00	01	00
Thomas Higgins do.	00	01	00
James Higgins do.	00	01	00
Joane Hewes do.	00	01	00
Clement Trott do.	00	01	00
John Compton & Barbara his wife	00	02	00
Tho ^s . Shepheard & Ellinore his wife	00	02	00
Rich ^d . Meathew & Alice his wife	00	02	00
Tho ^s . Cox. Serv ^t . 6 [£] Wages yanno. do.	00	07	00
John Warren Serv ^t . 5 [£] Wages do. do.	00	06	00
John Gray Serv ^t . 1 [£] Wages ye anno do.	00	02	00
Elizabeth Mariner Serv ^t . 1 [£] Wages do. do.	00	02	00
Elizabeth Lee Serv ^t . 1 [£] Wages D ^o . D ^o .	00	02	00
Anne Burt Serv ^t . 2 [£] Wages do. do.	00	03	00
Tho ^s . Foster Serv ^t . 5 [£] Wages ye anno ye pol	00	06	00
Mathew Tupper D ^o . 2 [£] Wages do. do.	00	03	00
Clement Styler D ^o . 2 [£] Wages do. do.	00	03	00
£			
George Gray D ^o . 2 do. do.	00	03	00
£			
Tho ^s . Sefton 4 Wages D ^o . D ^o .	00	05	00
£			
John Trott D ^o . 3 Wages do. do.	00	04	00
£			
Rich ^d . Lange serv ^t . 2 Wages do. do.	00	03	00
Joseph Shepheard serv ^t . 2 Wages do. do.	00	03	00
John Styler serv ^t . £3 Wages do. do.	00	04	00
Anne Appsley serv ^t . ye pol ...	00	01	00
Will ^m . Wilkenson D ^o . £2 Wages do. ...	00	03	00
£			
John Constant Serv ^t . 5 wages do. do.	00	06	00
£			
John Taylor D ^o . 1 wages do. do.	00	02	00
£			
W ^m . Ray D ^o . 4 wages do. do.	00	05	00
£			
Edward Meale D ^o . 3 wages do. do.	00	04	00
£			
Sarah Durman Serv ^t . 2 wages do. do.	00	03	00
Tho ^s . Cook ye pol ...	00	01	00
Children under 16 years of age.			
John Gray ye pol ...	00	01	00
John Rithe do. ...	00	01	00
Mary Wheeler ye pol... ...	00	01	00
W ^m . Gilbert do. ...	00	01	00
Jane Gilbert do. ...	00	01	00
John Lange do. ...	00	01	00
Rebecca Higgins do. ...	00	01	00

				£	s.	d.
John Trott	pol	...	...	00	01	00
Elizabeth Lange	do.	...	...	00	01	00
Sara Osborne	do.	...	...	00	01	00
Anne Apsley	do.	...	...	00	01	00
Tho ^s . Graye	do.	...	...	00	01	00
Robert Graye	do.	...	...	00	01	00
Rich ^d . Bolton	do.	...	...	00	01	00
Elizabeth Whicher	do.	...	...	00	01	00
John Taylor ¹⁴	do.	...	...	00	01	00

ANDREW HARGOOD	} Assessors
THO ^s . HIGGIN	
THO ^s . ROMAN JUN ^R .	} Collectors
THO ^s . PITT	

In MSS. Smythe preserved in Berkeley Castle, co. Gloucester, dated A.D. 1637, we have an exact account of this part of the manor of Bosham considered separately.

“Thorney is commonly reputed a manor of Bosham, yet it is a little manor of itself consisting of 83 acres of copyhold land there, beside the farm of Thorneye and seven messuages, which upon death or surrender pay their best goods for an heriot, whose fines are arbitrable at the will of the lord, which differeth from all the rest of the manor; but now three manors by coparceners, whereby the rectory of Thorneye still remaineth as a badge, whereto Lord Berkeley presented every third turn. The inhabitants here are within the law day or leet of Bosham, and on their copies are these words—‘*ad voluntatem Domini*,’ w^{ch} Bosham and Buckfold admit not.”

The other manors are Thorney Aglands and Thorney Bickley subdivisions, as originally one manor only is noticed in Domesday. *Thorney Aglands* belonged to the College of Bosham, or to the Bishop of Exeter, as Dean and at the suppression was seized by the Crown. This manor with a third turn of the Advowson was sold by

¹⁴ The names which most frequently occur in the earliest Thorney Register and continue for nearly two hundred years are Hargood, Pitt, Trott, Styler, Lange, Bolton, Hunt, Gray, &c., and with one or two exceptions every name mentioned in this Poll Tax is to be found in the Register.

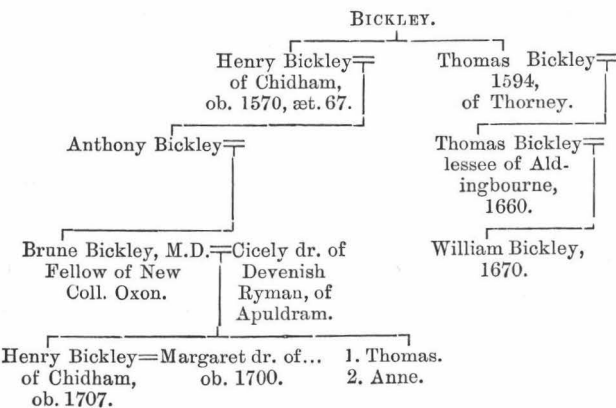
Richard Fishere to Sir Gregory Norton in 1633, and again in 1652 by Sir Henry Norton to William Baldwyn, gent. In 1666 Thomas Bickley, Esq.,¹⁵ of Chidham, purchased it of the last mentioned, whose heir, Brune Bickley, M.D., of New College, Oxford, transferred his whole property in 1720, and by mesne assignments it was held by George Parker Farhill, Clerk in 1769. It thence passed to Robert Harfield, gent, and from him, by purchase, to the present proprietor, F. Padwick, Esq.

Thorney Bickley belonged to Thomas Bickley in 1594, 36 Eliz., from which circumstance it acquired that name, and as connected with the estate of Chidham, held by that family, was purchased by Richard Barwell, Esq., of Stansted.¹⁶

The Advowson. Of this the earlier history is somewhat

¹⁵ In answer to the memorable "Test" questions of James II., he replied "That provided the Church of England be secured in all her legall rights and possessions, he shall be for abrogating the penal laws and Tests against Recusants."—S. A. C. XXXI, 6; *vide* Macaulay II, 329.

¹⁶ In his *Worthies of Sussex*, Lower, speaking of Thomas Bickley, Bishop of Chichester, who died unmarried at Aldingbourne, April 30, 1596, has made a strange mistake. "Unmarried bishops used to take care of brothers and nephews," he says, and then continues—"I think Henry Bickley, of Chidham (ob. 1570), and Thomas Bickley, of Thorney (whose son, Thomas, held a lease of the episcopal manor of Aldingbourne in 1660)"—*half a century later*—"were brothers of our prelate." If so we have the singular circumstance that the Bishop had a brother whose Christian name was the same as his own. Henry Bickley, too, had been dead nearly fifteen years before the accession of Bishop Bickley to the see, which did not take place until 1585. According to the subjoined pedigree the family appears to have been connected with Sussex for some time previously:—



complicated. It is a rectory within the deanery of Boxgrove, originally well endowed with glebe amounting to 64 acres of arable, pasture for sheep on the common, and certain copyhold rents, particularized in the Nonæ Roll. In the *Lib. Reg.* it is valued at £10 8s. 4d.¹⁷ One third turn in the advowson from the earliest time was annexed to the lordship of Bosham, and the other two were presented by the Bishop of Exeter,¹⁸ as dean of that College. Of the two turns, since they were sold by the Bickleys in 1720, the proprietorship passed through several conveyances and settlements to John Willis, Clerk in 1783, by whom they were sold to Richard Barwell, Esq., of whose trustees they were purchased by James Piggott, Esq. The advowson subsequently belonged to the relatives of the Rev. C. P. Lyne, by whom it was sold to F. Padwick, Esq.

By an Act of Parliament in 1811¹⁹ for the enclosure of the open and common fields of the parish, one fifth of the arable land and one eighth of meadow and pasture were allotted to the rector in lieu of all tithes, beside the glebe which amounts to 48 statute acres.

The Church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron

¹⁷ Some agreements with the Bishop of Exeter are on record, 1271. "Adam de Chathal cum Ep'o Exon' de conventione Thorneye molend' et ecclie advoc.

Edw. II. "Rog' atte Water pro Epo' Exon' Thorney juxta Chudhamme et Ifeld de messuag' et terr' ibm̄.

"W. Epus Exon' finem fecit cum R. ꝑ dimid' mr' p licenc' recip' de Rogo Atte Watere et Cecilia ūre ejus quasdam fr̄as et quedam ten' cum ptin in Thorneye juxta Chudham in com' Sussex q' de ipso e po tenent. Ro. 16.

Valor Eccles. Westhorney. Hen. VIII.

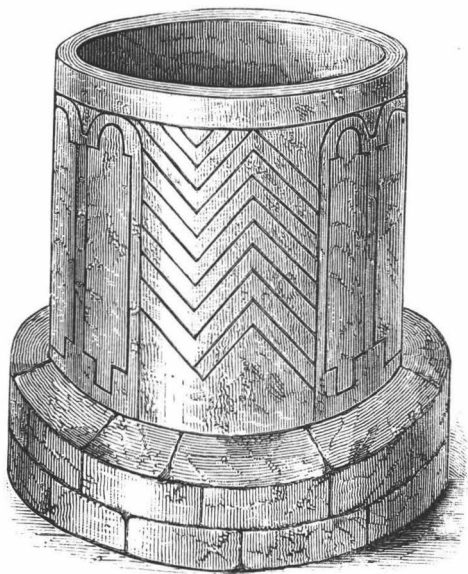
Willmus Shote rector ibm et valet clare per annū cum omibus proficius ultra xvij ^d solut' eꝑo Cicestren' pro sinod' anni iij ^s iij ^d solut' dicto eꝑo pro procuraçone annua, et vij ^s solut' archi. diacono Cicestren' annuatim pro pro- curaçone	} £ s. d. x. vij. ij.
---	--------------------------

Inde xma

£ s. d.
xx x.

¹⁸ In 2 Edw. VI. Thomas Hawkins, gentleman purchased of the Bishop of Exeter the manor with the advowson.—*Burrell MSS.*

¹⁹ Before this Act the land was parcelled out into a great number of small holdings. Half an acre, &c., a "stitch of land," and a "hilf of land" are terms repeatedly mentioned in old deeds. The principal fields are still nearly all called by the names given to them two or three hundred years ago, and most of these are mentioned in the parish registers.



FONT OF WEST THORNEY CHURCH.

saint of mariners.²⁰ It was probably built in the time of Warlewaste, Bishop of Exeter, upon his establishment of the College of Bosham, in the reign of Henry I., and additions have been made at later periods. As compared with other churches in the neighbourhood, it is of unusual length, being 120 feet by 20 feet in breadth. In the North Wall are some Early English arches, which shew the existence at one time of an aisle or chantry chapel. Several of these have been recently re-opened by F. H. Padwick, Esq., and are worthy of especial notice. A doorway in this wall is surmounted by beautiful dog-tooth ornamentation. There is a massive tower at the west end.²¹

The interior has an elegantly carved screen, separating the nave from the chancel. On the lower part of this, on the left, is a linen roll with two small shields; but no arms, or anything to denote who placed them there. The chief object of interest in the Church is the font, of which, from a western view, an engraving is given. It is raised on two rude layers of stone, and is of cylindrical form, encompassed by thirteen compartments. Twelve of these are conjectured to have reference to the Apostles. The largest has a chevron or zigzag ornament. It belongs evidently to the Norman period.

At present there is only one bell, without an inscription; formerly there was one inscribed + IHESUS.²²

That the Church, which is now so close to the shore, was originally much farther from it scarcely admits of doubt. Within the memory of an old inhabitant there was a broad road outside the churchyard²³ railings on the east, on ground as high as that now left, forming

²⁰ John Croft of..... 6th March, 1543—"my body, &c., in the churchyard of *St. Nicholas of Thorney*." William Bonnye, "of the parish of *St. Nicholas in the Isle of Thorney*, husbandman, 26th Feb., 1558."—S. A. C. XII, 79.

²¹ From the large size of the Church, with respect to the population and the great length of the chancel, it has been supposed that there was once a priory or other religious house on the island. There is, however, no documentary evidence of this. Yet large stones have been met with near the site of the present Rectory, which may have belonged to such a structure. A very probable conjecture has been formed that a commencement was made; but from divers reasons—possibly the want of water—the building was not proceeded with.

²² S. A. C. XVI, 226.

²³ In the churchyard on the N.E. side some very large skeletons were exhumed, in considerable number, perhaps those of Danish invaders slain in combat.

part of a field called "the eleven acre piece." Funerals always formerly went by this road, and came into the churchyard through a little gate on the east side.²⁴ Even since 1845 the sea has encroached very much along the shore on the south and east.

The following is a list of the Incumbents:—

THORNEY.

DATE OF ADMISSION.	INCUMBENTS.	HOW VACANT.	PATRONS.
1308.	Stephen de Molendinis ²⁵		The Crown.
1376.	Johannes Persona de Thorney		Bishop of Exeter.
1408.	Stephen Anstevall		
1409.	Robert Daprechecourt ²⁶		The Crown.
1415.	John Rysseton		
1484.	Philip Smyth		
1496.	John Cloos		
1549.	William Mills		Bishop of Exeter, with the consent of the Dean and Chap- ter of Chichester.
1571. Apl. 12	Henry Blaxton ²⁷		The Crown.
1591.	John Scull		
16 . .	John Cooke ²⁸		
16 . .	George Goater ²⁹		
1681.	William Rawlins		Charles Berkeley, Esq.
1684. Dec. 7	Nicholas Hickes ³⁰		Thomas Bickley, Esq.

²⁴ Right of way was once claimed over a certain occupation road in Chidham, because bodies had been brought from Thorney to be buried in Chidham; but whether they were carried over a ford or in a boat is not now known.

²⁵ In a list of Sussex Crown Presentations, under *Thorne*, 2 Edw. II., 1308, appears the name of Stephen de Molendinis.—S. A. C. XXI, 68.

²⁶ S. A. C. XXI, 68.

²⁷ S. A. C. XII, 259.

²⁸ John Cooke, Rector, was buried the Sexto viginti die November in quinto viginti yeare of our Souvren Lord Carole Secundo and in the year of our Lord Christe millesimo sexcentis septuaginta tertio."—*Par. Reg.* His name heads the list of the Poll Tax of 1667.

²⁹ There is no mention whatever of the name of Goater in the Parish Register.

³⁰ Thomas Bickley, on the death of Rawlins, presented Nicholas Hickes to the living in 1684, but this was contested on the ground that it was out of Mr. Bickley's turn. An appeal was therefore made to the Crown, and James the Second appointed Thomas Hart in 1687, Nicholas Hickes being thus ousted, as appears from the Advowson. The times were indeed critical in the year preceding the Revolution. We have no means of knowing the political opinions of this incumbent, but the following Memoranda in the Register relating to his induction and reading in are of interest. *Mem.* that on Ffriday the twelfth day of August 1687 and in the third yeare of his Maties reigne Thomas Hart Clerke was inducted into the Church of West Thorney in the County of Sussex by James Stokes Vicar

DATE OF ADMISSION.	INCUMBENTS.	HOW VACANT.	PATRONS.
1687. Aug. 12	Thomas Hart		The Crown.
1730. Aug. 17	Francis Bishop, LL.B.	death Thomas Hart	Frances Richardson.
1760. June 10	Richard Willis, M.A. ³¹	death Francis Bishop	John Hawkins.
1785. Jan. 8	James Cooper, B.A.	death Richard Willis	Frederick Augustus Earl of Berkeley.
1833. Apl. 12	Charles Philip Lyne, M.A.	death James Cooper	Rev. Cornelius Greene.
1869. Oct.	Francis William Taylor	death C. P. Lyne	Frederick Padwick, Esq.

The Register begins in 1571. Among the more interesting entries are these: *Baptisms*, 1608 Anne Lange, the daughter of Geo. Lange, was baptised the nine and twentieth day of March, being Easter Tuesday that yeare.

1621. Rebekah Blaxton, daughter of Benjamin Blaxton, sonne of Godfrey, was baptised Aprill the eighth. The blessed Trinity blesse her. Amen.

1639. Elizabetha filia Johannis Cooke Rectoris de Thorney, baptizata fuit 20 die mensis January.

1735. Mary Batts, of y^e parish of West Thorney, baptiz^d by perswasion, was baptiz^d Feb. y^e 15th.

1770. Baptized April 15th Richard, son of Richard and Anne Haselor.

Marriages 1572. John Carnby married Margerye Hall.

1589. Robert Greene was married to Catherine Roman, the daughter of Thomas Roman y^e 8th of January. Juxta computacione Ecclesie Anglicanæ.

of Chidham in the County aforesaid. In witness whereof &c." *Mem.* that upon Sunday the 14th day of August 1687 Annoye. 3. R. Jacobi Sedi. Thomas Hart Rector of West Thorney in the County of Sussex read the BPP of the Diocese Certificate together with the 39 Articles of the Church of England during Divine Service publicly and solemnly giving his assent and consent to the same according to the Act of Uniformity and renouncing the solemne league and Covenant according to the forme and manner in that Act conteyned, reading the whole service appointed in the Church of England both morning and evening the same day giving his assent and consent to all things conteyned in the booke of Comen prayer which was done in y^e hearing the day and yeare abovesaid

James Stokes Vicar of Chidham

Witnesse o^r hands

Ralph his
×
mark
Hunt Churchw.
Henry Stradling

³¹ Dallaway states that Augustus Hupsmann was Rector in 1783; but this is incorrect, as according to Mr. Padwick's deeds, James Cooper succeeded him.

1591. John Hargood mar. Tomasen Binsted.

1628. John Higgen, of Blendworth, took to be his wife, Rebeccha Higgen, noe hyndred of this p'ish, the 13th day of October.

Burials. 1579 was buried Jane, married wiffe to John Morrye.

1620. James Higgens was buried vir probus et honestus.

1624. Ffrancis Roman, the onely childe of Thomas Roman, was buried the seven and twentieth day of February. Vix quisque male moritur qui bene vixit.

1639. Robertus, filius Johannis Cooke, rectoris sepultus fuit, vicesimo quinto die Novembris.

1678. For Solenitals for Burials in Wollen, November the 6th. Thomas Bickley, Esq., one of the King's Maiestie's Joustices of the peace for the s^d county of Sussex, doe hereby certifie that the day and yeare above said—Thomas Trimblett and Ann Surkett came before me and mead affidavit as is specified according to a late Act of Parliment, intituled an act for Burying in Wollen, that Rich^d. Surkett was buried in Wollen.

1743. March 30, Buried Hannah Fuller, accidentally drown'd in the wade-way.

1752. Dec^r. 25th, Buried Richard Smith. Drowned in the wade-way.

*1796. John Harfield buried Nov^r. 12th. Drowned in the wade-way.

In 1608 it is stated that, "This yeare was the Church and Chancell modified and beautified," and that in 1785 John Boulton gave £20 to be distributed to the poor of the parish.

*The monumtentalstones in the church are to the families of Fosbrook, Lyne and Harfield, and amongst others are the following inscriptions:—

Sacred
To the memory of
Mr. John Harfield,
Who was unfortunately drowned,
Oct. 29, 1796,
Aged 42 years.

Time swept by his fast-flowing tide
 My faithfull partner from my side,
 And you of yours deprived may be,
 As unexpectedly as me.
 Also Sarah, wife of the above
 Mr. John Harfield,
 Who died the 10th of February, 1826,
 Aged 73 years.

Near the S. door
 Beneath this stone
 is buried the body
 Of John Leonard Arthur Lyne,
 The beloved son
 Of Charles Philip Lyne,
 Late of Queen's College, Oxford,
 Rector of this parish : 36 years.
 He departed this life
 January 3rd, A.D., 1843,
 Aged 5 years and 6 months.
 Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven, Matt. 19, c. 14v.
 When the Archangel's trump shall blow,
 And souls to bodies join,
 Thousands will wish their lives below
 Had been as short as thine.

The prebend of Thorney. In 1419, 6. Henry V, William Kynewolnersh was presented to the prebend of Thorney, in Chichester Cathedral. Its value is thus stated :

Prebend' de Thorney	}			
Thomas Adished cticus prebend		£.	s.	d.
arius ibm̄ valet clare per annum		xij	—	—
cum omibus p̄ ficuis et com̄sdatat,				
et dimittitur Thome Yonge per				
indenturam p̄ teriom̄ annor. reddend				
Inde x ^{ma} .		£.	s.	d.
		— xxiiij	—	Valor Eccles.

At that time, in Dean Fleshmonger's Certificate, the stall is mentioned as the tenth on the *Cantoris* side. On the misericord is the figure of a hairy tailless beast.

Until three or four years ago the island was exempt from serving on juries, and from paying toll-gates, and market tolls in consequence of services rendered by the inhabitants to the City of Chichester during the Great

Plague in 1665. The condition of Chichester whilst this terrible visitation raged there has been graphically described by the late Mr. Longcroft, who thus concludes his account of it : "The memory of the plague still lives in the houses of Bosham, of Ichenor, and of Thorney ; and the fisherman as he drifts down the harbour to his nightly toil looks back upon the spire of the grand old Cathedral, standing out against the Eastern horizon, and he tells to his listening boys how the men of Bosham gave help and succour, to their brethren of Chichester in the hour of their trial and distress."³²

From its isolated position Thorney was formerly a favourite resort of smugglers, who there awaited the return of vessels from the other side of the Channel. Stories are still told of the church tower having been made the receptacle of contraband goods, which were also frequently deposited in a building adjacent. Straw ricks cut asunder also afforded good hiding places for kegs and packages of tea. Within the last sixty years the practice has been known to have continued.

Of Thorney, at the end of the last century,³³ a visitor thus records his experiences. "The houses are in the whole about 10, and at a moderate calculation the number of inhabitants about 60. The chief production in this island is wheat ; of this necessary article great quantities are annually sown ; with respect to barley, oats, rye, and pulse, so much as is requisite for domestic purposes. By a particular survey of every part of the island I could scarcely discern an oak tree ;³⁴ *elm* is the prevailing article, which is here produced in abundance. However, hazel which in other places is extremely common, is not to be met with. Botanists, too, may receive much gratification by exploring the plants which are in great

³² Longcroft's "Bosham," p. 41.

³³ "Gentleman's Mag.," Sept. 1796.

³⁴ The oaks had been felled a few years before. An aged informant states that, when he was a boy, Thorney was full of trees. There were many large elms all over the island, and an oak-wood with good sized trees on the south. These were cut down for timber by the different owners. The brown tailed moth, *P. chrysoorthea*, very destructive to trees and shrubs, is on this part of the coast almost peculiar to Thorney. In some seasons it commits great ravages ; but fortunately does not touch the cereals.

abundance.³⁵ As to its game I could learn that partridges and hares are very plenty. On the other hand as there are but few covers a pheasant is very rarely seen. I was informed by a very intelligent observer of nature who has resided here upwards of 30 years that moles never frequented the place."³⁶

The island has long been known as a favourite resort for migratory birds in spring and autumn, and when in severe winters almost hyperborean storms visit this part of the south coast, as in Jan. 1881, the heavy boom of the wild fowler's gun is still heard around Thorney and Pilsey, the hooper or wild swan, the brent goose, and many of the smaller *anatidæ*, seeking shelter from the gales, then appear in flocks. These, however, are now less numerous than formerly since the reclamation of the mudlands. One informant states that the rising wild geese seemed to sometimes darken the sky, and another relates the circumstance of 103 geese having been once killed off Thorney at a single shot.³⁷ In 1799, a writer, in the style of Gilbert White, records that "a fowler came from Dover and resided with his wife and family in a sloop anchored off Pilsea Island, he ventured out with his little boat and explored the various fowls that frequented the coast, his boat being just sufficient to contain him at full length, and in this posture he moved himself along in every direction, his instrument of destruction was nine feet in length, it rested upon the stern of the boat, carrying a pound of shot 150 yards with cer-

³⁵ The Horned Poppy *Glaucium luteum* and the Sea Holly *Eryngium maritimum* occur. In and about the churchyard abounds the Wild English Clary *Salvia verbenaca* and the Subterranean Trefoil in great luxuriance. Among the littoral *gramineæ* are to be found the rare Nit Grass *Gastridium lendigerum*, the Sea Barley *Hordeum maritimum*, and the Sea Hard Grass *Lepturus filiformis*.

³⁶ At present there are no foxes, hedgehogs, moles, snakes, toads, or frogs in Thorney, although slow worms are occasionally seen. Of St. Patrick a legend says that—

"He drove the frogs into the bogs
And bothered the snakes completely"

Did he ever visit Thorney?

³⁷ Shakespeare seems to have witnessed this pursuit, or to have engaged in it.

"As wild geese that the creeping fowler eye,
Or russet pated choughs, many a sort
Rising and cawing at the gun's report,
Sever themselves and madly sweep the sky."

tainty. In one winter he earned £100. The fishermen unable to excel him, called him the Gunner."³⁸

In conclusion I gladly take the opportunity of thanking F. H. Padwick, Esq., of Thorney, for much of the material of this paper which has been unreservedly placed in my hands; and the Rev. F. W. Taylor, for access to the registers.

³⁸ The Hundred of Bosmere, *Havant Press*, 1817.

THE SUSSEX IRONWORKS.

By J. L. PARSONS, Esq.

THERE is a valuable paper by the late Mr. M. A. Lower, on the subject of the Sussex ironworks in Vol. II. of the S.A.C., also some further information upon the same subject in Vol. III., whilst a number of incidental allusions are scattered throughout the remaining volumes of the series. A reference to these various records will enable anyone to gain a general idea of the antiquity and of the extent of this now wholly extinct and well-nigh forgotten branch of Sussex manufacture; and to understand the *modus operandi* adopted by the Sussex ironmasters, which was very different to that adopted by their "black country" successors. Some of the implements used in procuring iron ore, and in melting and refining the iron, are described, and certain of the most celebrated and artistic specimens of ironwork produced in Sussex are noticed in these articles; I believe, however, that the following copies of some documents that have come into my possession will be found to comprise several additional particulars relative to this once important branch of local industry; and some details as to the various implements used in the iron mills and forges in Sussex, which have not before been published. It is not a little curious that so important and lucrative a manufacture existing for centuries in the county of Sussex spread as widely throughout it, as the lists of mills and forges inserted in this paper will show—an industry commencing before the Roman invasion—although the production of iron in Sussex is not mentioned in Domesday Book—and extending, it is said, to times almost within living

memory—should have left so few traces behind it, and that many of these traces should be so faint and uncertain as to require searching for by the archæologist, instead of being matters of common notoriety in the county.

Some fresh interest was excited on the subject of the Sussex ironworks during the Society's visit to Ashburnham in the autumn of last year. On that pleasant occasion some of the members visited the site of the Ashburnham Iron Forge—the last one, it is said, that was worked in Sussex. An old man was met with there who spoke of his own recollection of hearing the sound of the forge hammer's last blows, and of his having himself seen the mill pond drained off and converted into a hop-garden. The following documents relate in part to the decay of the once flourishing manufacture of this county, which commenced at a period long prior to that within the range of the personal recollection of the "oldest inhabitant," the decay, in fact, commenced soon after 1653. Whether the arguments in favour of Protection, used in the petitions quoted, prevailed with the King or no, or whether the war caused a permanent revival of the iron trade, does not appear; it is certain, however, that the work of the Sussex ironmaster died hard, if the manufacture of iron, which was declining at the Restoration, survived in Sussex to a date as recent as the evidence of the aged inhabitant of Ashburnham would imply.

The following documents are self-explanatory; it may, however, be advisable to call attention to a few particulars contained in them. For instance, it should be noticed that although the forge at Ashburnham is included in the list of those which "were ruined before 1664, and so remain," the Ashburnham "ffurnace," although discontinued before 1664, and ruined, was "repaired & stockd upon account of the warre," no doubt because of its being one of the furnaces where "Gunns & Shott" were "made in the late warre."

The immense extent of the iron manufactures in Sussex is strikingly brought out by the fact of their "employing at least 50,000 lusty able workmen." It is

curious to notice the arguments used with respect to the preservation of timber, which plainly negative the idea prevalent in the present day that the supply was then being exhausted.

The arguments made use of in the Petitions deserve to have succeeded, if only for their ingenuity: the contrast between the slavery of foreigners and the "liberty wh^h the meanest of yr. Ma^{ties}. subjects comfortably enjoy," is adroitly put, and gives incidentally a flattering testimony to the beneficent character of the "Merrie Monarch's" reign, perhaps a too flattering one all things considered! Whatever results the various petitions produced, it is interesting to notice that whilst the outlook for the ironmasters of Sussex was still rather gloomy, fresh articles of agreement were being entered into for the working of iron furnaces at Chiddingly and at Frant, the details of which are given.

With these brief introductory remarks, the following copies of documents may be left to speak for themselves:—

All those marked with *m* made Gunns & Shott in the late warre for supply of his Ma^{ties} stores.

In the yeare 1653 Did blow these 27 furnaces in Sussex viz^l

<i>m</i> Waldron	}	These eleven were continued in repair and found at y ^e beginning of 1664.
<i>m</i> Bread		
<i>m</i> Robertsbridge		
<i>m</i> Crowhurst		
<i>m</i> Darvill		
<i>m</i> Hamsell		
<i>m</i> Cushaplea		
<i>m</i> Streame		
<i>m</i> Horsted Kains		
Pallingham		
Frith		
<i>m</i> Mayfield	}	These 9 were discontinued before 1664 . . . ruined but repaired & stockd upon account of the warre & . . . future encouragement.
<i>m</i> Millplace		
<i>m</i> Ewhurst at Norjam		
<i>m</i> Canster		
<i>m</i> Ashburnham		
<i>m</i> Beach		
<i>m</i> Pownslow		
<i>m</i> Tilgate		
<i>m</i> Sacknesse		

Cobeech	}	These 7 were ruined before & so remaine.
Snape		
Riverhall		
Maynards gate		
Warnham		
Northparke		
Baybush		

In all 27 in Sussex 1653 reduced to 11 before 1664.

Blowing Ann^o 1653, 7 in Kent viz^l

<i>m</i> Hosmonden	}	These 3 were found stocked in the yeare 1664.
Biddenden or Cissingherst		
<i>m</i> Scarlets		
<i>m</i> Hawkhurst	}	These 2 were discontinued before 1664, but repaired stocked upon account of the warre.
<i>m</i> Bedgbury		
<i>m</i> Barden		
Cowden y ^e lower = Ruined before 1664 & so remain.		

Blowing Ann^o 1653 in Surrey.

m Imbhams, w^h M^r Brown Stocked to make Gunns & is aside.

In the year 1653 were 42 forges or Ironmills working in Sussex
viz^l

Ashburnham	}	These 19 were ruined before 1664, and so remain.
Bugshill		
Bur		
Constance		
Hoodsdall		
Ashburnham minor		
Cobeech		
Steele		
Riverhall		
Hoboorne		
Tickridge		
Kinians		
Freshfeild		
Holmsted		
St. Leonards		
Leonards Minor		
Pounslow		
Rowfant Supra		
Bower		
Canserne		
Ichingham	}	These 5 are laid aside & not used only Budhall is sometimes used.
Sheffield		
Budhall		
Rowfant		
Crowhurst		

Westfeild
 Robertsbridge
 Glaziers
 Bibleham
 Hawksden
 Bayham
 Eridge
 Hordley
 Streame
 Ardingly
 Tencely
 Birchden
 Pophole
 Dunsfeld
 Burton
 Burwash
 Marisfeild
 Buxsted

} These 18 are yet continued in hope
 of encouragement.

In all 42 forges reduced now in '67 to 18 only.

In Kent :—

Horsfeild n^r Cissingherst.

In Surry on the edge of Sussex :—

Woodcock forge.

Sheer forge further in Surry.

(Not dated.)

To the Kings most excellent Maj^{ty}

The humble Petition of some of y^r Ma^{ties} Subjects in the Counties of Sussex Surrey & Kent on the behalfe of themselves & many Thousands of the Inhabitants within the said Counties,

Most humbly Sheweth,

That for some years last past divers Furnaces & Forges have beene employed in the making of Iron within the said Counties which by the unlimited Importation of Forraigne Iron are now reduced to neere half their late number : and if that Indulgence be furthr continued the whole Manufacture of Iron will within very few years probably bee lost : A Manufacture by which many Thousands of y^r Ma^{ties} Subjects doe subsist in Peace and without which yo^r Ma^{ties} Dominions cannot be defended in Warr.

May it therefore pleas y^r gracious Ma^{ty} In y^r Ma^{ties} most Princly wisdom to finde some Expedient whereby the price of Imported Iron may stand Ballanced with that of the Native Manufacture of this y^r Ma^{ties} kingdome Soe that our Trade may not be wholly lost

And y^r Ma^{ties} most humble Petitioners shall for ever pray, &c

JOHN GAGE

THO. NUTT

F. HAKLEP

NISELL RIUERS.

(Another Dft. of a Petition without date.)

To the Kings most excellent Majestie.

The humble petition of

Sheweth

That in the year 1653, Thirtythree ffurnaces & fforty forges, being now half the number of Ironworks wthin your Kingdom of England now employed in making Iron in the Counties of Kent & Sussex w^h Counties wthout doing any damage to Timber are sufficiently stored with underwood, preserved for making of coales & wth plenty of mineral to be spent in the manufactory of Iron among w^{ch} underwoods are also preserved some Millions of Oaks for Timber.

That befar 1664 through the indulgence given to the importation of Forreign Iron w^{ch} brought down the price of English the number of these Ironworks was reduced to 24 Forges and 17 Furnaces & had soon been fewer, but that your Ma^{ties} occasions on these late warres & the probable hopes of future encouragement to this ancient Manufacture of your Kingdom appearing so eminently useful for the defence & safety thereof did invite these to continue working & also caused such other of the said Furnaces as were not ruined to be repaired & stocked again making in all 26 Furnaces of w^{ch} number Twentythree were employed for the supply of your Ma^{ties} Store with Ordnance and Shott wherein they did acquit themselves answerably to their severall Trusts. And are of all the Ironworks in your Ma^{ties} Dominions in respect of their manner of

the west to your City of London in
to serve your Ma^{ties} in of future warr In
which Citty and other parts of this Kingdom only by reason of their
they have had their marktett w^{ch} now by the
of forreigen Iron is become so low that this Manufacture of yo^r own
Kingdome cannot be managed without great apparent loss it hath
already caused Eight of those furnaces lately employed in yo^r Ma^{ties}
service to desist from working and the only to work
out their Stocks contracted for, so that this Manufacture *is in danger to
be lost* . . .

The fforreigner will have opportunity to inhance the price of his Iron and make a Coarser . . . and may be of further dan especially in case of future warres.

(Rough Draft of a Petition, without date.)

Whereas by y^e greate plenty of woods & iron mine in y^e County of Sussex, The Stores for y^e Navy Royall in al former times, and especially in the late warrs wth y^e french and dutch have bin supplied from y^e ironwork that are there wth al sorts of Ordinans B And y^e subjects in the Citty of London, & other parts of y^e Nation have also in greate part bin furnished thence for their necessary uses of Iron, without w^h comodity neyther husbandry, nor almost any trade whatsoever can subsist.

And whereas the yearly benefit accruing to y^e faythfull subiects of that County by y^e said ironworks cheefly enables very many of them not only for their families subsistance, but also to furnish y^e yearly payments for

y^r Ma^{ty} the mayntayning theyr poore & other necessary publick disburs-
 ments, besides y^e constant employment of at least 50,000 lusty able
 workmen, ready for defence of yo^r Majesty & y^e Nacion in case of
 generall needs.

And whereas y^e incoppising from time to time of y^e sayd woods
 (wh^{ch} by computacion amount to 200,000 acres) for the use of theyr
 sayd ironworks prooves of greate advantage for y^e growth & preservacon
 of the timber trees growing therein, as may evidently appeare (what ever
 is suggested to y^e contrary) for that at this time timber in these parts is
 much cheaper than in most other parts of y^e Nation, notwithstanding
 the long continuance of ironworks in that County.

Now for as much as some Northerne Countreyes beyond Sea, are so
 extraordinarily abounding in woods iron mine & other conveniencyes for
 making Iron, and especially by y^e cheapnes of theyr mens labor who
 work as Slaves (nor wth that liberty w^h the meanest of y^r Ma^{ties} subjects
 comfortably enjoy) that of late years (having erected greater store of
 ironworks than they had formerly) they are thereby enabled to send vast
 quantities of that commodity to other Nacions, and particularly since the
 yeare into this kingdome and dayly more & more continue to
 doe eaven from wares ready wrought to the undoing of our Smiths & the
 dishartening and (in short time) destroying of our said important manu-
 facture of iron which once totally decayed is not recoverable in very
 many years half of the ironworks heretofore employed in y^e s^d County
 being already layd downe, and most of these that are kept working is
 rather don to spend the whole stock then for other profit made thereby
 for they sell the s^d iron soe imported hither, at cheaper rates for the
 reasons abovementioned than is possible to be afforded here without loss
 to the maker, w^h causes many to wish well to such strange importacion,
 not reflecting that when they shal haue engrossed into theyr hands the
 sole manufacture (w^{ch} wil inevitably follow upon the decay of our s^d iron-
 works that they (which is the design) which sale
 they will possibly not let us have it at all or by im on the seas,
 not be able to bring it, which in time of warr might absolutely ruin us,
 for the considerations abroad to w^h may be added theyr importing the s^d
 iron for the most part in theyr own bottoms to the increase of theyr ship-
 ping and the decay of ours which must be a great chardge upon their
 lading iron more than the ships of that country are to pay upon such
 freight, nor are any of a native commodities transported into those parts
 for the iron w^{ch} they sent here as abou

Therefore most humbly pray

That the truth of the premises may be represented before y^r Mai : &
 the lords of y^r most hon^{ble} privy Councill and that according to y^r sub-
 iects good an import may be im upon such furreyne iron imp
 as such in a reasonable manner may ballance the trade thereof as to what
 is made in this Nation and that y^r Ma : wil graciously recommend the
 same to y^r parliament for the same, whereby may be prevented
 the imminent danger to the publick, by the loss of the said manufacture
 of iron, and the sendinge a begging of many thousands of y^r Ma : good
 subiects whose subsistence depends upon the same besides divers other

public inconveniences that may occur by reason thereof w^h y^e just^{us} will further represent to y^e Ma : upon your gracious hearing of them in receiving y^e same.

1652 This Indenture made the first day of Aprill in the year of our Lord God One Thousand six Hundred ffifty and two Betwene William Dyke of ffrant in the County of Sussex Clarke of the one pte and Thomas ffoley of the City of London in the County of Midlesex Esq^r and George Browne of Spelmanden in the County of Kent Esq^r of the other pte ~~Witnesseth~~ That the sayd William Dike for and in Concoideration of the yearely Rent and Covenants hereafter in and by these presents reserved mentioned and expressed hath demised granted leased and to farme letten and by these presents doth demise grant lease and to farme lett vnto the sayd Thomas ffoley and George Browne One Iron Worke or Iron fforge and one Iron shope therevnto belonginge to gether with all the pondes water layes watercourses bankes bayes floodgates Coale places synder places and all other appurtenances, therevnto belonginge or therewith all letten vsed and enioyed, late in the occupacon of John Browne ffather of the sayd George Browne, Esq^r : deceased, and now in the occupacon of the sayd Thomas ffoley and George Browne or their assignes And alsoe all the workinge Tooles implements and instruments belonginge to and vsed with the sayd fforge which are in a schedule herevnto anexed mentioned And alsoe one Massuage one barne and certaine peeces or parcells of land with the apurtenances, containge by Estimation ffowrteen Acres lyinge neere and adioyning to the sayd Massuage and therewithall vsed, nowe in the occupation of Thomas Ougley. And alsoe all vsuall wayes and passages, leading to and from the sayd demised Messuage lands and premisses, and therewithall letten vssed and enioyed all which sayd Messuage fforge, Lands and premisses are situate lyinge and beeng in the parrish of ffrant in the County of Sussex Kent or one of them Except and allwayes reserved out of this present demisse and lease vnto the sayd William Dyke his heires and assignes all Tymber Treese and other trees woodes and vnder woodes what soever, nowe standing growing and beinge, and which hereafter duringe the tearme hereby granted, shall stand, growe renue and be in and vpon the demised premises together with free liberty and power, to and for the sayd William Dyke his heires and assignes, and his and their servantes, and workmen To fall Cut Downe Coarde Coale, hewe sawe and Carry away the sayd Tymber trees, woods and vnderwoods and Coales, with Oxen horses waynes and othere Carriages at his and their will and pleasure in over and throwe the demised premises in fitt and convenient places not hurting corne or mowing grasse And alsoe Except liberty, and power to and for the sayd William Dyke his heires and assignes to come goe ride drive Carry and recarry with Oxen horses waynes and other Carriages in over and thorowe the demised premisses, to and from the wood lands of the sayd William Dyke, lying and beinge in ffrant aforesayd in the wayes pathes passages heretofore vsed And alsoe Except liberty and power to and for the sayd William Dyke, his heires and Assignes to come goe and remove into vpon and from the demised premisses for the purposes aforesayd, and to viewe and over

looke the same and the reparations thereof To haue and to hould the sayd demised massuage fforge Land and premises, and every part and parcell thereof with the appurtenances, and all the sayd working Tooles implements and instruments in the sayd Schedule herevnto anexed mentioned (except before excepted) vnto the sayd Thomas ffoley and George Browne their Executors Administrators and Assignes from the first day of may next coming after the date hereof, vnto the end and tearme, and for and duringe the full tearme and tyme of Three yeares from thence Ensuinge fully to be compleate and ended yealding and payinge therefore yearly and every yeare during the sayd tearme vnto the sayd William Dyke his heires and Assignes the yearly rent of Twenty pounds of Lawfull money of England in and vpon the first day of November and y^e first day of may by even and equall portions. And if it shall happen the sayd yearly rent of Twenty poundes or any part or parcell thereof to be behinde and vnpayd by the space of one and Twenty dayes next after any of the sayd dayes in which the same ought to be payd as aforesayd that then and soe often, and from thenceforth it shall and may, be lawfull to and for the sayd William Dyke his heires and Assignes into the said messuage, fforge Landes and premises to enter and distreine for the sayd yearly rent, soe beinge behinde and vnpayd, and the distress, and distresses, then and theare founde, from thence to leade, drive, carry away, and jmpound, and the same to detaine, and keepe untill the sayd yearly rent of Twenty poundes with the arrerages thereof (if any bee) be to the sayd William Dyke his heires and Assignes fully satisfied, contented and payd And if the sayd yearley rent of Twenty poundes, or any parte thereof, shall be behinde and vnpayd by the space of fforty dayes next after one of the sayd dayes, in which the same ought to be payd, as aforesayd, that then and from thence forth it shall bee lawfull for the sayd William Dyke his heires and assignes into the sayd messuage fforge Landes and premises with the appurtenances wholely to renter and the same to haue againe reposses and enjoy, as in his and their first and former estate, any thing before herein Contained, to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstandinge And the sayd Thomas ffoley and George Browne, for themselves and either of them, their Executors administrators and assignes, doe covenant and grante to and with the sayd William Dyke his heires and Assignes by these presents that they the sayd Thomas ffoley and George Browne their Executors administrators and assignes, shall and will from tyme to tyme and at all tymes during the sayd tearme att their owne proper Costes and chardges, well and sufficiently repaire vphold susteine, maintaine and keepe the sayd demised Iron fforge and Iron Shope messuge barne, and buildinges, in by and with wheelles gutts sluces penstocks and all manner of needfull and nessary reparations what soever And alsoe shall and will from tyme to tyme duringe the said terme, clense scouer, make repaire, amend maintaine and keepe all the hedges, bankes, bayes, fludgates sluces fences, and inclosuers of the aforesayd premises where such nowe are and alsoe shall and will make the hedges and fences in convenient and seasonable tymes of the yeare, that the Quike frith therof bee not wasted or destroyed And shall and will new make amend and repaire the sayd workinge tools, implements and instruments in the

sayd schedule herevnto enexed mentioned, when and as oft as need shall requier duringe the sayd tearme, and the sayd Iron fforge Iron shope messuage barne and buildinges all things soe well and sufficiently vpheld and repaired, and the sayd hedges ditches, fences, inclosuers banckes, bayes, fludgates and sluses, soe well and sufficiently repayred amended fenced and inclosed, and all the sayd workinge Toolles, instruments and implements in the sayd schedule anexed mentioned, soe well and sufficiently new made amended and repaired as afforesayd shall and will at the end and expiration or other determination of the sayd terme, leave deliver and yeld vp vnto the sayd William Dyke, his heires and assignes And the sayd William Dyke for himselfe his heires Executors Administrato^{rs} and Assignes, doth Covenant and grant to and with the sayd Thomas ffoley and George Browne their Executors Administrators and Assignes by these presents That hee the sayd William Dyke his heires and Assignes shall and will from tyme to tyme and at all tymes duringe the sayd terme pay or cause to be payd vnto the Chife Lord or Lords of the fee or fees of the premises, all chife rents, and quite rents issuinge due and payable out of and for the demised premises, and thereof and of every part thereof shall and will exonerate acquite and dischargde the sayd Thomas ffoley and George Browne, their Executors Administrators and Assignes, and the demised premises duringe the sayd terme. And allsoe that the sayd William Dyke his heires and Assignes shall and will vpon reasonable request thereof to him or them made, as often as need shall requier duringe the sayd terme assigne and apoynt, and alowe vnto the sayd Thomas ffoley and George Browne their Executors Administrators and Assignes, in and vpon the demised premises or other the Lands of the sayd William Dyke situate and lyinge in the parrish of Pembury in the County of Kent (if it may there bee had) competent and sufficient rough Tymber for the repairinge and amendinge of the sayd demised Iron fforge and Iron shope, messuage barne and buildinges, and for all other needfull nesessry reparations of the aforesayd premises Except for Hamber beames, to be vsed in the demised Iron fforge And for soe much as the sayd William Dyke did pay vnto the before named John Browne, at his first entrance vpon the premises the sume of five pounds in money for the buying and getting vp of a good newe Hamber beame, in the sayd fforge, the sayd Thomas ffoley and George Browne doe therefore for themselves, their Executors Administrators and Assignes Covenant to and with the sayd William Dyke his heires and Assignes that if hee the sayd William Dyke his heires and Assignes, shall not like the Hamber beame which at the end and determination of this demise shall bee left in the sayd Iron worke, by reason of any vnfitness and vn-cervisableness of the same That then the sayd Thomas ffoley and George Browne, their Executors Administrators and Assignes, shall vpon notis thereof giuen vnto them, by the sayd Willia Dyke his heires and Assignes, repay or cause to bee payd and satisfied, the some of five pounds of Lawfull English money, vnto the sayd William Dyke his heires and Assignes, towards the getting vp of A newe Hamber beame and in lieue and satisfaction of the five pounds, formerly payd by the sayd William Dyke unto the sayd John Browne as afforesayd And that then vpon the payment of the sayd five pounds to the sayd William Dyke his heires and Assignes

it shalbe lawfull to and for the sayd Thomas ffoley and George Browne their Executors Administrators and Assignes to take, Carry away and dispose of the sayd Hamber beame sett vp by the sayd John Browne leaiving to the sayd William Dyke his heires and Assignes, the Iron hopes thereof, and all other Jron thinges, vsed about the sayd Hamber beame *In witness* whereof the parties aforesayd to these present Jndentures, their hands and seales interchangably have put and sett Dated the day and yeare above written.

A SCHEDULE of the working Tooles implements instruments, & other thinges by y^e Jndenture herevnto annexed menconed to bee demised viz.

One ffynery furnished with plates and other thinges necessary with A payre of belowes redy leathered wth four hoopess & Two gudgeons to the ffynery beame.

One Chaffery furnished wth plates & other things necessary wth a paire of bellowes redy leathered with five hoopess & Two gudgeons to y^e Chafrey beame ffive paire of smale, & three paire of greate fforgding Tonges Two Ringers three furgons : one turnesowe one Jron shouell Two great and Two small Clams : Two quashes Two sledges one Loope hamber, one old hamber gudgeon seaventeene hoopess vppon the Hamber beame and Two gudgeons in y^e beame Two hoopess about the Anvill block one plate and a peece of A plate about that blocke one smiths Anvill of Cast Jron.

Three forge hambers fit to worke, with other three old hambers one old Anvill in y^e blocke and one old one, by, and one new : one herst vpon the hamber helve, & three old hersts and Two new hersts three new finery plates & Two new boyts ffive cole basketts new & old, one Jron beame & scales one Cast Iron hundred wayht Two half hundreds one beame to way sowes with, and the weight Two newe hamber helves & one paire of Armes Tenn hundred wayht of sowe Jron one hundred and A quarter of hoopess of Jron And one hundred thirty & Two pales, and poastes about y^e Coale place.

(Signed)

Thomas ffoley

Geo. Browne.

(Seal
appended)

(Seal
appended)

(on back)

Sealed & delivered in
the presents of
John Jones
the marke of William | Kinge.

Articles of Agreement Indented made and Agreed upon Between Sir Thomas Dyke of Horeham in the pish of Waldron in the Countie of Sussex Knight, of the one pte And John fuller of Waldron aforesaid, gent of the other pte the Tenth Daie of October Anno Dom One Thousand Six Hundred & fiftie, as followeth. |

1. *Inprimis* it is agreede by and betweene the said pties to these p^rsents That whereas they hold by Lease of Stephen ffranche of Streame in the pish of Chiddingly in the Countey aforesaid Esq^{re} A certaine Iron ffurnace Iron fforge Iron Shoppes wth Thapp^tences thereunto belongeinge lyeinge in Chiddingly aforesaid for the Terme of Seauen Yeares That they the said Sir Thomas Dyke & John fuller shall equally stock the said ffurnace and fforge wth Coles and Myne Dureinge the said Terme And alsoe shall equally beare the seuell payments to workmen and other payments charges & expences wch shall arise & be expended in workinge out the said Coles and Myne And that neither p^tie shall buy any wood or Myne wthout the consent & good likeinge of the other p^tie. |

2. *Item* that the Rent due for the said ffornace & fforge wth Thapp^tences thereunto belongeinge Together wth all needfull and necessarie Rpacons thereto (accordinge as they are bound by the said Lease) shalbe equally borne & paide betweene them. |

3. *And* that twice in every yeare duringe the said Terme upon reasonable request made each tu other there shalbe an equall true uist & pfect accompt made betweene the said pties of all payments & disbursements expended & laide out in & about the said ffurnace & fforge & in stockinge of them And once in euerie yeare shall mutually cleere their accompte. |

4. *And* that the Iron Soves Iron Barres & all such other pffits wch shalbe made out of the said ffornace and fforge shalbee yearely equally deuided betweene the said pties.

5. *And* that whereas there are bellowes hammers and diuers other tooles & implements belongeinge to the said ffurnace & fforge It is fully agreede by & betweene the said pties That the said Bellowes hammers tooles & implements shalbe all kept & Repaired at their equall charge & att the end & expiracon of the terme aforesaid the said Bellowes Hammers tooles & other implements soe sufficiently kept & Repaired shalbe left & yielded vpp into the hands of the said Stephen ffranche as is expressed in the said lease and scedule thereunto annexed.

6. *And* it is agreede by & betweene the said pties to these p^rsents that they shall at their equall Costs & Charges repair the banks bayes fludgates & watercourses belongeinge to the said ffornace & fforge dureinge the said terme. |

7. *And* it is agreede by & betweene the said pties to these p^rsents That (reservinge to themselves onely what wood & coles shalbe yearely Requise for their houses) they shall each of them Cutt Cord Cole and Deliuer in and at the said fforge & ffornace All such woods of theirs as are lyeinge wthin the seuell pishes of Hellingly Heathfeilde and Waldron aforesaid in the said County of Sussex as nowe are or shalbe become fellable duringe the said terme in such yeares & at such time & times as shalbe heerafter in these p^rsents agreede on by & betweene the said pties.

8, And it is likewise agreede by and betweene the said pties That they shall seually Cut their seual woods at their ioynt charge at the growthe of twelve yeares and not before, euerie Cord of wood whereof to contain foureene ffoote in length and three ffoote in height all three ffoote wood euerie Cord thoreof to be rated each to other at the Rate and price of eight shillings six pence P Cord uppon the stubb. And further that if any Difference shall arise or be betweene the said pties Concerninge their seual woods That one ptners wood is better then the others att the fellinge thereof That then there shalbe twoe indifferent men Chosen & elected betweene the said pties the one to be Chosen by the said sir Thomas Dyke & the other by the said John ffuller & they twoe to order award & decree what shalbe paid & allowed to either ptie concerneinge the values of their seual woods And in case the twoe Arbitrato^{rs} cannot agree concerneinge the allowances thereof to either ptie That then they two shall elect & choose a third man to ioyne wth them And they three to order and decree what shalbe paid & allowed each to other in respect of the goodnes and quantitie of their seual woods.

9. And it is further agreede by and betweene the said pties that they shall each of them Drawe out of their seual Lands lyinge wthin the seual pishes of Waldron Hellingly & Heathfeild aforesaid Twoe Hundred loads of good Myne at the least euerie yeare Dureinge the said terme (except onely the last yeare) And that they shall each of them Draw & Deliuier in the said Myne at the said ffornace at their seual charge And if one Deliuier in more loads of Myne then the other in any one yeare it is agreede that he shalbe allowed by the other ptner after the Rate of fower shillings for eurie loade tae by him in more then the other by waie of Co-partners. |

10. And lastly it is agreede by & betweene the said pties That if either of them shall happen to dye & Dpte this mortall life before the end and expiration of the said terme That then there shalbe noe benefit taken of the said p-mises by the ptie suruiuing by waie of suruiorshipp but that a full & compleate accompte of all expences Receipts Disbursements & Charges whatsoever beinge made at or before the first Daie of May then next followeinge after the Death of the ptie soe dyeinge betweene the executo^{rs} or Assignes of the ptie soe dyeinge & the suruiuinge ptys And shall wthin one yeare next followeinge the said first Daie of May wholly cleere their Accompte & truly pay to the executo^{rs} Administrato^{rs} or Assignes of the ptie soe dyeinge or the suruiuinge pty All such some or somes of money as shalbe by such accompte becomee Due & payable to either ptie And that the suruiuinge pty shall wholly employe & vse the said ffornace & fforge wth Thapptennces himself alone payinge & discharginge all such charges payments & expences as were to be paid by both the said pties had both vsed the same And further that the Executo^{rs} Administrato^{rs} or Assignes of the ptie soe dyeinge shall Dureinge the remainder of the terme then to come & vnexpired in the lands before menconed Drawe and Deliver in such a quantity of Myne as is before menconed at the time & place aforesaid & at the Rate & price of fower shillings p loade before menconed And likewise shall fell all such woods as are before herein menconed to the suruiuinge ptie at the grouth & price before menconed IN WITNES whereof the pties abovesaid to these p^rsents

Interchangeable, their hands & seals have sett the Daie & yeare first
about written 1650.]

(Signed) Thomas Dyke

(Seal
appended.)

(On back)

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of
The †† mk of
Joane Chesman
Thos Lade

Sir,

Lond^e Wed 19 Ap^l. A^o 1695

I have sold & this day deliv^d to the Office of Ordnance 28 of
your Small gunns at the rate of £16. 10 p^t ton And have rece^d money
for the same, Soo that I am now £100 more in cash for you beyond what
I have disbursed for freight &c And care nott how Soone your occasions
require it of me

I know not how to make up your Wharf Acc^t with M^r Edmonds for
want of regular Bills of Lading, I have not yett paid him . . . a more
pertinant acc^d which hee has promised on Survey of his Books at home
to send mee, on our differing on what's delivered at our Wharfe, shall
endeavour to find out a true acc^t. And discharge you of the same

I wish M^r Fuller would send forward for a ready money trade if you
have them

20 Min^o of 5½ foot
20 Three pound^r of 5 foot } of y^e Merch^s proof^r.

Doo believe they would be Soone turn^d to Cash for I foresee a want of
these Sorts

I am your humble Serv^t

Philip Fincher

Iron Ordnance Generally wanted for resupplying their Maj^{ts} Fleet Vizt.

	{	9 Foot of.....	26 or 27 each
	{	8½ Foot	25
Demy Culvering of	{	8 Foot	24
	{	7½ Foot	23
	{	7 Foot	21 c 22
	{	10 Foot	27 c 28
	{	8½	23
	{	8	21
Saker of	{	7½	18
	{	7	16 c 17
	{	6½	14
	{	6	12
	{	6½ Foot	12
Mynion of	{	6 Foot	10
	{	6 Foot.....	8
3 Pounders of	{	5½	7

23 January 1693¼

S. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, BRIGHTON.

BY SOMERS CLARKE, JUN., F.S.A.

ON the occasion of the visit of the Sussex Archæological Society to Brighton in the year 1878 it fell to my lot to read a paper upon the ancient Parish Church of S. Nicholas. This paper I had proposed to enlarge by acquiring all the information I could glean from various quarters, and I had already added considerably to my stock when some very interesting articles upon the churches of Brighton began to appear in the *Sussex Daily News*, the first being dated July 18th, 1880. Naturally enough the Church of S. Nicholas came soon to the front, and on August the 9th I saw a considerable quantity of the matter I had collected make its first appearance in the columns of the newspaper instead of in our own Transactions.¹

I have, however, no cause to complain. The writer of the articles was bent on the same errand as myself, and, of course, went to many of the same sources for information. I have only to congratulate him on the manner in which his very laborious task has been carried through, and to wish him every success.

Notwithstanding that much which must now be said has but so recently been published, it would seem a mistake on that account to hold one's hand.

I have endeavoured as far as possible to confine myself to a history of the fabric, which as being the most ancient building in the town, is deserving of more careful consideration than it has yet received.

¹ The articles, which are by Mr. John Sawyer, Brighton, have since been published in a separate form.

I have, therefore, brought down the history to the present day, and have given a full account of the ornaments and decorations of the church. I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Herbert R. Carpenter, son of the late Mr. Richard Carpenter, for the plan of the building as it existed prior to the alterations made in 1853-4.

We know that a church existed at Bristelmestone, or Bristelmetune, in 1086, from the entry in Domesday Book. The question arises, "Where was this church?" There is no direct evidence that the existing fabric stands on the site, or includes any part of the building mentioned in Domesday Book. Mr. Horsfield² quotes an anonymous correspondent from Brighton, to the following effect:—"During my various visits to different parts of England, in my profession as a surveyor, I have frequently observed that our early churches have been erected on spots previously hallowed by Saxon superstition. It occurred to me that this parish church might have been erected on ground so used, when dawning Christianity, in treading out the embers of Paganism, carefully studied to indulge popular superstition in minor points. Upon making search, I visited three large masses of stone, and learned that many more had been upon the hill, as well as a large tumulus, known to the boys by the name of Bunker's mound; but that the new settlements in that vicinity caused them to be destroyed." Upon the words *brit*, the insulated or high; *hael*, holy; *stane*, temple or stone of worship, he then bases the name of Brighthelmstone. I cannot find any evidence to prove that there was a circle of stones about the site of the church, as has been stated, nor to confirm the conjecture³ that some of them were used around the base of the fountain on the Old Steyne. The fountain was put up in 1846. Erredge,⁴ p. 188, in describing it, states very definitely that these stones came from Goldstone Bottom, and gives instances of similar stones being dug up in various parts of the town.⁵

² Horsfield, "History of Sussex," Vol. I., p. 106. 1835.

³ "S. A. C.," Vol. XXIX., p. 200.

⁴ "History of Brighton." J. A. Erredge, 1867.

See also "Horstead's History of Sussex," Vol. I., p. 166.

As we now see it, the church stands surrounded by houses, but until very recently it lay quite outside the town, upon the side of the road to Henfield, one of the main roads or tracks over the Downs. Until the middle of the last century the town was bounded by the three streets, East Street, West Street, and North Street, but below the cliff there also once dwelt a considerable population.

It seems difficult to understand why the church should have been placed so far away from those who had to use it. We do not find, as a rule, that ancient parish churches are situated far from the centres of population. In some villages the church is now quite away from the houses, but one can generally find that there is a reason for it; this is not the case at Brighton. I venture to think that something may be said in favour of the present site being of comparatively recent choice; that is to say, not older than any part of the existing fabric. We know that the whole coast line has been constantly shifting, portions of it still being carried away by the sea, which finally destroyed the lower town. Why should not some serious inroad have so alarmed the inhabitants that they thought fit to remove their church, and, being determined to be on the safe side, rebuilt the edifice above the upper town? Again, we know that Brighton is a much older place than any part of the existing fabric of the church shows itself to be. When a building of this nature has been altered, enlarged, and re-arranged, as this must have been if it really occupies the site of the Norman or earlier church, it is very seldom that we cannot trace some of these changes. In most instances a part of the Norman church can be found. Here, on the contrary, the font—an object easily movable—is the only piece of work earlier than the fourteenth century. All the neighbouring churches show unmistakable evidence of their high antiquity and of their growth. Mr. Gordon Hills, who assisted Mr. R. C. Carpenter in the re-construction of the church in 1853, informs me that remains of Norman work were found, as stated in the

Brighton Herald of April 8th, 1854.⁶ It there says that during the repair of the tower in 1853, "in taking down the quoins, or corner stones, of the buttress and embattlement many of these stones were discovered to be carved with Norman ornament, which had been turned inward." This discovery seems to me no convincing proof that the older church stood on this spot. Stone is so scarce at Brighton that the materials of one church would certainly be re-used in building the other wherever erected.

The only ancient representation of the Church which we have, is not to be relied on. The original drawing, dated 1545, in the British Museum, is reproduced by Horsfield.⁷ The church at that time, as, indeed, the existing building sufficiently testifies, occupied its present position. It is shown as cruciform, with a circular centre tower and a *west* door facing south-east. The church at Hove is also shown, and is identical, both in shape and misplaced orientation, with that at Brighton. This, beyond question, is incorrect, clearly proving that, as was usual in drawings of this nature, the draughtsman merely indicated "a church"—no more.

In "A Survey of the Coast of Sussex,"⁸ made in 1587, and published in *fac-simile* in 1870, Brighton is indicated with a church quite unlike the foregoing, whilst the churches at New Shoreham, Kingston bushie, Aldrington, Hove, Ovingdean, and Rottingdean are all alike indicated by what is, in fact, a hieroglyph.

It is needless to speculate further upon the site occupied by the original church. I must proceed to an examination of the existing fabric; but before making this it will be necessary to describe the building as it was prior to the alterations and enlargement undertaken in 1853, and to give a history, so far as may be, of matters

⁶ *Brighton Herald* Supplement, Saturday April 8, 1854. Statement also appears in *Sussex Daily News*, Aug. 9, 1880; and in "Churches of Brighton," Part I., p. 55.

⁷ Horsfield, "His. Suss.," Vol. I., p. 119.

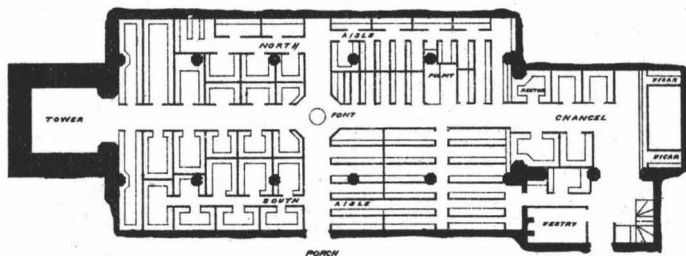
⁸ A Survey of the Coast of Sussex made in 1587, with a view to its defence against foreign invasion, and especially against the Spanish Armada. Edited by M. A. Lower, F.S.A. 1870.

Nº I.

PLATE I

S. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

1852

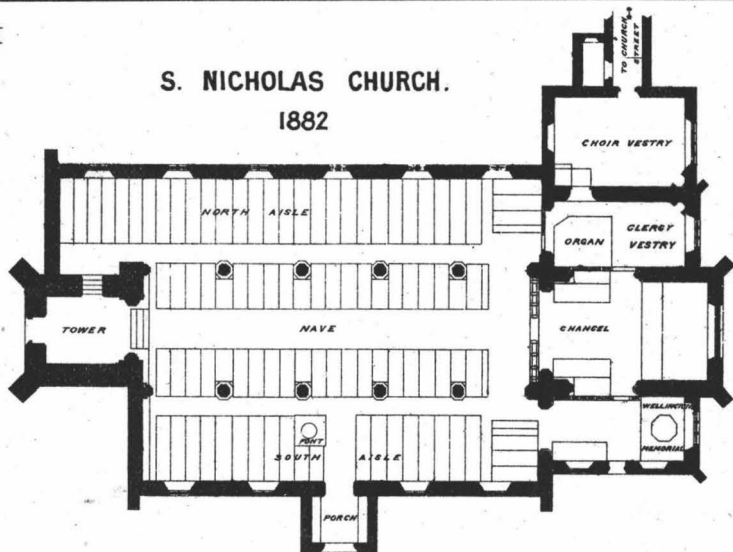


SCALE OF FEET

Nº II

S. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

1882



SCALE OF FEET

S. NICHOLAS CHURCH BRIGHTON.

PLAN Nº 1 shewing the Church as it was before the alterations in 1853.

PLAN Nº 2 shewing the Church as it now is.

Somers Clarke Junr. del.

connected with the fabric. Plan I., Plate No. 1,⁹ shows the plan before alterations were commenced. It consisted of a nave of five bays, divided from the aisles by octagonal columns carrying pointed arches, the arches of two orders, chamfered, the bases of the columns resting upon a sort of bench, the capitals moulded; and by the section of these mouldings we may fairly conjecture that the arcade was constructed somewhat late in the fourteenth century. This arcade still remains, and is built of warm-coloured Sussex stone. The nave was, as it now is, without a clerestory. The north and south aisles were several feet narrower than they now are. At the west end stood, and still stands, the tower, a low, sturdy structure opening into the nave by a pointed arch, similar in character to those already described. The level of the tower floor is still, as it was, several steps above that of the nave. The inequality is caused by the natural slope of the hill on which the building stands, which not only falls from north to south, but, in a less degree, from west to east. There was a western door to the tower. The present door and doorway are entirely new. I am not able to state whether they are a reproduction of the old, or whether those may not have been previously destroyed. A rectangular window, with wooden frame, divided into three lights by mullions, had been inserted over the door. The existing window was a conjectural restoration.

The north aisle did not extend so far west as it now does, but was similar to the south aisle, its western wall being on a line with the east wall of the tower. The aisles were lit by small two-light windows, which were reproduced in the new work, but the erection of external stairs to galleries, and the carrying out of other alterations had done away with many of the original windows.

The porch occupies its old position relatively to the wall in which it is placed, and seems to have been of

⁹ I should state that this plan is exactly copied from the original lent me by Mr. Carpenter, which does not show the west door, the position of any window, nor the thickness of walls.

about the same size as it now is, but the outer doorway was of the 15th century, having a pointed arch within a square label.

The chancel is small. It was probably of the same date as the nave.

On the south side was, and still is, a small aisle. The north aisle is entirely modern.

The chancel arch still stands, and is similar in character to the nave arcades, and is constructed of the same stone. The side walls of the chancel were a little lower than those of the nave, that on the south being pierced by the opening leading into the south aisle of the chancel, that on the north being pierced by a two-light square-headed window. The east window was of three lights, with simple tracery in the head, whether the present window is an exact reproduction of the old I cannot ascertain, but the old one was a very poor example of *Decorated* work. I cannot say much for the new.

The south aisle of the chancel was evidently an addition to the 14th century plan. The responds of the arch, between it and the chancel, are built of Reigate stone, and decorated with three attached shafts, the caps and bases being of 15th century character. The arch is not built of the same stone, and, judging from some old sketches, it had been cut away to form a square opening up to the wall plates, through which the occupants of a gallery could see down into the chancel. It is probable, therefore, that the mouldings of this arch are entirely new.¹⁰ In the south wall of the chancel, east of this arch, were found the remains of a piscina. It stood a little west of the position it now occupies; it having been moved to accommodate the sedilia inserted in 1876.

The south windows, door, and roof of this aisle were much as they now are, but the east window was square headed and of three lights, without tracery over.

In some sketches in the possession of Mr. W. J.

¹⁰ On reference to the Plan No. I., Plate 1, it will be seen that there is a considerable difference between this part of the church as it was before 1853 and as it now is. I am not able to account for this. The plan would lead us to suppose that there were two arches, but doubtless Mr. Carpenter had good reason for putting only one in their place.

Smith, of North Street, Brighton, the south elevation of this aisle is very carefully shewn, and we are enabled to see that the restoration in this case has been very faithful. They shew, however, that, as with the porch doorway, so with the east wall of the church, considerable liberties were taken to bring the building back to a supposed 14th century character, regardless of the fact that, by so doing, certain pages in the architectural history were effaced, and that without any reason.

A drawing by N. Whittock, also engraved, shews that a plinth, similar to that round the exterior of the south aisle, had been carried across the east wall. The angle buttresses appear also to have been identical in character with those of the south aisle. The plinth is now gone, and the buttresses do not seem to follow the old ones.

The arch opening from the S. aisle of nave into the chancel aisle is, I believe, entirely modern, the old one being utterly destroyed.

The floor of the chancel was one step above that of the nave, an arrangement still retained. The roof was of the same shape as now, *i.e.*, a trussed rafter roof, boarded under the rafters, and divided by ribs into panels. The nave roof had been much mutilated. Large dormer windows were pierced in it, as also into the roofs of the aisles, and part of it was plastered over to a level.

The roof, as constructed by Mr. Carpenter, seems to be a copy of the old roof.

The nave was separated from the chancel by the beautiful rood screen, which still retains its old position.

To increase the number of pews (it would be a misnomer to say that an increased number of parishioners were *accommodated*), galleries were made in the north and south aisles of the nave, nearly blocking them up. A very deep gallery, which held the organ, covered the tower arch, and extended eastward far into the second bay;¹¹ a gallery, already mentioned, was contrived in the

¹¹ The inscription commemorative of the liberal gift of Mr. Swan Downer, and given at length in "Horsfield," Vol. I., p. 143, was painted on a long panel on the front of this gallery, in gold letters on a brown ground. Some of the children benefited by his charity sat on the front row of the gallery in large white caps and aprons.

south aisle of the chancel, but, more remarkable than the rest; the rood loft had a direct descendant in the shape of a gallery carried across the chancel arch on the top of the screen, and facing westward. This was called the old men's gallery, and was used by the recipients of a local charity.

In the north gallery, and close to the pulpit, was a pew belonging to a house in West Street, since pulled down to make way for the Concert Hall. This house was occupied by the Thrales, and in the pew was wont to sit Dr. Johnson on his visits to Brighton. Doubtless many other seats had their traditions connected with local celebrities, could they but be traced.

Huge square pews encumbered the floor of the church, and were built up against the screen, whilst in the chancel, in addition to the usual square pews, two narrow pews (the vicar's) were constructed inside the altar rails (which stood more to the east than now) one on the north side and one on the south.

The walls of the church were incrustated with monumental tablets. These, unfortunately, were all of them removed in 1853, some were set up at the west end, some against the aisle walls, others now line the interior of the lower part of the tower, and the rest are placed out of sight above the belfry ceiling. A great deal of the history of Brighton during its gradual rise to importance might be read in these tablets, and although their number made the question of dealing with them one of no small difficulty, it is much to be deplored that all were removed from their proper places, and their interest thereby lessened.

I doubt not that there were many slabs upon the floor, but these gave place to a common tile pavement, in black and red squares.

The exterior of the building shewed much the same outline as it now does. A chancel nearly as high as the nave, long low roofs to nave and aisles, and the sturdy battlemented tower at the west end, with spreading diagonal buttresses. The numerous external stairs gave access to the galleries, and the huge square dormer win-

dows, pierced through the roof both of nave and aisles, gave a strange, half domestic aspect to the whole. The roof of the nave was covered with lead. In the chamber immediately below the bells, two pieces are fixed to the walls, placed there in 1853, on which are the names of the vicar and churchwardens, under whom, in 1675 and 1677, repairs were executed, or perhaps a new covering of lead was put on.¹²

The gossiping description given in the *Sussex Daily News*, of August 30th, 1880, gives an admirable idea of the building as it stood until 1852.¹³

The late Vicar, the Rev. Henry Michell Wagner, who was instituted to the benefice in 1825, had long desired to improve the church, and to render it more decent and commodious. Plans had long been prepared by Mr. R. C. Carpenter, for a restoration and enlargement. One of these shews a very extended scheme, with gabled aisles and other alterations of a radical nature. Efforts were made to raise a church rate, but, as had often happened before, the inhabitants were stoutly opposed to it. Many riotous vestry meetings were held, some in the church itself, but nothing was done.

The first entry relating to this which I find in the vestry minute books, now under the charge of the Vestry Clerk, Mr. Somers Clarke, is dated Sept. 23rd, 1839.¹⁴ The meeting was held at the Directors' and Guardians' Offices, "for the purpose of making a rate for S. Nicholas Church, etc., etc." "Resolved that the Churchwardens do prepare a specification and estimates of the requisite repairs to S. Nicholas Church, and that they do present a report thereon at a subsequent vestry meeting to be convened to receive the same."

The next entry is as follows :—

¹⁵ "A public vestry meeting was held in the Town Hall, 28th day of May, 1846, pursuant to the following notice:—Parish of Brighton. Notice is hereby given that a

¹² These are shewn in Erredge's "History of Brighton," p. 90.

¹³ See also "The Churches of Brighton," p. 89.

¹⁴ Minute book, beginning July 4, 1826, p. 191.

¹⁵ Minute book, beginning Oct. 21, 1844, p. 56.

Public Vestry Meeting of the Inhabitants of this parish will be held in the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 28th day of May instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon precisely, For the purpose of making a Church rate to defray the necessary and lawful expenses of the Church of S^t Nicholas and the Church or Chapel of Ease of S^t Peter in the said parish, and for providing such things as are usual and necessary for the due performance of Divine Worship in the said Church and Chapel of Ease, and the other expenses usually incurred by the Ch: Wardens in and about the execution of their office, and for the restoration and enlargement of the said Church of S^t Nicholas according to the estimate of the expenditure which will then be submitted to such meeting by the Churchwardens of the Parish, and if on the result of a shew of hands a Poll shall be demanded for the making such rate or otherwise the same will be held at the Town Hall."

The way in which the polling shall be conducted is then described.

"J. Cordy,	}	Ch: Wardens.
W. Bowdidge,		
R. Williams.		
G. Cheesman, Junr.,	}	Overseers.
Edwin Thunder.		
Mr. Jas. Cordy in the Chair.		

"A church rate of 6^d in the pound was proposed to be made, but on a Poll being demanded the votes were 754 in favour, 1328 against the proposal."

I give this in full, as it is the first entry that I find of a very determined effort made to repair S. Nicholas Church, but which always met with the same result. The indomitable perseverance of Mr. H. M. Wagner was not, however, to be overcome.

On Jan. 7th, 1847, another meeting was held, and again on May 6th of the same year, on which occasion the churchwardens produced a lengthy statement of the condition of the church.

In August a vestry meeting was again convened, and

again on the 9th Decr. On this occasion a monition issued under the seal of the Archdeaconry Court of Lewes, and which had been served on the churchwardens in October of the same year, was read. A stormy meeting ensued but without result, except that the inhabitants presented a petition to Parliament against the compulsory imposition of church rates.

On the 20th Sept., 1849, a vestry meeting was again held, and another on the 4th Dec., 1851, still without result. On Monday, May 17th, 1852, the last vestry meeting was held, but without effect. Some time previously to this, the idea had occurred to Mr. Somers Clarke that an opportunity must soon present itself which would make the repair and reconstruction of the parish church not a bone of contention, but an act of grateful remembrance on the part of all the parishioners. This was the death of the Duke of Wellington, whose great age made it but too certain that the nation must soon mourn his loss. The effort to raise a memorial on the death of Sir Robert Peel in 1850, had suggested the idea, which was immediately communicated to Mr. Wagner, and met with his cordial assent.

The Duke had been a pupil of the Rev. Henry Michell (grandfather of the late H. M. Wagner) who was vicar from 1744 to 1789, and had been a frequent worshipper at S. Nicholas.

On the death of the Duke in 1852, Mr. H. M. Wagner seized the opportunity, and called a meeting of the inhabitants on Sept. 20. More than £4000 was soon collected. The names of the principal donors are set up in the church, and a copy of them is to be found at the end of this paper.

A faculty was obtained, and the work was commenced on June 3rd, 1853. In the *Sussex Daily News*, August 30, 1880, a fuller account of the particulars can be found.¹⁶

The roofs were entirely removed, the walls of the aisles pulled down, and indeed but little of the old fabric remains except the tower, the arcades of the nave, the

¹⁶ See also "Churches of Brighton," pp. 94-5.

chancel arch, and parts of the chancel walls. A sketch taken of the building when in this state,¹⁷ shews the sad skeleton to which it was found necessary to reduce the venerable fabric.

It may be well to mention here that a considerable number of drawings, prints, and sketches exist, shewing both the exterior and interior of the Church as it stood prior to 1853. Many of these are hung in the Pavilion; several are in the vestry of the Church; and it is very desirable that possessors of original drawings should add them to these collections, where they would be accessible to the public.

The plans for carrying out the work were prepared by Mr. Richard Cromwell Carpenter, than whom a more competent man could not have been found. His knowledge of and love for English Gothic have seldom been equalled.

In addition to the cast lead inscriptions found in the roof, to which attention has been called, but few objects of antiquity were discovered. A few encaustic tiles, considerably worn and of ordinary pattern, and also tiles with the decoration produced by a slightly incised line, were found. Some of these came into the hands of Mr. Somers Clarke, and have since been presented to the Brighton Museum. Of the carved stones in the tower buttress I cannot find any further evidence or particulars, nor of an inscription—illegible—said to have been found on one of the octagonal columns of the nave.

Having carried my work thus far, it now becomes necessary to describe the Church as it emerged from the ruins, and to note the various changes or additions that have been made up to the present time.

On April 8th, 1854, the Church was re-opened. On comparing the plan No. 2 with plan No. 1 [see Plate I.], it will be seen that the area of the building has been considerably enlarged. The north aisle, which had been six feet wide, was increased to fifteen; the south aisle was increased from eight to fifteen. The north aisle was also lengthened towards the west, so as to embrace the

¹⁷ Now in the possession of Henry Wagner, Esq.

north wall of the tower, and an opening was pierced through the north wall of the tower, giving direct access to the aisle. The tower remained in general outline as before; the flint facing to the west and south—exposed to all the violence of the weather—was partly renewed. The western wall of the tower was cracked—and no wonder. In the earlier part of the century a huge vault and catacomb had been constructed. The entrance was under the floor of the central passage of the nave, and has since been utilised as a receptacle for the stove; but with singular want of judgment the vault itself was constructed beneath the tower, the heaviest part of the whole edifice. It extends, in part, beneath the walls themselves, and were it not for the firm chalk on which the structure rests, and its sound and substantial character, greater damage might have been caused. The tower is, however, now free from crack or flaw, and may stand yet for many centuries. The battlements were entirely renewed. Unfortunately the stone used for the new work all through the Church was of a character quite unsuited to the exposure to which it is subjected. Undoubtedly stone from Caen was largely imported and used in the middle ages, but the beds from which it was taken must have been better than those opened recently. Both at S. Paul's Church, West Street, and at S. Nicholas, the Caen stone has perished to so great a degree that much has already had to be replaced by a more durable material. I have already called attention to the fact that the tower doorway and the window over are new.

In the chamber below the bells and above the ceiling visible from the Church a deep hole exists nearly penetrating the east wall. I cannot ascertain the object of this, nor the date when it was made. It may have been made for access between the outer roof and the flat plaster ceiling that was removed in 1853. The traceried opening which now makes a communication between the hole and the interior of the Church was constructed a few years since for the purpose of assisting the ventilation.

The floors and most of the roof in the tower were completely renewed.

The nave having been disencumbered of its square pews and huge galleries revealed the fact that the columns and arches had been considerably cut into, and numberless little patches may still be seen upon the sides of the pillars, where new stone was inserted.

The arcade is of graceful proportions—10 feet 7 inches high from the floor line to the top of the capital, and 18 feet 7 inches to the underside of the crown of the arch, the columns being 13 feet 9 inches from centre to centre. The full height of the wall is but 23 feet 6 inches from the floor to the underside of the wall plate from which the roof springs, and the pitch of the roof is also low; consequently the greatly increased size of the area in the reconstructed Church compared with what it had previously been has given an additional sense of lowness to the building, and has changed the internal effect radically. The two-light windows, sufficient to light the building when it was constructed, were reproduced without any regard to the increased area they had to serve. The consequence of these changes has been that the building is inconveniently dark. The length of the nave from the tower to the chancel arch is 70 feet and its width from wall to wall about 19 feet 3 inches.

I believe that the roof as we now see it was a reproduction as far as possible of the old. The eastern bay is, as it had been, boarded beneath the rafters, and shews five faces divided into panels by moulded ribs with carved bosses at their intersections. The remaining bays of the roof shew the rafters, boarded behind, and are without mouldings or decorations of any sort. The roof is carried by four tie beam trusses, one over each column, the tie beams being also assisted by struts from the wall; the struts stand upon bold corbels.

What may be the difference between the original construction of the aisle roofs and the present, does not appear.

The span of the new roofs is much greater than that of the old.

The chancel arch springs from half columns, the detail similar in all respects to the nave columns, and the caps at the same level. The crown of the arch is consequently but little higher than that of the side arches. It is much hidden by the beautiful rood screen, which will be described hereafter. The font, which had been placed in the centre of the nave [see Plate I., Plan No. 1], was removed to its present position near the south door. At the north end of the screen stood a plain pulpit; at the south a small platform, with prayer desk facing north, and a reading desk facing west. These are now removed.

The nave was entirely re-seated with the benches of stained deal which we now see. The windows were filled with grisaille glass by Hardman—of good pattern, but crude in colour. The Tables of the Commandments, Lord's Prayer, &c., were hung on the walls at the east ends of the north and south aisles; whilst the Tables of Benefactions were hung on the south wall of the south aisle, where they now are.

No system of artificial lighting or heating was introduced. In the chancel were four pews facing north and south, occupying very nearly the position of the present stalls, three of the pews being appropriated to the lay Rector, the fourth to a house in West Street. The south aisle had one pew against the wall, as now. The north aisle the same. The east end of the south aisle was occupied, as now, by the Wellington Memorial, but in the north aisle a low wall, about 9 feet high, extended across the aisle, inclosing the space beyond the respond of the arch. This small space was the vestry, and over it, with a small archway looking southward into the sanctuary, was a loft for the organ.

Small as the old organ was, it could not be squeezed into this space, and the Church was without an organ for many years.

The chancel, as has been said, is raised one step above the nave floor level. The sanctuary step was, as it now is, on a line with the eastern responds of the side arches of chancel walls. This is somewhat in advance of the

position shewn on Plan No. 1; whether it was a return to the old position I am unable to say. The walls of the sanctuary up to the level of the sill of the east window were lined with glazed "majolica" tiles, presenting a most chilling aspect.

The three circles in the tracery of the head of the old east window had been filled with glass of the worst description; the new window was filled with glass by Hardman, which, although it may be better than that which preceded it, is still crude and affectedly archaic in the extreme. The roof of the chancel was boarded in a polygonal form below the rafters, and divided into panels by moulded ribs with carved bosses at the intersections. It was a close reproduction of the old roof. A door lead out of the north aisle of the chancel opposite to that in the south aisle.

The Church remained in the state here described for many years, receiving only two gifts—one the font cover, the other the iron pulpit in place of its predecessor of wood. One memorial was put in—a brass fixed to the step immediately before the Wellington Memorial. This bears the following inscription:—

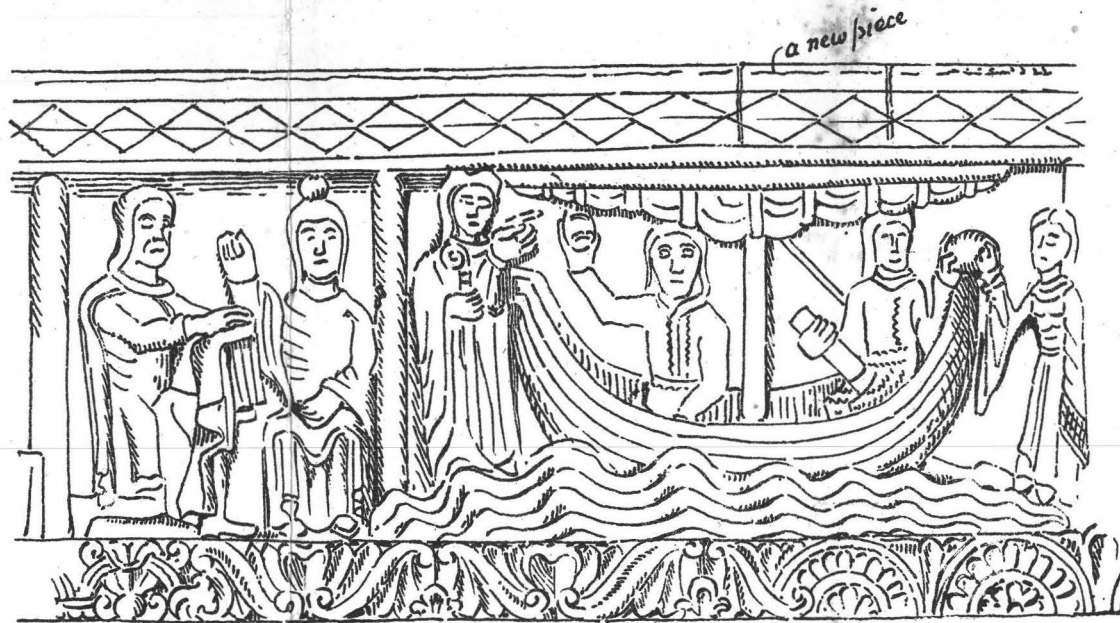
"In memory of R. C. Carpenter, who but a short time survived the completion of his design, the restoration of this Church. MDCCCLV."

In the year 1870, the Venble. Archdeacon Hannah succeeded to the vicarage of Brighton-cum-Blatchington, and in 1872, the organ was placed in the north aisle of the chancel, and inclosed by oak screens.

In the year 1873, S. Nicholas ceased to be the Parish Church of Brighton, S. Peter's superseding it. The Rev. John Julius Hannah, son of Dr. Hannah, who had served in the Church as curate to his father, was appointed to the vicarage of the district parish assigned to S. Nicholas, and under his care numerous additions and improvements have been made, both structural and decorative.

In 1874, oak stalls were erected on the north side of

PLATE II.



a new piece



a new piece

leaf continued section

Total height of font 3' 5 1/2" from step.

Diameter - average 2' 8"

FONT. S. NICHOLAS CHURCH. BRIGHTON

scale.



S.C. 1881.

the chancel, and shortly after, those on the south side were put up.

In 1876, the choir vestry and approach thereto from the north was added. In the same year the oak wall panelling and sedilia on the south side were put up, shortly followed by the panelling on the north side of the sanctuary,—this part of the work being completed by the generous gift of the reredos.

Since that time numerous gifts of painted windows and other things useful or ornamental have been made; they are enumerated near the close of this paper.

Having thus completed a survey of the fabric, I must enter upon a description of its furniture in detail, and will begin with the font, which is undoubtedly the most ancient, as it is the most interesting feature in the Church.

Plate II. presents a drawing to scale of the font. It has been illustrated several times, but I make no excuse for adding one more to the list, as all of those which I have been able to find are little more than sketches varying very much amongst themselves.

Until the year 1853 the font stood as is shewn in Plate I., Plan No. 1, in the middle of the Church, on a brick base, and surrounded by a wooden bench. The sculptured compartments faced exactly as they now do, but there is no evidence to shew that the position it then occupied was one of any considerable antiquity. Probably not, as it is certainly unusual to find a font standing so far east in a small church, and in the middle of its central axis. It is most probable that it stood near a pillar; perhaps not far from where it now is. A description of the font accompanies the illustration already referred to,¹⁸ but it is sufficiently obvious that the meaning of the sculptures was but little understood.

It is mentioned by John Carter in the *Gentleman's*

¹⁸ Sussex Arch. Coll., Vol. XXIX, p. 200. Illustration taken from Grimm. p. 201. See Antiquarian Repertory, 1808, Vol. III., p. 185, and Horsfield's "History of Sussex," Vol. I., p. 142.

Magazine, 1808. He there calls it a trick of antiquaries. Also in the same magazine in 1814.

Erredge¹⁹ says that "in 1743 its beauty was nearly effaced by the churchwardens, Thomas Stranbido, William Buckell, and G. Warden, who had it cleaned, partially recut, and their names carved in the base—a monument of their vitiated taste, confirmed vanity, and profound ignorance." He then goes on to give a feeble description of the sculptures.

Notwithstanding the dreadful castigation which Erredge gives to these unfortunate churchwardens, a careful investigation of the font shews that very little harm was done, and a reference to Hussey's Notes,²⁰ where a somewhat careful drawing will be found, shews that the inscription cut round the base of the font was "H. Stanbridg. W. Buckoll. C. Wardens. 1745." A lithograph signed "J. Rouse,"²¹ shews the same inscription as that last given. Erredge has, therefore, fallen into the curious mistake of turning an office into an individual.

The present position of the font is near the south door of the Church; it was placed there in 1853. Its material seems to be hard Caen stone. The figures are generally in *mezzo rilievo*, but the heads in fuller relief. It now stands on a stone base and plinth, resting on a square step. The names of the offending churchwardens are entirely effaced, indeed it would appear that the stone at this part is quite new.

The plan is circular. The decoration is divided horizontally into three parts of unequal width. The lowest consists of an ornament changed four times in the circuit. A part consists of semi-circular decorations, these give place to elaborate interlaced scroll work, which is most skilfully changed into a species of vertical leaf ornament, which is as cleverly blended into leaf work of another form. This resolves itself into the first orna-

¹⁹ "History of Brighton," p. 87.

²⁰ "Notes on the Churches of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey," etc., Rev. A. Hussey, MDCCCLII., p. 206.

²¹ J. Rouse, "Beauties of Sussex," 1825, Pts. 91, 92.

ment, the whole being cut with clearness, and only in the last part shewing any sign of retooling.

Above the band just mentioned are four panels of sculpture. Facing the south is the Baptism. Although the central figure is without a nimbus, I think that beyond question the subject represented is the baptism of Our Lord. The figures stand each under an arch; the figure of Our Lord under that in the centre, the right hand raised in benediction, the lower part of the body immersed in water. The head is covered with long waving locks, but the face is without indication of hair, and is considerably damaged. Under the arch, on our right, is a figure in a long garment reaching from the throat to the ground. The feet are not visible, nor is there any indication of them under the garment. A band is round the throat, a girdle round the waist; the vertical band has its ends hidden by those at the throat and waist. No beard or moustache are indicated. The head is covered with waving hair. In the left hand is held an object consisting of two rolls, with a smaller one at the top, which shews a spiral twist, and seems to have the upper end broken off. The hand shews between the folds of a long napkin, on which the vessel or object rests; the ends of the napkin falling nearly to the ground. The right hand passes behind a pillar, and is not visible, but the direction of the arm is towards the central figure. Under the arch, on our left, stands a winged figure with abundant hair and youthful countenance. The drawing shews that the hands appear to pass *through* a garment or napkin, and to grasp two long folds, which curl over the hands and do not seem at all connected with the garment or napkin on which they lie, except at the bottom. The figure is clothed in a dress showing the feet. There are no indications of ornament upon it.

Moving eastward, the next subject is the Last Supper. It faces eastward, as it did before its last removal. The central figure, that of Our Lord, is a little larger in scale than the figures of the six apostles. The face is well preserved, beardless, but with a moustache much curled

up at the ends. The head is covered with a quantity of long hair, falling to the shoulders. There is a cruciform nimbus—the arm of the cross immediately above the head is effaced. The figure is vested in an under garment, and a cloak falling over the shoulders, coming partly on to the left hand, but pushed back in folds from the right, which is raised in the act of benediction above a cup or standing vessel. The left hand rests on a flat loaf.

Three figures are seen on our left. The first, next the central figure, with the head enclosed in a long-eared hood, or cap, the ends resting on the shoulders. The beard is somewhat long, the moustache much turned up at the ends, and brushed away from the mouth. This head is upon a separate piece of stone, inserted into the main block. It is not, however, a mend, but clearly a contemporary work with the rest. The dress consists of a large cloak, closed up at the throat, but thrown back in folds from the right hand, which is raised, as are the right hands of the two next figures. The left hand grasps a scroll, resting on one end, on the table.

The second figure has a head-dress much like the last, but not reaching to the shoulder. A moustache is plainly shewn, but not a beard.

The third figure has the head enveloped in a hood, with an escaloped border, and the traces of a chevron pattern slightly sunk in the stone.

Of the three figures to the right of that in the centre, the first has a long and very pointed beard, with curly moustache, and is habited in an under garment and large cloak.

The second is without a beard, and is similarly dressed to the last. The third has a beard and moustache. He seems enveloped in a cloak. The hoods of these three figures are alike. It will be observed that these three figures have the left hand raised, whilst the three figures to our left have the right hand raised. This may be done for symmetrical reasons, as the bearded and non-bearded faces balance in like manner. All the figures sit behind a long table, the cloth arranged in folds.

Moving on to our right, we find the next subject

separated from those adjoining on either hand by thin pillars.

The group consists of two figures. On the right is one seated, the head enclosed in a close-fitting hood, no hair being shewn. On the top of the hood is a round ball. Whether this is the original shape of this ornament, or whether it was reduced to its present form by improving churchwardens, is not evident. The condition of the figures leads me to think that the work is as the sculptor left it. The face is without hair. The figure is vested in an under garment, reaching to the feet. Sleeves shew at the wrists. On this garment, a couple of folds show, one on each knee, and depending from them nearly to the foot. Falling across the knees is seen the lower edge of another garment, hanging at the sides nearly to the ground. Over the shoulders is drawn a cloak. The left shoulder is damaged, but the folds suggest that it was fastened there, and not at the throat. The left hand rests upon the lap. The right is raised, with the fingers folded over the palm.

On our left we see a figure kneeling on one knee. The head is enveloped in a long hood, no hair shewing either on head or face; but the countenance is curiously marked by very deep wrinkles from the nose to the corner of the mouth, and round the eyes. The figure is habited in a long garment, fitting closely, and falling to the knees. Over this is a cloak, falling back over the shoulders, and with a band round the neck. The left hand is not visible—it passes behind, and apparently supports an object, on the top of which rests the right hand. This object consists of a top part (on which the hand rests) something like a flat cap; from this depends a long flowing fold to our left, and a short pendant piece to our right, hanging over something scored with straight lines. The kneeling figure seems to offer, and the sitting to refuse, this object.

Again moving to our right, we come to the next object, which was identified by a visitor to Brighton as illustrative of a passage in the life of S. Nicholas, the patron of the church. This panel faces west.

The chief object, and occupying a central position, is a ship, floating on conventional waves. In the ship are two figures—at each extremity is also a figure. Beginning on our left is an individual represented—an ecclesiastic—without hair on the face, the head ornamented by a curiously shaped cap, rising into four points (I think it has been somewhat recut) and falling at the back to the shoulders. The left hand is raised to a level with the face, and points over the prow of the ship to an object held by a man on board. The right hand holds a crook. The outer vestment seems to resemble a chasuble of early form, falling in long and large folds. The folds of the under garment do not suggest a vestment of any particular nature. The next figure, to the left of the mast, as we look, is seated in the ship. It is without hair on the face, the head is enclosed in a hood. A close-fitting coat, with long tight sleeves, and girt about the middle, covers the whole of the body visible above the side of the ship. Lines of reticulated or chevron work, very slightly sunk, follow the outline of the girdle, also extending from the throat, down the front and around the arms. As now visible, and without the colour which probably at one time covered the whole, the treatment suggests a thick woollen garment, much like a sailor's jersey of to-day. The right hand of this figure is not visible, the left is raised, and holds an egg-shaped vessel, banded with horizontal lines. The figure to the right of the mast has the face considerably broken. It is dressed in a long coat, like the one already described, but without having the girdle so clearly defined. The head is enclosed in a cap or hood, not enveloping the ears, as in the previous instance. The right hand grasps the end of the tiller, the lower end of which is seen in the water, beneath the stern of the ship. The left hand is raised, and holds a round ball (as it now appears) which is also held by the female figure in the extreme right of the panel. This last figure stands on the water. The hair falls over the shoulders—I take it to be hair from the method of representation, and not a hood—but it is difficult to feel any certainty on this point. It is clothed in a close-fitting

bodice, with long sweeping sleeves. About the neck are three deep folds or collars, suggesting the old-fashioned coachman's cape. The feet are seen below the skirt.

It is sufficiently easy to identify the subject depicted upon this panel—S. Nicholas admonishing the pilgrims to throw into the sea the vessel of oil received from the devil. The sculptor has shown the devil in the guise of a woman, as described in the latter part of the legend, which I subjoin.

Whether the panel containing two figures—one of them with a round ball on the head—may represent the “worshyppe” of “the false image of the cursed Dyane,” I cannot say. Above the band of sculpture is a narrow band of lozenge ornament, very usual in Norman work. The drawing shows that in the band two new pieces are inserted. On plan, these come exactly opposite one another, and doubtless mark the place of the hinge and lock of the ancient cover.

The history of S. Nicholas is set forth in the “*Legenda Aurea*” of Jacobus de Voragine. It was done into English, and known as “The Golden Legend,” being one of the earliest printed books.²² I have transcribed as much as seems to bear upon the subject shown on the font.

“Nycholas cytezeyn of y^e cyte of Paneraes²³ was borne of ryche and holy kynne, and his fader was named Epyphanus, and his moder Johane.” From earliest childhood he would take food once only on a Wednesday and Friday, and eschewed all childish amusements. After the death of his parents he disposed of their riches, “not to the praysynge of this worlde, but to y^e honoure and glorie of God.” “After this the bysshop of the cyte of Myre dyed, and other bysshoppes assembled for to purveye to this chyrche a bysshop. And there was among y^e other a bysshop of grete auctoryte, and all the eleccyon was in hym. And whan he had warned all to be in fastyges and in prayers. The bysshoppe herde that

²² 1st ed., Westminster, 1484; second, 1487. By Caxton. 3rd ed., 1493, by Wynkyn de Worde.

²³ “*Civis patere*,” in the Latin.

nyght a voyce whiche sayd to him that at y^e houre of matynes he sholde take hede to the dores of the chyrche. And him that sholde fyrst come to the chyrche and have the name of Nicholas, they sholde facte him bysshoppe." Thus was Nicholas made bishop, and 'folowed as he dyde to-fore in all thynges of humylyte and honeste of maners." He was "Joyous in admonestyng and cruell in correctyng."

"And on a daye as a shyppe with mareners were in perysshynge on y^t see. They prayed and required devoutly nycholas servante of God, sayenge yf those thynges y^t we have herde of the sayd ben true, preue them now. And anone a man appered in lykenes and sayd. Lo see ye me not, ye called me. And then he began to helpe them in theyr exployte of the see. And anone y^e tempest ceased. And whan they were come to his chyrche they knewe hym. And yet they had never seen hym. And then they thanked God and hym of theyr delyueraunce, and he bad them to attribyte it to the mercy of God, and to theyr beleue, and no thyng to his merytes."

The next meritorious act recited of the holy Nicholas is the means he adopted for saving his people in the time of famine. Idolatry was also rife. "In this cou^tree the people served ydolles and worshipped the false ymage of the cursed Dyane. And to the tyme of this holy man, many of them hadde some customes of the paynyms for to sacryfyce to Dyane under a sacred tree. But y^t this good man made theym of all the countre cease thenne these customes and commanded to cut of the tree. Than the duyll was angry and wrothe agenst hym and made an oyle that brenned agenst nature in water and brenned stones also and thenne he transformed hym in the guyse of a relygyous man, and put him in a lytyll bote, and encountred pylgryms that sayled in the see towarde this holy man, and areasoned theym thus and sayd, I wolde fayne goo to this holy man, but I maye not, where fore I pray you to bere this oyle in to his chyrche. And for remembrance of me that ye anoynte y^e walles of y^e halle. And anone he vanysshed awaye. Thā they

sawe anone after another shyppes with honeste persones amonge whom there was one lyke to saynt Nycholas whiche spake to them softely. What hathe this woman²⁴ sayd to you, and what she hathe brought. And they tolde to hym all by order. And he sayd to them, this is y^e euyl and foule Dyane. And to the ende that ye knowe that I saye trouthe caste that oyle in to the see. And whan they hadde caste it. A grete fyre caught it in the see. And they sawe it brenne longe agaynst nature. Than they came unto this holy man and sayd to him, Uerely thou arte he that appeared to us in the see. And delyuerdest us fro the see, and awaytes of y^e deuyll."

The font is surmounted by a cover of oak, given, I believe, in 1857. It is octagonal on plan, each side of the octagon displaying a recessed circle enclosed in a square. From within a brattishing, which surmounts the square panels, rises a top of eight sides, suspended by cords to the roof of the aisle, and balanced by a counterpoise through which the cords pass. On the lower edge of the cover are the words, "In memoriam." Each circle encloses a subject, carved in high relief, of which the following is a list.

1. The Baptism of our Lord.
2. Noah entering the Ark.
3. Little children blessed by Christ.
4. S. Paul baptising the gaoler and his family.
5. Christ at the well of Samaria.
6. S. Peter baptising converts.
7. The ark of the covenant borne across the Jordan.
8. Philip baptising the Eunuch of Queen Candace.

Next to the font the screen presents the greatest interest. Sussex is but poorly off in remains of screen work. I suppose that no remaining example in the county exceeds this for beauty or completeness. It is divided into eight bays, the two centre bays being used for the doorway. It stands against the west side of the chancel arch. The vertical mullions at the end do not stand against the north and south responds of the nave, but are a few inches from them. The mullions stand

²⁴ The story begins with, "a relygyous man," but ends as above.

upon a continuous cill²⁵ forming the step to the chancel. A small buttress run up the face of each mullion, changing near the top to a shaftlet from which springs the groining of the cove. This occurs both on the east and west sides. The solid part of each bay, forming the enclosure to the chancel, is divided vertically into two panels, with exceedingly rich traceried, cusped, and crocketed heads beneath a deep horizontal band of minute tracery. On the east side these panels are plain. The mullions are joined over head by depressed arches, and beneath them stand independent flying arches, rising into tall terminals. All parts are fully moulded, and have double planes of cusps, crockets, etc., etc. The cove under the rood loft is groined with fan tracery. On the west it now overhangs but so far as to complete the fan, on the east the projection is very much greater and the fan ribs ramify on the soffite of the ceiling into various geometrical forms.

It is unusual to find the projection of the rood loft greater eastward than westward, but I cannot say how much of the projection westward may have been destroyed when the old men's gallery was put up, or, indeed, whether some of the rood loft may not thoughtlessly have been destroyed at the time this gallery was taken down. In consequence, as I suppose, of the greater projection towards east than towards the west, and the fact that the angle mullions of the screen do not actually fit into the corners north and south, it has been suggested that this screen came from elsewhere, was not made for the church, and is turned round. I fail to see this. It is quite evident that the lower part of the screen stands as it was always intended to stand. The most richly decorated side is always found to the west as it is here.

The screen retained its original colours, much impaired by time, till into the second quarter of this century. It was then neatly painted white. The lower portion was fortunately enclosed by the square pews which stood on the east and west sides. When these were removed in

²⁵ This cill stood in the doorway, two inches above the chancel pavement, but has recently been cut down to a level with it.

1852 the original colour was revealed. This, however, was not accurately followed, and the present crude and garish positive colours, which time only has made bearable, were laid all over the old work. I recollect at the time this was done, seeing as a child the old work, and also being told that the panels on the east side shewed traces of figures which it was not thought desirable to restore, they were consequently painted over. It would certainly be curious to find figures on the east side of a screen. They occur universally on the west side. The present mean board with a text upon it which crowns the cove on the west side was put up at the time of the restoration.

I am not aware that at the time the north wall of the chancel gave place to the present arch, any remains of a rood stair were discovered. The method of gaining access to the rood loft is not obvious.

At the south end of the screen stands the pulpit on the site of the prayer-desk already mentioned. This is of wrought iron, partly gilded and partly black. It has the following in iron letters around the top: "The Lord is my shepherd, 1867." Its design was an early effort of my own. The pulpit was presented by my father.

A lectern, in oak (very unworthy of the church), stands in the central passage of the nave a little west of the screen.

The chancel is richly furnished. The stalls have been already mentioned. The back row on the south side is divided by elbows into three seats. At the west end of each set of stalls is a chair for one of the clergy, and before it a small kneeling desk with front of open tracery. The book board of the desk on the south side bears the following inscription in slightly sunk characters: "a.m.d.g., M.D.C.C.C.L.V.I.I.I., Gertrude Pym Reading, f.f." That on the north is inscribed, in similar characters, "a.m.d.g., M.D.C.C.C.L.V.I.I.I., E.J.S. et. XVIII, aliæ in paschæ memoriam f.f."

The arch on our left as we proceed eastward is filled with an oak screen, behind which is the organist's seat. The screen rises to the top of the capitals of the re-

sponds, and is surmounted by a small brattishing. Above this an open trellis encloses the organ pipes.

The sanctuary is surrounded with oak panelling to a height of seven feet six inches from the floor. The panels are divided by small vertical buttresses into compartments, each one of which has the upper part filled in with elaborate tracery to correspond with that in the rood screen. At a height of two feet six inches from the floor runs a moulded string, and the heads of the panels below this are also filled in with tracery of a simpler form. The cornice above is surmounted by a pierced brattishing.

The panelling on the South side differs from that on the North. The piscina, which had been placed in the middle of the length of wall, was removed more to the East and a recess was sunk, lined with oak and sedilia formed. These are surmounted by pierced canopy work and ogee labels with crockets and finials the general face of the work being kept on the same plane as the wall panelling on either hand.

The Eastern wall of the sanctuary is also lined with oak panelling, keeping the same lines as that on the side walls, but with greater decoration in the tracery. In the centre below the East window is the reredos.

This is eight feet wide and rises to a somewhat higher level than the panelling on either side of it. It is of oak and is divided into three panels containing paintings in oil, the work of Mr. Matthew Ridley Corbett. They rise above a shelf, which, in its turn, stands a few inches above the top of the Altar. In the centre is "The adoration of the Magi." On our right "The Annunciation," on the left "The Baptism of Our Lord in the Jordan." The pictures are surmounted by a deep cornice of flowing leaf work, crowned by a pierced brattishing. On the front of the shelf is the following inscription:—"Hoc sacrarium pio ac grato animo voluit exornatum F.A. Stapley hujus ecclesiae olim v. añn. e vic die XI Februarii MDCCCLXXVIII magno et repentino periculo ereptus."

The window above has been already mentioned.

Beneath the chancel on its North side is the vault of the Friend and Kemp family. A slab with a commemorative inscription formerly lay above the vault, but in 1853 it was removed with the rest, and lay for some time before the porch door²⁶ beside the still more venerable stone of Mr. Thomas Friend.²⁷ An inscribed stone to Mr. Friend and Mr. Kemp has recently been placed in the chancel.

At the east end of the south aisle of the chancel stands the Wellington Memorial. This was erected from Mr. R. C. Carpenter's designs at the time the church was rebuilt. It stands on a pavement of encaustic tiles. The plan is hexagonal. Upon a solid plinth richly diapered and with a deeply moulded and carved cornice stands a mass of open tabernacle work (the idea clearly based on the design of an Eleanor Cross) surrounding a central column. Upon the cap of the column stands a figure of S. George beneath a lofty pinnacled canopy which crowns the whole. With the exception of the central column, which is of dark marble, the memorial is constructed of clunch, which already shews signs of failing before the influence of the sea air. The design is in the style of the XIV. Century. The decorative work is carried out with a thoroughly appreciative feeling. Upon a label winding diagonally upwards around the column are the following names:—"Assaye, Torres Vedras, Vittoria, Waterloo."

Around the upper part of the solid plinth is engraved the following inscription upon a brass plate:—"In Memoriam Maximi Ducis Wellington hæc domus sacrosancta qua ipse adolescens Deum colebat reaedificatur."

I regret that I am not able to give a list of the stops of the old organ. The immense advances made within the last few years and the reconstruction and improvements effected in the "king of instruments" have given a considerable interest to the specifications of old instruments of this class.

²⁶ See "Churches of Brighton," Pt. 1, p. 98.

²⁷ See "Horsted Histry. of Sussex," Vol. I., p. 111.

The organ, built by Lincoln,²⁸ in 1813, stood in the west gallery of the church. It was taken down in 1852 and stored in a room at the Pavilion. When the church was re-opened it was found that the place provided for it, over the vestry, was quite inadequate for its accommodation, small as it was. The church consequently remained without an organ till the present instrument was built by Bevington, 1872. The mice had by that time demolished all that was eatable of the old organ, and the remainder being without value, none of it was worked up into the present instrument.

The bells, eight in number, which hang in the tower, will be found described by Mr. Amherst Daniel-Tyssen, in Vol. XVI., of the "S. A. C.," p. 202, where it is also mentioned that two smaller bells were taken from S. Nicholas, and are now at S. Peter's Church. In Erredge, p. 91, will be found sundry details as to the exploits of the ringers, etc.

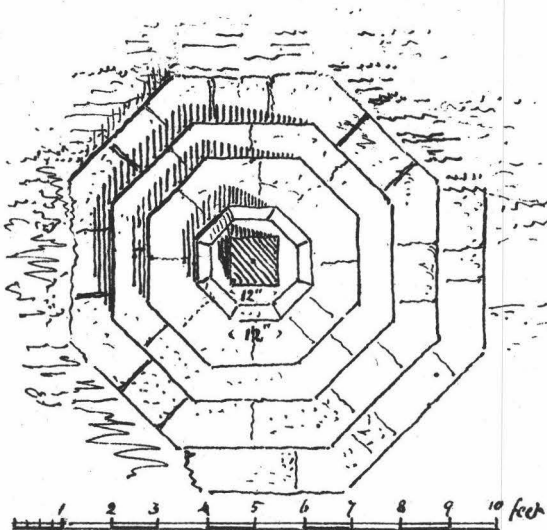
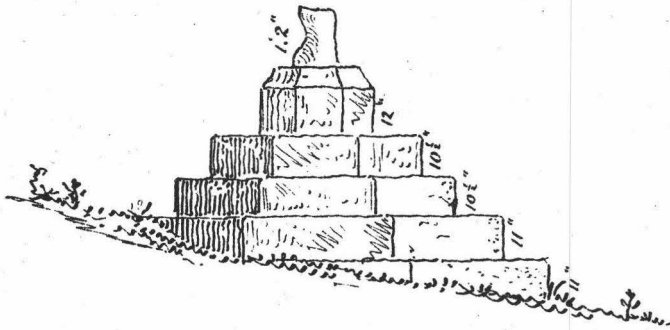
The Altar Plate, consisting of two chalices, a flagon, and two patens, of silver, was presented to the church in 1824. It bore the following inscription, "Given by Nath. Kemp, Esq., and Augusta Caroline, his wife, to the Church of St. Nicholas, Brighthelmston, Anno Domini, 1824." The chalices, which were clumsy and inelegant, were recast in 1880, and bear the following inscription: "Given by Nathl. Kemp, Esq., and Augusta Caroline, his wife, to the Church of S. Nicholas, Brighthelmston, Anno Domini, 1824. Re made Easter, 1880."

A credence plate, of silver, was also provided, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to S. Nicholas Church, Brighton, by the congregation. Easter, 1880."

On the south side of the church and to the east of the paved pathway leading up the hill from North Street, stands the lower part of the church yard cross. This is drawn to scale on Plate III.

Not many years since the footpath divided at a short

²⁸ The organ in the music-room at the Pavilion is by the same builder, who was in considerable repute early in the century.



BASE. OF CHURCHYARD. CROSS. S. NICHOLAS. CHURCH. BRIGHTON
MEASURED . 1880

Somers Clarke Junr. Mens: d Dez:

distance south of the church, a branch leading directly to the south door of the chancel. This path was closed when it was found necessary to rail in the church yard. The cross then stood between the two paths.

It consists of an octagonal base stone, each side of the octagon presenting a face 12in. long and 12in. high. The top is reduced to an octagon shewing $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. on each face by a bold chamfer, which, as far as the mouldering surface permits me to judge, appears to have been slightly hollow. From the upper surface of the base stone sprang the shaft, only the lower part of which remains. When the drawing was made, from which this illustration is taken (in July, 1880), this stone was as is here shewn, but during the last winter the over-hanging piece was knocked off or perished by the frost. The remaining part of the shaft is square on plan, and is run in with lead to the base stone. The steps, owing to the slope of the ground, are not equal all round, but are gradually lost as the hill rises. There are no vestiges of panel work or inscription. The whole surface is much decayed.

The following is a copy of a painted panel fixed to the south wall of the south aisle, on the east side of the porch door:—

“ TO THE GLORY OF GOD

This ancient Church was restored by Contributions at the time of England's mourning for the death of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, who in his youth worshipped in this Holy Place.

Henry Michell Wagner. Vicar.

James Cordy.
Thomas Smith.

Churchwardens.

Charles Cheesman. Succeeded.
Thomas Pocock.

Somers Clarke. Vestry Clerk.

Richard Cromwell Carpenter. Architect. Robert Bushby. Builder.

CONTRIBUTORS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury ...	10	0	0	W. Kirkpatrick, Esq....	10	0	0
The Lord Bishop of Chi- chester ...	100	0	0	Messrs. Palmer and Co.	10	0	0
The Marquis of Bristol ¹	100	0	0	W. Beedham...	10	0	0
The Rev. H. M. Wagner, Vicar of Brighton	1000	0	0	Mr. Wm. Hallett ...	10	0	0
G. H. M. Wagner, Esq.	20	0	0	Robert Taylor, Esq. ...	10	10	0
Miss Wagner ...	50	0	0	Mrs. Standert ...	10	0	0
Rev. Arthur Wagner ² ...	10	0	0	The Misses Windle ¹³	10	0	0
Rev. George Wagner ...	10	0	0	R. Upperton, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Rev. H. V. Elliott ³ ...	25	0	0	Captain Keane ...	10	0	0
Rev. Thos. Cooke ⁴ ...	20	0	0	S. K. Scott, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Rev. Thos. Trocke ⁵ ...	10	0	0	I. Hoskin, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Rev. James Vaughan ⁶ ...	10	10	0	I. Blencowe, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Rev. S. R. Drummond ⁷	10	0	0	Miss M. A. Blencowe ...	10	10	0
Rev. I. H. North ⁸ ...	10	0	0	Dr. Ormerod...	10	0	0
Rev. F. Reade ...	10	0	0	Alexis Dorat, Esq. ...	10	10	0
Rev. S. Clarke ...	10	0	0	E. I. Turner, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Rev. F. W. Watson ...	10	0	0	E. Blaker, Esq. ...	15	15	0
The Lord Alfred Hervey, M.P., Brighton ⁹ ...	20	0	0	Mrs. and Misses Blaker	10	0	0
Adl. Sir G. Brooke Pechell, M.P., do. ¹⁰ ...	20	0	0	H. M. Blaker, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Thomas Attree, Esq. ¹¹ ...	52	10	0	I. S. McWhinnie, Esq., R. C. Carpenter, Esq., archt. ...	10	10	0
Somers Clarke, Esq. ...	50	0	0	Miss White ...	10	0	0
Miss Burdett Countts ...	105	0	0	Isaac Smith, Esq. ...	10	0	0
W. M. Trocke, Esq. ...	50	0	0	G. P. Hill, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Mrs. W. Trocke ...	50	0	0	Mrs. L. Goldsmid ...	10	0	0
P. G. Cazalet, Esq. ...	52	10	0	H. P. Tamplin, Esq., High Constable ...	10	0	0
Earl of Stamford and Warrington ...	100	0	0	Mr. Samuel Weller ...	10	0	0
Countess of Stamford and Warrington ...	50	0	0	Miss Gordon...	10	0	0
Messrs. Vallance, Catt, and Co. ...	50	0	0	Mrs. Thompson ...	10	0	0
Wm. Catt, Esq. ...	30	0	0	Mrs. Vallance ...	10	0	0
Wm. Catt, Esq., jun. ...	30	0	0	Mrs. Mayers...	10	0	0
A Friend of the Vicar...	30	0	0	Miss Shephard ...	10	0	0
Another Friend of the Vicar, Thank-offering for blessing recd. at S. Nicholas ...	50	0	0	Price Bowen, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Lewis Slight, Esq. ¹² ...	20	0	0	Miss Willis ...	10	0	0
Henry Smithers, Esq. ...	20	0	0	Chas. King, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Messrs. G. Cheesman and Son ...	20	0	0	Isaac Hargraves, Esq....	10	0	0
				Thomas Barber, Esq. ...	10	0	0
				Thomson Hankey, Esq.	10	0	0
				Dr. Sutherland ...	10	0	0
				Captain Pasley ...	10	0	0
				Francis Sheriff, Esq. ...	10	10	0
				Mr. Olliver ...	10	10	0
				Robert Steell ...	10	10	0
				Mrs. Garbett ...	10	10	0
				Miss L. M. Robertson...	10	10	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
M. D. Scott, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Henry Dawes, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Rev. A. W. Greenfield	20	0	0	Lt.-Col. Paine ¹⁸ ...	10	0	0
Rev. R. Tritton ...	10	0	0	Fredk. Perkins, Esq. ...	21	0	0
Rev. Dr. Holland ...	10	10	0	W. Selwyn, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Rev. Lutman Johnson...	10	0	0	Cary Etwes, Esq. ¹⁹ ...	25	0	0
Rev. Dr. Bliss ...	25	0	0	Frederick Cooper, Esq.	10	0	0
Rev. W. Cooper ...	10	0	0	Isaac Tree Rich, Esq. ...	10	10	0
Rev. R. Moore ...	10	0	0	Thomas Cubitt, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Rev. C. A. Hunt ...	10	0	0	E. W. Wadeson, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Miss Hunt ...	10	0	0	Thos. Freeman, Esq.,			
I. Cordy, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Sillwood ...	10	10	0
Mr. T. Smith ...	10	10	0	W. Stanford, Esq. ²⁰ ...	10	0	0
Mr. C. Cheesman, ...	10	10	0	Mrs. H. Neville ...	10	0	0
succeeded by				Joseph Harvey, Esq. ...	10	10	0
Mr. T. Pocock, ...	10	0	0	P. Cazenove, Esq. ...	10	10	0
Churchwarden				Reeves, Esq. (<i>sic</i>) and			
Messrs. Gilburd ...	20	0	0	Mrs. Reeves ...	10	0	0
Major-General Walton	20	0	0	Mr. R. Edwards ...	10	10	0
Sir T. Blomefield, Bart.	20	0	0	Messrs Chapman ...	10	0	0
The Marquis of Exeter	25	0	0	Brighton Gas Light and			
Mrs. Sober and Mrs.				Coke Company, Black-			
Chatfield ...	25	0	0	rock ...	10	10	0
L. T. Flood, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Brighton and Hove Gas			
F. I. Nugee, Esq. ¹⁴ ...	21	0	0	Company ...	15	15	0
Lord Willoughby				Brighton and South			
d'Eresby ¹⁵ ...	20	0	0	Coast Railway Com-			
A Friend, unknown (sent				pany ...	26	5	0
to the Vicar from				A. B., by the Vicar ...	20	0	0
Scarborough) ...	20	0	0				
W. I. Campion, Esq. ...	25	0	0				
Miss Harrington ...	20	0	0	Sums contributed			
Sir A. Dalrymple, Bart.	10	0	0	under £10 ...	1403	6	6
Col. Wyndham, Pet-							
worth ¹⁶ ...	25	0	0				
The Miss Connop ...	20	0	0				
Messrs. Hall, West, and							
Borrer ¹⁷ ...	60	0	0				
A Dissenter ...	40	0	0				
I. Atkinson, Esq. ...	20	0	0				
Mrs. C. Hopkins ...	20	0	0				
I. G. Young, Esq. ...	10	0	0				
Thos. Freeman, Esq. ...	10	0	0				
W. A. Soames, Esq. ...	10	0	0				
John Alfree, Esq. ...	10	0	0				
<i>Brighton Gazette</i> ...	10	0	0				
					£4958	1	6

There is a considerable amount of interest attached to many of the names in this list. I have noted, so far as I have been able, some of the names and their associations with Brighton at the time:—

¹ Frequently resident at that time in Kemp Town, a munificent donor to many charitable objects. He gave the site and contributed mainly to the cost of erecting S. Mark's Church, Sussex Square. He was equally liberal to S. Mary's Hall. He also presented a large piece of ground to the parish for a cemetery. His eldest son was Lord Alfred Hervey, at that time M.P. for Brighton. See also Erredge, p. 344.

² Now Vicar of S. Paul's, West Street.

³ Incumbent of S. Mary's, S. James' Street, since rebuilt partly by the Elliott family and partly by public subscription.

⁴ Perpetual Curate of S. Peter's Church.

⁵ Incumbent of the Chapel Royal, North Street.

⁶ Incumbent of Christ Church, Montpellier Road.

⁷ Incumbent of S. John's, Carlton Hill.

⁸ Incumbent of S. George's Chapel.

⁹ Son of the Marquis of Bristol.

¹⁰ See S. A. C., Vol. XXVI., p. 113.

¹¹ Of the Queen's Park.

¹² To whose energy we mainly owe the purchase of the Pavilion by the town.

¹³ They built S. Michael's Church.

¹⁴ Who built Eastern Terrace.

¹⁵ His Lordship's Brighton house still exists, though considerably altered, on the the King's road, immediately west of Oriental Place.

¹⁶ Afterwards Lord Leonfield.

¹⁷ Of the Union Bank, North Street.

¹⁸ Of Patcham Place.

¹⁹ A mistake for Elwes.

²⁰ Of Preston Place.

On the painted panel on south wall of south aisle next west of porch door are inscribed the following :—

“ BENEFACCTIONS TO THE TOWN OF BRIGHTELMSTON.

Mr John Wooler,²⁹ AD 1617 left 20^s per annum For the relief of the Poor of the Parish

Mr Thos Humphery³⁰ AD 1629 left £2 per annum For the relief of the indigent and aged

Mr Ed^d Joye³¹ AD 1663 left £4 per annum For the relief of the indigent and aged

The Rev Antho^r Springalt³² AD 1725 left 8^s per annum And in the year 1740 the further sum of £25 per annum For the education of 20 poor boys belonging to this Parish

Mr George Beach³³ AD 1735 left £2 10^s per annum to the aforesaid Charity School for an annual sermon and for the Poor of the Parish

²⁹ “Horsfield,” Vol. I., p. 155.

³⁰ “Horsfield,” Vol. I., p. 155.

³¹ “Horsfield,” Vol. I., p. 155.

³² See Erredge's “History of Brighton,” p. 353.

³³ See “Erredge,” p. 353. “Horsfield,” Vol. I., p. 155.

The Countess of Gower³⁴ AD 1771 left £7 1^s per annum for the aforesaid Charity School

Mr William Grimmett³⁵ AD 1768 left £69 8^s per annum for the education & clothing 20 poor boys of this Parish

Mrs Mary Marriott³⁶ in pursuance of the directions contained in the wills of Mrs Dorothy & Miss Anne Percy AD 1796 erected six Almshouses for the reception of 6 poor widows of the Church of England who have received no Parochial relief & endowed them with the sum of £48 per annum to be increased at her decease to £96

Swan Downer Esq³⁷ died Feb 22 1816 aged 81 years & bequeathed the sum of £5000 in perpetuity the interest thereof to be applied to the clothing 25 poor men & 25 poor women of this Parish or any other number for which the said funds may be found sufficient at the rate of £5 for each man & £3 for each woman at Christmas in every year and also the sum of £7100 for providing and endowing a school for the instruction of 20 or more poor girls of this Parish & for clothing them twice in every year

John Hervey Ollney of Chellinham Esq Lt Col^o of the South Gloucester Militia by his Will dated 1836 bequeathed to this Parish the sum of £500 to be invested in the names of the Vicar & Churchwardens in the Public Stocks or Funds the interest & divid^{as} whereof are to be expended in the purchase of coals and blankets to be distributed at Christmas annually to such poor deserving persons as the Vicar & Churchwardens might select & directed that this bequest should be notified in legible characters in the Parish Church. The above sum has accordingly been invested in the purchase of £548 ,, 13 ,, 11 3 percent consols in the names of the Rev^d Henry Michell Wagner Vicar and Messrs John Holford George Cheeseman & George Chittenden Churchwardens

(Second Board of Benefactions.)

Mrs Ann Elizabeth Wagner bequeathed in the year 1844 £100 sterling to her son the Revd Henry Michell Wagner Vicar of Brighton Upon trust to be invested in Government Stock & Dividends applied to the Brighton National Schools

Henry Burnell Esq in the year 1848 bequeathed £100 sterling to the Vicar of Brighton Upon similar trust Both the sums now form part of £874 ,, 2 ,, 4d three per cent reduced invested in the names of Henry Michell Wagner Thomas Cook and Eardly Nicholas Hall.

James Charles Michell Trustee of the Percy Almshouses in the year 1841 gave £1 ,, 10 per annum in augmentation of the fund.

The Viscountess Combermere in the year 1844 upon the decease of her father directed £200 consols to be invested & the same all now standing in the names of the Vicar of Brighton and the Perpetual

³⁴ "Erredge," p. 354. "Horsfield," Vol. I., p. 155.

³⁵ "Erredge," p. 354. "Horsfield," Vol. I., p. 155.

³⁶ See Erredge's "History of Brighton," p. 343. "Horsfield," Vol. I., p. 155.

³⁷ See "Erredge," p. 356. "Horsfield," Vol. I., p. 155.

curates of St. Peters Church and All Souls Church upon trust to distribute the dividends in halfcrowns amongst the poor Widows at Christmas.

Miss Mary Ann Billington in the year 1855 gave to the Vicar £200 sterling which has been invested in £214,,16,,11 consols in the names of Henry Michell Wagner, Thomas Cook and Arthur Douglas Wagner Upon trust to apply the dividends or a competent part of them or of the stock if need be in repairing & renewing the headstone plinth & iron railing around her grave in the Parish Church Cemetery and to apply the surplus of the dividends for the benefit of the poor of Brighton as the Vicar shall think fit. Charles Pieschell Esq in the year 1820 bequeathed £200 per annum to the Earl of Chichester Upon trust as to £100 for the poor parishioners of Brighton as the trustee should think proper the other £100 for the dispensary & infirmary"

THE WINDOWS.

A complete scheme was drawn up and hung in the porch in 1879, for filling all the windows in the church with stained glass. The following is a copy. Subjoined is a copy of the inscriptions upon each window:—

East window. The Crucifixion.

East window of Chancel Aisle. Christ appearing to St. Mary Magdalene in the Garden.

Side windows of Chancel Aisle.

1. The Incredulity of St Thomas.
2. Small windows over the door. Heraldry.
3. The walk to and supper at Emmaus.

North Aisle.

1. Via Dolorosa.
2. Christ before Pilate.
3. The Betrayal.
4. Gethsemane.
5. Institution of Eucharist.
6. Entry into Jerusalem,

South Aisle.

1. Christ in the Temple among the Doctors.
2. Adoration of the Magi.
3. Nativity.
4. Annunciation.

West Wall.

St. Nicholas.

West Wall.

St. Wilfrid.

Tower. Adam and Eve.

These windows are all designed and executed by Mr. Charles Emer Kemp, son of Mr. Nathaniel Kempe, of Ovingdean, the donor of the Altar plate.

Copy of Inscriptions on the Windows.

East window. This is not yet put in, but is promised as a memorial of the Kemp family.

East window of Chancel Aisle.

In joyful hope of a blessed resurrection & in loving remembrance of William Boxall & Lucy Ann his Wife this window is dedicated by their son William Perceval Boxall AD MDCCCLXXXI.

Side windows of Chancel Aisle.

1. In the reverence of God and in loving remembrance of Emily Jane Smithers who fell asleep April 7th 1881 this window is dedicated by her sorrowing husband and children. Also in God's Acre adjoining this church rest in peace the beloved Mother & Brother of Henry Welsford Smithers many years Vicar's Church Warden of this parish.³⁸

2. In memory of Henry Michell MA Vicar of Brighton 1744-89 & those of his family who rest below.

In memory of Henry Michell Wagner MA Vicar of Brighton 1824-70 & of those of his family who rest below.

Giving thanks to God & in memory of Henry Michell Wagner MA for 45 years vicar of Brighton Somers Clarke has caused this Window to be made 1879 Amico Amicus

South Aisle of Nave.

1. In the reverence of God & in memory of Herbert Alexander Orr MA Deacon & sometime curate of this Church his many friends have caused this Window to be made 1878.

2. In the reverence of God & in memory of her parents & others gone before Catherine Brooke Hart has caused this window to be made MDCCCLXXVIII.

3. In the reverence of God & as humble acknowledgment of his goodness & mercy John Frederick Eyles of Brighton has caused this Window to be made 1879.

4. In the reverence of God & in memory of Elizabeth Cleaver & Louisa Hunt Thomas Brown Crunden their brother has caused this window to be made 1879.

West Wall, South Aisle.

1. In memory of his grandfather and uncle For twenty years successively organists of this Church Arthur Stanley now Organist dedicates this Window.

West Wall, North Aisle.

2. In dear memory of John Pocock, for 38 years Parish Clerk of Brighton this Window is dedicated by his daughter Emily Pocock 1880.

³⁸ The subject of this window was changed from that stated in the list. It is "Feed my lambs."

North Aisle of Nave.

1. To the glory of God and to the dear memory of Anne Sophia Hannah who for 3 years worshipped near this spot, her husband and son have dedicated this window A.D. 1879.

2. To the glory of God and in loving memory of Catherine Anne Chilver who died in 1874 her husband sometime Curate of this Church has dedicated this window 1880.

3 (a). To the memory of John Shelley sexton a faithful servant of this Church all the days of his life A.D. 1818-1875 his family and friends dedicate this window.

(b). In the memory of his uncle William Shelley 54 years sexton George Shelley many years Churchwarden dedicates this window A.D. 1880.

4. In the reverence of God and in memory of Sarah Williams a faithful servant and friend Gertrude Pym Reading has caused this window to be made 1880.

5. To the glory of God and in grateful recollection of the Parochial Mission held in this Church in February 1880 136 Parishioners have dedicated this window.

6. Not yet filled.

Inscriptions and Tombstones in Choir Vestry and approach from Church Street.

This addition to the church was constructed so as to pass between the few graves that occupied the site. Every tombstone and headstone was preserved; the flat stones being laid in the floor, the headstones built into the walls.

Inscription on a Slate Tablet over the Choir Vestry Fireplace.

“ This Choir Vestry and adjoining Cloister were added to the ancient church of S^t Nicholas A.D. 1876-7. The foundation stone was laid by John Hannah, D.C.L., Archdeacon of Lewes, The Vicar of Brighton, on S^t Matthew's day (Sept 21st, 1876) and the buildings were first used by Richard, Lord Bishop of Chichester, on Wednesday in Holy Week (March 28th) 1877.

John Julius Hannah, M.A., Vicar.

Frederick Anthony Stapley, M.A.
George Rawlinson,
Herbert Alexander Orr, M.A. } Curates.

Henry Welsford Smithers,
George Shelley, } Churchwardens.

Somers Clarke, Jun., Architect.

George Lynn & Sons, Builders.

On the Floor of Choir Vestry.

Here lieth y^e body of Richard Masters gent who departed this life March y^e 27. MDCCXVI Aged 77 years Here Also lieth Alice his Wife who Died May y^e 25. 1696 aged 56 years.

Here Also Lyeth the Body of Captⁿ Benjamin Masters Gent who departed this life the 28th day of September 1749 in the 48th year of his age.

Here also Lieth the Body of Hannah the Wife of Captⁿ Benjamin Masters who departed this life the 22nd day of July 1755 Aged 55 years.

Inside the Cloister leading to Choir Vestry, built into the East Wall.

Here lyeth Anne y^e wife of Rich^d Hal aged 28 & Elizabeth aged 22 years bot^h Daughters of Henry & Mary Stanbridge³⁹ who died in May 1728 They were 2 Loving Sisters

Who in this dust now ly that
Very day Anne was Bury^d
Elizabeth did dy.

On the West Wall.

Here lyeth the Bodies of Eliz abeth and Mar^y Peircy Daughte rs of Cheesman And Mary Peir cy who departed this Life 1709.

Upon the Eastern face of the East Wall of the Cloister beginning at the North end.

1. Sacred to the memory of George Pearce who was unfortunately drowned 17th August 1817 in the 20th Year of his Age
His fate was hard but God's decree
Was drown'd he should be in the sea.

2. To the Memory of IOHN son of SAMUEL and SARAH TOWNER who departed this life April 5th 1836 Aged 26 years This stone is erected by his sister JANE

3. HERE .LYETH THE.BODY.OF THOMAS TVPPE (n?) BRICKLAYER . DIED ye 4th OF .MAY .1712 IN.THE.72.YEAR —

4. IN MEMORY of W^m Marchant who died December 24th 1780 aged 63 years

5. IN MEMORY of M^{rs} Susanna Standing who died 3 Feb 1803 Aged 67 years

6. Here lie the Remains of Mary Wife of William Marchant who died June 4th 1789 aged 63 years

My loving Children all
agree
Pray live in Love & Unity.

³⁹ Possibly H. Stanbridge, who, as Churchwarden, put his name on the font.

7. In memory of DAVID JONES Esquire who died the 16 day of June 1804 aged 83 years I know that my Redeemer liveth

8. Sacred to the memory of ESTHER daughter of WILLIAM and MARY HINE who departed this life September 14. 1819 aged 19 years WILLIAM GODFREY HINE who died April 29th 1818 aged 28 years

Monument to Captn. Nicholas Tattersell.

Although it is not proposed to give the inscriptions upon any other monument or tombstones in the churchyard, I may be pardoned for giving a description of the tomb in which rest the remains of Tattersell, more especially as I find that the copies of the epitaph, as given in Horsfield's "History," Vol. I., p. 125; in Erredge's "History of Brighton," p. 104; in Martin's "History of Brighton," p. 36; and in "Churches of Brighton," p. 103, do not accurately agree amongst themselves, nor with the inscription upon the tomb.

The tomb itself lies immediately to the south of the south aisle of the Chancel, and in the angle formed by the projection of the south wall of the nave beyond that of the chancel aisle.

P. M. S.

CAPT NICHOLAS TATTERSELL THROUGH WHOSE PRUDENCE
VALOUR AN LOYALTY CHARLES THE SECOND KING OF
ENGLAND. AND AFTER HE HAD ESCAPED THE SWORD OF
HIS MERCILESS REBELLS AND HIS FFORES RECEIUD A
FATALL OUERTHROWE AT WORCESTER SEPT 3d 1651
WAS FFAITHFULLY PRESERVED AND CONUEYED INTO
FFRANCE. DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 24th DAY OF JULY 1674

* * *

M
WITHIN THIS MARBLE MONUENT DOTH LYE
APPROUED FFAITH HONOR AND LOYALTY
IN THIS COLD CLAY HE HATH NOW TANE UP HIS STATION
AT ONCE PRESERUED Ye CHURCH THE CROWN AND NATION
WHEN CHARLES Ye GREAT WAS NOTHING BUT A BREATH
THIS VALIENT SOULE STEPT BETWEENE HIM AND DEATH
USURPERS THREATS NOR TYRANT REBELLS FROUNE
COULD NOT AFRIGHT HIS DUTY TO THE CROWNE
WHICH GLORIOUS ACT OF HIS FOR CURCH AND STATE
EIGHT PRINCES IN ONE DAY DID GRATULATE
PROFESSING ALL TO HIM IN DEBT TO BE
AS ALL THE WORLD ARE TO HIS MEMORY
SINCE EARTH COULD NOT REWARD HIS WORTH HAUE GIUEN
HE NOW RECEIVES IT FROM THE KING OF HEAUVEN

IN THE SAME CHEST ONE LEWELL MORE YOU HAUE
THE PARTNER OF HIS UERTUES BED AND GRAVE

"" "" "" ""
SUSANNA HIS WIFE WHO DECESED Ye 4 DAY OF MAY 1672

& &
TO WHOSE PIOUS MEMORY AND HIS OWN HONOR NICHOLAS
THEIRE ONLY SON AND IUST INHERITE OF HIS FATHERS
UERTUES HATH PAYD HIS LAST DUTY IN THIS MONUMENT
1676

HERE ALSO LIETH INTERRED THE BODY OF CAPTAIN
NICHOLAS TETERSELL HIS SON WHO DEPARTED THIS
LIFE THE FOURTH OF THE CALENDIS OF OCTOBER
1701 IN THE 57 YEAR OF HIS AGE

List of Stops in the Organ, erected by Bevington, 1872.

Mixture.	Trumpet.	Mixture.	Cornopean.
Harmonic Flute.	Principal.	Liebliet Gedact.	Principal.
Dulciana.	Claribel.	Bell Gamba.	Wald Flute.
Open Diapason.	Bell Diapason.	Double Diapason.	Open Diapason.
Great to Pedals.	Swell to Pedals.	Swell to great.	Bourdon.
		Open Diap. 16ft.	

Two manuals and pedal.

Since the above was written a new pavement was laid down in the chancel, Nov., 1881. During the progress of the work the entrance to a vault was laid open immediately under the centre of the first step of the sanctuary. The opening disclosed a steep flight of steps leading westward to a strong iron door which opened into a large vault immediately under the centre of the Chancel. This vault proved to be that of the Kemp family, and was erected by Mr. Thomas Read Kemp. At the southern extremity of its eastern wall opened out a long brick grave, the floor considerably above that of the vault, and extending under the sanctuary to the eastern wall of the church. In this grave were eight coffins, six on the floor and two above. The following inscriptions were legible:—

Annie Elizabeth Sober. born 1807. died 1809

Anne Kemp. wife of Thomas Kemp Esq M.P.—
1807 aged 58 years

Thomas Kemp Esq M.P. died 3^d May 1811 aged 65 years

John Kemp. died 25th September 177—

In the large vault were three coffins on the floor, with the following inscriptions :—

Mrs Frances Kemp, wife of Thomas Read Kemp Esq
M.P died 3^d March 1825. Aged 41.

Mary Esther Sober. died 16th October 1832.

Frances Sober. born 1811. died. 7th January 1827.

Two of the coffins in the brick grave are undoubtedly those of the two Mr. Thomas Friends.

I find the following entries of burials in the parish books :—

Dec^r 14th 1761. Thomas Friend. gentleman

December 23^d 1763. Thomas Friend. Gentleman
from Lewes. Lord of this Manour.

Mr. John Kemp was a nephew of the first Thomas Friend, and from him received the bulk of the property held in Brighton by the Kemp family.

The Friend and Kemp memorial stones already mentioned were, when the vault was opened, placed within it. A stone, with the following inscription, is laid on the chancel floor at the east end of the north stalls :—

Beneath this Chancel rest the bodies of Thomas Friend who died 1761. Thomas Friend who died 1763. Also of Nathaniel Kemp. John Kemp and Mary his wife, Thomas Kemp. M.P. and Ann his wife and others of their kindred.—1881—

LEADEN FONTS IN SUSSEX.

By J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, Esq.

ALTHOUGH stone or marble were the materials commonly employed in the construction of fonts, they were occasionally formed of metal, lead being that most frequently so used. Many foreign examples remain, and a list I have compiled gives a total of twenty-nine (either wholly or partially so composed), as existing in our own country. Of this number three are in Sussex, the rest being distributed over eleven other counties. The examples in our own district are in no way inferior to the other specimens, but replete with interest to the antiquary, the architect, and the artist; Edburton, Parham, and Piecombe—parishes situated in the southern part of "Southsex," and the first and last almost adjoining one another; possess examples of leaden fonts, each of much quaint beauty.

Those at Edburton and Piecombe are of late Norman date, that at Parham is, I believe, unique as belonging to the purest of the Pointed styles, the Decorated; all other specimens remaining in England appear to be either Norman or Post-Reformational as regards the period of their execution.

Leaden fonts were, from the flexible nature of their material, most easily and readily fashioned into a circular or tub-shaped form, and many of them are therefore of this outline, being, in fact, short cylinders, whilst others are curved inwards at the base, as in the Norman one at Avebury, Wilts. In each example I have seen *in situ*, or know of by means of descriptions or drawings,

x This font is not lead.

the bowl alone is of metal, placed upon a stem or base of stone or brick. The majority of those of the Norman era have foliage work twining about the surface, or small figures under a continuous range of arches. The finest specimen appears to be one at Brookland, Kent, which has two rows of arcading encircling the bowl, the lower with the labours of the months, the upper having the signs of the zodiac, twenty figures in each circlet. Arcaded bowls exist at Dorchester, Oxon, and Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, both have figures within the arches. At Ashover, Derbyshire, the statuettes only are of lead, whilst the rest is of stone. Woolhampton font has the metal cut away at the back of each image, showing a stone foundation round which the lead has been pressed. Another Berkshire example at Childrey has twelve effigies of mitred bishops in as many recesses. Llancourt and Tidenham, in Gloucestershire, have fonts with patterns on them, evidently cast in the same mould, as is probably the case with portions of those at Edburton and Piecombe.

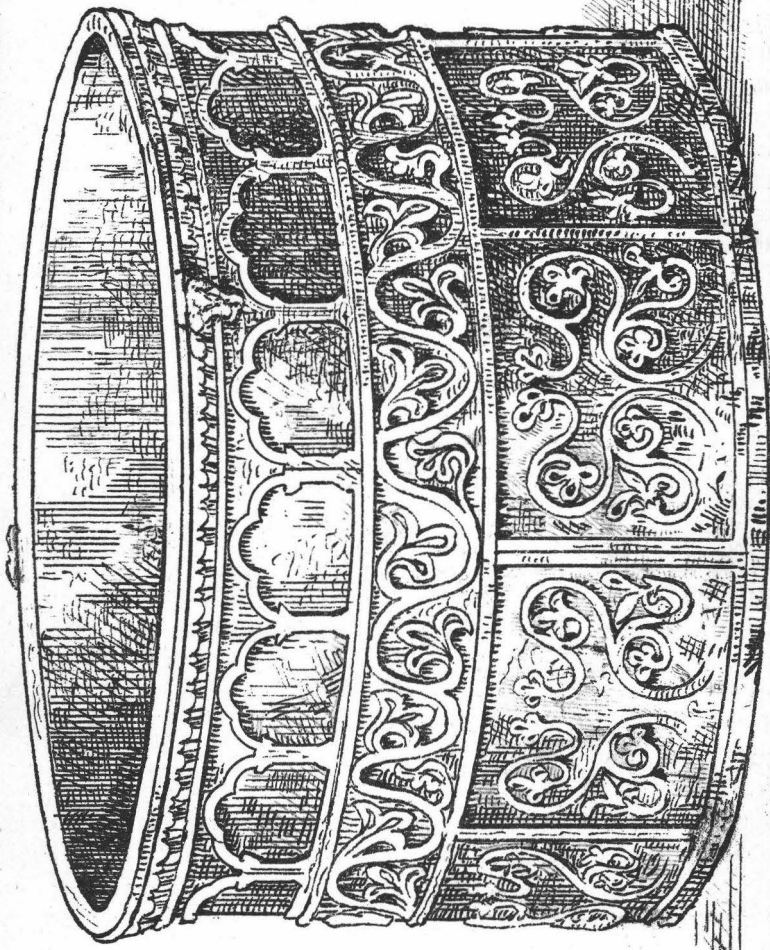
The method employed in making these vessels was apparently first to cast them flat, afterwards bend them into the required circular form, and then solder them up, the edges which have been so joined are clearly seen on the bowls at Edburton and Piecombe, where the patterns are "botched" or mutilated by it. On some examples the figures and ornaments are *fac similies*, many times repeated on the same work, and it is most likely in these cases that a single one was first carved out of wood, and then impressed on sand as often as required to complete the entire design. All the Sussex specimens would appear to be thus formed, and the practice was a common one in the cast-iron works of the South of England, many Sussex fire-backs being composed of a shield or monogram, repeated at intervals over the surface, a good instance of which may be seen on a casting belonging to Miss Alman, East Street, Horsham.

Mr. Burges, who made metal work one of his chief studies, noted a leaden font at Amiens, in which all the tracerics, buttresses, arches, and figures were fastened

EDBURTON,

LEADEN FONT,

D. L. ANDRE
L. 1867



on with rivets in the same manner as if the material used were iron.

As mentioned above two of the specimens of metal fonts in Sussex are evidently in great part moulded from the same pattern, the whole of the upper portions of the bowls at Edburton and Piecombe being precisely similar in design ; the latter, I am inclined to think, the oldest of the two. It is now placed on a modern circular stem, and measures $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the outside of the cornice 22 inches inside diameter, the depth of the outer face is 15 inches, and inside the bowl $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; the design is divided into four horizontal bands of ornament surrounding the cylindrical basin, the lowest is composed of fifteen circular-headed arches on moulded caps and thin flat pilasters, within each compartment so formed is a pattern of peculiar character, but by no means inelegant, it has a central ring through which foliage scrollwork is interlaced, over this is a band of continuous floriated ornament, with leaves above and below an undulating scroll, all the upper foliage being alike, but the lower, formed of two alternate patterns ; above this is an arcade of nineteen trefoil arches of a purely Early English *motif*, the whole composition being finished with a cornice formed of a series of members similar to those of a cushion capital of Norman date. The upper range of arches at Piecombe has on the alternate bays small circular bosses which are wanting at Edburton.

Besides the interesting font there remain several other features worthy of note in the lowly temple at Piecombe, such as the triple chancel arch of Norman date, and a piscina of Decorated work, with two basins under an ogee cinque foliated arch, a late example of this, as after the Early English period a single basin was the almost universal use ; there is also a pretty tile on the sanctuary floor with two birds seated on a branch of foliage.

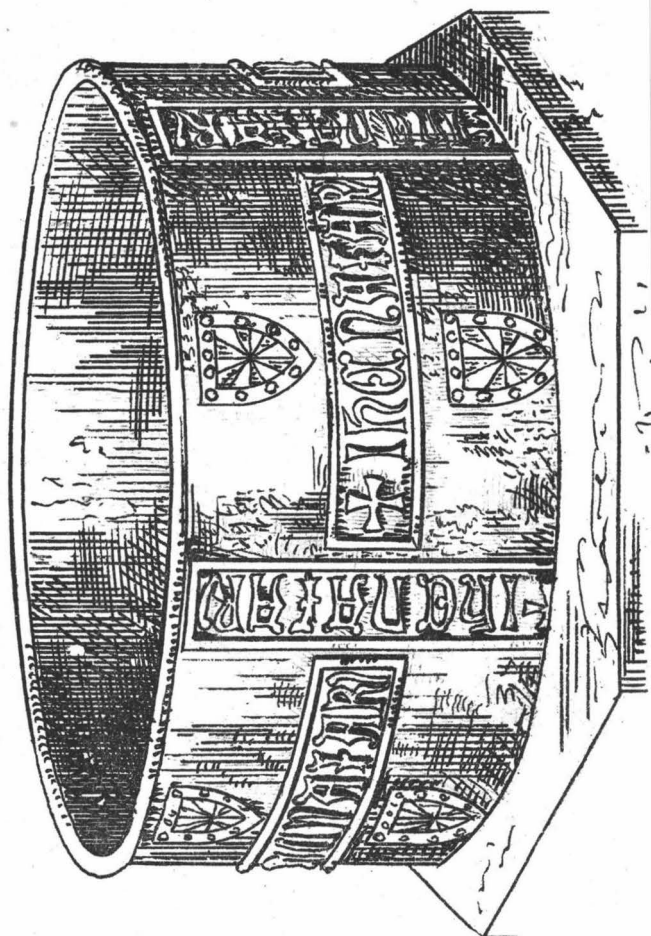
Returning to the subject of this paper we find a second example of a leaden font at Edburton, a romantically situated village on the north side of the Southdowns. Here the bowl is also on a new base, of a more elaborate character than the one at Piecombe ; it differs from the

latter in the composition of the lowest range of the four circles of ornamentation; here instead of an arcade is a series of square panels enclosing scroll and foliage work of an almost Early English type, and on the cornice are small projections or brackets opposite each other, which may have held the staples of the flat font-cover such as was then usually employed, canopied covers originating in the Perpendicular Period of Gothic art. The size of the basin is rather less than that of the first example, being $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches extreme outside diameter and 19 inches that of the inside of the bowl, the height is $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the inside depth 13 inches.

The church at Parham has been so altered and mutilated that very little of interest has been left either in the structure or fittings, except the leaden font. This is still smaller than the two preceding ones, and has the disadvantage of being sunk into a modern octagonal stem, so that its full size and complete design are not visible, the outside diameter is 18 inches, whilst the external height of the bowl is only 9 inches above the stone pedestal, the cornice has been made by rolling over the upper edge of the surface; this latter is divided into compartments by upright and horizontal panels of oblong shape, enclosing in each the legend + IHC NAZAR in beautiful Lombardic lettering of pure Decorated character. In the spaces between these bands are small shields with gironny within a bordure, charged with roundels, a coat which Mr. Lower ascribes to "Andrew Peverell,¹ Knight of the Shire, in 1351." (Lower's "Sussex" Vol. II., p. 77). This is probably correct, and if so, no doubt he was the donor of this unique font. Heraldic devices were rare on these vessels in the fourteenth century, but were more abundant at the Perpendicular Period—that succeeding the date of the Parham example.

There are no Post-Reformational leaden fonts existing in Sussex, although the Piecombe one is assigned to that

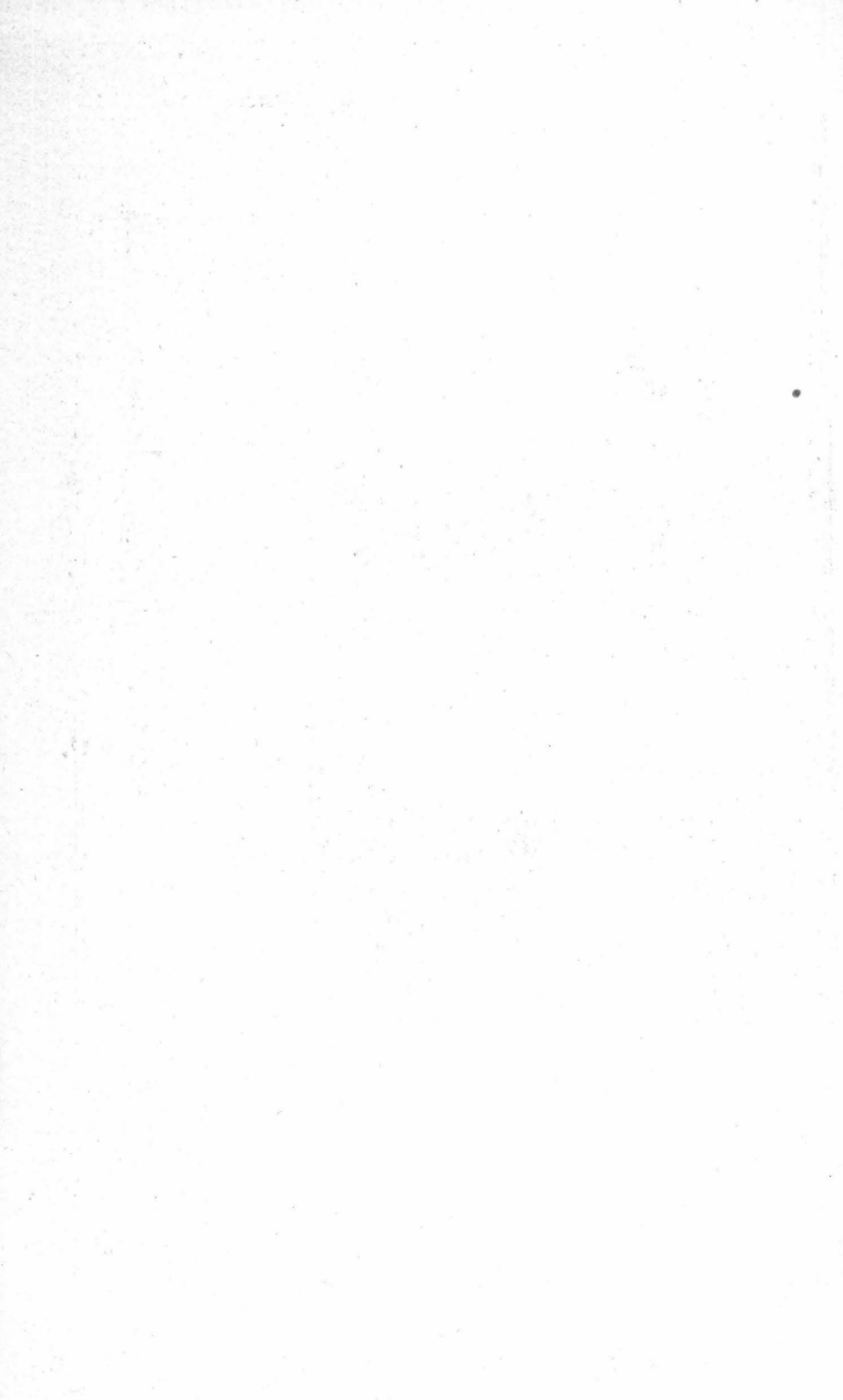
¹ Andrew Peverell married Katherine, widow of Henry Herssey, *tem.* Edward I. The Peverells held land in Boscham, Sompting, Ewhurst, Blatchington. A manor in Sompting is still called Sompting Peverell. Andrew was Knight of the Shire in 1351-53-56-61-66 and 73. His name occurs as witness to a gift of land in Sompting made by William Bernehus to the Knights Templar.



LEADEN FONT, PARHAM SUSSEX.

J. L. ANDRÉ, DEL.

IN REVERENDIA



age in the handbook of English Ecclesiology (p. 130). One remains at Clunbridge, Gloucestershire, c. 1630, and at Eythorne, Kent, is another dated 1628, this latter being a very fair attempt in imitation of a Norman bowl.

Black lead or whitewash have been in recent times freely applied to these interesting works of art; and a new coat of the former made a Sussex font shine resplendently on a late visit of the Bishop of the Diocese.

A bronze font formerly existed at S. Alban's Abbey, but perished at the time of the Commonwealth. A very fine foreign example remains at Munster Cathedral. Fonts of the precious metals were not unknown in England, one at Canterbury Cathedral was of silver, and was carried backwards and forwards to Westminster for use at Royal christenings. Queen Elizabeth gave two presents of golden fonts, one to Mary Queen of Scotland, the second to Charles IX. of France, each of these golden vessels cost one thousand pounds.

LIST OF LEADEN FONTS IN ENGLAND.

The following is, the writer believes, the fullest list hitherto compiled:—

- Berkshire* —Childrey, Late Norman; Clewer, Norman; Long Wittenham, Late Norman; Woolhampton, Norman; Woolstone, Norman (?).
- Derbyshire* —Ashover, Norman.
- Dorsetshire* —Wareham, Norman.
- Gloucestershire*—Clunbridge, cā. 1640; Frampton-on-Severn; Llancourt, Norman; Siston; Tidenham, Norman.
- Kent* —Brookland, Norman; Chilham, Post-Reformational; Eythorne, 1628.
- Lincolnshire* —Barnetby-le-Wolde, Norman.
- Norfolk* —Brundal, Hasingham, Plumstead Gt., Norman.
- Oxfordshire* —Clifton; Dorchester, Norman; Warborough, Norman.

- Somersetshire* —Pitcombe.
Surrey —Walton-on-the-hill, Norman.
Sussex —Edburton, Late Norman; Parham, De-
corated; Piecombe, Late Norman.
Wiltshire —Avebury, Norman. *This font is not lead.*
Chirton.
-

CAPTAIN NICHOLAS TETTERSELL AND THE ESCAPE OF CHARLES THE SECOND.

By FREDERICK ERNEST SAWYER, Esq., F.M.S.

NICHOLAS TETTERSELL (for so he spelt his name, though various writers have given it as *Tattersall*, *Tettersall*, *Tattershall*, *Tetersole*, *Tettersfield*, and *Tedersall*) was the owner of a small coasting vessel, and engaged in the coal trade. Of his early history we know nothing. The name Tettersell does not occur in any early subsidy rolls, petitions, or other documents relating to Brighton before the year 1640.

The Parish Registers of Brighton (kindly placed at the disposal of the writer by the Ven. Archdeacon Hannah) contain the following entries in the name of Tettersell during the 17th century:—

BAPTISMS.

- 164 $\frac{4}{5}$ Januarii The xxvith. baptized Nicholas sonne of Nicholas Tettersoale
1645 Septemb (vi.th) then bap Robert sonn of Robert Tettersoale
November (iind) then bap Nicholas sonn of Stephen Tettersoale
1646 October (iiird) Then bap Susana daughter of Nicholas Tettershale
1648 September The first bap Sussana daughter of Nicholas Tettersoale
1653 July xxx.th bap Susana daughter of Robert Tettersoale

MARRIAGE.

- 1640 November the ix.th married Stephen Tettersoale & Joane Howns booth of this

BURIALS.

- 164 $\frac{6}{7}$ March The viii.th buried Sussana daughter of Nicholas Tettershale
1647 October The vii.th buried the widow (*sic. sed qu.* wife) of Nicholas Tettersoale
1670 May 6. Susan the wife of Captaine Nicholas Tettersole
1679 Oct 25 Nicholas son of Nicholas Tattershall Esquire
1682 November 9. buried Stephen Tettersell a child.

Possibly Stephen and Robert Tattersell were brothers of Nicholas, and this view is confirmed by the use of the names of Nicholas and Susanna in each of their families. There are still among the Brighton fishermen some persons of the name of Tattersell, and these are, no doubt, descendants of Stephen and Robert Tattersell.

On the death of Nicholas Tattersell's first daughter, Susanna, a second daughter received that name. The latter subsequently married John Geering, a joiner. The only entry of that name in the parish register is "1681 July 3 bapt Richard sonn of John Geering."

Tattersell first comes into prominence in connection with the escape of Charles II.

There are (so far as Sussex is concerned) three accounts of the King's escape:—1. That dictated by him to Pepys, at Newmarket, on 3rd and 5th Octr., 1680 (printed in "The Boscobel Tracts," &c., edited by J. Hughes, Esq., A.M., 1830). 2. Col. Gunter's narrative (addl. MS., British Museum, 9008, printed in Parry's "Coast of Sussex," 1833). 3. The account in Baker's "Chronicles of the Kings of England." The information in the latter was probably to some extent furnished by Tattersell, as he alone could know the conversation with his wife, the release of his vessel in the Downs, &c. As it refers to Tattersell, "now a Captain in his Majesty's Navy," it must have been written between 1660 and 1674 (the year of Tattersell's death). Col. Gunter died before the Restoration, so that his narrative is the oldest. The first mentioned account of the King's escape forms the basis of the historical part of the late Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's ingenious novel, "Ovingdean Grange."

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to reprint these three accounts entirely, but rather to collate them, so as to form a connected narrative, as they have been very imperfectly quoted by local historians, and many interesting points omitted.

The King was at Heal (3 miles from Salisbury) early in October, 1651, and whilst there Lord Wilmot persuaded Col. Gunter to undertake to provide a vessel for the King's escape. On Saturday, October 11th, Col.

Gunter made an agreement at Chichester with Tetttersell, through Francis Mansell (a French merchant) to have Tetttersell's vessel ready at an hour's warning. On Sunday (12th) Colonel Philips went to the King to inform him of the arrangements. On Monday Colonel Gunter, with Lord Wilmot, met the King and Colonel Philips near Winchester, and they all passed the night at the house of Gunter's sister (Mrs. Symones), at Hambledon, in Hampshire. Next day (Tuesday 14th) they started at daybreak, and passing through Arundel, Houghton (Howton), and Bramber, arrived at Beeding. Here Gunter left the party, and went on to Brighton.

What then ensued is best stated in the words of the chroniclers:—

“Being come to the said Brightemston, I [Gunter] found all clear there; and the Inne (the George) free from all strangers att that tyme. Having taken the best roome in the house and bespoken my supper; as I was entertaining myselfe with a glass of wine; the King not finding accomodation elsewhere to his mind was come to the Inne; then upp comes mine hoast (one Smith by name). ‘More guests’ saith he. He brought them into another roome I taking noe notice.” (*Gunter.*)

“We went to a place, four miles off of Shoreham, called Brighthelmstone, where we were to meet with the master of the ship, as thinking it more convenient to meet there than just at Shoreham where the ship was. So when we came to the inn at Brighthelmstone we met with one, the merchant,¹ who had hired the vessel, in company with her master,² the merchant only knowing me, as having hired her only to carry over a person of quality that was escaped from the battle of Worcester without naming anybody.” (*Charles II.*³)

“It was not long but drawing towards the Kings roome I [Gunter] heard the King's voice saying aloud to my Lord Wilmot; ‘Here Mr. Barlow I drinck to you.’ ‘I know that name,’ said I to my hoast then by mee. ‘I pray enquire and whether he were not a Major in the Kings Army.’ Which done he was found to be the man whome I expected; and presently invited as was likely to the fellowship of a glass of wine. From that I proceeded and made a motion to joyne companee, and because my chamber was largest that they would make use of it. Which was accepted, and so we became one companie againe.” (*Gunter.*)

“And as we were all sitting together (viz. Robin Philips, my Lord Wilmot, Colonel Gunter, the merchant, the master and I, [Charles II.] I observed that the master of the vessel looked very much upon me. And as soon as we had supped, calling the merchant aside the master told him

¹ Francis Mansell.

² Nicholas Tetttersell.

³ Narrative dictated to Pepys, as before mentioned.

that he had not dealt fairly with him ; for though he had given him a very good price for the carrying over that gentleman, yet he had not been clear with him ; 'for,' says he, 'he is the King, and I very well know him to be so.' Upon which the merchant denying it, saying he was mistaken, the master answered, 'I know him very well, for he took my ship, together with other fishing vessels at Brighthelmstone,⁴ in the year 1648' (which was when I commanded the King, my father's fleet) and I very kindly let them go again. 'But' says he to the merchant, 'be not troubled at it, for I think I do God and my country good service in preserving the King, and by the grace of God, I will venture my life and all for him, and set him safely on shore, if I can, in France.' Upon which the merchant came and told me [Charles II.] what had past between them and thereby found myself under a necessity of trusting him. But I took no kind of notice of it presently to him ; but thinking it convenient not to let him go home, lest he should be asking advice of his wife, or any body else, we kept him with us in the inn,⁵ and sat up all night drinking beer, and taking tobacco with him.

"And here also I [Charles II.] run into another very great danger as being confident I was known by the master of the inn ; for as I was standing after supper, by the fireside, leaning my hand upon a chair, and all the rest of the company being gone into another room, the master of the inn came in, and fell a talking with me, and just as he was looking about, and saw there was nobody in the room, he, upon a sudden, kissed my hand that was upon the back of the chair, and said to me, 'God bless you wheresoever you go ! I do not doubt, before I die, but to be a lord, and my wife a lady.'⁶ So I laughed, and went away into the next room, not desiring any further discourse with him, there being no remedy against my being known by him, and more discourse might have but raised suspicion. On which consideration, I thought it best for to trust him in that manner, and he proved very honest." (*Charles II.*)

"About a quarter of an hour after, the King went to his chamber, where I [Gunter] followed him and craved his pardon with earnest protestation that I was innocent, soe altogether ignorant of the cause how this had hapned. 'Peace, peace ! Colonell,' said the King, 'the fellow knowes mee, and I him. Hee was one' (whether soe or not, I know not, but soe the King thought all that tyme) 'that belonged to the back staires to my Father ; I hope he is an honest fellow.'

"After this I [Gunter] began to treat with the boatman (Tettersfield by name) asking him in what readiness he was. He answered he could not of [*qu. off*] that night, because for more securitie he had brought his

⁴ Baker's "Chronicle" says (p. 541) that Tattersell had seen the King in the Downs, "where he obtained the Release of his Ship loaden from Newcastle."

⁵ The King's escape from Dorsetshire was frustrated by the boatman consulting his wife, who refused to let him carry the King.

⁶ Gunter describes the innkeeper as kissing the King's hand, and saying, "It shall not be said but I have kissed the best man's hand in England," and adds he had waited at supper. ("Parry," p. 43.) The same incident appears in Pepys's "Diary," May 23rd, 1660, where the King said the innkeeper remarked "He would not ask the King who he was, but bid God bless him whither he was going." Carte says that Smith (the innkeeper) "had been one of the late king's guards." "General History of England," Vol. IV., p. 650.

vessel into a breake, and the tyde had forsaken it ; soe that it was on ground. It is observable that all the while this busines had beene in agitation to this very tyme the wind had been contrarie. The King then opening the wenddowe took notice, that the wind was turned and told the master of the Shipp. Whereupon because of the wind and a cleere night, I offered 10^{li} more to the man to gett off that night. But that could not bee. However we agreed, he should take in his company that night. But it was a great business that we had in hand : and God would have us to know soe, both by the difficulties that offerd themselves, and by his help, he afforded to remoove them. When we thought we had agreed the boate-man starts back and saith noe except I [Gunter] would ensure the barke. Argue it they did with him, how unreasonable it was being so well paid, &c., but to no purpose soe that I yeelded att last and 200^{li} was his valuation which was agreed upon. But then as though he had beene resolved to frustrate all by unreasonable demands, he required my bond. Att which mooved with much indignation I began to be as resolut as he ; saying among other things, There were more boates to bee had, besydes his, if he would not another should, and made as though I would go to another. In this contest the King happily interposed. ‘Hee saith right’ (said his Matie) ‘a Gentleman’s word especially before wittnesses, is as good as his bond.’ At last, the man’s stomach came downe, and carrie them he would, whatever became of it ; and before he would bee taken, he would run his boat under the water. Soe it was agreed that about tooe in the morning they should be aboard. The boateman in the meane tyme, went to provide for necessaries, and I perswaded the King to take some rest ; He did in his cloaths, and my L^d Wilmot with him, till towards twoe of the morning.” (Gunter.)

“The King conferr’d with the Master (who being wrought upon by Promises and Money paid down, and his own Loyalty) agreed to transport him to *France*, and departed to call up his Mariners then on Shore (pretending his Ship half laden with Coals was a Drift) ; but coming home for a Bottle of *Aqua-vitæ*, his Wife by the Unreasonable of the Night suspecting the Truth, encouraged him to the Undertaking, not caring (as she said) *if she and her little ones begged their Bread, so the King were in Safety.*” (Baker’s *Chronicles.*)

“About four o’clock in the morning, myself [Charles II.] and the company before named went towards Shoreham, taking the master of the ship with us, on horseback, behind one of our company, and came to the vessel’s side, which was not above sixty tun. But it being low water, and the vessel lying dry, I and my Lord Wilmot got up with a ladder into her, and went and lay down in the little cabin, till the tide came to fetch us off.

“But I was no sooner got into the ship, and lain down upon the bed, but the master came in to me, fell down upon his knees, and kist my hand, telling me that he knew me very well, and would venture life and all that he had in the world to set me down safe in *France*.

“So about seven o’clock in the morning, it being high water, we went out of the port ; but the master being bound for Pool, loaden with sea-coal, because he would not have it seen from Shoreham that he did not go his intended voyage, but stood all the day with a very easy sail, towards the isle of Wight (only my Lord Wilmot and myself, of my company, on

board). And as we were sailing the master came to me, and desired me that I would persuade his men to use their best endeavours with him to get him to set us on shore in France, the better to cover him from any suspicion thereof. Upon which I went to the men, which were four and a boy,⁷ and told them truly, that we were two merchants that had some misfortunes, and were a little in debt; that we had some money owing us at Rouen, in France, and were afraid of being arrested in England; that if they would persuade the master (the wind being very fair) to give us a trip over to Dieppe, or one of those ports near Rouen, they would oblige us very much; and with that I gave them twenty shillings to drink. Upon which they undertook to second me if I would propose it to the master. So I went to the master, and told him our condition, and that if he would give us a trip over to France, we would give him some consideration for it. Upon which he counterfeited difficulty, saying that it would hinder his voyage. But his men, as they had promised me, joining their persuasions to ours, and at last he yielded to set us over.

"So about five o'clock in the afternoon as we were in sight of the isle of Wight, we stood directly over to the Coast of France, the wind being then full north; and the next morning, a little before day, we saw the coast. But the tide failing us, and the wind coming about to the south-west, we were forced to come to an anchor, within two miles of the shore, till the tide of flood was done.

"We found ourselves just before an harbour in France called Fescamp⁸; and just as the tide of ebb was made, espied a vessel to leeward of us, which by her nimble working I suspected to be an Ostend privateer. Upon which I went to my Lord Wilmot, and telling him my opinion of that ship, proposed to him our going ashore in the little cock-boat for fear they should prove so, as not knowing but, finding us going into a port of France (there being then a war betwixt France and Spain) they might plunder us, and possibly carry us away and set us ashore in England; the master also himself had the same opinion of her being an Ostender, and came to me to tell me so, which thought I made it my business to dissuade him from, for fear it should tempt him to set sail again with us for the coast of England; yet so sensible I was of it, that I and my Lord Wilmot went both on shore in the cock-boat,⁹ and going up into the town of Fescamp, staid there all day to provide horses for Rouen.¹⁰ But the vessel which had so affrighted us proved afterwards only a French hoy. (*Charles II.*)

"In their Passage, the King sitting upon the Deck, and directing the Course; as they call it, conning the ship, one of the mariners blowing Tobacco in his Face, the master bid him go further off the Gentleman

⁷ There is a little difficulty here. Charles II. stated to Pepys, on the voyage from Holland just before the Restoration, that all the ship's company consisted of a foreman and a boy. "Diary," May 24th, 1660. Lingard says: "The ship floated with the tide, and stood with easy sail towards the Isle of Wight, as if she were on her way to Deal, to which port she was bound." "History of England," Vol. VIII., p. 328. This is evidently an error.

⁸ Fécamp.

⁹ Danish. *Kog, Kogge*, a small boat.

¹⁰ Charles II. told Pepys that "at Rouen he looked so poorly, that the people went into the rooms before he went away to see whether he had not stole something or other!" Pepys's "Diary," May 23rd, 1660.

who murmuring, unwittingly replied, 'That a Cat might look upon a King.' (*Baker's Chronicles.*)

"They were no sooner landed but the wind turned and a violent storme did arise in soe much that the boateman was forced to cutt his cable, lost his anchor to savehis boate, for which he required of mee [Gunter] 8^{li} and had it. The boate was back againe at Chichester by Friday to take his fraught." (*Gunter.*)

These extracts shew Tetttersell in a much more favourable light than that in which several historians have painted him, and the conduct of his wife entitles her to a high place amongst "the female Worthies of Sussex."

A question of some interest arises as to the exact situation of the George Inn, at Brighton, visited by the King. The house now known by the sign of "The King's Head," in West Street, has been generally indicated as the place, but on a careful examination of the Court Rolls there seems nothing to corroborate this view. The present "King's Head" is not even described as an Inn until 1754 (when it is first called "The George") whilst in surrenders in 1657, 1693 and 1721¹¹ it is called "the *middle part of a tenement in the lower part of the West Street.*"

There was "an Inne called the George" on the east side of Middle St. (in Brighton Manor) as we find it surrendered by John Howell on Aug. 21st, 1656, to the use of his will. At a Court held April 21st, 1670, the will of John Howell dated Janry. 26th, 16⁵⁶/₅₆, was presented, by which it appeared he gave "the house¹² in which then he was dwelling in the Middle Street of Brighthelmeston the brewhouse malthouse and other appurtenances" to his daughter Katherine, provided she paid his daughter Margaret £100 at 18 years of age or marriage, &c. Margaret married John Morren, and on payment released her interest to Katherine, who had married Richard Tidy. The house of John Howell in Middle Street was no doubt that visited by the King, and so far as can be traced it occupied the site of No. 44, Middle Street, now the residence of Chas. Catt, Esq.

¹¹ Court Rolls Brighthelmstone-Michelham.

¹² It is not improbable that the Inn was given up or turned into a brewhouse between 1656 and 1660.

An interesting incident connected with the King's escape is recorded in a letter from Ellis Hookes to Margaret Fox (wife of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends). The letter, dated 16th of 11th mo 1669, says:—

“Yesterday there was a Friend with the King, one that is John Grove's mate : he was the man that was mate to the master of the fisher-boat, that carried the King away, when he went from Worcester fight ; and only this Friend and the master knew of it in the ship : and the Friend carried him [the King] ashore on his shoulders. The King knew him again, and was very friendly to him ; and told him he remembered him, and of several things that was done in the ship at the same time. The Friend told him, the reason why he did not come [forward] all this while was—that he was satisfied, in that he had peace and satisfaction in himself, that he did what he did to relieve a man in distress : and now he desired nothing of him, but that he would set Friends at liberty, who were great sufferers or to that purpose ; and told the King he had a paper of 110 that were præmunired, that had lain in prison about six years, and none can release them but him. So the King took the paper—and said, there were many of them, and that they would be in again in a month's time ; and that the country gentlemen complained to him, that they were so troubled with the Quakers. So he said, he would release him six : but the Friend thinks to go to him again for he had not fully relieved himself.”

The letter is endorsed by George Fox :—

“e hookes to m ff of paseges consarning richard carver¹³ that carred the King of [on] his backe. 1669”

The editor added the following note :—

“The honest simplicity of his answer, and his appeal to the King on behalf of his suffering brethren will doubtless not be lost on the reflecting reader.¹⁴”

There is another letter from Ellis Hookes to George Fox :—

“February 16th/₂”

“Dear G. F

“As for the Friend that was with the King, his love is to thee. He has been with the King lately, and Thomas Moore was with him, and the King was very loving to them. He had a fair and free

¹³ Possibly a descendant of Derick Carver, the Brighton brewer, who was burnt at Lewes in 1553.

¹⁴ This letter is published in “A Select Series; Biographical, narrative, &c., of productions of Early Friends,” edited by John Barclay, (London, 1841).

opportunity to open his mind to the King, and the King has promised to do for him, but willed him to wait a month or two longer. I rest thy faithful friend to serve thee.

“E. H.”

The two interviews of Carver with the King were followed up by Moore and Whitehead, and a pardon for 471 Friends and 20 other Nonconformists was ultimately obtained. Amongst the latter was John Bunyan. The facts are fully set out in “The Whole Works of John Bunyan” (Geo. Offor, London, 1862).

It is perhaps the most interesting fact in connection with the King’s escape from Sussex that the intervention of Tattersell’s mate secured the release from prison of the author of the immortal “Pilgrim’s Progress.” Mr. Offor says :—“It is an honour to Christianity that a labouring man preferred the duty of saving the life of a human being, and that of an enemy, to gaining so easily the heaps of glittering gold.”

The vessel of Tattersell was of 34 tons burden, but it must be remembered that the Brighton fishing boats in use formerly were of much greater tonnage than now, and therefore the modern boats are not a correct type of the vessel in which the King escaped.

We lose sight of Tattersell until the Restoration (1660), when, “according to a current [1766] tradition in the town,” he “was appointed at his own request a captain in the navy.”¹⁵ It has been stated by many writers that Tattersell was forgotten by Charles; but this is quite incorrect, as we find by the State Papers that in June, 1661, and subsequently, he was in command of “The Monk” (or “Loyal Monk”), a frigate carrying from 210 to 220 men, and he seems to have held an important position in the navy.

Major-General Pasley, R.E., C.B. (Director of Works in Her Majesty’s Navy) has kindly furnished the following particulars of Tattersell and his ships :—

“‘Tattersal, Nicholas, was appointed Commander of the *Sorlings* in 1660, and in the following year was removed into the *Monk*.¹⁶ It

¹⁵ “Gent’s Mag.,” Vol. XXXVI. (1766), p. 60.

¹⁶ Charnock, “Biographia Navalis,” I., p. 47.

appears from the Calendars of State Papers that the *Monk* was repaired at Chatham about 1664-5 and re-commissioned in the latter year under the command of Captain Thos. Penrose. I have looked over the Navy Lists in Chamberlaynes volumes¹⁷ for 1671, 1684, 1702, & 1723. The earliest one does not enumerate the small vessels, but the *Royal Escape* is given in the other three lists. In the list for 1684 she is described as a 'smack' of 34 tons, 10 men, no guns. The tonnage is not mentioned in 1702, but 10 men still appear as her complement. In 1723 no complement is mentioned. The *Monk* appears as follows:—

	RATE.	TONS.	MEN.	GUNS.
In 1671	3rd	—	260	50
In 1684	3rd	696	340	60
In 1702	4th	—	332	60

In 1723 she has disappeared from the list. As Charnock says¹⁸ she was at Plymouth in 1711, she was probably sold or broken up between that date and 1723. The *Sorlings* appears only in 1671, where she is described as a 5th rate of 250 tons, 110 men, and 22 guns. It was therefore a promotion for Capt. Tattersell when he was removed from her into the *Monk*."

On June 10th, 1661, St. John Steventon (clerk of the cheque at Portsmouth) writes to the Navy Commissioners that "'The Monk' had sailed for the Downs with 212 men"; and on the 16th Tattersell writes to them from "'The Monk. Downs.' That several things were necessary for his ship, which were not in the stores, and he was obliged to put to sea without them."¹⁹ On July 15th, Tattersell, writing from the "*Loyal Monk*" to Sir Wm. Penn (one of the Navy Commissioners), says: "Vice-Admiral Lawson has taken his boat and begs another." Nothing further occurs until January 10th, 1661-2, when Roger Read (boatswain of "*The Monk*"), writing from the Downs to the Navy Commissioners, encloses a "note by Nich. Tattersell and Roger Jones of cables and other stores wanted for '*The Monk*'"; and on the 16th he writes to them again that "he wants another boat, theirs being staved in, sending for a packet on shore in the night from the fleet, which sailed on the 15th." Tattersell writes next day (17th) to Sir Wm. Coventry (secretary to the Duke of York), and "asks

¹⁷ "*Angliæ Notitia*."

¹⁸ "*History of Marine Architecture*," Vol. III., p. 279. Charnock did not know where the "*Monk*" was built.

¹⁹ "*Cal. State Papers, Charles II., 1661-2*," pp. 6, 10, and 38.

an order to send a small frigate to discover the transport of some prohibited goods. Has lost his boat, and some Deal men have bored it in pieces."²⁰

On January 20th Roger Reed writes again, giving "particulars of the loss of his boats;" and John Tatnell,²¹ in a letter on the 22nd, states that he "provided a long boat for 'The Monk,' but finds she has got one."

Tattersell was evidently blamed by the Navy Commissioners for the loss of his boats, and in reply sent the following interesting letter:—

"Hono^e S^{irs}

"A longe boat Pinnis & yall I haue received wth other stores w^{ch} hath binn ordred yo^e Hono^e and where as y^o ritt me that it is some neglict that the other ware lost Ile a sure yo ffor my owne partt I was as carfful as lie in me And shalbe ffor the preseruacion of any thing belonging to his Ma^{ty} Soe I am

"Y^{or} Hon^e hum^{bl} Serv^t

"NICH TATTERSELL.

"Monck this 26th

"of Jan (61)

"The Pinnis is soe ould that shee will scarce hange in the backells. I should a giuen yo^r Hono^e an accou^t of the fleett could I a herd ffrom them by any."

The letter is addressed to the Commissioners of the Navy, Seething Lane, and at the foot is a note in another handwriting, "*chide him for sending this by expresse in the next letter we write him.*"²²

He writes again on Feb. 1st, 1661-2:—

"Hono^e S^{irs}

"Since my last yo^r Hon^{es} we haue had here a very sad stress of weather in soe much that some hath putt a way w^{ch} I ffeare hath miscaryed, and other some cuting there Mast by the Board; But as to vs god be thancked we are all well. Hon^e S^{irs} vpon the desire of Cap^t Jo^b Shaw Com^{and} of a Mirch Shipp the Blessing w^{ch} lattly came from Jemecco: he cutting away his mast & other his prouitions ffor his security I haue spared him a Streame Cable of a ii Inches and ioi ffatham

²⁰ "Cal. State Pap. Car. II., 1661," pp. 240, 246, 247 and 250.

²¹ Pepys disliked Tatnell, and says in his "Diary" (March 1st, 1667-8) [Captain], "Tatnell is a very rogue;" and on March 24th, Pepys promised Sir William Coventry to sift Tatnell as to a petition for getting back money paid for places.

²² "State Papers, Domestic, Charles II.," Vol. XLIX., No. 90.

whose Owners wilbe accomptable to yo^e Hon^{es} ffor him whose names I haue vnd^e lined Soe I am

“Y^e Hon^e Hum^{b1} Serv^{tt}

“NICH TETTERSELL.²³”

“Monck ffeb 1st (61)”

“Sir Will Vincent

“Sir Rich floord

“Sir Will Rider

“Mr Rich Lantt”

Next day (2nd February) there is a letter from Theophilus Sacheverell (purser of “The Monk”) to Sam. Pepys (“the Diarist,” who was Clerk to the Acts in the Navy), in which he “hopes he and Capt. Tattersell will not be blamed for discharging the men by written tickets,²⁴ as they have asked twice for printed tickets, but received no answer.”

A note on the letter says: “300 tickets to Capt. Tattersell to distribute & send up his receipt for them.”²⁵ The tickets were not sent, as Tattersell writes from Deal, on Feb. 6th, to the Commissioners requesting “some printed tickets being forbidden to discharge men by written ones.”²⁶ He writes again on Feb. 21st, that he “has lent a sail to Capt. Gunne²⁷ of the Greyhound,²⁸ who had lost his. He will return it or pay for it in London.” As such a loan of Royal stores might appear very strange, Tattersell carefully adds as a postscript:—

His Ma^{tis} intrest being greatt in hir made me the bould^e to spare him a Saile the Comand^e tells me his dutise will a mount to at least 10 or 12 thousand pounds.²⁹

²³ “State Papers, Domestic, Charles II.,” Vol. L., No. 6. Sir Richard Ford and Sir William Ryder were Commissioners for Tangiers, and are frequently referred to by Pepys.

²⁴ See Pepys’s “Diary,” Nov. 30th, 1660, and other dates. The seamen instead of receiving their pay in cash were discharged with tickets which were not paid for a considerable time. He states that when the Dutch fleet came up the Thames Englishmen on board the Dutch ships were heard to say, “We did heretofore fight for tickets, now we fight for dollars.” “Diary,” June 14th, 1667.

²⁵ “State Papers, Domestic, Charles II.,” Vol. L., No. 6.

²⁶ “Cal. State Pap., Car. II., 1661-2,” p. 267.

²⁷ Gunn was, and is, a well-known name amongst the Brighton fishermen, so this Captain may have been an acquaintance of Tattersell’s.

²⁸ This was no doubt the ship referred to in Pepys’s “Diary,” Feb. 9th 1663-4, “Great doubts of two ships of ours, the Greyhound and another, very rich, coming from the Streights for fear of the Turks.”

²⁹ “State Papers, Domestic, Charles II.,” Vol. L., No. 75.

There is another letter by Tetersell to the Navy Commissioners, on Feb. 26th, 1661-2, reporting "abuses in victualling, the victuallers not taking notice of complaints: the meat is small and very short in weight." He adds as a postscript:—

"The Victullers allowe & victual for but 210 men. I shall contynue my number 220 vnless I haue an ord^e from y^e Hon^e"

Enclosed is the following curious account of deficiencies:—

"From the 26th Decb^e to the 29th of Ffeb^e we want of the weight of Beefe and Porck. Lowing 22^{lb} in the Hundred for blud & salt as followeth

	lb.
Beefe	9 : 6 : 8
Porck.....	3 : 5 : 2

Peese they lowe vs by the wine pint & ffish two cupell wayes but 22^{lb}."³⁰

Next day (27th) Tetersell and Reed write to the Commissioners for provisions and stores for "The Monk." On March 15th, the former "sends a survey of the bread room of the Sorlings [Serloines] which is said to be defective;" and on April 4th, 1662, he reports the "damage done to the Pembroke in the late storm and defects in her cables."³¹

In the following month (May) Tetersell was ordered by H.R.H. the Duke of York, afterwards James II., (then Lord High Admiral) to proceed to Plymouth to convoy some ships to Lisbon. We find him writing to the Navy Commissioners on May 10th, 1662, that he had received the order on the previous night, and would sail, "though much in want of stores hopes to get in more provisions at Dover." He writes on 12th that he "has taken some of the Dolphin's gunner's stores but wants gunpowder"; and again, on 14th (still from "The Monk. Downs"): "The Isabella bound for Ireland requested a convoy: expected an order for it, but none came, and meanwhile on a fair wind the vessel sailed without one. Will take in beer at Dover and hasten to Plymouth."³²

³⁰ "State Papers, Domestic, Charles II.," Vol. LI., No. 21.

³¹ "Cal. State Pap., Car. II., 1661-2," pp. 289, 310, and 331.

³² *Ib.*, pp. 367, 368, and 370.

Tattersell no doubt proceeded soon after to Lisbon, and then to Tangiers in Africa, which had recently become a British possession by the marriage of Charles II. with Catherine of Braganza.³³ On his return Tattersell writes from Portsmouth on Sept. 8th, 1662, that "he changed his ship master Rogers Jones at Tangiers for Sir John Lawson's³⁴ master who is 'anshant and weeke.' Wm. Cillam [or Gillam] is an able man, recommends him."³⁵ He then returned to the Downs, and with Roger Reed, writes on the 19th to the Commissioners with an account of the sails in their ship and stores wanted.³⁶ This is the last letter by Tattersell that occurs in the State Papers.

In 1663 we find him giving the following certificate to one of his crew, who was concerned in the Royal flight:—

" May 23^d (63.

" These may sertifie whome". itt may Concerne that the Barrer hereof Thomas Tuppon was Sailing wth me when I carried his Ma^{tie} for frrance.

" NICH : TETTERSELL." ³⁷

Tattersell was no doubt meanwhile actively engaged in trying to obtain a pension for his services, and in December, 1663, his efforts were successful, as we find by the following note in the State Papers, by the clerk of the Privy Council:—

" December 1663

" Capt Tattersall's annuity

A Grant to him of 100*l* yearly out of ye Revenues arising from Kent Sussex & Surry for 99 years, if Susan his wife, Nicholas his Sonne or Susan his Daughter live soe long."³⁸

³³ Catherine arrived at Portsmouth on 20th May, 1661, and was married next day. Tangier (with Bombay) formed part of her dowry, and was taken possession of by Lord Sandwich and a small fleet before the marriage.

³⁴ Sir John Lawson was Vice-Admiral under Sir Edward Montagu (afterwards Lord Sandwich) at the time Charles II. was brought over from Holland. He was wounded in an engagement against the Dutch on June 3rd, 1665, and died soon after. Pepys was not sorry when he died, because the Admiral had been no friend to him.

³⁵ "State Papers, Domestic, Charles II.," Vol. LXIX., No. 26.

³⁶ "Cal. State Pap., Car. II., 1661-2," p. 493.

³⁷ "State Papers, Domestic, Car. II.," Vol. LXXIV., No. 34.

³⁸ *Ib.*, Vol. LXXXIV., p. 176.

This sets at rest the varied and conflicting statements which have been made as to the pension, as it was simply an annuity for the longest of three lives. It shows, moreover, the extent of Tattersell's family, viz.: wife, a son Nicholas, and a daughter Susan, the latter of whom are mentioned in the extracts from the Parish Registers already given.

It appears to have been thought that there was a grant of arms to Tattersell, but this is incorrect, as no such grant is recorded at the College of Arms during the reign of Charles II.³⁹

In the return to the subsidy of 16th Chas. II. (1665), amongst the Assessors we find "*Nicholas Tattersoll gent. in lands xx*."⁴⁰

Nothing further transpires with reference to Tattersell until 1667, when we find the following letter:—

" June 6th (67)

" Gentlemen

In answers to yours of this day

" For what Cap Tattershall hath formerly done well I have bin tender toward him in this last businesse, otherwise a messenger had gone for him, but I wrote him a letter wch I believe hath frighted him pretty well.

" I am

" Your aff friend & humble servant

" W. COVENTRYE."⁴¹

" For The Principall Officers &

" Commissioners of his Majesties Navy
at ye Navy Office."

The nature of Tattersell's offence then does not appear, but according to one account "he was dismissed for some misconduct in an engagement."⁴² It is quite evident from the extracts already quoted from the State Papers that Tattersell was not merely an honorary officer in the navy, but occupied a substantial position.

Francis Mansell, of Ovingdean, who had bargained with Tattersell for the King's escape, was appointed "Customer Inward" in the port of Southampton, from which he received £60 a year. He petitioned the King

³⁹ The records of the College have been kindly searched for the matter by G. E. Cokayne, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Lancaster Herald.

⁴⁰ Lay Subsidy, 16 Chas. II., 191-409 Sussex.

⁴¹ "State Papers, Domestic, Charles II.," Vol. CCIII., No. 95.

⁴² "Gent's Mag.," Vol. XXX. (1766), p. 60.

about June, 1661, for relief, stating that he "was forced to fly for life, being one of the instruments of His Majesty happy escape, and has spent more in solicitation than the 60*l* per annum he receives from his small office, &c." After this he was granted a pension of £200 a year, and on Feb. 26th, 1661-2, petitioned⁴³ for leave to resign his place, "which through indisposition he was unable to fulfil." As Mansell's pension was £200 a year whilst Tettersell's was only £100, it would appear that the services of the former were considered by the King of more value than those of the latter. Mansell, however, was very unfortunate, for about April, 1664, his pension had become £300 in arrear; and he then petitioned for relief from the privy seal dormant, and on April 11th there is a privy seal for £200 to him "as the King's Free gift."⁴⁴ About Feb., 1666-7 he petitions the King again "to permit him to enjoy his pension of £200 a year stayed four years ago. Was outlawed and ruined, and was promised to be made eminent on the Restoration. Capt. Tattershall and others instrumental in the same service towards the safety of His Majesty's person have had a similar favour."

Pepys gives in his "Diary" the following interesting note:—

"Feb 20. 1667. With the 'Chequer men, to the Leg, in King Street, and there had wine for them; and there was one in company with them; that was the man⁴⁵ that got the vessell to carry over the King from Bredhemson, who hath a pension of £200 per annum, but ill paid, and the man is looking after getting of a prize ship to live by; but the trouble is, that this poor man, who hath received no part of his money these four years, and is ready to starve almost, must yet pay to the Poll Bill for this pension. He told me several particulars of the King's coming thither, which was mighty pleasant, and shows how mean a thing the King is, how subject to fall, and how like other men he is in his afflictions."

Lord Braybrooke⁴⁵ endeavours to identify "the man" with Tettersell, but this is an obvious blunder, as the amount of the latter's annuity was £100. Mansell is evidently referred to.

⁴³ "Cal. State Pap., Car. II., 1661-2," pp. 21 and 286.

⁴⁴ *Ib.*, 1663-4, p. 552.

⁴⁵ "Diary of Samuel Pepys," 3rd edition, London, 1848, Vol. XXX., p. 409.

There is a warrant on Feb. 22nd, 1666-7, continuing "his pension notwithstanding the recent order."⁴⁶

There is no reason to think that Charles II. visited Ovingdean as stated in Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's interesting novel, and it would have been a physical impossibility.

In 1670 Tetttersell lost his wife. The parish register of Brighton, as already stated, records her burial on May 6.

During the same year (1670) Tetttersell was High Constable of Brighton, and seems to have been actively engaged in the prosecution of local Nonconformists. The late Mr. M. A. Lower says:⁴⁷ "Whether he did this of his own will or only ministerially there is no evidence to show." Mr. Lower, however, appears to have overlooked the fact that serious charges were brought against Tetttersell at once, in printed pamphlets and by respectable persons. On Sunday, May 29th, 1670, some Baptists having met in a house in Brighton, Tetttersell is said to have conceived the idea of prosecuting them, and kept them shut in the house while he sent to Lewes for a warrant to break open the door. When the warrant arrived the door was opened on demand, and no religious ceremony was going on, nor could any minister be found. The parties, however, were summoned to Lewes, and there being no evidence to justify a conviction they were asked to plead guilty, and fix their own fines. They refused, and were fined the full penalty, £20, amongst them Wm. Beard, the master of the house. The following is the account of how the fine was obtained:—"Tetttersol breaks open locks to come at malt, being gotten to the heap fileth without all measure sixty of five bushel sacks which he hath sold to one of his gang for 12^s per quarter."⁴⁸

The subject has been discussed in angry terms by several local historians, so that further comment is not required.

⁴⁶ "Cal. State Pap., Car. II., 1666-7," p. 525.

⁴⁷ "Sussex Worthies," p. 298.

⁴⁸ Crosby, "History of the English Baptists," Vol. II., pp. 247, 257. The same occurrence appears to be referred to in "Calamy's Nonconformist's Memorial," Vol. III., p. 317, where the malt is said to have been worth 20s. a quarter.

It is stated in "The Boscobel Tracts" that Tattersell brought his bark up the Thames, and moored it opposite Whitehall, "to renew the memory of the service it had performed;" and another authority says that it was subsequently taken into the Royal navy and named the "Royal Escape." The writer has, however, been unable to discover the source of this statement; but on Sept. 4th, 1671, Tattersell was appointed Captain of the "Royal Escape," a fifth rate.⁴⁹

The Brighton Court Rolls record on Aug. 23rd, 1670, a surrender by Henry Bradfold and Anna, his wife (daughter of Samuel Friend, deceased, brother of Edward Friend, formerly of Chichester, deceased), of a cottage and garden in the north part of North Street, adjoining the churchyard, and other property there, "to the use of *Nicholas Tattersall, Esquire*, Edmund Gunter, John Peirse, and John Barton and their heirs upon the trust reposed in them of the rents and profits of the same for the use and enjoyment of the poor of the parish of Brighthelmston." It does not appear whether these cottages were used for a poorhouse, or whether the rents only were applied.

On Aug. 21st (1671) there is a surrender by John Arnold and Johanna, his wife of "One messuage or tenement one stable one garden and one croft of land to the same belonging containing by estimation one rood called the Old Shipp &c in the Hempshares in Brighthelmston to the use of *Nicholas Tetarsall sen Esq.*"

This was no doubt part, if not the original site, of the present "Old Ship Hotel."

In the summer and autumn of 1672 it seems probable Tattersell was in failing health, for he petitioned that his son Nicholas might be continued Captain of the "Escape" after his death, and on Aug. 29th, 1672, a patent was granted. On Oct. 29th Tattersell surrendered his copyhold property in the Manor of Atlingworth, viz.: a messuage and piece of land in "the Middle Streete of Brighthelmston between the Hempshares and the Middle Streete 236 ft long by 46 wide at one end &

⁴⁹ Erredge "Hist. of Brighthelmston," p. 131.

39 ft at the other; to the use of himself for life & then to the use of his son Nicholas." A few days later (Nov. 14th) Tetersell settled his freehold property on his daughter, as we find by an Indenture dated 14th Nov., 1672,⁵⁰ and made between "Nicholas Tetersall of BRIGHTHELMSTONE in ye county of Sussex Esq of the one part and John Geering of the said place and County Joyner in ye other part" whereby "y^e s^d. Nicholas Tetersall for and in consideration of the fatherly love and affection which hee beareth unto Susanna Geering wife of the said John Geering y^e naturall and only daughter of him y^e s^d Nicholas" granted to the use of Susanna Geering her heirs and assigns for ever a cottage "in the Street called y^e Hempshars of Brighton" now Ship Street, near the "Old Ship," and on the west side of the street.

Tetersell affixes his mark, which can only be explained by the fact that he was then very ill, as the signatures to letters preserved in the State Papers are in a bold and excellent handwriting. "Edw. Lowe" (probably the then Vicar⁵¹) was one of the witnesses to the deed.

Tetersell and his son were both admitted to the copyhold property in Atlingworth Manor at a Court on April 15th, 1673. This is the last event recorded in the life of the Captain, and he died on July 26th, 1674.

The will of Captain Tetersell was as follows:—⁵²

In the name of God Amen this 26th day of July in the six and twentieth Yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord King Charles the Second by the Grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the faith &c Anno Dñi 1674, I NICHOLAS TETERSOLE Senior of *Brighthelmstone* in the County of *Sussex* Esquire being sick in body but of good and perfect Memory I blesse God, doe Make and Publish this my last will and Testament in Manner and forme following and doe with a free heart render up my soule into the hands of Almighty God hoping and Assuredly believing that through the Meritts of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ my Saviour I shall receive Pardon and forgiveness of all my Sinnes And

⁵⁰ The writer is indebted to Hy. Griffith, Esq., for the loan of a copy of this deed, the original of which is in the possession of Somers Clarke, Esq.

⁵¹ S. A. C. XXIX., p. 206.

⁵² A copy of this will was very kindly supplied by Mr. T. C. Noble.

my body I comitt to the earth decently to be buryed in Christian buryall when it shall Please God to put and end to this temporall life. And as for my temporall goods which God hath in Mercy given me I would have them disposed of in Manner and forme following. And first I give and bequeath unto the poore People of Brighthelmstone the sume of Forty Shillings of good and lawfull Money of England to be distributed amongst them in tenn dayes after my decease. Item I give and bequeath unto *Elizabeth Tetersole* my wife one Peece of plate which is a Cupp to be delyvered to her by my executor after my decease. Item I give and bequeath unto my Sonn in law *John Geering* the one half of my plate and the other half of my lynnens to be equally divided to him after my decease. Item I give and bequeath unto him More the sume of Tenn Pounds by the yeare of lawfull money of England to be issuing due and payable out of my yearly revenue granted mee by his Majesty over and above the sume of money and yearely rent which I have formerly settled upon him as by the said conveyance at large appeareth. And to hold the said yearely rent of ten Pounds by the yeare unto the [*sic*] my said sonn *John Geering* his heires and assignes for ever after my decease. Item I give and bequeath unto my said Sonn *John Geering* All that my Piece of freehold land wth all the appurtenances thereunto belonging adjoining to that my Messuage called the *Old Shipp* situat lying and being in *Hempshyre Streete* in *Brighthelmstone* late *Richard Gillams* to have and to hold the said Peece of land with all the buildings and th appurtenances thereunto belonging unto my sonn *John Geering* his heires and assignes for ever of the Cheife Lord or Lordes of the fee or fees thereof by the rent and Services thereof due and of right accustomed. Item all the rest of my Goods Chattells and household Stuff and plate unbequeathed together with my Personall Estate my debts legacies funerall expenses being Paid and discharged I give it unto my Sonn *Nicholas Tetersole* and doe Make him sole executor of this my last Will and testament revoking and making void all Wills Whatsoever formerly by mee made. In Witnes hereof I the said *Nicholas Tetersole* have hereunto sett my hand and seale the day and yeare first above written.

NICHOLAS TETERSOLE his X Mark

Sealed signed and acknowledged to be his last Will and testament in the Presence of us *Joh Mockford, Henry fforster, Richard Tidy, Nathaniell Buckell.*

The will was proved by the son, Nicholas Tattersell, on Oct. 30th 1674, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

It appears from the will that Tattersell must have been married twice at least, as his wife Susan died in 1670, and a wife Elizabeth is referred to in the will. There are several references in the Brighton Court Rolls to "Elizabeth Tattersell widow, relict of John Gunter deceased," so that it is probable Tattersell married the widow. A

branch of the Gunter family had been in Brighton from 1624 (if not earlier), as there is a presentment on the death of John Gunter the elder in 1666, of his being admitted to a cottage in North Street in 1624. There is a surrender in 1658 by John Gunter the younger (son of the last mentioned) to the use of himself for life, his wife Elizabeth for life, and to the longest liver, and then to their heirs. It does not appear when John Gunter the younger died, but it was probably about 1669. He left three children, a son John (who must have died in the latter part of 1684), and two daughters, Susanna Burton, wife of James Burton and Mary Freeland. There is a surrender in 1684 by "Elizabeth Tetttersell widow, relict of John Gunter deceased and John Gunter son of the said Elizabeth," to secure an advance, while on Jan. 4th, 1685, there is a sale of the same property by "Elizabeth Tetttersell James Burton and Susanna his wife sister and heir of John Gunter deceased." Elizabeth Tetttersell probably died late in 1692 or early in 1693, as her will (in the Lewes Registry) is dated Oct. 10th, 1692, and proved Feb. 7th, 1693. She gave one shilling to her daughter, Susanna Burton, and the residue of her estate to her daughter Mary Freeland.

The circumstance of Tetttersell's widow being already provided for by her first husband, no doubt accounts for the small provision Tetttersell made for her.

"The Old Shipp" was partly freehold and partly copyhold. On Jany. 26th, 1670, there is a surrender of copyhold part by John Arnold and Johanna his wife to "Nicholas Tettarsall," and on July 26th, 1674 (the day of his death), he surrendered this property to the use of John Geering (his son-in-law) he paying Tetttersell's wife Elizabeth £6 a year during her life.

The connection of Captain Tetttersell with this well-known hostelry is a matter of interest, but whether he kept the house as well as owned it does not appear.

The son Nicholas died intestate, and there is a grant of administration in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on Dec. 22nd, 1701, to "Susanna Tuttersall daughter of Nicholas Tuttersall of Brighthelmstone."

Nicholas Tetttersell (the son) appears to have had only

two children, viz., Nicholas, who died Oct. 25th, 1679 (as already stated), and Susanna, who afterwards married Dr. Peter White. Nicholas Tattersell (the son) died on Oct. 29th, 1701, and on Jan. 29th, 1671-2, at a Court held for Atlingworth Manor, his daughter Susannah was admitted to the property in Middle Street. Susannah Tattersell must have married some time later in the year 1702, as we find by the parish register of All Saints Church, Lewes :⁵³

BAPTISMS.—“Francis daughter of Peter White MD⁵⁴ and Susanna born March 27th 170³. bap. April 5th

“Mary daughter of d^o born Sept 16th 1704 bap Sept 26th.”

Susannah White was admitted to “the Old Shipp” at a Court for Brighton Manor, on Feb. 8th, 1714. She is said to have died about 1754.

Colonel George Gunter (or Gounter) of Racton, was as already mentioned, the chief agent in the King’s escape. His pedigree is given by Dallaway,⁵⁵ and it shows that he married Katherine, daughter of Sir Lawrence Hyde, Knt., of Salisbury. From Colonel Gunter’s narrative⁵⁶ it appears some assistance was afforded by his kinsman Captain Thomas Gunter.

The State Papers threw an interesting light on the Gunter family after the Restoration. Colonel Gunter had died in the meantime, and the first item we find is about 1662. “The humble peticon of the afflicted widdow of Collonel Gunter of Sussex who assisted yo^r. Ma^{ties} passage into France after the Battell of Worcester,” for the nomination of a person qualified as an Irish Viscount or for some other provision. “Yo^r Matie haueinge often beene gratuitously pleasd to promise a consideration of her condicon.”⁵⁷ The object in obtaining this nomination was to get the fees, &c., attendant thereon, and there are many similar petitions in the State Papers of that

⁵³ Peter White was born Feb. 29th, 1671-2, and died about 1725.

⁵⁴ The same register records “BAPTISMS. Ann daughter of Dr. Benj. White and Dorothy July 12th, 1674, Barbara on Dec. 1st, 1675 (buried Feb. 17th, 1675-6). BURIALS. Dr. White May 9th, 1713.” This must be the father of Dr. Peter White.

⁵⁵ “History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex,” Vol. II., Pt. 1, p. 175.

⁵⁶ Parry’s “Coast of Sussex,” p. 29 *et. seq.*

⁵⁷ “State Papers, Domestic, Chas. II., 1661-2,” Vol. LXVI., 125.

date. It is doubtful whether any result was produced by the first petition, and there is another dated March 26th, 1663, by Katherine widow to Colonel George Gounter, to the King for remedy for her own and her eight children's desperate condition. Her late husband's whole estate was engaged for £3,000 debt, chiefly contracted for the late King, and now on his death, the estate, worth £240 a-year will be extended, and his children exposed to the wide world. Endorsed on the petition is a reference to the Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer, acknowledging Col. Gounter's services, "especially in providing a ship for His Majesty's escape after the battle of Worcester."⁵⁸ Shortly after there is another petition by the widow, stating that the creditors daily threaten to seize her lands for £5,000 debt and interest. Whether anything was done for the widow does not appear, but one of her sons, George, was placed on the foundation of Winchester School, as in 1663 there is a request by Lord Chief Justice Robt. Hyde,⁵⁹ that the letter the King had promised to write to the warden of the New College and other electors of scholars from Winchester School, in favour of George, son of the late George Gunter, who conveyed His Majesty over to France after his escape from Worcester, and spent his estate for the late King, may be so drawn as to place him before other candidates, that he may be elected this year.⁵⁸

The following interesting letter was then sent by the King :—

" *George Gounter recom* } Trusty & Wellbeloved Wee greet you
to Winchester School } well! Wee are informed that George
 Gounter one of y^e younger sons of Coll Gounter deceased & a
 child of that foundation is very fit to be elected to y^e University
 & because Wee must never forget ye many good & faithfull ser-
 vices pformed to Our Royal Father & Ourselfe by y^e s^d Coll
 Gounter during y^e late rebellion & particularly how happy and
 Instrument hee was of Our escape into France after Worcester
 fight. It is Our Royall Pleasure that at your elecon of Scollers
 from y^e Schoole you place y^e s^d George Gounter soe forward
 upon y^e Rolls as hee may be secured of an admittance into

⁵⁸ "Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1663-4," pp. 87 and 497.

⁵⁹ This influence was owing to relationship, the widow being daughter of Lawrence Hyde.

New Coll. Oxon within y^e compasse of y^e year. notwithstanding any other Our Lres that are or shall bee written on behalfe of any other ; hauing a p^ticular desire to gratify this youth & to giue him all y^e aduantages in his studies w^{ch} he is capable of for y^e regard Wee bear to his father's memory And &c.

“ Given y^e 4th of May 1664.”⁶⁰

The letter seems to bear evident traces of Royal dictation. This is the last reference to Colonel George Gunter's family. The widow, Catherine Gunter, obtained a pension of £200 a year for 21 years.⁶¹ George Gunter (the son before referred to), married Judith, daughter of Richard Nicholl, of Norbiton Place, Surrey.

About Jan., 1661, there is a petition by Thomas Gunter to the King for the Office of Prothonotary or Clerk of the Crown for North Wales, value about £100 a year.⁶² This appointment was probably not obtained, for there is a letter dated Nov. 28th, 1664, by the King to the Mayor and Burgesses of Devizes desiring them to appoint “ Thomas Gunter Barrister att Law ” as Recorder of that town, in the place of William Yorke deceased, “ for the constant loyalty & sufferings of his person & family for Our Service, one of his neare Relations hauing been heretofore under the good providence of God very eminently Instrumentall in Our owne escape after the Battle of Worcester.”⁶³ The “ Calendars of State Papers ” describe Thomas Gunter as nephew of Col. Gunter,⁶⁴ but the pedigrees in Dallaway do not show any one who can be thus identified.

⁶⁰ “ State Papers, Domestic, Chas. II., 1644.” Entry Book, No. 19, p. 10.

⁶¹ Clarendon's “ Correspondence,” Vol. I., p. 56, *cit.* in Lingard's “ History of England.”

⁶² “ Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, Chas. II., 1660-1,” p. 495.

⁶³ “ State Papers, Domestic, Chas. II., 1666,” Entry Book, No. 17, p. 20.

⁶⁴ “ Calendar of State Papers, Charles II., 1666,” p. 298.

ICKLESHAM CHURCH.

By THEODORE T. CHURTON, Esq.

ICKLESHAM does not occur in Domesday Book, unless the Revd. Arthur Hussey is right in identifying the name with Checeham. If this is correct, it is a remarkable proof of Norman influence in the neighbourhood that the purely Saxon name of Checeham should have been changed into its partly Norman equivalent of Icklesham—Ickels-ham, as it is still pronounced in the district. Ecclesbourne Glen, near Hastings, is a word of kindred formation. It has been hitherto taken for granted that the word is Ecclesiæ-ham, "the place of the church," and this account of the name seems as probable as any, and is corroborated by the early character of parts of the present church. It has also been suggested that the name may be connected with the German Igel, a hedgehog. Icel, pronounced Eek-ayl, is the full Early English form for a hedgehog; but it drops into Ill at an early date. It is possible that Icklesham may be named after the Icelings, a Mercian family—Icklingsham—Icklesham. There is an Icklingham in Suffolk.

The derivation, however, must remain an open question, for it is difficult to say what is likely or the opposite in philology.

The church is mentioned in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas the Fourth, which was made in 1291,¹ and in the Nonæ Roll, which was compiled about 1341, but

¹ Pope Nicholas IV. (to whose predecessors in the See of Rome the first-fruits and tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices had for a long time been paid) granted the tenths, in 1288, to Edward I. for six years, towards defraying the expenses of a crusade; and that they might be collected to their full value, the King caused a valuation roll to be drawn up, which was completed in 1291.

very little is known as to its history. The ecclesiastical patronage was granted in 1226, by Nicholas Heringod and Sibilla his wife, to the Abbey of Battle, by the following grant:—"Notum sit omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, qd ego Nichs Haren-god et ego Sibilla de Ikelsham uxor ejusdem Nichi intuitu divine caritatis et pro salute animarum nostrarum, et successorum nostrorum dedimus et concessimus et hac presenti carta nra confirmavimus Deo et ecclie Sci Martini de Bello et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus Eccliam de Ikelsham cum omnibus fructibus ad eam pertinentibus cum omni jure," &c.² This grant was afterwards confirmed by Sibilla during her widowhood, and by her son Radulphus at her death. The Abbot, reserving to the Abbey the impropriation of the rectory, thereupon appointed a vicar, and the Bishop of Chichester ordained "qd vicarius percipiet omnes proventus altarios et minutas decimas, excepta medietate decimarum feni, et habebit domos et edificia juxta eccliam et totum illud mansum. Et exhibebit ministros ecclie honorifice et faciet in ea divina celebrari solempniter, sufficienter, et honorifice a duobus capellanis. Et solvet persone tres marchas argenti annuatim, ad festum nativitatis Dni decem solidos, ad pascha decem solidos, ad fm Johis Baptiste decem solidos, et ad fm Sci Michis decem solidos."² Soon after, however, the Abbot of Battle relinquished the right of presenting to the Vicarage in favour of the Bishop of the Diocese.

The church is dedicated, like so many on the sea coast, to St. Nicholas. It consists of a nave with north and south aisles, a west porch, a chancel with north and south chapels, and a tower between the north aisle and north chapel. Mr. Sharpe (see Vol. VII. of the S. A. C.) mentions Icklesham Church amongst those which have the finest remains of the Norman Period, and also amongst the examples of the Transitional Period. He says of it:—"Icklesham Church has a nave with enriched capitals, which belongs to the latter part of this period" (the Norman); and again, "Of the same date with this

² Hayley's MSS., 6,344.

work" (namely, Bishopstone Church; he is giving examples of the Transitional Period) "are the chancel and aisle arcades of Icklesham Church, the whole of which have been carefully treated in a restoration which has been recently carried out."

The peculiarities which would first be noticed by a stranger are the general plainness of the exterior compared with the interior, the long roof of the nave extending over the side aisles, which have very low walls, the unusual position of the tower, and the great length and breadth of the three chancels in proportion to the rest of the church. But these peculiarities—with the exception of the position of the tower, which has a sort of parallel at Climping—are characteristics which Icklesham shares in common with many other Sussex churches.

The tower, nave, and aisles are Norman, and are among the best instances of that style in East Sussex. The nave is divided from each aisle by three semi-circular recessed and chamfered arches resting on massive round pillars with enriched capitals. The carving of each of the capitals is different, and some are of unusual and curious design. The half-pillars eastward have been cut away, apparently to make room for images, as traces of iron hooks remain which might have supported large figures. Such images were frequently taken from their places in the church and carried in procession on the great festivals. One of the half-pillars thus cut away has been restored to its original shape. The west wall shows traces outside of an earlier and smaller church without aisles, the coigne stones of which are visible. This part of the west wall is built of large blocks of sandstone, and is quite different in construction from the rest of the church, which is built of local limestone. The bases of the nave pillars gradually diminish in height from west to east, perhaps for the sake of perspective effect, to give to the nave the appearance of greater length.

In the south aisle there are three small round-headed windows of early date; the round heads of these windows are externally formed of a single stone. The

north aisle has two square-headed Decorated windows of two lights. The rest of the windows in this part of the church are modern.

Next to the Norman capitals of the nave pillars, perhaps the most interesting part of the church is the tower. The walls are of the usual thickness of Norman buildings. A semi-circular arch, resting on responds or half-pillars with the common "scallop" capital, separates the tower from the north aisle; on the west side the arch has a plain roll moulding, surmounted by the "nail-head" moulding. The tower roof is groined; the ribs of the vaulting rest, on the east side, on clustered shafts with elegantly carved capitals, on which traces of blue colouring may still be seen. The central shafts on each side spring from the ground; the others rest on a broad ledge or stringcourse which originally ran round the tower except on the west side, but it has been cut away, and part of one of the bases of the shafts supporting the groined roof recklessly chipped, so as to make room for the Early English arch leading from the tower into the north chancel—an instance of the ruthless want of reverence that was so often shown by the old builders for earlier work when additions or alterations were being carried out. The ribs of the vaulting spring on the west side from boldly carved corbels formed of grotesque heads of a martial type of countenance.

The tower staircase is in the north-east angle. It is entered by a plain round-headed narrow Norman doorway, and there are traces of herring-bone masonry in the walls.

The arch leading from the tower to the middle chancel has puzzled archæologists; it is semi-circular, perfectly plain, without any responds or imposts. It has been suggested that it once had an inner arch and responds, like the arch that leads from the tower into the north aisle. In its present condition it can hardly be as it was originally designed. There are Norman windows on the west as well as the north and east sides of the tower; that to the west is closed, and would seem to show that the tower is older than the north aisle. The window to the east

now opens into the north chancel. The tower is in three stages. The upper story, in which the bells are hung, has Norman windows consisting of two small arches supported on a round shaft or balluster, and the whole included under a larger arch—an arrangement commonly found in the towers of churches in Normandy, as, for example, at Yainville, an engraving of which appears in Vol. IX. of the Collections. These windows, as well as the plain flat Norman buttresses on the north side of the tower, are in excellent preservation. In the middle story there are some corbels with rude carving.

The north chancel is Transitional or Early English. It has been said that this part of the church is remarkably French in character. There is a fine blank arcade in the north wall, the arches of which are so irregular that they seem to have been built, as so much of the mediæval church work seems to have been done, without measurement, the easternmost arch in particular being much broader than the rest. The last two eastward were probably used as sedilia. They bear faint traces of red colouring. Above this are three pointed lancet windows, the wide splays of which unite in a cluster of narrow shafts supporting moulded hoodings over the windows. The general effect of these windows with the arcade below is very pleasing. The east window of this north chancel is a modern three-light lancet, in the Early English style, but a curious and very puzzling dripstone outside suggests a window of different, and perhaps later character. The little piscina is formed of a small Norman capital, probably taken from the tower.

The south chancel is of later date—Early Decorated—and is separated from the middle chancel by three pointed recessed and chamfered arches, resting on octagonal columns. In the south wall of this chancel there is also an arcade of very much the same character as that in the north chancel. The shafts supporting the arches are in some cases detached from the stone-work behind, in others not, and the same freedom of design appears in the carving of the foliated capitals, which are all different; in one of them the artist has exercised his in-

genuity in altering a leaf into a dog's head—an evident after-thought. The three windows in the south wall of this chancel each consist of two lancet-shaped lights with a plain circle above, which, with the east window—which is of four lights, and in the same style—may perhaps be regarded as good instances of the later period of the transition into the Decorated style. They resemble the east window of Raunds Church, Northamptonshire, but are much plainer, and without the cusps, which in that instance are let into the tracery in separate small pieces. They may be contrasted with the somewhat similar, but rather earlier windows in the south chancel of Rye Church. There is a crocketed piscina in the south wall. The arch leading from the south aisle into this chancel is a good plain specimen of Transitional Norman; it is round, and rests on responds having foliated capitals and the "foot ornament" at the angle of the plinth. This last is also found throughout the arcades.

The middle chancel has been lengthened eastward beyond the north and south chancels, and has two graceful windows (both alike) of the Geometrical or Early Decorated style north and south of the sacarium. These windows are of two lights, with a cinquefoil above, and have elegant shafts and hoodings and labels. The east window is modern, but a successful reproduction on a larger scale of the character of the old windows on each side. There is a plain aumbry and a priest's door (closed) in the north wall, and an ogee-headed piscina—divided by a shelf—south of the altar. The great chancel arch is pointed, and of good proportions. It rests on carved corbels of a somewhat uncommon design. There is in the north wall of this chancel an arched recess which is supposed to have been used as an Easter sepulchre.³

³ "Within the north wall of the chancel, near the altar, a large arch, like that of a tomb, may often be perceived. Within this, the *holy sepulchre*, generally a wooden and moveable structure, was set up at Easter, when certain rites commemorative of the burial and resurrection of our Lord were anciently performed with great solemnity, for on Good Friday the crucifix and host were here deposited, and watched the following day and nights; and early on Easter morning they were removed from thence with great ceremony, and replaced on the altar by the priest. In the accounts of churchwardens of the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth century we meet with frequent notices of payments made for watching the sepulchre at Easter."—*Bloam's Goth. Arch.*

It may be as well to introduce here some account of the restoration of the church, which was carried on between the years 1847 and 1852. The interior had been disfigured with whitewash, and the nave was seated with square pews—the large triple chancel being left clear, without seats. There is an engraving of the church as it was in 1812, by Moss—now rarely to be met with—which gives a good idea of the state of the interior at that time. No traces were found of any of the original benches or paving tiles, nor of any wall-paintings. On the north side of the nave, though not on the south side, were found traces of Norman clerestory windows exactly like those in the lowest stage of the tower. The nave was entered by a descending flight of six steps, through a *round* west porch, built in 1785. “The church porch,” Horsfield says, “formerly stood on the northern side, about the middle of the north aisle, a drawing of which is preserved in the Burrell MSS.” Many small elm trees were growing up inside the church. Fifteen of the windows—all that looked north and south—were blocked up. The roof was so rotten as to be dangerous. The work, which was superintended by Mr. S. S. Teulon, was carefully carried out, and though the prevailing taste on the subject of church restoration has greatly changed during the last thirty years, there is very little to regret except the unfortunate removal of the altar tomb in the south chancel, which is thus noticed by Horsfield:—“In the southern chancel is a raised altar tomb of polished Sussex marble, but now whitewashed. It is without effigy or inscription, but would seem to be the tomb of Henry Fynche, in 1493, who by his will, dated 19th Henry VII. (1493), directs his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Nicholas of Icklesham, and that 100 masses be said for his soul and the souls of his ancestors, within a month next from his decease. He bequeaths to the reparations of the said chapel of St. Nicholas, and the building of an altar like to the altar in the church of Icklesham, xl. shillings, and to the repair of the said church xl. shillings, also to the mending of the ways between Clegge Cross and Icklesham xl. shillings.”

This tomb stood against the south wall under the piscina. Through some neglect the workmen were allowed to tamper with it, and, as it consisted of stones that were "broken and rotten as earth, and quite incapable of being used again," it was found impossible to replace it. "The tomb had evidently been opened previously, and contained nothing but sandy earth and local sandstone and ironstone, and broken pieces of slightly painted glass, evidently from the windows of the church. No bones whatever were found either above or below the present pavement."⁴

The font is an almost exact copy of one at All Saints', Leicester; the old one was mean and comparatively modern.

The round west porch was rebuilt in an hexagonal form.

The new tower doorway is in the Norman style; its concave zigzag has a precedent in Waltham Abbey; it replaces a plain low wooden framework which was only 5ft. 5in. in height.

The old reading pew and pulpit and sound-board, all of oak, which were put up at the end of the last century, were converted into bookshelves for the Parish Lending Library, now kept in the south chancel.

The altar table was designed by Sir G. Scott, and is of oak. It replaces a mean and small table, which now stands in the north chancel, that part of the church being used as a vestry.

A list of the monumental inscriptions has been given in full by Mr. G. S. Butler, F.S.A., in Vol. XIV. of the S. A. C.

The tower contains four bells; the inscriptions on Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are given in Vol. XVI.; No. 2 has since been recast, and a smaller bell added, by Warner, in 1867.

The oldest register begins in 1669, though the Bishop's transcripts begin as early as 1606, with a gap from 1638 to 1667. I have not found much worthy of note

⁴ I am here quoting from notes taken at the time by my father, the Rev. H. B. W. Churton, the present vicar.

in these early transcripts; it is curious, however, that about the year 1610 Eleanor and Anthony are among the commonest Christian names.

In the Bishop's Registry at Lewes are preserved the accounts of two commissions, held respectively in 1686 and 1724, to inquire into the state of the churches in the diocese. Icklesham occurs in both. The first, in 1686, reports as follows:—"The Church of Icklesham. The Three Chancels much out of reparaire, especially y^e pavements. Steeple & bells all out of order. A Comunion Cloth, Books of Homilies, Articles, Canons, Table of degrees, and for strange preachers names. Vicaridge house, stable, and ffences about it so much out of repair that it will by the judgem^t of workmen cost 63 pounds to reparaire y^m Eke Register book in unknowne hands."

Things were rather better in 1724; for the Commission of that year reports as follows:—"The Byshop of Chichester Patron M^r William Burrell of Christ College in Cambridge, the present Incumbent. The church is in good Repair; the Bible and Common Prayer Book good a pewter fflagon a Silver Cup and Cover a table cloth for the Communion a Surplice good, a chest, poor Box, and three Bells. The North Chancell wants Paving, the Great and South Chancell in good Repair. The North Chancell repaired by the Parish, the other two the great one by the Parson and the other by Lady Winchelsea. A very poor house but in pretty good repair. About thirty families two of Anabaptists. . . . Divine Service and Sermon twice every Sunday by M^r Edward Dyson Curate. The Holy Sacrament Administred three times a year about twelve Communicants."

In the oak chest are preserved the churchwarden's accounts, which date from the year 1712. They are regularly kept, entered in bound volumes, and the bills are also kept, tied up in yearly bundles. These records are interesting as shewing in detail the inner working of parochial life; how national victories were announced on the church bells, and national disasters by the proclamation of a form of prayer; how local self govern-

ment became gradually developed; how free was the consumption of ale, on the smallest possible provocation, at the parish's expense; and a thousand other minutiae, all of them possessing some point of interest. It is difficult to make a good selection; the following are given without any attempt at classification:—

1712	paid M ^{rs} Odiarne for Cureing of Will: Toarns foot	00	06	00
1715	laid Widdow Hills in two hundred of batt ffaggets		18	00
1716	Febr y ^e 8 p ^d Widow Aman for spining of wooll	00	06	00
1718	Ap y ^e 9 for a window tax book	-	-	00 01 06
1720	Oct ^r y ^e 21 pd To Goody Goland for Washing up Goody Marteen Things	-	-	00 04 02
1723	July y ^e 13 for a paier Leaders and Bibb	-	01	00
1724	Nov ^r 2 for Worsted and a Hornebooke for Widdow Wickens Children	-	-	0 00 10
1727	3 yards of enkel for Mary Parfit	-	-	0 0 1
1727	March 25 paid Gorge Marten was spent a Crown- ing the King	-	-	3 0 0
1729	January y ^e 9 paid Will Burgis for a Neck of Muten for Wid Paris when she was sick	-	0	1 0
1729	March y ^e 30 payd M ^r Puckel for the grifen	-	3	0 0
1730	Aprill 13 Paid Goodey Row for laying of Widow Parse forth and for watching and helping ther	00	3	0
1731	June y ^e 16 gave 20 men very much abuse by the Turks	-	-	5 0
1732	For fattig Widdow Cloke's Hogg	-	1	10 00
	Paid for y ^e Stokes ⁵	-	4	10 8 ³ / ₄
1733	January y ^e 7 to Goody Clooke for half a Hogg weighed 16 Stone & fower pound at one shilling & ten pence p ^r Stone	-	-	01 10 2
1733	Spent when we met M ^r Jones	-	-	00 08 06
	Nov ^r y ^e 8 p ^d for 3 Stone of Beefe John Winch	-	0	3 0
1734	Nov ^r y ^e 23 p ^d for 5 Ells of Dowllas for Sarah Harmer	-	-	5 10
1735	January y ^e 13 p ^d for a pint of wine & for eight pound of mutton for Good Row & Good Winch & Goody Sutors for their being with Goody in her fitts	-	-	3 0
1735	Ap ^l y ^e 13 p ^d Cook for two ffox trap	-	01	03 0
	y ^e 26 p ^d George Martin for 5 Badgers & foxes	-	12	6
1736	to Goody Burt a fowl & a Bottle Heartshorn Droppes	-	-	00 1 0
1737	March the 6 p ^d to Goodman Champney and to Goodman burt & Goody Sutors Standing for the Child David Sharvill a Vagrant	-	-	0 3 0
	& for two Muggs of beer y ^e same	-	-	00 0 6

⁵ These stocks stood, within living memory, in the churchyard.

1738	Dec ^r . y ^e 26 p ^d George Martin for tow ffoxes Head - - - - -	5 0
	gave him more for Incuridgment to Destroy Virmen - - - - -	1 0 0
	April 20 p ^d W ^m ffitsall for John Stone's housel -	3 7 6
1738	3 May p ^d for A new payer of Shoues for Gorge Seuters - - - - -	00 03 3
1739	23 April paid for Cureing Tho Seuter Eye -	16 0
1740	May 13 p ^d for 6 dinners and for beere -	00 04 6
	March 30 p ^d for flanel for y ^e Travelers Child -	0 2 0
1740	August y ^e 25 P ^d M ^r J. Bowier for y ^e Prayers for y ^e ffast day - - - - -	00 1 0
1741	August 6 for three New mobes for mary purfield No ^v y ^e 3 lent to a Soiourner - - - - -	0 2 9 0 5 0
1741	Sept y ^e 12 p ^d for 64 Trets for y ^e Church -	02 02 8
	Nov ^r y ^e 9 p ^d Dame Bull for nursing a Soiourner	5 0
1742	May the 11 for Aworront & mitmas for Abraham ambelfurd - - - - -	0 2 0
	October 18 paid for repairing of the sesions hous at Lewis - - - - -	02 18 1
1744	feverey y ^e 29 paid Gudy Tayler for going to Win- shelse for to give her Arthor Davy ⁶ -	00 01 6
1744	March y ^e 26 paid Jacob Beker for to pound of flees wooll for to berey John Winch in -	0 01 4
	May 1 Spent a maring of Mary Burges -	0 3 3
	Jun 1 paid doul is winder tax - - - - -	0 1 0
1746	April 26 gave the Ringers for Reioycing when y ^e Rebels was beat ⁷ - - - - -	0 15 0
1746	Jun 20 P ^d for Master Whites Boys Indenters -	0 6 0
1747	April 20 P ^d M ^r Gossom for a payr of Bodys a Hat and Strings for Eli ^z Stone - - - - -	0 4 10
1749	April 25 p ^d the Expences a Drinking his Majetys Health this Day - - - - -	1 03 0
1749	June y ^e 15 p ^d George Marten that was Spent one Gesling Singers - - - - -	0 8 6
1750	June y ^e 1 p ^d Abra ^m Baker for Catching Mouls -	0 0 3
	21 p ^d Ben Tree for Making dame Bartholo- mews Coffen - - - - -	0 2 0
	for a Years wager for John Britt - - - - -	1 01 0
1752	March y ^e 30 p ^d Master Nash as p ^r Bill for Three Shirts - - - - -	00 01 00
	Aug ^t y ^e 12 Bought for Dame Wilmershurst one Tin Kettle one paire of Belowes - - - - -	00 03 00
1753	Feb ^r y ^e 6 p ^d Rob ^t Neefe for a payer of Stays for his Gierl - - - - -	00 02 6
	July y ^e 13 p ^d a Hunderd Tax for Icklesham Parish - - - - -	05 16 02

⁶ Affidavit.⁷ This of course refers to the defeat of the Pretender at Calloden.

1756	12 July for 1½ lbs wool for J. Harrold & for laying him forth	-	-	-	-	0	02	9
	for his grave & nell & afterdavit	-	-	-	-	0	04	0
	13 p ^d for Beere at his Burying	-	-	-	-	0	02	0
1757	21 June p ^d Jos: Tree for fetching Salt fish	-	-	-	-	0	8	0
	the same time Spent on Churchwardens &c add the Salt Fish to y ^e poor	-	-	-	-	0	3	6
	9 July p ^d for weaveing Slomans Sheets	-	-	-	-	0	2	9
	5 Ap ^l p ^d W ^m Clooke for mending Mary Monks Clog's & pattens	-	-	-	-	0	1	1
	Disburstments							
	24 March p ^d Dame Conditch for Spinning 7 lb Wool & for oyle	-	-	-	-	0	6	0
1760	4 May Gave Eliz: Bartholomew to buy a testament	-	-	-	-	1	0	
	11 May p ^d Dame Banks for doing for Dame Wilmshurst	-	-	-	-	1	0	
1762	April 4 th P ^d Samuel Banester Agre ^d by the Parish for Larning them to sing	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
1763	April 8 th P ^d for Tucking up the Surplus	-	-	-	-			6
1764	Jan 27 paid Dame Burt for a Quarters Schooling for 10 children	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
1764	March 27 Given Dame wimset when her boy run away	-	-	-	-			3
1766	June 12 p ^d for a pair of Second Hand Buckskin briches for W ^m Dungan	-	-	-	-	3	6	
	The Melisha Tax is 2 ^d $\frac{3}{4}$ in the pound							
1767	p ^d for a Gallon of Brandy for Susana Seldens Leg	-	-	-	-	0	5	0
	p ^d for a Sixpenny Loaf for Poulteses	-	-	-	-	0	0	6
	charge for my Self for Going to Hasting for y ^e Doctor for Sue Selden	-	-	-	-	1	0	
1773	14 Febry p ^d for thanksgiving for a young Prince	-	-	-	-	1	0	
1778	It was agreed to alow Will ^m Morley One Pound eleven shillings and Six to teach the People of Icklesham to sing Psalms from this time to Easter Monday. ⁸							
	Also it was agreed that Henry Librery is to have a Setevikett							
1789	26 Ap ^l At a Vestry held in the Parrish Church of Icklesham in the County of Sussex, it is Agreed & Ordered for the Churchwardens to have the Shingles taken off from the South Side of the Church & to have the same Roofe new Laide with Tiles in a Workmanlike manner							
1790	It was Agreed for M ^r . John Watts to Innoculate the Widow Griffin's Seven Children for the Small Pox at 10/6 each Child							

⁸ Four old music books remain, of about this date, with Psalms and Anthems arranged for four parts. Most of the music is in minor keys, and some of the words and music are very quaint.

1802 Febr 14. A Journey to Battle for draw^s the Militia men and Expen. 7/6.

17. A Journey for my man to Brede to deliver a notice to W^m Crouch to inform him that he was drawn to serve in the Militia 2/.

This account of the founding of a school at the end of the last century may be interesting. At a vestry meeting held in 1793:—

“It is mutually concluded & agreed upon, & the Overseers are hereby directed, as soon as they conveniently can; to have a Room in the House lately Occup’y’d as a Poor-House; Repaired & fitted up proper to make use off for a School-Room at the Expence of the Parish: And that the Sum of 16£ p Annum from Lady day next, be paid by even & equal Quarterly Payments, to a Proper Person for Instructing therein Twenty Poor Children; to Learn their Books so as to Spell and Read well; and in Religious Principles, Conformable to, and Agreeable with the Church of England:—The said Sum to be paid by the Overseers for the time being, out of the Money collected for the use of the Poor:—as it is the Opinion of this Meeting that the Money thus expended will prove to be equal, if not more future benefit to the Poor off, and the said Parish; than by any other means the said Money cou’d be expended or Apply’d:—It is Ordered that the Scool Master do request, the Parents of all the said Children that are by this means put under his care, from time to time to direct them, to attend Divine Service in the Parish Church every Sunday, & Prayer Days:—And that all the s^d boys set together in one Pew: & all the s^d Girls in another; which Pews or Seats are to be Appointed out by the Minister & Churchwardens:—Tho^s Cooper Christopher Hoad & William Blackman are hereby Appointed Trustees, to Appoint a Proper Person to attend the s^d Schooll, & Instruct the Children; & also to Nominate & appoint from time to time, without favour or Affection, Twenty Poor Children belonging to the said Parish: that may appear to them to be most in need of, being so Instruct’d. And the said Trustees have hereby Power, provided the School Master sho’d not in their Opinions do his duty; by Instructing the said Children as he ought; at the end of any One Year expiring at Lady day; to Discharge and turn him out: And appoint another to succeed in his Room:

“It is Requested that all the said Trustees, or at least any two of them, do meet in the said Room during Schooll Hours; to hear the Children say their Books, and also the Church Catechism Once in every Calendar Month.”

Since writing the above, I have had an opportunity, through the kind permission of the Bishop, of examining the MSS. in the Cathedral Library at Chichester; and though the references to Icklesham which I have dis-

covered in these old documents are scanty and disconnected, I give them with the context, as there is, I think, a general interest even in such partial glimpses as they give of the way in which a remote country parish was affected by the political and ecclesiastical tendencies of the time.

The first mention I can find of Icklesham is in the Register of Bishop Praty, A.D. 1438-1445, in which the "Vicaria de Ikeleshm" is mentioned, with 64 other benefices, under the following heading:—"Nōia bnfcior' ecclīasticor' taxat' et ad decimā solvere cōsuet' nō appat' quor' ver' valor anus infra sūmā xij marcar' existit seu annuati' ad sūmā xij marcar' se extendit et non ultra in quibz ipor' bnfcior' Rectores et Vicarij residentiā faciūt psonalem."

The next notice is interesting, as it reveals the extent to which irregularity among the clergy prevailed fifty years before the Reformation. It occurs in the Register of Bishop Storey, who was most energetic in the administration of his diocese, and set himself at once to endeavour to reform abuses; his diligence in this and at the same time the hopelessness of the attempt are abundantly shewn in the interesting enquiries and returns still preserved. At various centres Visitations were held, at which "each and every Curate and Priest within the diocese of Chichester" was summoned to appear and exhibit his letters of orders. At the Visitation held (apparently in 1478) "in ecclīā de Cukehm Lewēn Arch.,"⁹ the Vicar and "capellanus" of Icklesham appeared. The entry is as follows:—

Dns Thomas Ffrench vicarius de Ikeleshm fecit dno obiam [= obedientiam] et exhibuit [litteras ordinum] suffic' [= sufficienter].

Dns mthe' [Mattheus?] Seygeford capell poch ibm no exhibuit.

Judging from a large number of names which I have examined (without taking an accurate reckoning of all the Sussex clergy), of those cited to appear about one-

⁹ D. fol. 19. But where is Cukeham?

sixth seem to have been absent, and of the remainder rather more than half were unable to exhibit their letters of orders; while some, as "Dominus Clemens capellanus parochialis de Holyngton," exhibited their letters of orders under a seal that was not recognised (sub sigillo ignoto).¹⁰

In the same Register, when an order was issued in the year 1486 to the Bishop from the King to collect tenths,¹¹ the "Vicaria de Ikeleshm" appears with 22 other Sussex parishes, as being excused payment on the ground of impoverishment through inundations, fires, &c.:—"que p inunda^{es} aquar' incendia ruinas et alios fortuitos casus destruct' depaupat' et nimiū diminut' existunt." From the number of coast parishes in this list (all the Hastings Churches with "St Leonard juxta Hastyng" appear), it would seem that the poverty of these parishes at this time was chiefly due to incursions of the sea. Again, in 1496, Icklesham was excused half payment of the tenth for the same reason.¹² Henry VII., it is well known, felt no scruple in enriching himself with subsidies levied on the pretence of some public need, though the wording of the next order for a subsidy, in 1497, to which Icklesham (and Sussex generally) was called upon to contribute, is vague enough: it is levied "to the glory of God and for the protection and defence of the Church of England and of this our realm."¹³ In the list of parishes and the sums contributed for the first moiety we find:—

Vicaria de Ikeleshm - - - ls'

In 1513 the "Vic' de Ikelshm" again appears in the list of benefices excused payment of tenths because of "inundations," &c., an excuse which defends an increasing number of parishes year after year, the tenths having to be collected by certain days, the first in 1513, and one in

¹⁰ In this list occurs the name of "Joh' Grafton capell' paroch' de Bulferith," who "non exh.," which is interesting, as it shows that the ruined Norman Church of Bulverhythe, near St. Leonards, was in use as late as 1478.

¹¹ *Ib.*, fol. 112.

¹² *Ib.*, fol. 136.

¹³ *Ib.*, fol. 143.

each of the three following years. Icklesham pays, however, in 1514, apparently. The order from Henry VIII. is characteristic; he asks for four subsidies "de quibuscumque beneficiis et possessionibus ecclesiasticis," which he says have been granted "ad tuitioem et defencionem ecclie Anglicane et huius incliti Regni nr̄i Anglie necnon ad sedand' et extirpand' hereses et schismata in univ'sali ecclia que his diebus plus solito pululant," and are to be levied "sub mods formis condicioib' exceptoib' infra-scripts et nō aliter neq' alio modo."

The names of churchwardens or "guardians" (gardiani) are given in Bishop Sherborne's Register. At a Visitation held on Sept. 17th, 1521, in the Church of All Saints', Hastings, the clergy of the Deanery of Hastings were cited to appear, and this entry occurs:—

Abbas et conventus (?) de bello ppetarij de Ikelsham
non comp [= non comparuerunt].

Dns Johes Jutkns (?) vicari^s ibm comp^t et exhi^t

gardi	Jo Erle	} com. et jurati pntant [= representant?] villam ut in reg ^o [= registro] de q ^o sup'
	Rir' Roger cū duob's	

In 1535 another subsidy is ordered by the King, calling himself "on earth the supreme head, under Christ, of the Church of England;" and Icklesham is thus mentioned in the list of parishes:—

De vicaria de Ikelsham - - - xxvj^s ij^d

Passing on to the troublous times of Queen Mary, we find in Bishop Daye's register that Icklesham was only one case out of many where institutions were made to benefices "vacant on account of the deprivation of the last incumbent." Bishop Daye's sympathies were anti-Protestant, and he had been consequently deposed from the see of Chichester in 1551, but was restored to his see on the death of Edward VI. He was evidently diligent in ridding his diocese of incumbents who em-

braced the Reformed faith. I give in this instance the form in which the institution is recorded :—

“ Vicesimo sexto die mensis Marcii ano dni millmo quingen^o quinquagesimo quinto supradictus Re^{du}s pr [= reverendus pater] contulit dno M'ino [? Martino?] Hinkeman vicariam ppetua eccle parochialis de Icleshm nr Cicestren' dioc' per deprivatorem ultimi incumbents ibidem nup vaca' et ad suam collationem pleno jure spectantem ipmque vicariu ppetuu in ead' cu suis juribus et ptincis [= pertinentibus] universis ad sta dei evangelia primitus jurat^o cano^o instituit. et ipsius obia ca^{ca} recepta. Scriptu' que est Thome Lambe Curato de Rye ad inducedm eundem.”¹⁴

I have found nothing of interest about Icklesham during the stormy years of the Commonwealth; there is no mention of the Vicar of Icklesham in Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," or in Calamy's "Nonconformist's Memorial." [But see S. A. C., Vol. XXXI., p. 186, for a notice of Michael Suep, "Minister" of Icklesham in 1645.]

On the accession of William of Orange, however, of the eleven non-juring clergy in Sussex the Vicar of Icklesham was one, apparently George Dawkins, M.A., who became vicar in 1686.

The next Vicar but one, Thomas Bowers, was the son of a Shrewsbury baker. He was fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, and came to Icklesham from Hooe in 1708. In 1713 he was made Archdeacon of Canterbury, and in 1722 he was promoted to the see of Chichester. His episcopacy only lasted for two years.

Thomas Bowers was succeeded in 1722 by William Burrell, who seems to have held this living together with those of Brightling and Burwash. The next Vicar, Luke Trevigar, also was a pluralist. He held the living from 1737 till his death in 1772, and with it (for some time, at least) the vicarage of Westfield; and he was also Rector of Herstmonceux when he died.

Unfortunately I have not been able to discover in the Chichester library any returns which throw light on the state of the fabric of the church, though for many parishes the returns in Elizabeth's reign are full of interest.

¹⁴ B., fol. 99.

I here subjoin the measurements of the various parts of Icklesham Church :—

	FT.	IN.	×	FT.	IN.
Nave.....	38	7	×	20	6
North Aisle	38	6	×	8	7
South Aisle	39	6	×	7	6
Chancel	35	0	×	17	6
North Chancel...	16	0	×	18	6
South Chancel...	36	0	×	18	7
Sacrarium.....	12	0	×	17	0
Porch	10	0	×	10	0
Belfry	11	6	×	10	6

EARLY WILLS AT LEWES.

BY F. W. T. ATTREE, LIEUT. R.E.

THE following table has been transcribed from Liber 1 of Wills preserved at Lewes between the dates of 1541 and 1549.¹ The date of the first will in the book—that of Harry Kenrycke, of Horsted Keynes—is 26th April, 1543; and that of the last—that of Richard Nicoll, of Rye—7th of May, 1548. All of the clerks who left wills are described as parish priest, vicar, curate, chaplain, &c., of the parishes under which their names appear, with the following exceptions:—John Answorth, who, however, desired to be buried in the churchyard of Chayley; Robert Bracy (to be buried in Friston chancel), Thomas Harmar (to be buried in Salehurst church), George Morley and Richard Ball (both to be buried in the churchyard of Southover), and Mr. Grenegore, of Twyneham, whose will I could not find. Nothing can be discovered from the administrations, though they probably belonged to the parishes where they died. The earliest *wills* of the Archdeaconry of Lewes, however, are contained in book “1a,” of which a list of names of persons alphabetically arranged is given below. These date from 1528 to 1541, and were probably all proved in or about the latter year.

- A. Akherste, Thomas, Hellingly, 19*b*.
Alys, John, Bedingham, 32*b*.
Akers, Peter 33*a*.
- B. Bachelor, Robert, Guestling, 12.
Banester John & Johane, Warbleton, 15*b*.
Balcome, Richard, Rotherfield, 18*b*.
a Broke, John, Willingdon, 20*a*.
- C. Chacye, Harry, Burwash, 4.
Cabery, Christopher, Hastings, 13*b*.

¹ By kind permission of Sir James Hannen.

- Chatfeld, Stephen, Newtimber, 21.
 Colbrond, John, Hurstmonceaux, 36*a*.
- D. Dopp, John, Newick, 22*a*.
 Dumbrell, John 24*b*.
- F. French, John 5.
 Forman, Thomas, Hastings, 9.
 Fymesse, John, Rotherfield, 19*a*.
 Frenche, John 25.
 Frankwell, Richard, Wartling, 36*b*.
- G. Gollyng nearly destroyed, 1*a*.
 Gallop, John, Westdean, 17.
 Goodwin, Thomas, Ripe, 29.
- H. Hart, the elder John, Hartfield, 6*a*.
 Hardyng, Richard, Salehurst, 15*a*.
 Harward, Thomas, Warbleton, 16.
 Hosemare, the elder William, Rotherfield, 17*a*.
 Hosemare Richard do., 30.
- I. J. Jeffry, William 22*b*.
 Jemys, John, Horsted Keynes, 27*b*.
 Jarred, Thomas, Salehurst, 30.
 Ive, Parnyll, Wo., Lewes, 38.
- K. Kenser, Edmund, Hailsham, 27*a*.
 Kryesall, John, Hailsham, 37*b*.
- M. Markwyke, William, Westmeston, 3.
 Maynard, John, Rotherfield, 6*b*.
 Marten, Edmund, Rye, 13*b*.
 Mydmore Ellys, Chiddingly, 23*b*.
 Mychelgrowse Henry, 33*b*.
- N. A'Neston Robert, Catsfield, 14*b*.
- P. Peers, Edward, Warbleton, 8*a*.
 Palmer, George, Hollington, 8*b*.
 Por Hellingly, 28.
- R. Rodocke John (partially destroyed), 1*b*.
 Reder, Henry, Hailsham, 34.
- S. S , William, Hamsey, 5.
 Soytt, John, Playden, 10.
 Susan, Alice Wo., Berwick, 23*a*.
 Squyer, Henry, Lewes, 26.
 Snowe, Richard, Hailsham, 33*a*.
- T. Trewe, John, Dallington, 14*a*.
 Twysden, Thomas, 32*a*.
 Taylor, Joan Wo., Kingston, 37*a*.
- W. Wryght, Thomas, 18*a*.
 Wyllard, Robert, Hailsham, 27*a*.
 Walshe, Richard, Alfriston, 55.

The earliest will in the Deanery of Battle is dated 2nd March, 1531. These wills are indexed at the end of the book alphabetically, according to the Christian name of the deceased.

Incipit Tabula Alphabetica Testor Administratiomqz
oim in hoc Volumine Scriptorw.

ALBORNE.		fo.	BEDYNGHAM.		fo.
T. Henrici fowke	...	109	T. Symonis Smert	...	134
T. Johannis bocher	...	144	T. Stephani Barber	...	136
T. Johannis byrtyshaw	...	186	BEXHILL.		
ALCISTON.			T. Rychardi Showsmyth	...	39
T. Willmi ayell	...	49	T. Johis Buckehold	...	40
T. Willi bans	...	134	T. Henrici Cheuerell	...	41
ALFRISTON.			a ^o . bor. Thome Woodnett	...	73
T. Willmi osborne	...	19	T. Johis Mayman	...	140
T. Milonis batman	...	22	T. Roberti browne	...	151
T. Johis Johnson	...	62	T. Roberti Tomkyn	...	185
A. bor. Symonis Johnson	...	68	T. Rolandi Showsmyth	...	193
ANDREI LEWES.			T. Rici Prowle	...	202
T. katerine parker	...	33	BLACHYNGTON.		
ARDYNGLE.			a ^o . bor. Johis holyday clici	...	18
T. Thome abriggs	...	154	BODYHAM.		
ad ^o . bonor. Gilberti Ungle cū			a ^o . bor. Johis sayar	...	82
eis tēsto	...	87	T. Roberti piper	...	117
a ^o . bor. Edwardi Balcombe	...	162	T. Johis knolls	...	130
T. Milonis Nubye clici	...	177	BOLNEY.		
ARLYNGTON.			T. Willmi Longforth	...	58
T. Richardi Draper	...	48	T. margarite longforth	...	90
T. Thome Downer	...	98	T. Johis Smyth	...	99
T. Willmi Woodman	...	110	T. Jone longforth	...	114
T. Johis Comber	...	196	BORNE.		
BALCOMBE.			T. Thome barns	...	4
T. Johis Rever	...	89	a ^o . bor. Johis Turner	...	6
T. Georgii Coulpeper	...	157	a ^o . bor. Willmi russell	...	ibm.
BARWYK.			T. Roberti Roche	...	7
T. Thome Cane	...	135	T. Edwardi Mabbe	...	8
T. Johis Crypps	...	161	T. Jacobi sage	...	10
BECKELAY.			T. Alicie fenell	...	20
a ^o . bor. Edwardi sampson	...	41	T. symonis Mew	...	ibm.
a ^o . bor. Willi Smyth	...	75	T. Roberti fenell	...	ibm.
T. Henrici Pend	...	90	T. Johis lopdall	...	21
T. Willmi Brumhall	...	93	T. alicie petman	...	ibm.
T. Christoferi blakeman	...	128	T. oliue peper	...	29
T. agnets sampson	...	142	T. philippi banaster	...	54
a ^o . bor. agnets sampson	...	148	T. Johis stapulton	...	ibm.
a ^o . bor. Johis Edwards	...	162	T. Willi Comber	...	70
T. Willmi Ive	...	167	T. Symonis howell	...	82
T. Alicie away vidue	...	175	T. Jone fenell vidue	...	87
			T. Thome Ryche	...	90
			T. Elisibeth Crunden	...	91

	fo.			fo.
T. Roberti seall	... 96	a ^o . bor. Jone hardyng	... 22	
T. Nicolai lopdall	... 101	T. stephani stannynorth	... 26	
T. Johis lyverie	... 109	T. Georgii kyngslond	... 32	
T. Jeliane mew	... 126	a ^o . bor. Roberti buckeland	... 46	
T. Willi houell	... 144	T. Rici Goodsoyle	... 78	
T. Willi ferall	... 151	T. Thome grenegore	... 171	
T. Johis mew	... 166	T. christofori harry	... 111	
T. Roberti fenell	... 170	T. Johis Jesper	... 182	
T. Willmi Adams	... 186	T. Thome Cortney	... ibm.	
T. Agnet lopdell	... 203			
T. Thome chester	... ibm.			
		BUSHOPSTON.		
BREADE.		T. Rici Jams	... 127	
a ^o . bor. Rici barber	... 21			
T. Roberti akers	... 46	CATTSFELD.		
T. Willmi lucas	... 69	a ^o . bor. Willmi yeldyng	... 48	
T. Thome wyke	... 107	T. Edwardi birchett	... 50	
T. Symonis baron	... 117	T. Rici Tyseherst	... 83	
T. Johis Michell	... 151	T. Willmi burdor	... 112	
T. Jacobi Iden	... 159	T. Agnets pusty	... *113	
T. petri Gerves	... ibm.			
T. Rici Reade	... 172	*Should be 119.		
T. Johis hunt	... 173	CHALVYNGTON.		
T. Roberti chamber	... 186	T. Jone wachen	... 76	
T. Jone Michell vidue	... 187	T. Rici andrew	... 92	
		T. Edwardi lulham	... 111	
		T. Thome Scolay clici	... 200	
BRYGHTLYNG.				
a ^o . bor. Johis lover	... 19	CHAYLEY.		
T. Edwardi lulham	... 144	a ^o . bor. Johis answerth clici		
T. Johis Rogers	... 160	cum eius testo	... 90	
		T. Roberti Gere	... 98	
BRIGHTHELMISTON.		a ^o . bor. Willmi Austen	... 185	
T. Rici brappole	... 49			
a ^o . bor. Johis Jacson	... 36	CHETYNGLE.		
a ^o . bor. alicii hun cum eius tes-		T. Willmi Gefferay	... 66	
tamento	... 53	T. Willmi Mills	... 115	
a ^o . quorundam legatorum Ro-		T. Johis Tone	... 195	
berti hun	... ibm.			
a ^o . quorundam legatorum		CLAYTON.		
Thome berd	... ibm.	T. Johis standen	... 145	
T. Siriaci owton	... 71	T. Rici standen	... 191	
T. Johis hardyng	... 93			
T. Roberti hayns	... 104	CLEMENTS IN HASTYNG.		
T. Thome gone	... 119	a ^o . bor. Johis Nott	... 4	
T. Willmi easton	... 145	a ^o . bor. Johis goodyn	... 37	
T. Johis miller	... 165	a ^o . bor. Johis Godfray	... 51	
T. Johis waterman	... 171	T. Johis durrant	... 56	
a ^o . bor. Rici locke	... 198	T. Johis Thomas	... 62	
		T. Johis pertrige	... 76	
		T. Thome Watts	... 78	
BURWASHE.		T. Thome Kypps	... 80	
T. Roberti Thetcher	... 3	T. Thome frankewell	... 85	
T. Thome denet	... 5	T. Agnets morleis	... 97	

	fo.	
T. Rici plumer	... 108	
T. Rici Jerman	... ibm.	
T. Willmi luff	... 115	
a ^o . bor. Johis Iden	... 118	
a ^o . bor. Johis wariner	... ibm.	
T. Johis White	... 119	
a ^o . bor. Willmi Jeyle	... 121	
a ^o . bor. henrici duke	... 129	
T. Johis Taylor	... 140	
T. Willmi marshall	... ibm.	
T. Roberti deucke	... 151	
a ^o . bor. Willmi knott	... 161	
T. Henrici buckehold	... 163	
T. Roberti lunsforth	... 186	
a ^o . bor. Elizabeth Perker	... 190	

COWFOLD.

T. Johis agate	... 25
T. Thome ockenden	... 114
T. Johis gate	... 181

CRAWLEY.

T. Nicolei wordsworth	... 3
T. Jone Coulpeper vidue	... 16
a ^o . bor. Thome bridger	... 22
T. Alicie harmon	... 37

CROWHERST.

T. Richardi hartt	... 59
T. francissi Natlay	... 161

CUCKEFELD.

T. Johis fawkener	... 8
T. Thome gaston	... 71
a ^o . bor. Johis Comber cum eius testo	... 76
T. Thome stanbrige	... 87
T. stephani honesti	... 89
T. agnet comber vidue	... ibm.
T. Rici blaker	... 100
T. Thome holcombe	... 110
T. Johis michell	... 125
T. Johis beche	... 153
T. Jone beche vidue	... 172
T. Johis bechelay	... 175
T. Roberti whelar	... 178
T. Johis alexander	... 183

DALYNGTON.

a ^o . bor. Willmi trew	... 84
T. Johis berd	... 178
T. Rici Erle	... 179

DENTON.

	fo.
T. Thome George senioris	... 80
T. Thome Georg junioris	... 88
T. Thome ffrutter	... 146

DICHENYNG.

T. Georgii stere	... 13
T. Nicolei whityng	... 120
a ^o . bor. Walteri stere cum eius testo	... 150
a ^o . bor. Willmi more cum eius testo	... 182
T. Willmi trendle	... 177

ECHYNGHAM.

T. Willmi saunder	... 100
T. Thome sawnder	... 133
T. Willmi blake	... 170
T. morgani brode	... 177
T. Johis fflowle	... 197

ESTDEYNE.

a ^o . bor. Rici broke	... 73
T. Johis walcocke	... 192

EWERST.

T. Willmi saier	... 11
T. petri barne	... 28
T. Thome smyth	... 60
T. margerie oxenbrige	... 66
T. Edwardi Nicolas	... 93
T. Johis cheseman	... 143
T. Willmi Alyn	... 147
T. Thome Tomsett	... 163
T. Johis smyth alias harper...	... 166
T. Willmi lamport	... 167
T. Thome pollyn	... 198

FFALMER.

T. Thome wood alias dyne	... 180
--------------------------	---------

FFARELEY (FAIRLIGHT).

T. Georgii hoderhope	... 63
T. Roberti mede	... 73
a ^o . bor. Johis virlow	... 77
T. Roberti Tokye	... 79
T. henrici allard	... 82

FFYRLS.

T. Johis Colyn	... 48
T. Johis Russell	... 66
a ^o . bor. Johis ballard*	... 182
T. Johis stert	... ibm.

* Relict Margery, son John.

FFLETCYNG.		fo.	HAMSAY.		fo.
T. Thome adowns	...	15	ad ^o . bor. Willmi breche	...	84
T. Joachym Godfray	...	16	T. Johis valear	...	189
a ^o . bor. Johis ward	...	68	HANGULTON.		
T. Willmi Turke	...	70	ad ^o . bor. Thome baker	...	118
T. Willmi fihett	...	80	HARTFELD.		
T. Johis pope	...	129	ad ^o . bor. Johis Richardson		
a ^o . bor. Thome broke	...	146	cum eius testamento	...	88
T. Willmi stertowte	...	157	T. Johis fray	...	138
T. Richardi awcocke	...	158	T. Willmi fray	...	178
T. Thome Norman	...	184	HELYNGLEE.		
FFOKYNGTON.			T. Thome akherst	...	84
T. petri frenche	...	28	ad ^o . bo Thome pellant * cum		
T. Johis osborne	...	38	eius testo	...	97
T. Margerie ffallat	...	70	T. Johis easton	...	104
T. Johis ffrenche	...	75	T. alani bodyll	...	161
T. Willmi ffallat	...	86	* Wife Alice, son Edmund, uncle Sir Edmund Pellam, property in Goudherst, Kent.		
a ^o . bor. Johis worth	...	164	HEIGHTON.		
FFRANT.			T. Willmi holter	...	157
T. Johis gylis	...	38	HELSHAM.		
T. Roberti pococke	...	46	T. Johis onsty	...	4
T. Walteri hall	...	83	T. elionore Kenslay	...	6
a ^o . bor. Willmi maynard	...	92	T. margarite rede	...	19
T. Johis baker	...	112	ad ^o . bor. Willmi rolf	...	23
T. Johis grangeman	...	125	T. Nicolai Willard	...	29
T. Willmi fleche	...	164	ad ^o . bor. Willmi woodman	...	68
T. Jacoby bramlay	...	187	ad ^o . bor. Willmi topcels	...	94
FFRESTON.			T. Johis Cobbe	...	121
ad ^o . bor. Johis howell	...	6	T. Johis Thomas	...	184
T. Roberti bracy clici	...	86	HETHFELD.		
GESTLYNG.			ad ^o . bor. Johis harmer	...	36
T. Katherine poglas	...	141	ad ^o . bor. Johis pencost	...	40
GRENESTED.			T. Thome wood	...	59
T. Thome drew	...	1	a ^o . bor. Thome oxhenbrige †	...	72
T. Elizabeth aline	...	12	T. Johis delectard	...	76
T. Johis homewood	...	14	T. Willmi eynge	...	84
T. Roberti Cole	...	23	T. Willmi Crowche	...	121
T. Thome plawe	...	40	T. Jone Reder vidue	...	128
T. Willmi page	...	74	T. Johis Stolyan	...	149
T. Johis payne	...	131	T. Nicolai pencost	...	182
T. Willmi browne	...	140	ad ^o . bor. Johis Willard	...	190
T. Ricci awood	...	165	T. Willmi shepard	...	ibm.
T. Willmi godman	...	176	T. Thome pellyng	...	200
T. Ricci ede	...	ibm.	T. Johis ellyat	...	202
T. Thome eberden	...	200	† To Katherine relict.		
GULFORTH.					
ad ^o . bor. Roberti ewen	...	77			
T. Johis awood	...	129			
ad ^o . bor. henrici hope	...	161			

HENFELD.		fo.		fo.
T. Roberti furner	...	16	T. Antonie burdell	... 86
T. Jacobi hill	...	23	ad ^o . bor. Walteri Comber	... ibm.
T. Johis estowte	...	27	T. marci senocke	... 92
T. Johis flusher	...	69	T. Johis Trepe	... 93
ad ^o . bor. Johis longford	...	80	T. Nicolay kerchew	... 99
T. Roberti ward	...	81	T. Johis Noris	... 146
T. Richardi Canon	...	121	T. Rogeri godman	... ibm.
T. Thome staly	...	172	ad ^o . bor. Agnets plumerden	... 164
HERSTPERPOYNT.			T. Thome plumerden	... 169
T. Georgii trendyll	...	99	T. Willmi deane	... 179
ad ^o . bor. Thome Crowcher cum			HOTHLEE.	
eius testo	...	105	T. Isabelle Ince	... 191
T. Johis Norton	...	116	HOVA.	
T. Roberti Whitepayne	...	152	T. Johis bursbye	... 33
T. Johis Chatfeld	...	158	T. Elizabeth Tayler	... 75
T. stephani person	...	165	ad ^o . bor. Willmi Gay	... 85
T. Willmi lachemer	...	180	T. Juliane prowte	... 98
P. Thome wycham	...	190	T. Johis prowte	... 106
HERSTMONSEX.			T. Rici Coleer	... 152
T. Willmi longlay	...	17	T. Thome Tayler	... 156
T. Roberti fuller	...	21	IDEN.	
T. Johis honwyne	...	42	T. Jone graye vidue	... 67
ad ^o . bor. Johis dogley	...	72	T. petronille nott	... 123
Hoo.			T. Johis shervold	... 135
T. Johis clerke	...	13	T. Stephani fissenden	... 183
T. Thome crowche	...	26	T. Jacobi fletcher	... 199
T. Willmi Crowche	...	110	JEVYNGTON.	
T. andrei Jams	...	113	T. Willmi Godwyn	... 21
T. Rici crowche	...	124	IFELD.	
T. andrei venner	...	159	T. Rici clerke	... 106
ad ^o . bor. Willmi Kneller	...	164	T. henrici lasheford	... 124
ad ^o . bor. Edmundi barnet cum			IFORD.	
eius testo	...	185	T. Thome pecham	... 2
T. Rici clerke alias holiar	...	188	T. Johis thatcher	... 109
ad ^o . bor. Jone Neston	...	190	T. Johis Russell	... 110
HOLYNGTON.			JOHIS LEWES.	
T. Nicolay Gratwyke	...	49	T. Thome barre	... 12
HORSTED PARVA.			ad ^o . bor. Johis shulder	... 121
T. Thome Delve	...	52	ad ^o . bor. Johis hudson	... 164
HORSTEDKAYNS.			T. Symonis Ive	... 197
T. henrice kenriche	...	1	KYMER.	
ad ^o . bor. Willmi Godman	...	23	T. Johis virgo	... 62
T. Willmi hunt	...	36	ad ^o . bor. Thome Natelye	... 85
T. Willmi Mills	...	68	T. Willmi calchild	... 124
T. Rici Turner	...	85		

KYNIGSTON JUXTA LEWES.		fo.		fo.
T. Rici Morerrs	...	57	T. Willmi pers	... 60
ad ^o . bor. Johis delve cum euis	...		T. Jacoby dreore elici	... 86
testo	...	63	T. Willmi peper	... 119
T. Johis pycombe	...	162	NORTHYHAM.	
LAWGHTON.			T. Johis sharvall	... 41
ad ^o . bor. persevelli dibbs cum	...		T. Rici squier	... 61
euis testo	...	48	T. Johis holman	... 112
LITLYNGTON.			T. Willmi hope	... 118
T. Thome Crowbecke	...	78	T. Johis syslye	... 166
T. Willmi Chamber	...	96	T. Thome white	... 181
T. Rici Chamber	...	169	NOVA SHOREHAM.	
LULLYNGTON.			T. Johis Tomson clici	... 85
T. Willmi marley clici	...	189	T. Johis marten	... 147
MARESFELD.			T. Rici chatfeld	... 160
ad ^o . bor. Johis yeman	...	22	ad ^o . bor. Edwardi dubbyng	... 162
T. Johis hobson	...	131	OMNIUM SANCTORUM LEWES.	
T. Thome Tayler	...	141	T. Thome Kayforthe	... 12
T. Thome berd	...	181	T. Jone holter	... 42
T. Rici kydder junioris	...	113	ad ^o . bor. Johis cannon alias	
MICHAELS LEWES.			ballard	... 43
T. Thome hunter	...	33	T. Johis aylard	... 53
ad ^o . bor. Thome Janeson	...	61	T. Thome stable	... 65
T. xpofoi Kneller	...	114	ad ^o . bor. Johis wood	... 182
T. Rici morgayn	...	155	T. Roberti bramfeld	... 201
T. Rici Walker	...	179	OMNIUM SANCTORUM IN HASTYNG.	
MUNDEFELD (MOUNTFIELD).			ad ^o . bor. Nicolei medway	... 53
T. Johis medherst	...	17	T. Johis baker	... 73
ad ^o . bor. Rici Kencham	...	40	ad ^o . bor. Johis shawe cum euis	
ad ^o . bor. agnets Reve	...	72	testo	... 120
T. Alicie Iden vidue	...	79	T. Rici standen	... 123
T. Jone hunt	...	82	T. marci hakett	... ibm.
T. Johis Iden	...	ibm.	ad ^o . bor. Rici hodson	... 129
T. Roberti Kencham	...	94	T. henrici sparow	... 134
T. Thome Iden	...	194	T. Johis hardowne	... 142
NENFELD.			T. Roberti avery	... 144
ad ^o . bor. Willmi hepson	...	6	T. Thome walter	... 154
T. Georgii aneston	...	62	T. Johis haddon	... 159
T. stephani Jerves	...	83	a ^o . bor. Rici penvoche cum	
T. Rici Cowper	...	139	eius testo	... 179
ad ^o . bor. michaelis bell	...	170	T. Willmi penvogyll	... 187
T. Johis Crofforthe	...	180	T. margarite downer	... 194
T. Rici Jerves	...	184	OLD PRIORY (ST. MICHAELS,	
T. Elizabeth aneston	...	190	HASTINGS).	
NEWYCKE.			T. Thome Wallar	... 50
T. Johis page	...	41	T. Jone Wallar	... 154
			ORE.	
			T. Willmi clerke	... 140

PEDYNGHOO.		fo.	RYPE.	
T. Rici Rickewater	...	35	T. Thome walls clici	... 199
T. Thome Thomas	...	79	T. Johis holibon	... 201
T. Willmi yong	...	119		
PESEMERSHE.			RYA.	
T. Willmi gate	...	136	T. Stephani Tayler	... 5
ad ^o . bor. Thome barely	...	170	ad ^o . bor. Johis cocam	... 6
			T. Willmi marshall	... 23
PETT.			T. Johis swan	.. ibm.
T. Rici Cheseman	...	32	T. Rici butler	... 25
T. Elizabeth fyrlan	...	106	T. Rici nashe	... ibm.
T. Thome bakeholder	...	149	T. Rici gye	... 25
			ad ^o . bor. Gilberti cory	... 43
PETCHAM.			ad ^o . bor. Willmi berd	... ibm.
T. Thome gowre	...	38	ad ^o . bor. elizabeth sampson	... ibm.
T. Nicolei bony face	...	132	T. mariane Coke	... ibm.
			T. Roberti barne	... 44
PEVENSAY.			T. Johis Nicoll	... ibm.
ad ^o . bor. Johis Willard	...	4	T. Thome willans	... ibm.
T. Edwardi whetelay	...	195	T. willmi mede	... ibm.
			T. morgani byssett	... 46
PLAYDEN.			ad ^o . bor. Johis grene	... 49
T. Thome osborne	...	2	T. galfridi michell	... 50
T. Johis suryng	...	22	T. Rici Inglett	... 59
T. Rici Willard	...	69	T. Johis Tokye	... 60
ad ^o . bor. Willmi harry	...	75	ad ^o . bor. Johis Irishe	... 61
T. Willmi edersold	...	83	T. Roberti marten	... 72
T. Willmi Tele	...	87	T. Rogeri okeman	... 75
T. Thome brykenell	...	120	T. Georgii mercer	... 77
T. Willmi heden	...	128	ad ^o . bor. Thome marshall	... ibm.
			T. Jacoby Dye	... 85
PONYNGS.			T. Johis faneteill	... 87
T. Roberti boniface	...	20	T. Thome Coke	... ibm.
			T. Thome pender	... 91
PORTSLADE.			T. adam swan	... 92
T. Willmi hunter	...	12	T. Roberti martayn	... 94
T. adam averye	...	99	T. Johis lyndsay	... ibm.
T. Rogeri Duke	...	ibm.	ad ^o . bor. Roberti butteri alias	
			Wright cum eius testo	... 96
PRESTON.			T. Rici garard	... 97
T. Roberti chapman	...	33	T. Johis bett	... 102
T. Johis hudson clici	...	89	T. Johis fletcher	... ibm.
T. Johis Rycketon	...	147	ad ^o . bor. Roberti blakesse cum	
T. Johis Kempe	...	154	eius testo	... 104
ad ^o . bor. Willmi Nott clici	...	180	T. Jone ashe	... 107
			T. Thome hayne	... 109
RODMELL.			T. alexandri shalford	... 138
T. Willmi ade	...	19	T. Willmi wellar	... 145
T. Willmi Thomas	...	43	T. henrici white	... 148
T. Symonis Reams	...	73	T. Roberti benett	... 155
T. Thome Coppard	...	ibm.	ad ^o . bor. Willmi trynell	... ibm.
T. Rici Thomas	...	98		
T. Rici Coppard	...	162		

ad ^o . bor. Roberti hogill	... 68	fo.	WARTLYNG.	fo.
ad ^o . bor. Johis spylstye	... 72		T. Rici hothorupe	... 106
ad ^o . bor. Thome hunt	... 77		T. Thome bulke	... 138
T. alicie yonge vidue	... 81		T. Johis weneham	... 176
ad ^o . bor. andrei alyn & Johis	... 82		ad ^o . bor. Willmi Colbrand	... ibm.
alyn	... 82		T. Willmi frankewell	... 194
ad ^o . bor. Willmi Cowper	... ibm.		T. Rici Colbrand	... 198
T. Roberti Whatman	... 83		WHATLYNGTON.	
T. Rici baker	... 95		T. Jone benet vidue	... 16
T. Johis valett alias gasken	... 116		T. Jone byshop	... 92
T. Johis vincent	... 137		T. Johis eggynsworth alias	
ad ^o . bor. Willmi ward	... 148		Gybbon	... 133
T. Willmi payne	... 160		WESTHAM.	
ad ^o . bor. margarete hunt	... 161		T. Jacobi alman	... 19
T. Thome pertrige	... 165		T. Nicolei Rowe	... 29
T. Johis pertrige	... 168		T. Rici blaker	... ibm.
T. Johis Randall	... 191		T. Johis hart	... 72
TORRYNG.			T. Johis yong	... 156
ad ^o . bor. Thome adams	... 4		T. Thome Russell	... 165
TWYNEHAM.			WESTFELD.	
T. Johis pykcombe	... 10		T. Rici fayreman	... 2
T. Willmi grenegore elici (?)	... 10		T. margerie Wreke	... 13
ad ^o . bor. Johis payne cum eius	... 86		T. Johis Colynis	... 24
testo	... 86		T. Johis perocke	... 81
T. Rici Staplegh	... 91		T. Georgii weke	... 84
WALDRON.			T. Willmi banks	... 93
T. Thome bassocke	... 10		T. Johis preston	... 94
ad ^o . bor. Willmi gylis	... 21		ad ^o . bor. Johis frynd	... ibm.
T. Rici browne	... 50		T. agnet hary vidue	... 147
T. Thome boddell	... 71		T. dionesie a wyke	... 166
T. Willmi morse	... 90		ad ^o . margarete awyke	... 182
ad ^o . bor. Nicolei modell	... 148		T. Thome awyke	... 183
T. Johis bodyll	... 171		T. Johis awyke	... 171
T. lawrentii Roger	... 189		WESTDEYNE.	
T. Isabelle woodman	... 194		T. Johis braye	... 95
T. Thome bassocke	... 202		WESTMYSTON.	
WARBILTON.			T. Thome more	... 2
ad ^o . bor. Roberti oleuer	... 4		T. luciane marten	... 5
T. Johis afyld	... 7		T. Dorathe more	... 13
T. Johis browne	... 16		T. Willmi smyth	... 19
T. Rici Jordan	... 26		T. Willmi holynggale	... 22
ad ^o . bor. Radulphi glover	... 73		T. Symonis more	... 31
T. Willmi levett	... 74		T. Rici pakyn	... 177
T. Rici browne	... 128		WESTOWTE.	
T. Thome blower	... 114		T. Willmi Inkersale	... 89
T. Rici styler	... 174			
T. Rogeri Turner	... 196			

WESTHOTHLE.		fo.			fo.
T. Thome dungate	...	115	T. Rogeri hatcher	...	116
T. Johis browne	...	143	WYNCHELSE.		
UDYMER.			T. Thome bryars	...	6
T. philippi bachelor	...	132	T. Rici Colden	...	24
T. Johis hunt	...	174	T. Thome holden	...	56
ad ^o . bor. Edwardi gelye	...	189	T. Johis white	...	60
WYLLYNGDON.			T. Thome Edwards clici	...	64
T. briani Rolandson	...	3	ad ^o . bor. Johis brayne	...	73
T. Thome thetcher	...	55	T. Trystram Coskar	...	132
ad ^o . bor. Rici Wryght	cum		ad ^o . bor. Johis maunsell	cum	
eius testō	...	103	eius testō	...	181
T. Willmi Tuckenes	...	141	T. Thome smyth	...	184
T. Johis putland	...	157	T. Willmi hode	...	188
T. Nicoley more	...	176	ad ^o . bor. Willmi Jonson	...	190
T. Rici howell	...	196	T. Rici balden	...	203
WYLMYNGTON.			WOODMANCOTE.		
T. Johis holbem	...	117	T. Willmi berd	...	36
WIVILSFELD.			T. Rici arnold	...	41
T. Willmi Scheriff	...	39	ad ^o . bor. Johis patchyng	...	121
T. Willmi Shulder	...	42	WORTHE.		
T. Johis at more	...	47	T. Thome sumner	...	127
T. Rici atree	...	58	T. Rici Smyth	...	ibm.
WITHYHAM.			T. Willmi cacheford	...	131
T. Stephani Colyn	...	37	T. Thome perker	...	158
ad ^o . bor. Rici vynall	...	39	T. Thome venner	...	173
T. Thome alfray	...	48	WOTTON.		
ad ^o . bor. Jacoby ewrege	...	61	T. Johis Tayler	...	29
T. Thome akent	...	100	FFINIS HUIUS TABULE.		

A.

1. Thomas Adams of Terryng Admon.
2. John Afyld of Warbilton² 2nd April 1543; wife Anne, sons John, Thomas, Robert, Richard, daughters Jone, & Agnes, Exors sons John and Thomas. Overseer. Son-in-law Clement Seviar.
3. Elizabeth Alyne wydow of Estgrinsted 20th June 1542.
4. Thomas Adowns of Fletchyng last day of April 1543.
5. Wylliam Ade of Radmyll. 22nd July 1534—to Thomas A. s. of Richard A.—to Alyce A. da. of the said Ric.—to Thomas Ade my son—Julyan my wyff—Jone Acton da of Thomas Acton.
6. Margaret a Rede the wydow lately of John a Rede of Haylsham 28th June 1542.
7. James Alman of Westham 17th March 1542.
8. John Agate of Okynden in the parish of Cowfold thelder 13th May 1541.

9. Thomas Acrowche of Hoo. 8th April 1543.
10. Symon Amore of Westmyston 18th June 1543 to Alis my d—
Jone my d— Jone my wyff— Uncles John and William
Amore,— my Systers Jone, Agnes and Margaret. (V. More.)
11. Richard Arnold of Woodmancote 12th Oct 1543.
12. Richard Atree of Wivelsfield 15th Jan^r 1544. Son John, das
Jone, Eleanor and Agas, John Shery Clerke, Archedekyn of
Lewes Uncle to my said children—John A. of Lockestrode.
13. John at More of Wivelsfield. 1st March 1542. Wife Benet, sons
Walter and Thomas, daur Margaret. (V. also More.)

B.

1. Thomas Barns of Estborne 6th April 1543.
2. Thomas Bryers of St. Thomas the Apostle in Winchelsea 25th
April 1543.
3. Thomas Bassoke of Waldren 22nd January 1542.
4. Thomas Barre of St. John's Lewes 20th July 1542.
5. John Browne of Warbilton 20th July 1542.
6. Jone Bennet of Wattlyngton 28th December 1542.
7. William Baldoke of Tyseherst husbandman 17th March 1530.
8. Alice Bavis of Sowthwyke. Admon.
9. Robert Bonyface of Ponyngs 4th Jan 1542.
10. Richard Barbar of Brede. Admon.
11. Mylys Batman of Alfriston. 15th May 1543.
12. Thomas Brydger of Crawley Admon.
13. Richard Butler of Rye 18th March 1541.
14. Peter Barne of Euerst. 1542.
15. Richard Blaber of Westham 22nd April 1543.
16. John Bursbe of Houa 19th April 36 Hen 8
17. William Berde of Woodmancote 5th May 1543.
18. John Buckehold of Bexhill 14th Dec 1541.

C.

1. John Cocam of Rye. Admon.
2. John Clerke of Hoo 15th May 1543.
3. Jane Colepeper late wiff of Thomas Culpeper of Crawley Esquier—
to be buried in the church of Crawley—to my youngest son John
Fenner—"to my second dowghter Alice Fenner xx^{li} sterling
wth xx^{li} John Fenner grandfather to the said Alice gave to
her be his last will"—to my youngest dowghter Elizabeth
Fenner—to my da. Churcher—to my eldest son's son—eldest
son John Fenner exor. & residuary legatee. (No date. About
1543.)
4. Robert Cole of Estgrenested 22nd March 1542.
5. Thomas Chamber of Sowthouer next Lewes 13th November 1540—
to Jone my da—to my nevewe John Culpeper—my wyff Ann—
to my son William C : wife Anne exix.
6. Richard Colden of Winchelsea 1st June 1543.
7. John Colyns of Westfeld 29th March 1542.

8. Richard Cheseman of Pett 22nd Nov. 1543.
9. Robert Chapman of Preston 6th April 35 Hen 8.
10. Stephyn Colyn of Wythyham 12th Aug 1541.
11. George Coulpeper of balcombe gentylma. 30th Jan 1542 lands called Neelands in Balcombe wife Alice, son William.
12. John Cripps of Barwycke 23rd Ap^l 1547 wife Jone, sons John and William daurs Maryon and Ursula.

D.

1. Thomas Drewe of Estgrenestede 21st February 1542.
2. Thomas Donet of Burwashe 22nd December 1542.³
3. John Drey of Southover 1st July 1542.

E.

1. John Estowte of Henfield 10th December 1542.

F.

1. Richard Fayreman of Westfeld 1st December 1542.
2. John Fawkener of Cookefeld 20th May 1543. son John F; to John F son of John F: to wiff of Henry Kymore—wyff of Wylliam Blaker—to Idene (?) my dowghter—Stephen F. my son—exors. John Hasylden & Thomas Fawkener. Gerard F. is a witness.
3. Robert Furner of Henfield 1533.
4. Alice Fenell of Estborne 15th December 1542.
5. Robert Fenell the yonger of Estborne 14th Jan 1542.
6. Robert Fuller of Herstmonsex 26th Feb. 1542: wife Margery, daurs Elizabeth and Margery. Richard F. Supervisor.
7. Peter French of Folkington 20th April 1543.

G.

1. William Grenchill 13th March 1542 now pson of the Church of Twynham, to be buried in the church of Twynham, mentions the various kinds of masses to be said for his soul,—to Sir Myles now pson of Newtyber—to Peter G—to Jone G—to Agnes daur to John Barker—vicar of Bolney—to John Welche to say a trentall—Thomas Kymse now pson of Slowgham residuary legatee and executor.
2. Joachym Godfray of Flecchyng 29th March 1541.
3. Wylliam Godwyn of Jevington 7th June 1543.
4. Wylliam Gylis of Waldron. Admon.
5. Administration of goods of William Godman of Horsted Kayns granted to Roger Godman.
6. Richard Gye of Rye 24th April 1543.
7. John Gyls of Frant 15th July 1539.

³ Given in S. A. C. III., 114.

8. Thomas Gowre of Weyghtdene in Peccham (Withdean in Patcham) 8th July 1542.
9. Nicholas Gratwyk of Hollington wife Agnes, son James, da Jone.
10. Roger Godman of Horsted Kaynes, tanner, sister Joan Awood, residuary legatee & exor Robert Awood.

H.

1. William Hepson of Nenfeld. Admon.
2. John Howell of Freston. Admon.
3. William Hunter of Portslade 4th March 1542.
4. John Homewood of Estgrenested 15th May 1543.
5. John Holyday of Blachyngton. Admon circa 1544.
6. Wylliam Holyngale of Westmyston 25th January 1542, sons Edward and Nicholas, daurs Alis, Margaret Annes, Tomysyn, Janes, Betteres, son Richard & wife Jone residuary legatees & exors.
7. John Hardyng of Burwash. Admon.
8. James Hyll of Henfield "yoman" 20th Oct. 1530.
9. Richard Hode of Saleherst 5th Feb. 1543.
10. Thomas Hunter of S^t Michaels Lewes last day of March 1554.
11. Wylliam Hunt of Horstede Kaynes 18th Feb. 1543.
12. Alice Harmon of Crawley 13th March 1543.

J.

1. Richard Jorden of Warbilton "yoman" 3rd December 1542.

K.

1. Harry Kenrigeck of Horsted Kaynes 30th April 1542.
2. Elenor Kensley of Haylsham widow 10th Nov. 1542.
3. Thomas Kayforth of All Saints, Lewes, 7th Feb 1542.
4. George Kyngsland of Burwash 15th July 1542.

L.

1. William Longeley of Hirstmounsex husbandman 28th March 1543.
2. John Louer of Bryghtlyng. Admon.
3. John Lopdell of Estborne 10th January 1542.

M.

1. Thomas More of Westmeston 1st Nov. 1540, body to be buried in the church—to Jone my wyff—to John my youngest son (a minor) my house at Lewes: to daughters Dorathe, Margaret, Annes and Jone,—to brothers Wylliam & John,—Symon my son—mentions Jone Cadwell.
2. Luciane Marten widow of Westmyston 18th May 1543.
3. Edward Mabbe of Estborne 11th March 1541.

4. Jone Morbred widow of William Morbred of Tyseherst 6th April 34 Henry VIII.
5. Dorathe More of Westmyston, to be buried in the church—to Annes A More my cosyne Wylliam Amore's daur—uncles William and John Amore—to my 3 sisters Jone, Annes & Margaret—brothers Thomas and Symon dated 11th May 1543.
6. John Medherst of Monfeld 2nd Feb. 1542.
7. Symon Mew of Estborn 5th October 1543.
8. William Marshall of Rye 24th May 1543. wife Annes, 4 children, sons John and Robert and da. Jane. all under age seemingly.
9. John Michell of Brede. 5 sisters, brothers Robert & Symon.
10. Jone Michell of Brede widow to Symon Michell's children of Lewes ; several other names but no Michell.
11. John Michell the elder of Cuckfield. Wife Margaret, Edmund Michell my son & heir, his (E. M's) daurs Margaret, Cirell, Elizabeth & Blanch,—Thomas M. my son—Henry M. my son—Nynian M. my son,—William M—Ric M. my son—son John—brother Thomas M—son John Apsley.⁴
12. William More of Ditchling wife Margaret.

N.

1. John Nott of S^t Clements in Hastyns Admon.
2. Richard Nashe of Rye baker, last day of December 1542.

O.

1. Thomas Osborne of Playden 5th July 1541.
2. John Onsty of Haylsham 27th February 1542.
3. Robert & Elizabeth Oleuer of Warbilton Admon.
4. William Osborne of Alfryston, draper, 23rd Ap^l 1543.
5. Margery Oxenbridge of Ewhurst widow-gentilwoman, Thomas Cheney gent my brother and M^r: Thomas Darell Esquier, exors & residuary legatees.

P.

1. Thomas Pechham of Iford 5th November 1542.
2. John Pykcombe of Twynham 13th February 1542.
3. Alice Petman of Estborn 27th October 1542.
4. Olive Peper of Estborn widow 16th February 1540.
5. Katheryn Parker wydow, late the wyff of M^r: John Parkar of Lewes (S^t Andrews) 1st Jan. 1543.
6. Thomas Pykenatt of Strett 13th March 1543.
7. Thomas Plawe of Estgrenested last day of May 1542.

⁴ Joane Michell (1st Oct. 1569 pr. 1580) of Cockfield widow, late the wife of Edm^d Michell Esquier, to be bu in church of C. near my late husband,—son Thomas & his wife—son John M—son Edmund M—son Richard M—da Morley w. of Anthony Morley gent—da A-Tree the w. of John A-Tree (of Theobalds in Wivelsfield)—da Monke w. of John Monke—John M the son of my son Thomas M.—son John M sole exor—my bro-in-law Mr. John Apsley Esquier, Mr Richard Shelley Esquier & Mr Richard Belingham Esquier overseers.

R.

1. Bryant Rolandson of Wylyngdon 27th June 1542.
2. William Russell of Estborne Admon.
3. Robert Roche of Northour in Somersetshire 30th Oct 1543.
" " (property in Estborne).
4. Admon of goods of William Relf granted to Agnes his relict.
5. Nycholes Row of Westham 20th June 1543.
6. Richard Rickewater of Pedynggoo, last day of May 1542.

S.

1. Thomas Standen of Tysherst yoman. 10th Dec 1542. wife Jone,—unto an honest prest callyd Richard Atkynson—Nicholas & Alexander the sons of John Wyvenden,—‘to the seling or gyldyng of the middle roff over the body of the said church at Tysherst x marks’ ‘to the purchasyng of a fayre to be kept at Tysherst grene or Strett v. marks.’ ‘to the castyng of the bell y^t is brokyn vj^s viij^d’ ‘my cosyn John Stephyns’ ‘to Margery Coppard the dowghter of Peter Stephyn & Margaret my syster,’ ‘to my godson Thomas Stephyns son of the said John Stephyns’ to mending of highwayes, parish churches of Hawkherst and Sandherst. wife Jone residuary legatee and sole executrix.
2. James Sayge of Estborn 2nd Nov. 1542.
3. William Sayer of Ewerst 20th March 1542.
4. George Stere of Dechenyng 13th Sept 1542.
5. William Smyth of Westmyston 10th May 1542.
6. John Suryng of Pleyden 24th Sept 1543.
7. John Swan of Rye 15th January 1542.
8. Stephyn Stannynorth of Burwashe 13th Mar. 1543.
9. Robert Saxpes of Southouer 22nd June 1543.
10. William Shereffe of Wyyvylsfeld 21st Aug. 1541.
11. Richard Shosmyth of Bexhyll 29th March 1542.
12. Richard Staplegh of Hixed in Twyneham last of October 1546.—to be bu in church—wife deceased—son John Staplegh—cosin John Staplegh—other names Caryll, Covert, Bellingham.

T.

1. Robert Thetchare of Burwashe 23rd November 1542: to be buried in the Church of S^t Bartholomew (Bartylmew) in Burwassh. The residue of all my goods—I bequeth ‘unto Agnes my wyff who I make and orden my sole executrix to bestow in warks of marcy for my soll and all christe solls at her descrescyon’—to Agnes my wyff my farm called Holtun and lands thereto belongyng ‘caullyd Rackeley’ in Burwash, reversion to George ffrowed her son with reversion to John Bellyngham the son of John Delves dowghter.
2. Stephan Taylor of the towne of Rye. 16th Dec. 32 Hen 8.
John Turner of Estborne. Admon.
3. John Thorneton of Sedlescum Admon.
4. John Taylor of Wotton 30th March 1541.

U.

1. John Usborn of ffokyngton 27th March 1544.

W.

1. Administration of the goods of John Willard late of Pevensy granted to Agnes Stevyn his relict about 1542.
2. Margery Wreke late the wiff of John Wreke of Westfeld 21st April 1543.
3. Bartolmew Water of Sedlescombe 29th April 1543. *Long will.*
4. Robert Wood of Rotherfeld 16th Sept 1541.
5. Nycholes Willard of Helsham 26th June 1543—wyff Elizabeth—daurs Elizabeth and Margaret—son Nycholas W.—to Jane—Alice—& Margaret das of Robert W—to Edward the s of John W.

Y.

1. John Yeman of Maresfield Admon.
-

A RETURN
OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE
COUNTY AND BOROUGHES OF SUSSEX.

BY ALAN H. STENNING, Esq.

(Continued from Vol. XXXI. S.A.C., p. 122.)

1 Hen. VI. (1422).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 9 November, 1422.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Johannes Pelham, miles	} 15 Oct., 1422.	Sussex County.
Thomas Leukenore, miles		
Willielmus Warnecamp'	} No date given.	Arundel Borough.
Johannes Hille		
Willielmus Varnhurst	} do.	Chichester City.
Johannes Exton'		
Willielmus Fenyngham	} do.	East Grinstead Borough.
Johannes Alfrey		
Henricus Boteler	} do.	Horsham Borough.
Johannes Grenehurst		
Willielmus Vaggere	} do.	Lewes Borough.
Andreas Mauffay		
Willielmus Bruton'	} do.	Midhurst Borough.
Willielmus Chyngford'		

CINQUE PORTS.

Ricardus Huntyngdon'	} do.	Hastings.
Willielmus Courthope		
Willielmus Thirlewale	} do.	Rye.
Johannes Shelle		
Rogerus atte Gate	} do.	Winchelsea.
Johannes Tamworthe		

2 Hen. VI. (1423).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 20 October, 1423.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Ricardus Ponynges miles, filius Roberti Ponynges, militis	} 14 Oct., 1423.	Sussex County.
Henricus Husee miles		
Thomas Pursell' Thomas Dusse	} No date given.	Arundel Borough.
Henricus Grenelef' Galfridus Hebbe		
Johannes Wowere Johannes Dyne	} do.	Chichester City.
Stephanus Payn Willielmus Stoute		
Willielmus Wodefold' Andreas Mafay	} do.	East Grinstead Borough.
Robertus Mosehole Johannes Grygge		
Ricardus Dammere Willielmus Langlegh'	} do.	Horsham Borough.
	} do.	Lewes Borough.
	} do.	Midhurst Borough.
	} do.	Shoreham Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Ricardus Huntyngdon' Johannes Parker	} do.	Hastings.
Willielmus Thirlewall' Johannes Marchaunt		
Willielmus Worthe Willielmus Morfote	} do.	Winchelsea.

3 Hen. VI. (1425).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 30 April, 1425.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Henricus Husee, chivaler Thomas Leukenore, chivaler	} 28 Mar., 1425.*	Sussex County.

* Date given in return is Thursday, 28 March. The 28 March fell on a Wednesday in this year.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
[Alanus C]hambre †	}	No date given. Arundel Borough.
[Thomas Dus]se †		
[Willielmus] Lude †	}	do. Chichester City.
[Johannes] Smolyn' †		
..... †	}	do. Horsham Borough.
..... †		
Willielmus Fagger	}	do. Lewes Borough.
Johannes Gosselyn'		
[Johannes Sew]ale †	}	do. Midhurst Borough.
..... Westlond' †		
.....smark †	}	do. Shoreham Borough.
.....as †		

CINQUE PORTS.

Ricardus Huntyngdon'	}	do. Hastings.
Johannes Parker		
Thomas Longe	}	do. Rye.
Willielmus Thirlewale		
Thomas Yonge	}	do. Winchelsea.
Alexander Benle		

† Names doubtful. See former returns.

‡ Names torn off.

4 Hen. VI. (1425-6).

Summoned to meet at Leicester, 18 February, 1425-6.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Robertus Lyle	}	31 Jan., 1425-6. Sussex County.
Vincencius Fynche		
Thomas Dusse	}	No date given. Arundel Borough.
Johannes Pedlyn		
Johannes Smolyn	}	do. Chichester City.
Willielmus Lude		
Johannes Wowere	}	do. East Grinstead Borough.
Georgius Eyr		
Rogerus Donstall'	}	do. Horsham Borough.
Johannes Bisshe		
Willielmus Penbrugge	}	do. Lewes Borough.
Willielmus Feret		

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Walterus Lucas Johannes Sewale	}	No date given. Midhurst Borough.
Ricardus Roger Adam Feret		do. Shoreham Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.		
Willielmus Courthope Ricardus Huntyngdon'	}	do. Hastings.
Willielmus Kele Thomas Pope		do. Rye.
Thomas Thondyr, junior Alexander Benley	}	do. Winchelsea.

6 Hen. VI. (1427).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 13 October, 1427.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Johannes Pelham, chivaler Willielmus Ryman, armiger	}	12 Sept., 1427.* Sussex County.
Thomas Dusse Willielmus Barbour		No date given. Arundel Borough.
Johannes Hilly Willielmus Lede	}	do. Chichester City.
Johannes Mason' Ricardus Foull'		do. East Grinstead Borough.
Henricus Boteler Stephanus Payn	}	do. Horsham Borough.
Johannes Godeman' Rogerus Forster		do. Lewes Borough.
Docatus Playnesburgh' Willielmus Chyngford'	}	do. Midhurst Borough.
Johannes Wrythere Johannes Waleys		do. Shoreham Borough.

* In the return—Thursday, 12 September, 6 Hen. VI. 12th September fell on Friday in that year.

CINQUE PORTS.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Ricardus Hunthyngdon' } Johannes Edward' }	No date given.	Hastings.
Willielmus Thirlewale } Willielmus Broughton }	do.	Rye.
Rogerus Gate } Johannes Tamworth' }	do.	Winchelsea.

8 Hen. VI. (1429).

Summoned in the first instance to meet at Westminster, 13 October, 1429. The day changed to 22 September, 1429, at Westminster.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Rogerus Fenys, chivaler } Willielmus Sydeneye, junior, armiger }	8 Sept., 1429.	Sussex County.
Ricardus Smyth' } Willielmus Barbour }	No date given.	Arundel Borough.
Johannes Hilly } Thomas Baron' }	do.	Chichester City.
Thomas Berdeveld' } Ricardus Foghell' }	do.	East Grinstead Borough.
Stephanus Payn } Rogerus Dunstall }	do.	Horsham Borough.
Thomas Whyte } Johannes Gosselyn' }	do.	Lewes Borough.
Michael Maunser } Willielmus Chyngford' }	do.	Midhurst Borough.
Willielmus Snellyng' } Willielmus Yongge }	do.	Shoreham Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Ricardus Huntyngton' } Thomas Carpenter }	do.	Hastings.
Willielmus Thirlewale } Willielmus Broghton' }	do.	Rye.
Willielmus Alard' } Willielmus Morefot }	do.	Winchelsea.

9 Hen. VI. (1430-1).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 12 January, 1430-1.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Willielmus Ryman Adam Iwode	}	28 Dec. 1430. Sussex County.
Willielmus Caw Thomas Dusse		}
Willielmus Hore Johannes Hylly	}	
Johannes Huddle Jacobus Janyu		}
Rogerus Donstalle Petrus Hent	}	
Johannes Rodys Ricardus Brasyer		}
Thomas Westlond' David Wolf'	}	
Adam Feret Jonannes Furby		}

CINQUE PORTS.

Willielmus Courthope Thomas Carpenter	}	do. Hastings.
Willielmus Thirlewale Willielmus Broughton'		}	do. Rye.
Thomas Thonder Godardus Pulham	}		do. Winchelsea.

10 Hen. VI. (1432).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 12 May.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Willielmus Ryan, armi- ger	}	17 April, 1432. Sussex County.
Johannes Ledes, armi- ger		
Thomas Dusse Alanus atte Chambre	}	No date given. Arundel Borough.
Willielmus Brereton' Nicholaus Poole			}	do. Chichester City.

DATE OF RETURN.		
Jacobus Janyñ'	}	No date given. East Grinstead Borough.
Johannes Hudde		
Stephanus Payñ'	}	do. Horsham Borough.
Willielmus Stowte		
Thomas Whyte	}	do. Lewes Borough.
Willielmus Penbregge		
Willielmus Fenyngham	}	do. Midhurst Borough.
David Wolff'		
Ricardus Jay	}	do. Shoreham Borough.
Ricardus Daunvere		

CINQUE PORTS.

Johannes Parker	}	do. Hastings.
Willielmus Goldyn'		
Willielmus Broughton'	}	do. Rye.
Stephanus March'		
Willielmus Morefot	}	do. Winchelsea.
Godardus Pulham		

11 Hen. VI. (1433).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 8 July, 1433.

DATE OF RETURN.		
Willielmus Seynt John'	}	11 June, 1433. Sussex County.
Willielmus Sideney		
Ricardus Smyth'	}	No date given. Arundel Borough.
Willielmus atte Halle		
Johannes Tolyte	}	do. Chichester City.
Johannes Frampton'		
Jacobus Janyñ'	}	do. East Grinstead Borough.
Thomas Russell'		
Rogerus Dunstall'	}	do. Horsham Borough.
Petrus Hent		
Johannes Rodys	}	do. Lewes Borough.
Willielmus Penbrygge		
Johannes Fyst	}	do. Midhurst Borough.
Willielmus Westlund'		
Thomas Hille	}	do. Shoreham Borough.
Johannes Ham		

CINQUE PORTS.

No returns found.

14 Hen. VI. (1435).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 10 October, 1435.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Walterus Urry Johannes Bartelot'	} 1 Sept., 1435.	Sussex County.
Willielmus Fenyngham Johannes Cobbehay		
Johannes Hully Nicholaus Pole	} do.	Chichester Borough.
Robertus Davers Johannes Page		
Stephanus Payn' Rogerus Dunstall'	} do.	Horsham Borough.
Thomas Whyte Johannes Wody		
Michael Maunser Johannes atte Wode, junior	} do.	Midhurst Borough.
Ricardus Jay Johannes Furby		

CINQUE PORTS.

Johannes Parker Johannes Tamworth'	} do.	Hastings.
Thomas Longe Stephanus Beber		
Thomas Thundyr Willielmus Pope	} do.	Winchelsea.

15 Hen. VI. (1436-7).

Summoned to meet at Cambridge, and afterwards at Westminster, 21 January, 1436-7.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Edmundus Mylle Johannes Denyssh	} 20 Dec., 1436.	Sussex County.
Thomas Dusse Johannes Ferroure		
Ricardus Hayne Henricus Wyndovyre	} do.	Chichester City.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Willielmus Fenyngham } Johannes Wogher }	No date given.	East Grinstead Borough.
Henricus Wellys } Johannes Puryer }	do.	Horsham Borough.
Willielmus Thwaytes } Johannes Hanmere }	do.	Lewes Borough.
Johannes Wode, junior } Petrus Stubbe }	do.	Midhurst Borough.
Ricardus Jay } Johannes Kempe }	do.	Shoreham Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Willielmus Goldyn' } Thomas Carpynter }	do.	Hastings.
Thomas Longe, senior } Thomas Longe, junior }	do.	Rye.
Willielmus Alard } Ricardus Lundenys }	do.	Winchelsea.

20 Hen. VI. (1441-2).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 25 January, 1441-2.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Rogerus Fenys, miles } Edmundus Mylle }	11 Jan., 1441-2.	Sussex County.
Rogerus Legh' } Egidius Gunter }	No date given.	Arundel Borough.
Humfridus Heuster } Nicholaus Pole }	do.	Chichester City.
Ricardus Dalby } Willielmus Redeston' }	do.	East Grinstead Borough.
Jacobus Janyn' } Thomas Berwyk' }	do.	Horsham Borough.
Edwardus Mylle } Egidius Wodefold' }	do.	Lewes Borough.
Johannes Wode } Johannes Rowlonde' }	do.	Midhurst Borough.
Ricardus Jay } Thomas Grevet }	do.	Shoreham Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Johannes Parker, junior	} No date given.	Hastings.
Johannes Carpenter junior		
Johannes Sutton'	} do.	Rye.
Johannes Chitecroft'		
Johannes Godefray	} do.	Winchelsea.
Thomas Sylton'		

25 Hen. VI. (1446-7).

Summoned to meet at Cambridge, and by fresh writs at Bury St. Edmunds, 10 February, 1446-7.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Thomas Hoo, armiger notabilis	} 7 Feb., 1446-7.	Sussex County.
Johannes Knottesford, armiger notabilis		
Willielmus Ernele	} No date given.	Arundel Borough.
Johannes de Ewry		
Johannes Balman'	} do.	Chichester City.
Willielmus Bernard'		
Johannes Alfray	} do.	East Grinstead Borough.
Radulphus, A. Legh'		
Walterus Styler	} do.	Horsham Borough.
Johannes Iham		
Robertus Wodefold'	} do.	Lewes Borough.
Thomas Best		
Thomas Gynnour	} do.	Midhurst Borough.
Thomas Molyneux		
Johannes Veske	} do.	Shoreham Borough.
Johannes Weston		

CINQUE PORTS.

Johannes Stoghton'	} do.	Hastings.
Johannes Cobey		
Thomas Pope	} do.	Rye.
Thomas Stoghton'		
Willielmus Alard	} do.	Winchelsea.
Thomas Sylton'		

27 Hen. VI. (1448-9).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 12 February, 1448-9.

	DATE OF RETURN.
Thomas Hoo, armiger Robertus Radmyld' armiger	} 30 Jany., 1448-9. Sussex County.
Thomas Byllyngeham Willielmus Halle	} No date given. Arundel Borough.
Johannes Hilly Johannes Balman'	} do. Chichester City.
Johannes Blakeney Johannes Stokke	} do. East Grinstead Borough.
Thomas del Rowe Willielmus Rous	} do. Horsham Borough.
Egidius Wodesfold Willielmus Godeman'	} do. Lewes Borough.
Thomas Bartelot Thomas Ursewyke	} do. Midhurst Borough.
Willielmus Redston' Johannes Bekwith'	} do. Shoreham Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Johannes Gray Thomas Vestynden'	} do. Hastings.
Robertus Unwyn' Thomas Stoghton'	} do. Rye.
Johannes Godfrey Godardus Pulham	} do. Winchelsea.

28 Hen. VI. (1449).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 6 November, 1449.

	DATE OF RETURN.
Johannes Lewkenore, armiger	} 9 Oct., 1449. Sussex County.
Johannes Wode Thomas Esshyng' Johannes Crowcher	} No date given. Arundel Borough.
Johannes Fust Robertus Seman'	} do. Chichester City.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Hugo Huls	}	No date given. East Grinstead Borough.
Johannes Blakeney		
Ricardus Danvers	}	do. Horsham Borough.
Willielmus Geney		
Johannes Southwell, armiger	}	do. Lewes Borough.
Willielmus Delve		
Thomas Belyngham	}	do. Midhurst Borough.
Johannes Stokke		
Willielmus Bury	}	do. Shoreham Borough.
Johannes Gloucestre		

CINQUE PORTS.

Johannes Clyve	}	do. Hastings
Johannes Westbourne		
Adam Lyvelode	}	do. Rye.
Robertus Berde		
Johannes Greneford'	}	do. Winchelsea.
Thomas Sylton'		

29 Hen. VI. (1450).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 6 November, 1450.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Robertus Ponynges, armiger	}	8 Oct., 1450. Sussex County.
Thomas Ovedale, or Uvedale, armiger		
Thomas Akton'	}	No date given. Arundel Borough.
Robertus Trott'		
Johannes Hilly	}	do. Chichester City.
Humfridus Heuster		
Johannes Alffray	}	do. East Grinstead Borough.
Johannes Westbourne		
Stephanus Comber	}	do. Horsham Borough.
Willielmus Duke		
Johannes Southwell'	}	do. Lewes Borough.
Johannes Bekwith'		
Laurencius Leventhorp'	}	do. Midhurst Borough.
Ricardus Rodenale		
Thomas Gynnour	}	do. Shoreham Borough.
Edwardus Raf'		

CINQUE PORTS.

DATE OF RETURN.

Johannes Cobbey	}	No date given.	Hastings.
Alanus Honywode			
Robertus Onewyn'	}	do.	Rye.
Thomas Stokton'			
Johannes Coppyldyk	}	do.	Winchelsea.
Ricardus Hakeley			

31 Hen. VI. (1452-3).

Summoned to meet at Reading, 6 March, 1452-3.

DATE OF RETURN.

Johannes Audeley	}	22 Feb., 1452-3.	Sussex County.
Rogerus Leukenore			
Reginaldus Moordon'	}	26	do.
Thomas Hert				Arundel Borough.
Nicholaus Morley	}	20	do.
Ricardus Leukenore				Bramber Borough.
Johannes Hylly	}	26	do.
Ricardus Myldewe				Chichester City.
Ricardus Strykland	}	20	do.
Johannes Alfray				East Grinstead Borough.
Johannes Leventhorp'	}	27	do.
Willielmus Goureley				Horsham Borough.
Johannes Parker	}	1 Mar., do.	Lewes Borough.
Johannes Suthwell'			
Johannes Baldewyn'	}	21 Feb., do.	Midhurst Borough.
Hugo Hulse			
Edwardus Raffe	}	28	do.
Willielmus Say				Shoreham Borough.
Thomas Bourne	}	25	do.
Johannes Joskyn				Steyning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

.....	§	}	No date given.	Hastings.
Johannes				
Robertus Onwyn	}	do.	Rye.	
Ricardus Ryppys				
Thomas Sylton'	}	do.	Winchelsea.	
Johannes Convers				

§ Return torn.

38 Hen. VI. (1459).

Summoned to meet at Coventry, 20 November, 1459.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
No returns found.		Sussex County.
Thomas Belynegham Johannes Apsle	} 14 Nov., 1459.	Arundel Borough.
Michael Fairewell' Ricardus Stargrave	} No date given.	Bramber Borough.
Ricardus Mildewe Radulphus Rugg	} 17 Nov., 1459.†	Chichester City.
Johannes Alfray Robertus Rednesse	} No date given.	East Grinstead Borough.
Johannes Lewkenore, armiger	} do.	Horsham Borough.
Ricardus Lewkenore, armiger		
Ricardus Fairegoo Thomas Sherman'	} do.	Lewes Borough.
Hugo Mill' Ricardus Awger'	} do.	Shoreham Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

No returns found.

† Date of Election 16 November.

39 Hen. VI. (1460).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 7 October, 1460.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Bartholomeus Bolne Thomas Tawke, armiger	} 28 Aug., 1460.	Sussex County.
Thomas Combes Thomas Bowes	} 28 do.	Arundel Borough.
Willielmus Ernle Willielmus Huse	} 23 do.	Bramber Borough.
Humfridus Heuster' Willielmus Jacobbe	} 22 Sept.	Chichester City.
Thomas Chaloner Ricardus Alfray	} No date given.	East Grinstead Borough.
Johannes Harowe Johannes Worsop'	} 28 Aug., 1460.	Horsham Borough.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Johannes Bekwyth' Thomas Best'	} 28 Aug., 1460.	Lewes Borough.
Johannes Beaulay Willielmus Hiberden'		} 28 do.	Midhurst Borough.
Ricardus Spert § Nicholaus Morley	} 28 do.		Shoreham Borough.
Robertus Gayton' Oliverus Johnson		} No date given.	Steyning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

No returns found.

§ Thomas Gager in a Schedule for this county.

7 Edw. IV. (1467).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 3 June, 1467.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Johannes Fenys, miles Johannes Goryng gen- tilman	} 30 April, 1467.	Sussex County.
Thomas Stydolf Reginaldus Morton		} No date given.	Arundel Borough.
Rogerus Townesend Johannes Wodye	} do.		Bramber Borough.
Johannes Stanney Willielmus Style		} do.	Chichester City.
Nicholaus Morley Ricardus Alfray	} do.		East Grinstead Borough.
Thomas Hoo, armiger Stephanus Comber		} do.	Horsham Borough.
Thomas Leukenore, ar- miger Johannes Sherman	} do.		Lewes Borough.
Johannes Wode Willielmus Pestell		} do.	Midhurst Borough.
Ricardus Leukenore, armiger Willielmus Brandon, armiger	} do.		Shoreham Borough.
Johannes Tymperley, junior Ricardus Stertgrave		} do.	Steyning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

No returns found.

12 Edw. IV. (1472).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 6 October, 1472.
Dissolved 14 March, 1474-5.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Johannes Wode, senior, armiger	} 10 Sept., 1472.	Sussex County.
Johannes Apsle, armiger		
Thomas Stydolf	} No date given.	Arundel Borough.
Thomas Troys		
Laurencius Lenthorp, armiger	} 29 Sept., 1472.	Bramber Borough.
Johannes Tymperley, junior, armiger		
Johannes Stanney	} 25 do.	Chichester City.
Robertus More		
Ricardus Lewkenore, armiger	} 18 do.	East Grinstead Borough.
Robertus Forster.		
Thomas Hoo, armiger	} 22 do.	Horsham Borough.
Johannes Fust		
Cristoforus Furnes, ar- miger	} 21 do.	Lewes Borough.
Willielmus Cook		
Willielmus Druell	} 29 do.	Midhurst Borough.
Willielmus Merston, armiger		
Petrus Veske	} 14 do.	Shoreham Borough.
Ricardus Farnfold		
Willielmus Shorter	} No date given.	Steyning Borough.
Henricus Carpenter		

CINQUE PORTS.

Ricardus Higham	} do.	Hastings.
Thomas Rede		
Ricardus Wynde	} do.	Rye.
Johannes Tregons		
Robertus Basele	} do.	Winchelsea.
Ricardus Davy		

17 Edw. IV. (1477-8).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 16 January, 1477-8.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Johannes Fenys, miles } Johannes Dudle, armi- } ger }	24 Dec., 1477.	Sussex County.
Henricus Sanford } Thomas Alwyn }	No date given.	Arundel Borough.
Christopher Furneys } Thomas Cayer }	do.	Bramber Borough.
Johannes Stanney } Willielmus Jacobbe }	do.	Chichester City.
Ricardus Leukenore, } senior, armiger } Ricardus Alfray }	31 Dec., 1477.	East Grinstead Borough.
Thomas Hoo } Thomas Stydolf }	20 do.	Horsham Borough.
Willielmus Cooke } Johannes Baker }	26 do.	Lewes Borough.
Willielmus Pestell, ar- } miger } Johannes Codynton }	No date given.	Midhurst Borough.
Petrus Vesk armiger } Johannes Cookeson }	do.	Shoreham Borough.
Johannes Apsle, armiger } Ricardus Farnfeld, ar- } miger }	do.	Steyning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Thomas Markham, } armiger }	do.	Hastings.
Johannes Honywode } Johannes Yonge }	do.	Rye.
Johannes Eston, senior } Johannes Copildike }	do.	Winchelsea.

From 22 Edw. IV. (1482-3) to 14 Hen. VIII. (1523) inclusive, no returns have been found.

21 Hen. VIII. (1529).

Summoned to meet at London, 3 November, 1529;
dissolved 4 April, 1536.

Johannes Gaige, miles	}	Sussex County.
Ricardus Shirley, miles		
Ricardus Sakevyle	}	Arundel Borough.
Thomas Prestall		
Henricus See	}	Bramber Borough.
Willielmus Roper		
Robertus Bowyer	}	Chichester City.
Robertus Trygges		
Willielmus Rutter	}	East Grinstead Borough.
Edwardus Godewyn		
Alveredus Berwyk	}	Horsham Borough.
Henricus Husee		
Edwardus Bray, miles	}	Lewes Borough.
Johannes Batemore		
Georgius Gyfforde	}	Midhurst Borough.
Johannes Bassett		
Johannes Covert	}	Shoreham Borough.
Johannes Michell		
Thomas Shurley	}	Steyning Borough.
Johannes Morreys		

CINQUE PORTS.

..... Calveley†	}	? Hastings.‡
(Tho)mas Shosewell		
Nicholaus Sutton	}	? Rye.‡
Johannes Fletcher		
Thomas Ensing	}	Winchelsea.
Georgius Lowys		

The above names are supplied from a list found amongst the State Papers.

† "Mortuus" against his name.

‡ Name of place torn off.

33 Hen. VIII. (1541-2).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 16 January,
1541-2; dissolved 28 March, 1544.

.....	}	DATE OF RETURN.
.....		... Dec., 1541. Sussex County.

	DATE OF RETURN.
Johannes Clere, miles Ricardus Wa.....	} Bramber Borough.
Wylyyam Ernley	} 2 Jan., 1541-2. Chichester City.
..... John Sakevyle	} (East Grinstead) Borough.
Nicholas Dering John Burne, gent.	} 9 Jan. Midhurst Borough,
Johannes Bowyer balli- vus domini Regis Honor'	} Steyning Borough.
.....	} 20 Dec., 1541. (.....) Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Johannes Franke (Robertus) Bis	} ... Jan., 1541-2. Hastings.
Johannes Belle Phillippus.....	} Winchelsea.

1 Edw. VI. (1547).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 4 November, 1547; dissolved 15 April, 1552.

	DATE OF RETURN.
Sir William Goryng, knyght John Pawlmer, or Palmer, esquier	} 30 Sept., 1547. Sussex County.
Nicholaus Pelham, armiger Thomas Carpenter, generosus	} 1 Oct. ,, Arundel Borough.
Sir William Sharington, knyght John Fylde	} 12 Oct. ,, Bramber Borough.
Ricardus Sakvyle, armiger Robertus Boyer, gene- rosus	} No date given. Chichester City.
Jasperus Culpeper Johannes Sakvyle, ju- nior	} do. East Grinstead Borough.

		DATE OF RETURN.	
Androwe Baynton	}	14 Oct., 1547.	Horsham Borough.
John Vaughan			
Walterus Myldmaye, miles	}	10 " "	Lewes Borough.
Anthonius Cooke, miles			
Edmundus Foorde, armiger	}	20 " "	Midhurst Borough.
Willielmus Wightman, generosus			
William Fewyllames, or Fitzwilliams	}	10 " "	Shoreham Borough.
Anthony Bourcher			
Robertus Rudstone, generosus	}	19 " "	Steyning Borough.
Henricus Fauxe, gene- rosus			

CINQUE PORTS.

No returns found.

7 Edw. VI. (1552-3).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 1 March, 1552-3.
Dissolved 31 March, 1553.

		DATE OF RETURN.	
.....*	}	9 Feb., 15523.	Sussex County.
.....*			
Thomas Palmer, armiger	}	20 " "	Arundel Borough.
Thomas Morley, armiger			
George Rithe, gentilman	}	20 " "	Bramber Borough.
Laurence Owen, of Lon- don, gentilman			
Thomas Stoughton	}	17 " "	Chichester City.
Thomas Carpenter			
Robertus Oxenbrege, miles	}	18 " "	*(East Grinstead) Borough.
Georgius Darrell, gent			
Sir Henry Hussey, knight	}	7 " "	Horsham Borough.
Edward Lewkenour, es- quyer			

* Returns defaced.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
John Sowthcott, gentyl- man	} 25 Feb., 1552-3.	Lewes Borough.
Thomas Gravesend, gen- tylman		
Johannes Fetzwilliam Willielmus Denton	} 17 " "	*(Midhurst) Borough.
Master John Fowler, one of the Kinges Majes- ties Pryvye Chamber	} 6 " "	New Shoreham Borough.
Master Thomas Harvye, esquier		
Sir Richarde Blunt, knight, gent of the Previe Chamber	} *(...) " "	Steyning Borough.
William Cordell, esq.		

* Returns defaced.

CINQUE PORTS.

No returns found.

1 Mary (1553).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 5 October, 1553.
Dissolved 5 December, 1553.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Johannes Carryll, armi- ger	} 21 Sept., 1553.	Sussex County.
Johannes Cobert, armi- ger		
Thomas Paulmer, knight	} 23 " "	Arundel Borough.
Thomas Gawde, gent		
The Right Worshipful Sir Jhon Baker, knight	} 1 Oct., "	Bramber Borough.
Thomas Tymperley, es- quier		
Thomas Stoughton Thomas Carpender	} 12 Sept., "	Chichester City.
Thomas Stradlinge, knight	} 25 " "	East Grinstead Borough.
John Storye, Doctor of the Lawe		

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Antony Hussey, esquier } John Michell, esquier }	28 Sept., 1553.	Horsham Borough.
Sir Henrye Hussey, } knyght } George Darell, gent }	20 " "	Lewes Borough.
Thomas Lovell, gent } William, es- } quier*	21 " "	Midhurst Borough.
Thomas Roper, esquier } Thomas Elderington, } esquier }	1 Oct., "	Shoreham Borough.
John Southcoote, gent } David Lewes, Doctor of } the Lawe }	26 Sept., "	Steyning Borough.

* Return defaced.

CINQUE PORTS.

No returns found.

1 Mary (1554).

Summoned to meet at Oxford and (by fresh Writs) at Westminster, 2 April, 1554.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Robertus Oxenbridge, } miles } Thomas Palmer, miles }	8 Mar., 1553-4.	Sussex County.
*Thomas Holcroft, miles } *Thomas Stradling, miles }	No date given.	Arundel Borough.
*Henricus Palmer, miles } *Johannes Storey, gene- } rosus }	do.	Bramber Borough.
Thomas Stoughton } Thomas Carpender }	12 Mar., 1553-4.	Chichester City.
*Ricardus Whalley, ar- } miger } *Anthonius Stapleton, }	No date given.	East Grinstead Borough.
*Ricardus Baker, armiger } *Johannes Baker, armi- } ger }	do.	Horsham Borough.
Robert Gage, gent } George Darell, gent }	16 Mar., 1553-4.	Lewes Borough.
*Michael Wentworth } *Willielmus Denton }	No date given.	Midhurst Borough.

* Names supplied from the Crown Office List in the absence of Original Returns.

		DATE OF RETURN.	
Leonard West, esquier	}	27 Mar., 1554.	New Shoreham Borough.
William Modye, gent			
*Gilbertus Gerarde, generosus	}	No date given.	Steying Borough.
*Edwardus Stradling, generosus			

CINQUE PORTS.

*Johannes Frank	}	No date given.	Hastings.
*Johannes Isted			
*Johannes Holmes	}	do.	Rye.
*Ricardus Fletcher			
*Ciriak Petyt	}	do.	Winchelsea.
*Josephus Beverley			

* Names supplied from the Crown Office List in the absence of Original Returns.

1 & 2 Philip and Mary (1554).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 12 November, 1554.

		DATE OF RETURN.	
Johannes Cobert, armiger	}	18 Oct., 1554.	Sussex County.
Johannes Asheburnham, armiger			
John Burnet	}	5 Nov., "	Arundel Borough.
Richard Bowyer			
Thomas Elderton, esquier	}	6 " "	Bramber Borough.
..... Baker, esquier †			
John Digons	}	31 Oct., "	Chichester City.
Walter Reynon			
William Tooke, esquier	}	5 Nov., "	Horsham Borough.
John Purvey, esquier			
John Stempe	}	4 " "	Lewes Borough.
John Morley			
Thomas Harvie, esquier	}	8 Oct., "	Midhurst Borough.
William Denton, esquier			
Symon Lowe, of the Cytte of London, gent	}	27 " "	Shoreham (New) Borough.
William Modye, of Houghton, in the Countye of Sussex, gent			

† Return defaced.

CINQUE PORTS.

Thomas Rede	}	†	Hastings.
Johannes Payton			
Johannes Holmes	}	†	[Rye].†
Thomas Smythe			
Willielmus Egliston	}	†	Winchelsea.
Johannes Cheyne			

† Returns defaced.

2 & 3 Philip and Mary (1555).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 21 October, 1555.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Robertus Oxenbredge, miles	} 17 Oct., 1555.	Sussex County.
Johannes Carrell, armiger		
Henrye Pagett, knyght	} 17 Sept., „	Arundel Borough.
William Dansell, knyght		
Sir Thomas Knevet, knt	} 5 Oct., „	Bramber Borough.
Thomas Baker, gent		
Richard Knight	} 12 „ „	Chichester City.
Robert Bowier		
William Berners, esquier	} 14 „ „	East Grinstead Borough.
John Wiseman, esquier		
Roberte Colsell, gent	} 5 „ „	Horsham Borough.
William Huggen, gent		
William Devenysshs, gent	} 10 „ „	Lewes Borough.
Thomas Gravesend		
William Denton, esquier	} 24 Sept., „	Midhurst Borough.
Henry Héighes, gentilman		
Fraunces Shorley, esquier	} 5 Oct., „	New Shoreham Borough.
Thomas Huggen, esquier		
Robert Byng, †	} ... „ „	Steyning Borough.
....., † gent		

† Returns defaced.

CINQUE PORTS.

Thomas Rodes	}	15 Oct., 1555.	Hastings.
Rogerus Manwoode			
Johannes Holmes	}	15 „ „	Rye.
Reginaldus Moone, armiger			
Thomas Smythe	}	15 „ „	Winchelsea.
Johannes Payton, armiger			

4 & 5 Philip and Mary.

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 20 January, 1557-8.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Nicholaus Pelham, miles	}	6 Jan., 1557-8. Sussex County.
Robertus Oxenbridge, miles		
*Edwardus Stradling	}	No date given. Arundel Borough.
*David Stradling, generosus		
*Henricus Wynne, generosus	}	do. Bramber Borough.
*Nicholaus Wynne, generosus		
Petrus Tolpat	}	15 Jan., 1557-8. Chichester City.
Lawrencius Ardrone, or Arderne		
Thomas Sakevyle, esqyer	}	18 „ „ East Grinstead Borough.
Thomas Parker, esqyer		
Thomas Farnham, armiger, loco Thome Sakvill, armigeri	}	†10 „ „ do.
*Johannes Blanerhasset, armiger		
*Ricardus Fulmerston, armiger	}	No date given. Horsham Borough.
*Johannes Gage, esquier		
*Willielmus Peterson, generosus	}	do. Lewes Borough.

* Names supplied from Crown Office List in the absence, &c., of Original Returns.

† Sic in orig.

		DATE OF RETURN.	
Thomas Harvye, armiger	}	No date given.	Midhurst Borough.
*Willielmus Denton, generosus			
*Anthonius Hussey, armiger	}	do.	Shoreham Borough.
*Ricardus Baker, armiger			
*Ricardus Onslowe, armiger	}	do.	Steyning Borough.
*Robertus Colshill, armiger			

CINQUE PORTS.

*Thomas Brett, generosus	}	do.	Hastings.
*Henricus Tennent, generosus			
*Thomas Fletcher, generosus	}	do.	Rye.
*Thomas Cheyne, generosus			
*Georgius Howard, miles	}	do.	Winchelsea.
*Johannes Fowler, armiger			

* Names supplied from Crown Office List in the absence, &c., of Original Returns.

(To be continued.)

ON EXCAVATIONS IN THE CAMP, THE TUMULUS, AND ROMANO-BRITISH CEMETERY, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

By JOHN EDWARD PRICE, F.S.A., M.R.S.L.

THE valuable series of papers published by the Sussex Archæological Society already contain several communications relative to the early history of Seaford. Those contributed by the late Mr. M. A. Lower, F.S.A., and other local antiquaries, have brought together so valuable a collection of materials bearing on the past history of the locality not to be found in the County histories or other topographical works, that it is desirable for information which has been since obtained, or may be yet forthcoming to be also preserved among the records of the Society, in order to illustrate as far as may be possible, work begun, and render the "Memorials of Seaford"¹ still more authentic and complete. The association of Seaford with the Roman occupation of Britain has been amply proved on more than one occasion. It is on record that when repairing the chancel of the old church at Sutton² pottery was found beneath the foundations of the walls of a character similar to that discovered in the graves at Hardham, near Pulborough, and that in the course of excavations beneath the tower of the church of East Blatchington³ urns of coarse earthenware were discovered containing burnt bones and charcoal, an indication that this early Christian church was erected on a site once dedicated to the rites of Pagan sepulture. Accidental discoveries of sepulchral urns were also made in the year 1825, and to these we have presently to refer; but it does not appear that until some six or seven years ago any organised examination was ever undertaken either

¹ See "Memorials of Seaford," by the late Mr. A. Lower, F.S.A., S. A. C., Vol. VII.

² See S. A. C., Vol. XV., p. 243. Note by T. R. Turner, Esq. Also Vol. XIII., p. 309.

³ Note by the Rev. R. N. Dennis.

of the well-known camp upon the heights or of the equally interesting burials on the downs adjoining. About this time a report was circulated that a portion of the cliff upon which the camp is situated was to be blown up preparatory to the formation of a breakwater. The report has, however, happily proved to be but partially correct, as the excavations requisite for the construction of the sea wall now in course of formation, though injuring the picturesque aspect of the cliff, do not at present interfere with the well-known outlines of the entrenchments; but it is impossible to say how far such will remain preserved if further land has to be removed, or hereafter utilised for building purposes. The report referred to was brought to the notice of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and it was decided that the Exploration Committee appointed by the Institute for the year 1876 should direct its attention to the site in question. A generous permission to excavate was accorded by Mrs. Harison, of Sutton Place, and the Rev. John Harison, then Vicar of Bishopstone; arrangements made, and the work commenced, our President, Major-General Pitt Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A., and Mr. Park Harrison, M.A., directing their attention more especially to the camp, and Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A., F.G.S., Mr. E. W. Brabrook, F.S.A., and myself to excavations on the site of the ancient cemetery. The result of the combined work has been published in the *Journal of the Institute*⁴ in separate communications; but they are here associated, and in so connecting them I have endeavoured to adhere to the original distinctions in authorship as far as I have found it possible.

In a paper on the hill forts of Sussex, published in Vol. XLII. of the "*Archæologia*," General Pitt Rivers, then Col. A. Lane Fox, made some allusion to the Camp at Seaford. The comparatively few flint flakes found on the surface in its neighbourhood, the more or less rectangular outline, the presence of Roman remains in

⁴ See "Excavations in the Camp and Tumulus at Seaford, Sussex," by Col. A. Lane Fox, F.R.S., and "Notes on the Romano-British Cemetery at Seaford, Sussex," by F. G. Hilton Price, F.G.S., and John E. Price, F.S.A., "*Journal Anthropological Institute*," Vol. VI., pp. 287-309, also Vol. X., p. 130. I am indebted to the Council of the Institute for the loan of the accompanying illustrations.

its vicinity, and the existence of a mound in the interior, occupying a position near the principal entrance as if connected in some way with the defence of it, led him to view the local assignation of a Roman origin to the works with more favour than he had done any of the traditions which have commonly attributed the camps of the neighbourhood to that people. This view, however, was modified, to a great extent, by information derived from Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., F.S.A., who had spent some weeks at Seaford in 1867, and who consequently had opportunities for carefully examining the work, and had found a scraper and some flint flakes within the camp. Accordingly, when excavations commenced, the President directed his attention to an examination of other superficial evidences of design in the arrangement of the camp by which the fortifications of the Britons may so invariably be distinguished from those of other races, and especially the Romans.

The destruction (writes the General) of probably at least one-half of this camp, by the erosion of the cliff by the sea, creates a difficulty in this case which is not commonly met with, and gives to the camp, as it is now seen, an angular shape, which led me formerly to think it possible that the two faces of the rampart now remaining might originally have been two of the sides of a Roman parallelogram. But upon further examination, and comparison with other British encampments which I have lately had the opportunity of seeing, I am able to trace the design of a British engineer in that very peculiarity of this work which had originally led me to doubt it, and to form a very fair conjecture as to the shape of the other portion of the hill which has now been washed away by the sea. The most characteristic feature of a British earthwork, as I have shown in my former paper, to which I have referred, consists in its conforming to the outline of the hill, the rampart following the tactical line of defence—that is to say, that in selecting the line for the rampart they went down the side of the hill far enough to see to the bottom, and thus to leave no *dead ground* outside where an enemy could

conceal himself. But when the hill was so large that to occupy the whole of it in this way would entail the construction of a much larger fortress than they had the means of defending, it was customary to select a suitable spot at which the natural line of defence on the hill-side might be abandoned, and turning the rampart suddenly at right-angles, to carry it straight across the hill-top, until it met the line of defence on the other side. The spot selected for this purpose was usually one in which the ground on the top of the hill could be commanded for a sufficient distance on the outside of the camp; and as the point of the angle was necessarily the weakest point, on account of the diverging fire from the two faces, it was usual to make the rampart higher at this point.

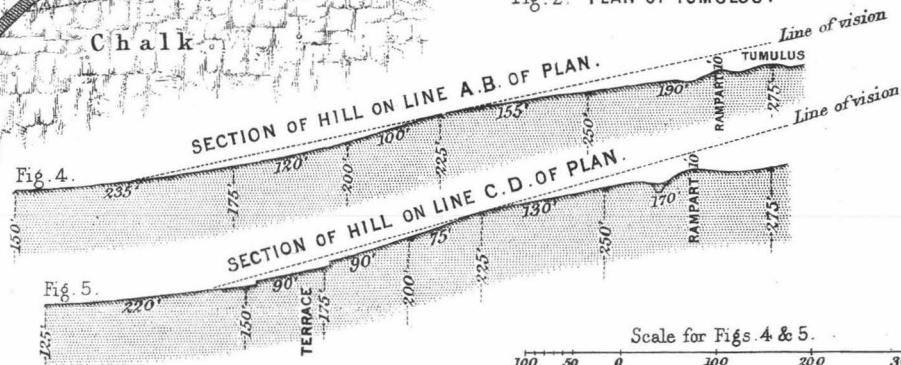
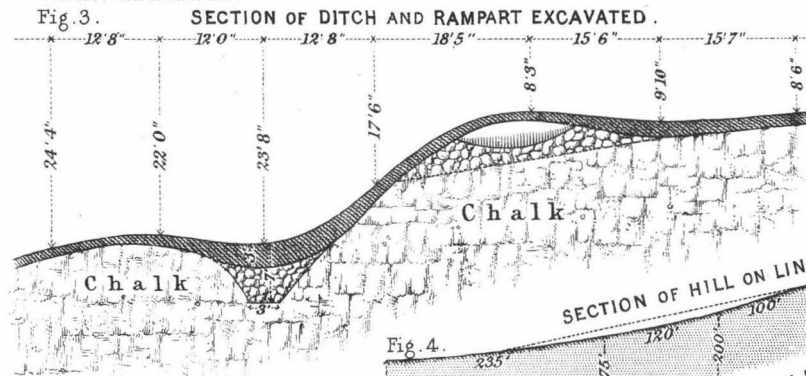
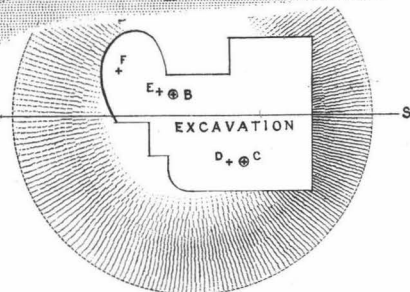
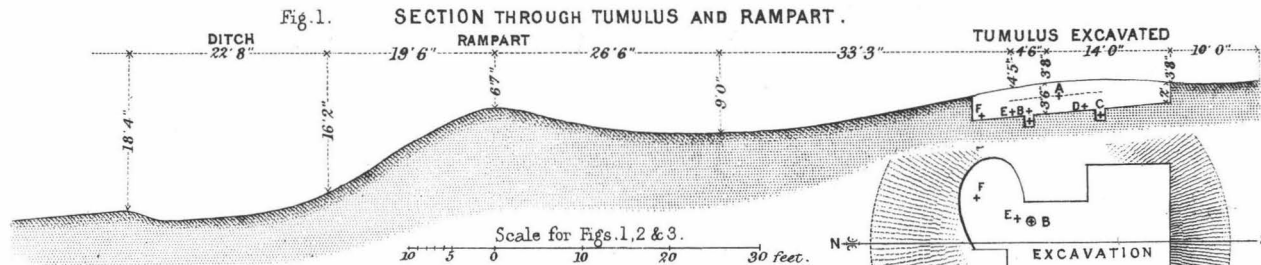
The camp at Puttenham, in Surrey, usually attributed to the Romans, but in reality British, is an example of this system of defence. Here the north and south sides of the camp follow the line of defence of the hill. The west side, being very steep, required no defence; but the east side, on which the ridge of the hill continues for some distance, is cut across, by the rampart turning at right-angles, until it reaches the slope on the other side, and the rampart at the angles is of unusual height. At Seaford, the north face conforms to the line of the hill, as seen by the contour lines on the 25-inch map (Sheets LXXIX., 9; LXXIX., 13), until it reaches a point to the eastward where the rampart can be drawn across the top of the hill with a sufficient command on the outside. The rampart at and near the salient angle also rises considerably higher than on the faces; and the eastern face without doubt was continued southward until it met the slope which, in all probability, swept round that part of the camp which has been washed away by the sea. But there is another peculiarity in this camp which, upon a cursory view of it, might lead to the assumption that it was not British. The northern face of the camp conforms, as I have said, to the defensive line of the hill. It does so generally, but there are few places in which, standing on the rampart as it now exists, there is a considerable amount of *dead ground* on the outside. The hill dips down, and the slope is lost to view; but the



spectator from the rampart is unable to see to what extent this dead ground descends below the line of vision, or how much cover it might afford to an advancing enemy. In order to determine this, with the assistance of Mr. Harrison, I took a careful section of the hill upon one of the two lines marked A B and C D upon the map, Fig. 1, that is, towards the north and north-west, and having checked this with the contours on the 25-inch Ordnance map, the result is given in the two sections, Figs. 4 and 5.

Drawing a straight line on these sections from a point 5 feet above the lowest part of the *dead ground* upwards at a tangent to the brow of the hill (see "line of vision," Figs. 4 and 5), I find that in both cases this line cuts the rampart at 10 feet above the present crest. In order, therefore, that a man upon the rampart should be enabled to see an enemy approaching to attack by the hollows which I have termed *dead ground*, it would be necessary that his feet should be about 5 feet higher than the present crest of the rampart. Now, the excavation of a portion of the ditch of which I am about to give an account, and which is represented in the section, Fig. 3, showed that the ditch has silted up to the extent of 7 feet. If we take 5 feet of this and put it upon the rampart, it will place the defender of the rampart in a position to see the whole of the ground outside the camp sufficiently to prevent an enemy from concealing himself within range of his weapons; and when we consider the curved *trajectory* which an arrow forms (and arrows were used by the defenders of this place, as I shall afterwards show), it is obvious that the assailants must have been exposed to fire from head to foot from the defenders of the rampart. I see no reason to doubt, but, on the contrary, every reason to be sure, that the rampart was originally at least 5 feet higher than it is now; and from this we learn how well the principles of British castrametation are carried out in this work—how carefully the defenders economised their interior space, drawing their rampart just far enough down the hill to obtain a command of view, but not one yard farther than was necessary for that purpose. And I trust also this further

point may appear to be demonstrated by what I have said, viz. the importance of taking accurate measurements of these entrenchments, for without a section it could not in this case have been shown by the mere view from the rampart how well this camp does actually fulfil the conditions of a British earthwork. The few hasty scratches with which it is too commonly the custom to delineate entrenchments of this nature utterly fail to bring out the points which are sometimes of primary importance in determining their antiquity and uses.

We next turned our attention to the mound in the interior of the camp, the position of which, commanding the principal entrance to the camp, had led me to conjecture that if it were not a tumulus, it might possibly be connected in some way with the defence of the gateway. The section, Fig. 1, shows the position of this mound, the centre of which was 64 feet behind the crest of the north face of the rampart, and about the same distance to the south-west of the opening in the rampart. The centre line, through which the section runs in a direction nearly north and south, was not taken through the highest part of the mound, but passed through a slight depression on the top of it, the ground rising slightly to the east and west, so as to give it the appearance of having been either a twin barrow, or of having been already opened in the centre. I determined, therefore, to cut a trench of sufficient width to embrace both centres, should such be found. A trench 18 feet in width (Fig. 2) was accordingly commenced on the south side, digging down until the solid ground was attained at 2 feet beneath the surface. This was determined by the hardness and different colour of the soil, as the tumulus here is not situated upon the chalk, but upon a patch of tertiary formation overlying the chalk in several places on the northern slope of the hill. About a foot and a half of mould with very few stones was found covering the barrow throughout the part excavated; then mould interspersed with numerous flint stones, and, at a depth of 3 feet 6 inches beneath the top, the natural soil, consisting of hard clay of a lighter reddish colour without stones, as shown in the section



 Mould.
 Chalk Rubble

The heights given in Figs. 4 & 5 are above the mean sea level.

From the Journal of the Anthropological Institute

SEAFORD CAMP AND TUMULUS.

J.P. & W.R. Emmslie, lith., London.

(Fig. 1). An examination of the edge of the cliff shows that this clay deposit extends to a depth of 10 to 15 feet in some places above the chalk.

Digging on northwards towards the centre, we found a fragment of British pottery and a large flint scraper, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, 2 feet beneath the top at A, and another small fragment of the same pottery at the same depth, 3 feet to the north of the last. Digging down to the clay floor, two holes were found in it (B and C, Figs. 1 and 2), one about 3 feet to the N.E. of the centre, and another 8 feet to the S.W. Both were a foot in diameter, and the same in depth. These holes, it appeared from their contents, had been formed for the purpose of depositing objects belonging to the deceased which might be of use to him in the future state. The contents of the first hole consisted, firstly, of a chipped celt $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and 2 in width, without any trace of grinding. This was found at 3 feet 2 inches beneath the top of the tumulus, just over the hole; for although the hole had not been discovered at the time it was found, the clay floor not having been reached at the time, yet when it is considered that the hole must have been dug from the surface of the ground, it is evident that the chipped celt must have been within the area of the hole, the lower portion of which only, viz., that part which penetrated the clay floor, was apparent to us. The fact of this having been an intentional deposit, and not an object dropped accidentally in the earth of the tumulus, was shown by its being surrounded by a patch of soft mould. The workmen had drawn my attention to this mould, and, having scraped it away with a trowel, I found the celt in the middle of the deposit. Scraping away the earth deeper down, the hole was discovered beneath (B, Figs. 1 and 2), and the following objects then turned up in succession—viz., a few fragments of British pottery, some charcoal, and a quantity of flint flakes; a flint chipped to an edge all round, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, of the kind which at Cissbury were supposed to be throw-stones. This was at 3 feet 5 inches from the top; five flint saws, finely serrated at the edge, and several more fragments of

British pottery much decayed. Scraping deeper into the hole, a flint hammer-stone, 3 inches in diameter and much bruised by hammering, was found in the centre of it; and at the bottom a polished flint celt, 5 inches long and 3 inches in width, which had been broken and re-chipped to form a new edge. One side of the celt only was ground, and the other side, as well as the edge, formed by chipping only, no attempt at grinding having been made in repairing the instrument for the ultimate purpose for which it was deposited in the grave. The celt in its original polished state had evidently been about twice its present size; the edge had only been very imperfectly re-formed, and the side retouched by chipping. In the rubbish thrown up from near this spot another hammer-stone, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, was discovered by Mr. Harrison; one side of this was much bruised by hammering, and the remaining portion being in its natural state, showed that it was not formed out of a chalk flint, but consisted of a sea-worn pebble, as is so frequently found to be the case in this part of England, notwithstanding the great factory of chalk flints at Cissbury hard by. A fragment of another polished celt, consisting of 3 inches of the small end, was also turned up in the mould from near this spot. The colour of this fragment was white, and quite different from the others.⁵

One foot to the north of this hole, upon the clay floor, 3 feet 6 inches beneath the top surface, another large flake was found, struck from a polished celt, which, from its form and colour, was evidently a piece of the same celt that was found in the hole. This piece was 2 inches in length, and had clearly belonged to the lower and broader part of the celt. On it was seen the chipping of another edge, and on the upper side of the piece the position of the bulb of percussion, marked by a \times in Fig. 2*a*, showed that it had been struck off after the piece from which it was flaked had already been detached from the

⁵ From long observation I am inclined to think that the degree of discoloration observable in flint depends not only on time and exposure, but also in a great measure, if not mainly, on the quality of the flint itself. At Cissbury we found that flints from the same formation varied in colour through their position and exposure. Here we find two flints deposited in the same spot and under similar conditions of exposure, yet varying greatly in the degree of discoloration.

original celt. By no possibility could this bulb of percussion have been formed by a blow delivered on the surface of the entire celt. The blow which caused it must have been delivered on a fractured surface, after the celt had already been split in half. So that we have here evidence of at least three or four distinct fractures having taken place at the time of the interment: firstly, the original polished celt was broken at the edge and re-chipped; then the celt was subsequently broken in half near the middle, and finally, a large flake was knocked off one of the fractured portions, and the other piece had a new edge chipped upon it, and all the pieces were then deposited together in the hole in the grave.

For what purpose could this breaking up of an implement over the grave of the deceased have been practised? We are reminded of the superstitious rites of some tribes of North American Indians, who break or otherwise destroy all the weapons of the deceased warriors before placing them in the graves, under the supposition that it is the soul of the defunct weapon which accompanies that of the defunct warrior into the happy hunting grounds of the life to come.

Another scraper and several fragments of pottery were found over the other hole (C), to the south-west of the centre; and a scraper, with several flakes and pottery, further to the north-east, where a seam of burnt earth was followed for some distance, until it approached towards the edge of the tumulus on that side.

Lastly, Mr. Harrison, in searching among the *débris* which had been thrown out of the tumulus, discovered a well-formed, barbed, flint arrow-head, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, by 1 inch in width at the base. The barbs, of which one had been broken off, extended downwards to the line of the base of the tang.

The foregoing are the contents of what has now been clearly shown to be a tumulus, and which, from the absence of any object of metal, may, with great probability, be ascribed, if not to the neolithic age, at any rate to an age in which flint implements continued in use. The celts and the flint saws show, at least, that the ordinary tools of the period were of flint. A somewhat similar

polished celt is figured in Horsfield's "History of Lewes," as having been found in a barrow on Cliffe Hill; and the chipped celt is of such frequent occurrence in this part of England as to prove that, more frequently than otherwise, the grinding process was not resorted to in the manufacture of implements of this kind. The pottery discovered in the tumulus was all of the quality usually termed British, that is, of a soft, pasty texture, badly baked, red on one side and black on the other, and interspersed with large white grains, apparently of quartz.

No trace of bones, burnt or otherwise, were discovered. No trace of a central grave beneath the clay floor was found, although the surface of it was picked over several times in search of one, and it is probable that the body of the deceased was deposited no lower than the clay floor, and that all vestige of it has disappeared.

Whether the tumulus was the age of the camp, or not, it is of course impossible to determine with certainty; but the probability is, I think, in favour of its being so. Nothing would be more natural than to bury a deceased chief in rear of his rampart, and close to the main entrance; whereas, if the camp had been constructed by a subsequent race of people, it is not unlikely that the tumulus might have been destroyed. I have reason to believe that there are other tumuli in the vicinity, and, from the trace of flint chips observable on the surface, it appears probable that the spot marked "Hawk's Brow" on the Ordnance 25-inch map would repay the trouble of examining.

We now determined to continue our inquiry into the age of the entrenchment, by examining the deposits in the ditch. It may perhaps be remembered that in our investigations at Cissbury important evidence was brought to light, by observing the relative depths at which objects of different periods were discovered in the silting of the ditch of the entrenchment; that Romano-British pottery was found about half-way down in the silting, that is, about 2 feet from the surface, but not lower, and the only small fragment of pottery found at a lower depth was of British manufacture. Oyster shells, that almost invariable accom-

paniment of Roman remains, were found with the pottery of that age, but not lower. The ditch had silted up slowly, and the relics of the different periods were found at the various levels to which they had fallen, as the deposits increased in thickness from time to time.

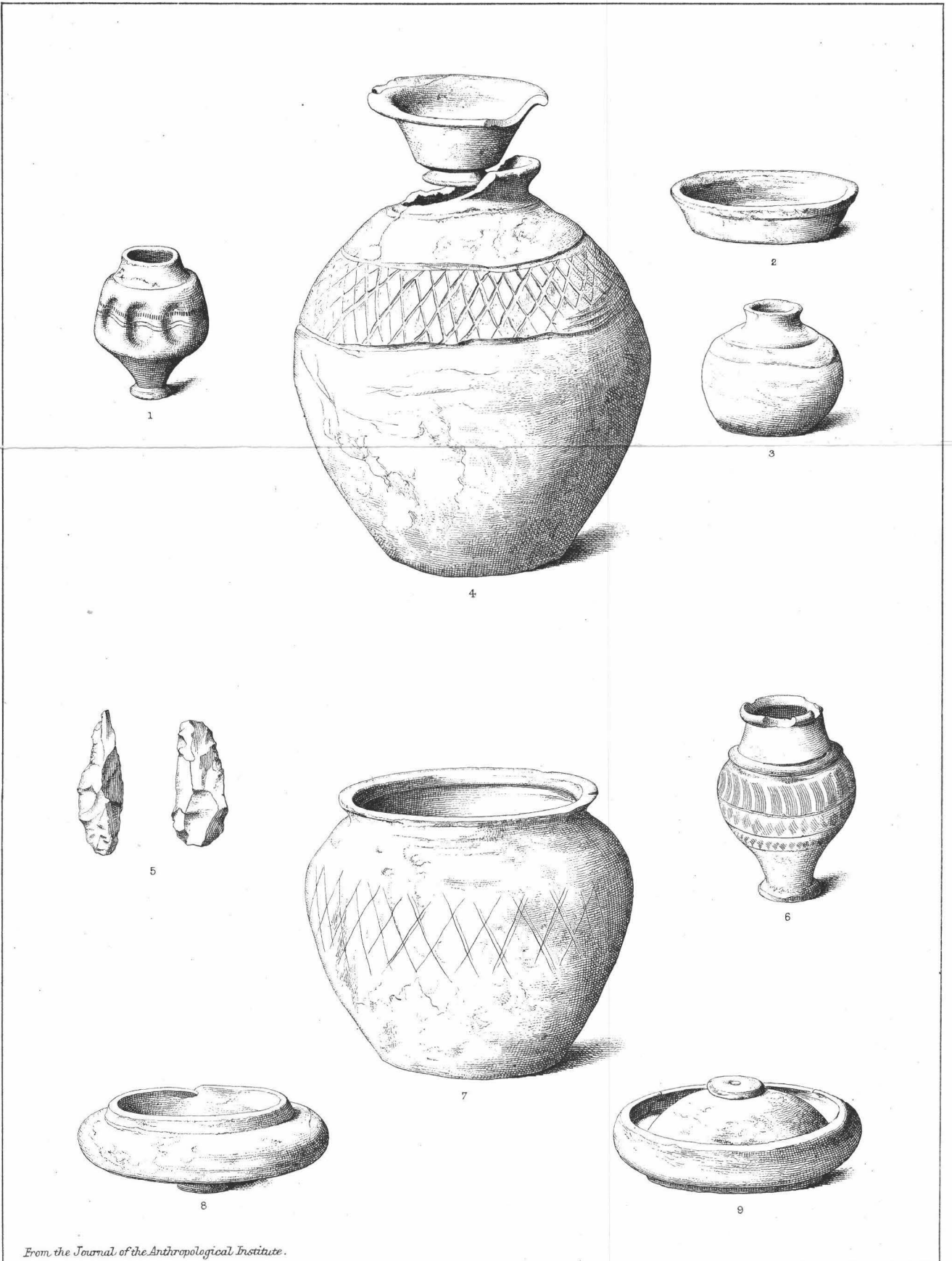
We determined to make a similar examination of the ditch at Seaford, and for that purpose opened a trench 20 feet in length by 17 in width upon the line shown in the section C D (Fig. 5, the details of which are given in the section, Fig. 3), to the westward of the camp, about 30 yards from the edge of the cliff. The results may be briefly described as follows: The surface mould, which on the crest of the rampart was no thicker than 8 to 10 inches, increased gradually to 2 feet at the foot of the interior slope, where the washing from the hill behind, and the increased growth of grass, consequent on the moisture in the hollow, had caused it to increase more rapidly. In the ditch this deposit of mould extended to a depth of 3 feet below the present surface, and it contained few stones, if any. In the upper portion of this mould, not lower than one foot from the surface, one or two pieces of mediæval pottery with green glaze upon it was found, and a piece of an old-fashioned clay pipe, then Romano-British pottery began to appear, and the concave line which bounded the lower margin of the mould, at 3 feet beneath the top, was thickly strewn with Romano-British pottery throughout the 20 feet excavated. Below that, the deposit consisted of chalk rubble, without any admixture of mould, as far as the original chalk bottom, which was 7 feet beneath the surface, and in this chalk rubble not a fragment of pottery of any kind was found. One or two oysters were found in the mould, none below it. A few sea-shore pebbles, such as we found in the ditch at Cissbury, and which we supposed to have been used as sling-stones, were found in both deposits. These must have been imported, as they are not found in the tertiary deposits upon the hill. Quantities of limpets were found in the mould, but not lower, and they appear to have been used as food. A whelk-shell was found at

2 feet, with *Helix hortensis* and *Helix nemoralis* in considerable numbers. The ditch was three feet wide at the bottom, the escarp rose at an angle of 45°, and the counterscarp at a more abrupt angle near the bottom, but rounded off towards the top.

With respect to the chalk rubble, no period can be assigned for the accumulation of it. The 4 feet of it at the bottom of the ditch may have taken years to accumulate, or may have been formed in a single day, but it is probable that as long as the place was in use as a fortress the ditch would be kept open by throwing the rubble up again on to the rampart as it fell down. The absence of any relic in this rubble renders the evidence purely negative on this point. But it is evident that a time arrived when the accumulated rubble was allowed to remain, and the grass began to grow upon it. At this time it was occupied by the Romans, or the Britons of the Roman era, and the shards of their broken pottery were thrown down upon the ditch. Since then the evidence is clear that the silting accumulated 3 feet up to the present time, and was formed partly, no doubt, by washing from the rampart, but chiefly by the increased growth of vegetation, which is still apparent in the moist hollow of the ditch.

A cutting was also made through the rampart, but nothing was found except two flakes, the occurrence of which may have been accidental. A concave line of mould was seen in this section, which corresponds to some extent with the section of the rampart at Cissbury. The pottery in the ditch was of two kinds—black and brown—both, however, of better quality than that found in the tumulus, and of the same kind as that discovered in the cemetery at the foot of the hill to the north.

The accurate account which Mr. F. G. H. Price and Mr. John E. Price give of their explorations in this cemetery renders it unnecessary that I should say much about it. I have, however, drawn a section of the part of the cemetery which was excavated by me during their absence. In this section I have shown two large urns which, with some difficulty, I was able to extract from the matrix without injury. One, a Roman vessel, wheel-



From the Journal of the Anthropological Institute.

J. P. ENSLIE, DEL.

J. P. & W. R. ENSLIE, LITH.

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

turned, about 9 in. in height, and elaborately ornamented with zigzag lines, was found 2 ft. 6 in. beneath the surface. The rim had been broken before interment, and re-mended by a piece of clay very rudely pressed on. The other, found at 3 ft. 6 in. from the surface, is of ruder workmanship, also wheel-turned, but made with less care than the former, and 1 foot high. Whilst excavating this last we obtained very clear evidence that an older urn had been broken up in the process of depositing it in the grave. A fragment of the rim of the older urn lay touching the side of the new urn, with the rim downwards. This piece was brought out attached to the new urn, and its position carefully examined before detaching it from the position in which it lay. Both urns contained burnt bones, but the most careful search failed to detect anything else. Round about the urns, however, and at the same depth, numerous flint flakes and one scraper were discovered. The position of these in association with burials of the Roman or post-Roman age is worthy of attention, and confirms, in a most satisfactory manner, the similar discovery of flint flakes with Roman interments by Mr. Boyd Dawkins in the cemetery at Hardham, in Sussex. My own excavations in the pit at St. Peter's, near Broadstairs, and other places, also confirm me in the supposition that flint flakes, and perhaps scrapers also, may have continued to be employed, at least for funeral purposes, by the Britons as lately as the Roman age. Further excavation will be of interest, however, in determining whether this cemetery contains any relics of an age prior to the Roman to which the flint flakes may have belonged. The urns were covered with a stratum of clay, which, as there was no break in it, must have been artificially deposited over them.⁶

I have only further to observe, in respect to the topography of the spot, that a line of embankment, with a

⁶ It is worthy of note that Dr. Schliemann, in his description of the so-called tomb of Agamemnon discovered by him at Mycenæ in November, 1876, and reported in the *Times* of the 22nd December, in that year, says that all the burnt bodies, with their gold ornaments and the obsidian flakes and bronze implements with which they were associated, were, for a reason unknown to him, covered with a layer of clay 4 inches thick, and over that a layer of pebbles deposited subsequently to cremation.—A. L. F.

ditch on the west side, runs in a zigzag line northward from the Ham Bank, at the bottom of the hill, towards the direction of the camp on the hill, and in the ditch of this work nine Sarsen stones may be seen, which appear evidently to have been deposited here by hand in connection with this entrenchment. The position of the ditch of this work being towards the west, where an arm of the sea must formerly have rendered this inlet a secure harbour for vessels of light draught, and the rectangular outline of the entrenchment, together with its position immediately to the south, and contiguous to what has evidently been the Roman road, leads me to think that evidence of Roman occupation might probably result from the excavation of this work. The irruption of the sea a few months ago, consequent on the destruction of the shingle bank below Seaford, caused this ground to be flooded as far as the Ham Bank, completely destroying the house at Lion Place, and marking by its ravages the line of the valley which was formerly occupied by the sea.

One point more remains to be touched upon, viz., the position of the ancient cultivated terrace which is shown in the 25-inch map, and in the section C D, Pl. XV., Fig. 5, and which extends from the cliff inland for a distance of about a quarter of a mile on the slope to the westward of the camp. Similar terraces to these, formed by the cultivation of the hill-sides in very early times, are common throughout the South Downs, and are doubtless of great antiquity. It is worthy of remark that this strip of land is now held by the corporation of Seaford, by whom it was originally derived from the Church, and is known as the Church lands on the hill.

The site of the burials, as at present excavated, is a plot of raised ground, locally known as the Little Bury, and which has long been pointed out by tradition as marking the position of a Roman cemetery. It is so described upon the Ordnance map, and may be identified as situate on Ham Bank, and defining, as it were, the boundary of an ancient trackway or road known as Green Street, which, starting from near the houses in Lion Place, may still be traced to the ancient property of Chyngton, or Chinting Manor, situate about a mile to

the east of Seaford. Almost facing the cemetery another path or roadway may be observed. This is at right-angles with Green Street, and runs in a direct line to Sutton Place or Manor,⁷ the present residence of the Harison family. Crossing Green Street, this same path continues its course by the side of the cemetery, and is indicated by the dotted lines on the map as pursuing its course to one of the entrances of the great line of earthworks which exist on the summit of the hill. These earthworks are locally known as the Roman Camp.⁸ They overlook the ancient channel of the River Ouse, and are situate but a short distance from the line of the Ermine Street, which, running from Pevensey and Chichester, continued its course through Surrey to the metropolis. Traditions connecting Seaford with the Roman occupation of Britain long since led antiquaries to wild speculations as to its early history. An attempt was made to identify it with the *Castrum* of Anderida, mentioned in the "Notitia" as being one of the nine fortresses which once served as a protection to the *Littus Saxonicum*, or Saxon shore. This view was ingeniously advocated by the late Mr. Charles Verrall, in a communication published in Horsfield's "History of Sussex," Vol. I., p. 5; but of late years it has been universally admitted that

⁷ Four manors formerly existed at Seaford, viz., Seaford, Sutton Sandore, Sutton Peverell, and Chinting, but they have become extinct. That of Sutton Sandore is of great antiquity. It is mentioned in the reign of King John as having belonged to William de Avrenches, who, when imprisoned as a rebel in the year 1216, had to purchase his release by the sale of this manor to the Abbey of Robertsbridge. In the Nonce Returns for "*Sutton juxta Sefford, 1341*," an inquisition was taken as to the value of the church. Some interesting indications of the site of this early building were pointed out to us by the Rev. Mr. Harison, in a field adjoining his residence. Chinting, now represented by a single house, was an ancient township within the jurisdiction of the port of Seaford. The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to Gilbert de Aquila, Lord of Pevensey and founder of the Priory of Michelham. The house is now the residence of W. W. Turner, Esq.

⁸ The "Camp" is said to enclose an area of nearly twelve acres. That at Castle Hill, Newhaven, is about half the size. Similar entrenchments can be traced at Birling Gap. They enclose a high and also isolated portion of the cliff, the circumference of which measures about three-quarters of a mile. These fortified positions were probably, as suggested by the Rev. Edward Turner, in writing on the military earthworks of the South Downs, constructed for the defence of the valleys of the tide-rivers, by the intervention of which the continuous line of the South Downs is occasionally broken.

NOTE.—In a map preserved in the British Museum relating to a survey of the Sussex Coast in the reign of Queen Elizabeth made by Sir Thomas Palmer and others, the site of the Roman Camp on Seaford Heights is described as "Burdyck Hill," and it shows two beacons thereon. It is also known as Castle Hill and Signal Station.

the wonderful remains still existing at Pevensey alone answer the requirements of the claim.⁹ It has been also suggested that Seaford, if not Anderida, may be identical with the Mercresburn of the Saxon Chronicle, where, in the year A.D. 485, a great battle is known to have taken place between the South Saxons and the Britons. The late Dr. Tabor, a physician of Lewes, argued for Eastbourne as marking the site once defended by Ella, the Saxon chief; but a very competent authority on such matters, viz., H. L. Long, Esq., in a letter addressed to the late Mr. M. A. Lower, contributed the following valuable suggestions, which we are induced to quote as being strongly in favour of Seaford. "There is something," writes Mr. Long, "in the name of Seaford which I have often considered likely to throw some light upon the movements of the Saxon forces on their first invasion of our island. After Ælla (A.D. 477) landed at Cymensora, which I am disposed to think was Shoreham, he continued fighting his way to the eastward until he had made himself master of the entire coast, by the capture and destruction of Andredesceaster, or Anderida, in the year A.D. 491; but in the interval, A.D. 485, a battle of some importance appears to have been fought with the *Welsh* (*Belgæ*) at a place called *Mercresburn*. This was a river, as the final syllable proves, as well as because the *bank* is mentioned.¹⁰ The only river of any size in the line of these military operations is your river at Lewes, which then disembogued at Seaford, and which is, of course, strategically, the exact place to expect to meet with such a conflict. Now, is not *Seaford* the Saxon translation of the British *Mearcraed*, as it is spelt in the Saxon Chronicle, but which, perhaps more correctly, would be *Mer* or *Mor*—Celtic for 'sea'—and *Rhy* or

⁹ In reviewing this subject, in his "Report on Excavations at Pevensey," 1858, Mr. Roach Smith proves that Anderida must be sought for between Lymne and the river Adur. In such a situation stands the Castrum at Pevensey, and there is no other camp or fortified place that could be substituted in place of it either in this limited track or throughout the whole line of what was called the Saxon Shore. "It must be understood," writes Mr. Smith, "that earthworks are quite out of the question. All the stations mentioned in the 'Notitia' are, or have been, castra built with strong stone walls."

¹⁰ The passage in the Saxon Chronicle reads:—"An. Cccclxxxv. This year Ælla fought against the Welsh, near the band of Mercresburn."

Rhyd, a 'ford?' There appears to be a superfluous *c* between the two words, and it requires a Welsh or Armoric scholar to decide whether its introduction is not necessary." That usually far-seeing antiquary, Gough, does not appear to have been in any way familiar with Seaford, for in his edition of "Camden" he does not refer to its antiquities; and, had he been acquainted with its numerous illustrations of Roman occupation, it is more than probable that, while not accepting Pevensay, he would have given the preference to Seaford rather than to Newenden, in Kent, when speculating on the site of the long-lost Anderida.¹¹

There is also documentary evidence of the existence of Seaford of a very early character. It is mentioned in the eighth century, among other places granted to the Abbey of St. Denis, near Paris. In the eleventh century it became the lordship of William de Warrenne, and in the year 1229 we hear of it as a "member," or "limb," of Hastings, one of the Cinque Ports. Edward the Confessor is said to have been the first monarch who bestowed the immunities and privileges enjoyed by the five ports, representatives, doubtless, of the ancient stations to which we have reference as being under the command of the Count of the Saxon shore.

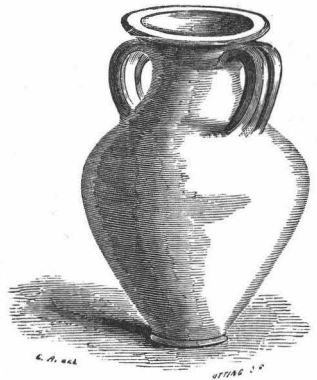
The first recorded discovery of Romano-British remains appears to have been that to which I have referred, viz. in the year 1825, when, quite accidentally, a large number of sepulchral urns were exhumed. Trenches were being cut for the purpose of disturbing the rabbits, who were gradually undermining the ground, and in the course of these operations the urns were discovered. The late Mr. William Harison, of Folkington, had no less than twenty of these vessels. A selection from them was engraved some years since, in one of the volumes of the Sussex Archæological Collections, and I am indebted to the Council of this Society for the loan of the woodcuts for the purpose of comparison with the objects recently found. Since that time several coins have been dis-

¹¹ See "Memorials of Seaford," by the late Mr. M. A. Lower. S. A. C., Vol. VII.

covered. They illustrate the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, and as recently as the year 1854 a fine gold medal of Antonia, daughter of Mark Antony, was found, not in the cemetery, but in the shingle, below high-water mark. This, I believe, is now in the possession of my friend, J. Maxfield Smith, Esq., of Lewes.



In the year 1856 a Roman urn was discovered at Cuckmere, in a heap of mould which had been dislodged from its position by a fall of a portion of the chalk cliff on the western side of the river. Traces also of this period were seen at the pond above what was the head of the æstuary, in the direction of Sutton. This was the site of a Roman saltpan; and quite recently it was stated by the late Mr. W. H. Black, F.S.A., that in his survey of Roman Britain he had been successful in tracing the stadia along the coast from Newhaven to this



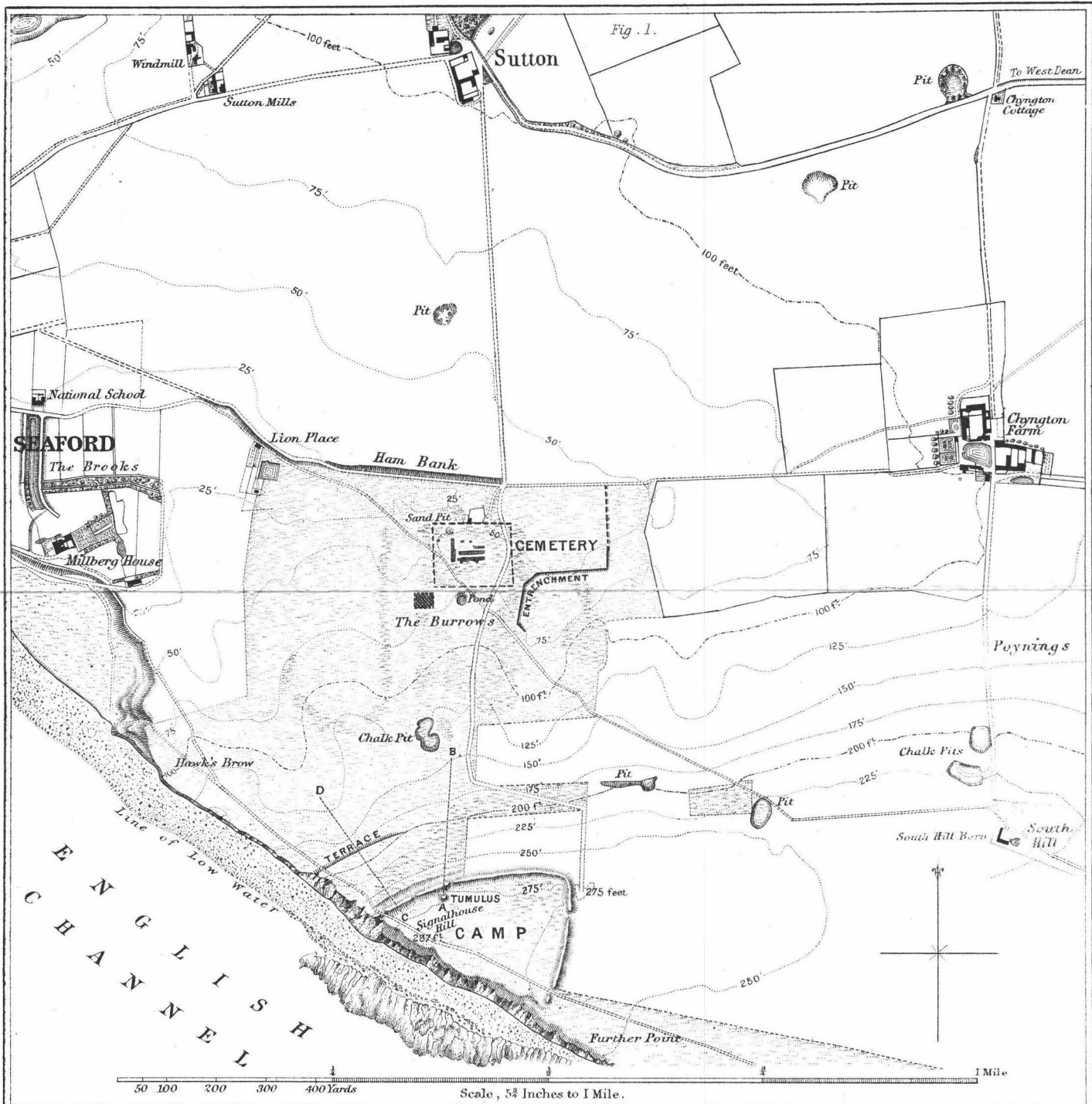
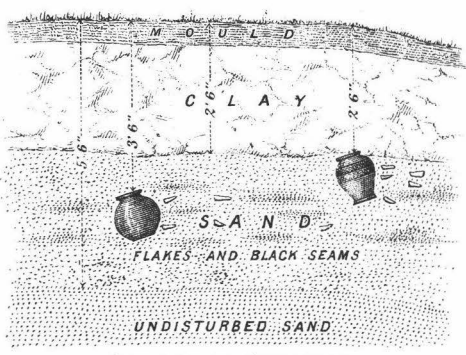


Fig. 2.



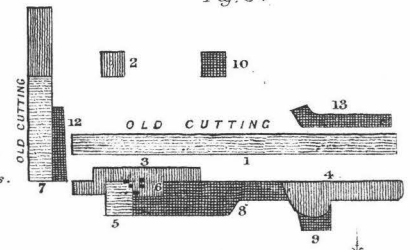
SECTION IN CEMETERY.

From the Journal of the Anthropological Institute.

Reference.

1. Trench first opened.
2. Dug to 6 feet - nothing found.
3. Three Urns.
4. Black plateau - fragments of Pottery, Scrapers.
5. Several black patches.
6. Three Urns.
7. Nothing found.
- 8 & 9. Black plateau - Flints, Stones & Pottery.
- 10 & 11. Flint flakes, Pottery, &c.
12. Bone ashes, Charcoal, Nails, &c.
13. Burnt bones, Flints & Pottery.

Fig. 3.



PLAN OF CUTTINGS IN CEMETERY.

town. With such evidence of Roman occupation, the existence of a cemetery is not surprising. The spot was doubtless selected from its position with regard to Green Street, its close proximity to the camp, and the soft nature of the ground, its situation being upon the top of a natural mound of light sand, forming part of an outlier of the lower tertiaries. At the southern extremity of the mound the sand is quarried for building material. Reposing upon these sands is about 3 feet of made earth, and the greater part of the whole area is now overgrown with furze bushes.

The excavation of this site was commenced on the 5th June, 1868. The first trench cut was from east to west, it being a likely spot, as suggested by the Rev. John Harison, who informed us that it was near the site where the five urns were discovered in the year 1825. Three men were employed at this place for the greater part of a day (this section is marked No. 1 on the plan) without any success at all, although we cut down to the virgin soil. We next made a cutting, about 6 feet deep, at the spot marked 2, but there likewise without any favourable result.

Our attention was next turned to the eastward portion of the cemetery (section 3), where we cut a trench about 5 feet deep, through about 3 feet of disturbed soil, which is filled with flints, stones, bits of pottery, flint flakes, &c. We soon became aware that we were on likely ground by the presence of small black patches in the sand, and which we found was caused by charcoal and ashes. A large piece of a broken urn was shortly discovered, with portions of another. Simultaneously with the opening of No. 3 trench, we commenced a trial cutting north and south at No. 4, particulars of which will be given further on. In section 3 a perfect urn of red ware was met with at a depth of 3 feet 6 inches below the surface. Upon cleaning it, it fell to pieces, but was subsequently mended. It measures $32\frac{1}{4}$ inches round the widest part, 15 inches round the base, and is 11 inches high. This urn contained a secondary interment, and bears marks of being turned upon a lathe.

There is no ornamentation. A second urn was discovered close to the first, and is the most ornamented one that we have yet met with. It is of dull red ware, rudely embellished with tooled markings, contained within deep concentric lines, and partly by bands caused by its being turned upon a lathe. It is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 30 inches in circumference at the shoulder, and 14 inches round the base. It contained fragments of bones.

A third urn from the same section we were not so fortunate in getting out entire, it being in a very fragmentary condition, and consisting of pottery of a light red colour. It is ornamented with two irregular lines round the shoulder, worked with a tool into the form of half-hoops, resting upon concentric furrows. It is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $26\frac{3}{4}$ inches round the widest part at the shoulders, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the base. It contained the usual amount of bones.

A fourth urn was still more fragmentary. It is of a brownish red ware, with deeply tooled furrows round the shoulder, in which part the pottery is much thicker than in the others. It bears marks of having roughly tooled ornamentation above the shoulders. Fragments of bones, &c., were found with it.

On the 11th September the excavations were resumed with three labourers. A trench was cut from north to south to a depth of about 5 to 6 feet; the upper surface of the ground was made earth. At the depth of 3 feet from the surface we found flint scrapers, flakes, and fragments of early pottery, which is of a very coarse description of native work. At this depth a black seam occurred, which we cut into, and traced it out for about 4 feet horizontally. It contained a large number of rough flints, pebbles, some of considerable size, fragments of pottery, bits of charcoal, &c. They all bore evidence of having been submitted to great heat; much of the clay was red, and had the appearance of rotten roof tiles. As no bone ashes were distinguishable at this spot, we came to the conclusion that this was the place where the funeral pyre was erected. Among the flints we noticed two round flint balls. These may possibly

have been used as sling-stones. There were no indications of bones, and this would be accounted for, presuming the spot to mark the site of a ustrinum. It was sometimes the practice of the Romans to wrap the corpse in a sheet of incombustible material, so that, being unconsumed, the bones of the deceased would be all preserved, and at the same time be prevented from mixing with the coals and ashes of the pyre.¹² Upon finding this blackness of the ground gradually assume its normal appearance, we turned our attention to further opening out that portion of the cemetery where the urns were met with in June last. Having set one man to make a trench at No. 5, about 6 feet deep from east to west, two other men were employed to cut back the ground to meet him at No. 6. For matters of convenience we have numbered these sections. In No. 5, at a depth of 4 feet from the surface, many black patches of *small* extent were found in the sand. They were all at the same level. These were evidently the ashes collected after cremation, as in some of them fragments of bones were observable. These may have been enclosed either in urns or in cloths which have perished, or by wooden coverings that have met with a similar fate. In one of these patches a bronze nail was found, and in others a flint flake.

What did these interments point to? Were they the remains of people whose relations were unable to find an urn in which the remains would be preserved? or were the relics those only of slaves who had been sacrificed upon the funeral pyre of some great chief or person of authority, and whose remains were placed in an urn in close proximity, as a few feet further in towards No. 3 urns more or less perfect were found? The latter was a common practice, as is recorded by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt in his "Grave Mounds and their Contents." On page 35 the following remarks will be met with:—"In instances where the ashes of the dead have been collected from the funeral pyre and laid in a skin or cloth before interment, the bone or bronze pins with which the 'bundle' was fastened still remain, although, of course,

¹² See "Inventorium Sepulchrale," Faussett, p. 195.

the cloth itself has long since perished. In other instances small stones have been placed around, and upon the heap of buried bones before raising the mound over the remains. It is frequently found in barrows, where the interment has been by cremation, that there will be one or more deposits in cinerary urns, while in different parts of the mound, sometimes close by the urn, there will be small heaps of burnt bones without any urn. The probable solution of this is, that the simple heaps of bones were those of people who had been sacrificed at the death of the head of the family, and burnt around him."

The bronze nail now found may therefore have been used in place of a pin to fasten together the ashes of the deceased in a sort of cloth or napkin. In the absence, however, of further illustrations, which we may get in future discoveries, this application of the nail is far from certain. Nails were sometimes employed to fasten together boxes or coffers, to contain either personal ornaments for interment, or even for the charred remains of the individual. Bronze nails are less common than those of iron. Representatives of no less than five varieties are given by Mr. Roach Smith, as occurring among the remains at Richborough.¹³ They are at times richly ornamented, and were probably used for decorative work. The bronze pins usually found in such interments as the present are generally without heads. Dr. Thurnam mentions such objects as having been observed by Sir Rich. Colt Hoare in no less than thirty instances, and, with the exception of five, all were from interments by cremation, and with which they were often the only objects. It was assumed by Sir Richard that they were for securing the bundle in which the remains were enveloped; but careful comparison, says Dr. Thurnam, leads to the conclusion that they were implements carried about by their owners which, from their small size, were peculiarly liable to be committed with the body to the grave or pyre, as the case might be.¹⁴

In cutting "6," near to the left-hand corner, between 3 and 4 feet deep, we met with a large urn of thick,

¹³ See "Richborough, Reculver, and Lyme," by C. R. Smith.

¹⁴ "Archæologia," Vol. XLIII., p. 465.

dark brown pottery. It was much cracked, and the shoulders were broken in by the pressure of the earth above. We were successful in getting it out well, but immediately we began to take out the contents, which were much caked in, the sides gave way in the line of the old cracks. This urn had been rudely repaired before being placed in the ground. It measured 15 inches round the base, and about 25 inches round the middle, and was perfectly plain, having no ornamentation.

Besides the fragments of bones that were in the urn, there were three nails with large heads, and a fragment of metal, which might have been a coin, or a portion of a fibula,¹⁵ or some other ornament, and a flint flake.

Within a few feet of the same spot another urn was found, a small one of red ware, thin, having a row of small, vertical, black painted lines upon it, probably round the shoulder. The urn was so rotten that it was all in fragments when discovered, but the whole contents were carefully picked out on the spot. In addition to the usual bones, it contained a bronze fibula, shaped like a bird's tail, attached to a round disc, which probably was intended to represent the body; the pin was wanting. This specimen affords a good instance of what the Saxons afterwards copied and elaborated.¹⁶ Two small flakes were among the ashes, and a piece of jet.

Another urn, so much crushed that it was impossible to do more than pick out the pieces, was found within a foot of the latter. It was of black pottery, thin, having two concentric lines or furrows round the widest part, with diagonal markings between. In addition to the ashes and pieces of charcoal, it contained a pin of a fibula, a nail, a small lump of fused metal, probably the fibula or coins, and one small flint flake.

Several other spots were met with at the No. 3 end of cuttings 5 and 6, where the sand was perfectly black

¹⁵ The fibulae were found loose in the earth at the time of the diggings, and there was no evidence to show that they had been in any urn.

¹⁶ They strongly resemble certain bronze fibulae found some years ago in the Crimea. In some excavations at Kertch, Dr. Macpherson found several such objects, accompanied by human remains. There are many of them in the British Museum, and described and illustrated by Mr. Roach Smith in the fifth volume of his "Collectanea Antiqua."

from the ashes, but only a fragment of pottery was now and then met with in these patches, with a few small fragments of bone. In one of these black patches, a nail, a flint flake, and a corroded piece of bronze, were met with, which might have been the remains of a fibula; also fragments of what appeared to be burnt slates were occasionally seen.

The iron nails referred to are but of small size, but at times such objects have been found of considerable length. They have been thus observed in London, Colchester, York, and other places. In Mr. Roach Smith's "Collectanea Antiqua" (Vol. III.), he devotes an interesting chapter to the illustration of the subject. He refers also to such nails as have now been found, as having appeared among the remains of bodies, which have either been burnt and deposited loose in the graves, or enclosed in urns of clay or glass. He quotes an example from a walled Roman cemetery discovered by the late Mr. C. Taylor Smythe, in Lockham Wood, near Maidstone, and excavated under the direction of that gentleman and Mr. Charles, of Chillington House. There was discovered a large number of vases, in one of which, of about the capacity of a gallon, was an iron nail in the midst of calcined human bones; it was perfectly free from rust, 2 inches long, and precisely similar to those of the present day. Mr. Thos. Wright also found many long nails in a large barrow near Snodland.

The presence of flint flakes or implements in the urns is a feature of considerable interest. Apart from instances of actual burial in the urns, they have appeared in large numbers among the charred remains, and were scattered about here and there, associated with broken pottery. Such conditions have been noticed by barrow-diggers in other parts of England. Dr. Thurnam mentions, among his Wiltshire researches, the presence of flint flakes and potsherds in considerable numbers, and usually in close proximity to the interments. They are traces, he writes, of a pagan custom, which is illustrated by the well-known line in *Hamlet*, of

" Shards, flints, and pebbles."

Various explanations of this practice of burying flint implements with cinerary urns have been given. Some attribute a symbolical meaning to both the potsherds and the flints; others suppose the sharp flints to be the knives with which the survivors lacerated themselves in signs of grief. On the whole, perhaps it is probable that the object in view was to lay the ghosts of the dead, and restrain them from walking the earth, it being asserted that flints, and other stones from which fire might be extracted, were efficacious in confining the *manes* to their proper habitations.¹⁷

At Alfriston, a village at no very great distance from Seaford, there existed a large barrow no less than 55 yards long. It is referred to by Gough, who also describes certain smaller tumuli and their contents—in one case an urn of unbaked clay, rudely ornamented, and containing bones and ashes. This was placed beneath a pyramid of flints.

On the 26th May, 1879, excavations were commenced between Nos. 6 and 5, working westwards towards No. 4, on one section, this fresh trench is numbered No. 8. This trench was cut to a depth of about 6 feet; in some places where the hard, sandy rock was met with at a less depth we did not pierce below it; thus in many parts we did not exceed a depth of 5 feet. At from 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches several black patches were observed in which fragments of burnt pottery, flints, pieces of charred bones, and bits of charcoal were found; most of these patches contained one or more iron nails. Some of these black deposits were placed upon a quantity of stones and flints, all bearing marks of fire. As previously suggested, these black spots in the sand probably mark the place where interments have been made. After the body was burnt on the funeral pyre, the ashes were collected and placed in a cloth or in a napkin, and fastened together with the iron nails; these were doubtless instances of where the people cremated were of a poor class,

¹⁷ Compare Douce's "Illustrations of Shakspeare," 1807, II., 224; "Arch. Journal," XXII., p. 117; "Archæologia" (Rolleston), XLII., p. 428; "Archæologia" (Thurnam), Vol. XLIII., p. 422.

probably soldiers or slaves whose friends were not in a position to afford the expense or luxury of a funeral urn.

The custom of entombing such vessels with the remains of the deceased was practised by other nations besides the Romans; for example, with certain Indian tribes, the Moldavians, Caubees, etc., and modern history tells us of the custom among the Chinese and Peruvians.¹⁸

It often happened that in out-of-the-way settlements, that is to say, stations far removed from a city or town, that the Romans made use of domestic pottery for funeral use. Among sepulchral vessels found in a ustrinum at Litlington, near Royston,¹⁹ was a small bottle of green glass; it had contained the ashes of a child, but a fragment of bone had evidently been too large for the bottle, so a portion had been chipped off to allow of its insertion; the broken piece had been afterwards replaced to close the aperture. If the vessel had originally been intended for the purpose, one sufficiently large would have been selected. At Colchester, in 1844, an amphora was discovered broken at the neck and handles. It contained a lachrymatory and lamp, a cinerary urn, and a coin of Faustina, with other objects, and the upper portion had been clearly reinstated by the depositors after the contents had been incased; at times they were purposely broken for such use. Occasionally broken urns, perhaps second-hand ones, and mended urns, were used, as was proved at this very cemetery the last time we had the pleasure of describing the results of our digging.

In this same trench a neolithic celt was found, fragments of pottery, red tiles, and bits of brick. A little further on, at a depth of 4 feet from the surface, a large patch of blackened earth, mixed with charcoal, flint flakes, and upwards of 90 iron nails and studs, mixed with fragments of charred bones, was met with. This is quite an exceptional case meeting with such a large quantity of nails in one interment; it is a common occurrence to meet with two or three together,

¹⁸ *Vide* Nicolo de Coti on the "Habits of the Indian Tribes," Belleforest's "Cosmography," Vol. II., Book III., ch. 29.

¹⁹ "Archæologia," Vol. XXVI., p. 371.

but in this find some were large and others quite small, apparently suggesting that the remains of the ashes after the burning were gathered together and deposited in a small wooden chest or box, ornamented with the small nails, the wood of which has long since decayed; no personal ornament or coins were found with it.

Continuing this trench towards the old cutting, No. 4, we came upon the same black seam of earth, clay, flints, stones, and pottery mentioned in a former paper (see "Journal Anthropological Institute," Vol. VI., p. 306); this same seam was likewise met with upon the same horizon, *i.e.*, at a depth of 4ft. 6in. from the surface, at the cutting marked No. 9 on the plan. This circumstance proves that the place occupied by the funeral pyre was of considerable extent, and was probably the *bustum* or *ustrinum* of the settlement. Another round flint ball was found here.

In this same cutting on the third day we continued excavating, and soon came upon some lumps of chalk rubble in the sand. As this was an unusual circumstance, great care was observed in removing the earth; in the midst of these pieces of chalk, a brownish black vase, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, of a superior texture of Upchurch pottery, was met with. It was ornamented with oblique markings, enclosed within incised concentric lines, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the rim is a raised band encircling the vase above the shoulders. Next to it, on the left, was a black patera, 7 inches in diameter, which was unfortunately very much broken, but sufficient was recovered to put together and show its size and shape. The patera, it will be seen, is of a coarser texture than the vase, which is really fine and of elegant shape; with the exception of the two flint flakes, nothing else was found near it. These vessels must have been placed in the position in which they were discovered as an accompaniment to an urn, which we failed to find; but the ground immediately to the north of this was part of the trench cut in 1825 by Mr. Harison, and the remainder of the interment was probably discovered at that time.

Having now completed the section 6 to 4, it was filled in, and two men were detached to sink trial shafts at the spots marked 10 and 11; but nothing, with the exception of flint flakes and fragments of pottery, were met with, and these were in the top layer of earth.

Another section was cut on the little mound to the south of the Little Bury, but nothing was discovered.

On the 29th May, four men were occupied in cutting a trench 12 feet long and 5 feet deep by about 6 feet broad, north and south, at the place marked 12 on the plan; as in 1825, a large number of urns and coins were met with in the old cutting, which was alongside of it—and which we hoped might be found as fruitful; nothing was, however, met with, with the exception of one black patch, containing bone ashes, bits of charcoal, nails, and fragments of pottery; in the soil thrown out flint flakes and bits of pottery were numerous.

We likewise opened a supposed tumulus upon that portion of the Downs known as the Gore,²⁰ just above Green Street, and to the east of the old cottage, and made some trenches near it; but, with the exception of fragments of Roman pottery and flint flakes, we found nothing.

What is the origin of the term “Gore” for this portion of the Downs? Was it a triangular holding, and the name conferred upon it in Saxon times, or was it the site of a battle, and so named from the fact of much blood having been spilled there? Halliwell gives the meaning of it as the lowest part in a tract of country, or a small, narrow slip of ground.

Quite late in the afternoon of the 29th May, whilst the men were engaged filling in the old trenches, we cast about for another suitable place to make an excavation, finding some raised ground a little north of that part of the Downs marked “The Burrows” on the map, which is situated 194 feet due west of the pond, and 114 feet south of the sand-hole. Observing a rabbit-hole in this raised ground, in the mouth of which a few fragments of pottery had been scratched out by rabbits, induced us to

²⁰ So described on a map of the Sutton estate, by Thomas Marchant, 1772, measuring 20 acres 3 roods 6 perches, and belonging to Launcelot Harison, Esq.

dig out a few spadeful of earth; by so doing, we were agreeably surprised by discovering an urn of black pottery, through one side and bottom of which the rabbits had actually forced their way; this contained fragments of charred human bones. It consisted of black pottery, and was 9 inches high; owing to its condition, we were precluded from taking any other measurements. Just below the rim was a narrow band of ornamentation, consisting of oblique incised lines unevenly cut, apparently done with a blunt instrument; in parts other incised lines cut the former, forming a sort of cross pattern. Between the shoulder and the base was a large incised trellis pattern. Close beside it was another of reddish brown ware, but too much broken to be of any use. The next day (30th May) five men were put upon this digging—the turf was removed, and we commenced making a long trench at a depth of 2 feet 4 inches; about the centre of the elevation a fine urn was found (Fig. 7). It is composed of reddish brown pottery—7 inches high by $29\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the widest part, and 17 inches round the base. It was full of human bones, fragments of charcoal, and a flint flake. This urn is ornamented round the widest part with an incised trellis pattern, and upon the bottom is an incised cross. It is quite perfect. A little to the right of this, at only 1 foot from the surface, a small urn of black pottery was discovered, which fell to pieces on getting it out. This we repaired. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high by 22 inches in circumference in its widest part—12 inches round the base. Beneath the rim are two deep concentric lines, between which it is ornamented by three lines slanting obliquely to the left, resting at the apex of the third line against three other lines slanting in a like manner towards the right. This urn contained a small quantity of fragments of charred bones very much decayed.

Immediately behind this last-described urn, in a position due north and south, at a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the surface, we found a portion of the rim of a Samian ware vessel; the spades were now laid aside, and with a strong knife the earth was cut away in the place where this fragment was met with, and revealed a fine Samian

cup, measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with a rosette at the bottom. On developing the form before attempting to remove it from the ground, we found directly below it a rim of an urn projecting from the side of the trench; following this down with the aid of the knife, we discovered that this Samian vessel formed a sort of lid to a large brownish red earthenware urn (Fig. 4).

This urn measures 12 inches high, 34 inches round the widest part, and 19 inches round the base; it is ornamented on the shoulder with a band 2 inches in width, between two deep incised lines, in which are cross markings representing trellis work; before this band is another, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, just below the brim, ornamented with occasional lines.

Before we could remove it from the earth the ground all around it had to be carefully cut away. On making room on the left-hand side close beside this urn, a small drinking cup 4 inches high, of the pottery known as Durobrivian ware, was taken out quite perfect (Fig. 1); it is of a brown metallic glaze with eight indented or pinched-in compartments; it is otherwise embellished with two concentric lines with stamped markings passing through the compartments. These stamped markings are such as would now be produced by pressing the milled edge of a half-crown round an earthenware vessel before it was fired.

In making similar preparations for removing the earth on the right-hand side of the urn, a small globular-formed bottle (Fig. 3), without handle, of a coarse brown, thick pottery, which pottery is full of pieces of flint grains, was found quite close to the side of the urn; directly behind it was a black patera (Fig. 2) $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter of Upchurch ware. Upon the removal of these small vessels, we were able to take out the urn, which was intact with the exception of a portion of the rim; it contained a large quantity of charred human bones and flint flakes. Owing to the Samian cup resting upon the top of it, no earth had fallen into it. This was evidently the interment of a person of some rank or importance, judging from the superiority

of the vessels found with it. The Samian cup has the initials "V. E." scratched upon the side.

As this was an interesting find, particularly so as all the pieces are perfect, we have given an illustration of the manner in which they were all placed in the grave.

On the 31st May, with five men we continued the excavation in a direction due north and south; it was a remarkable circumstance that in this particular spot all the urns were found lying in that position.

At a depth of 1 foot 6 inches from the surface the fragments of an urn of very fine yellowish red pottery were discovered; there was not sufficient of it collected to repair, but the base of it measured $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. At the same level and in close proximity, the base of a coarse brownish urn was met with; this, too, had been too much crushed to do anything with; it measured 16 inches round the base, and had a double cross or star incised upon the bottom of it. In close contact to this was another, No. 8, of reddish brown pottery, bearing marks of having been turned on the lathe; like the two former, the base only can be put together; it was a low, open-mouthed vessel, measuring 13 inches round the base, and does not bear any marks or ornamentation.

At a depth of 1 foot 2 inches we came upon a red cup of Samian ware with a turn-over rim; it bears indications of having been covered over with red glaze, portions of which still remain underneath (Figs. 8 and 9). This patera is not as fine as most Samian pieces, which makes us think it was of provincial manufacture, particularly as it is very unusual for Samian pottery to lose its lustrous glaze. Such ware has, however, been found before in Sussex, and sometimes of a superior character. Among sepulchral remains discovered at Densworth, in the parish of Funtington, and with examples of glass, were pateræ of Samian pottery. Among the coins then found were some which gave a clue to the age of the deposits; for instance, a brass of Hadrian, legible but in bad condition. The presence of such Samian vessels would, apart from numismatic evidence, at once connect these

burials with the Roman period. This ware was in universal use, and though the finer descriptions were doubtless imported from manufactories on the Continent, there is much to favour the opinion that it was also fabricated in Britain. Of late years a mould for the production of one of the large embossed bowls has been found at York, bearing a strong resemblance to similar objects discovered in the neighbourhood of the Rhine; the deposits of such ware in the locality known as the Pan Rock, off the coast near Whitstable and Herne Bay, are also indications that potteries once existed there for the manufacture of this lustrous ware, akin to those so well known in connection with the black pottery at Upchurch Marshes. The inside measure is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; in the widest part of the rim it measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and is 3 inches high. The outside beneath the turn-over rim tapers down to the foot, which is 2 inches in diameter.

Within a few feet of the latter we discovered a red patera of Samian ware, bearing a lustrous glaze; it was unfortunately broken before removing it from the earth, but we have roughly mended it. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high; beneath it was a first brass of Faustina the younger, daughter of Pius, and wife of Marcus Aurelius. It was highly satisfactory finding this coin, as by so doing we have an approximate date for the interment, and can positively assert that it was not earlier than quite late in the second century, as Faustina flourished between 161 and 180 A.D.

Immediately above these two Samian vessels was an urn of thin reddish brown pottery, which was unfortunately crushed in the ground, probably owing to its being so near the surface.

Much of it was decomposed from the effects of the moisture. At two inches from the rim it was ornamented with a concentric furrow, beneath which are short vertical cuts, a quarter of an inch in length, made with a blunt tool; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below was another furrow and a similar line of markings. This urn had contained bones, as several fragments of charred bones were met with

mixed up with it, likewise a large flat flint flake, and an iron nail.

We continued digging about this place for about a whole day, but as no further indications of an interment were visible, and supposing that we had worked out this spot, we caused the whole to be filled in.

On the 2nd June we recommenced operations in the Little Bury, at the place marked No. 13 on the plan. We dug a trench east and west, and discovered several black patches in the sand similar to those found in trenches Nos. 6 and 8, containing burnt bones, burnt flints, potsherds, flint flakes, and a neolithic celt.

Of the pottery but little need be said. It is rough in character, is probably of native, and perhaps of local manufacture. It resembles in every respect the earthenware that is usually met with in interments of this description. The vessels are for the most part such as would be in ordinary domestic use, and in the great variety that has been met with, we have an indication that the cemetery—the first almost of its kind that has been found in Sussex—may prove to be of far greater extent and interest than has been hitherto supposed, but much more remains to be done. In the work accomplished, both as regards the camp and the cemetery outside its ramparts, we have information sufficient for the present purpose. On the range of downs between the valleys of the Ouse and Cuckmere, there are many barrows, which have been partially examined from time to time. In these, instances of cremation and inhumation occur side by side, and the pottery discovered partakes of that mixed character known as British, Romano-British, or Roman pottery; of indications of any earlier occupation than that illustrated by the rough, air-dried earthenware. technically known as British pottery, no records exist. Anything that can be conclusively styled "prehistoric" may be said to be conspicuous by its absence; the people whose remains are from time to time disinterred upon the Sussex Downs are mostly those of an age little antecedent to the Roman occupation. Indeed, the association that is continually met with in all such researches as the

present points to a common resting place both for the native and colonising race; together they lived, and together they died; the native tribes of the south coast of Britain, allied as they were to those of Gaul, must by degrees have become amalgamated with the Roman colonists. The traditional union of Pudens²¹ the Roman with Claudia the British maiden is a forcible illustration of a position which can be readily understood. The inscriptions likewise which record the ties of kindred and of individuals who, returning to Italy to die, yet left instructions for their remains to be taken back to Britain to be interred with other members of their families, to whom the adopted land had become endeared; so also is the discovery so often noted of Roman relics in Saxon graves. A line of separation between the conqueror and the conquered could not for long be maintained; what is understood as the "conquest" of Britain by the legions of Claudius in the first century, should be viewed rather as an "occupation" by an advancing and civilising race, one that brought with it stern discipline, but at the same time law and order, together with the practice of the arts and industrial manufactures, and enforced upon the natives an abiding sense of the advantages under which they were to live, and which, as time wore on, became appreciated and sustained. Such explorations as are here recorded, though they may contribute but little to science in its highest aims, have yet their value; they afford us additional knowledge of the manners, the religion, the habits and customs of the various races and tribes who have flourished and died upon this island, and who each in their generation have left some distinctive features and characteristics which have influenced their successors, and the accumulation of which facts can but be of service both to the antiquary and historian.

²¹ Martial Epigram 618 (xi., lii.).

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See also HASTINGS.

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- Excavations through the Post-Pliocene Formation of Temple Field, B., by J. Howell.
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- A Sketch of the Natural History of B. and its vicinity, by Mrs. Merrifield. *Brighton, 1864.*
- Report on the Sea Fisheries of England and Wales. [Brighton, p. 59.] *Parl. Papers, 1879.*
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- On the Decapoda that have been found at E., by F. C. S. Roper.
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 of the Cuckmere Districts, by F. C. S. Roper, F.L.S.
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Proc. Brighton and Sussex Natural History Society,
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- Recent Excavations at Cissbury, by Ernest Willett.
Ib., 1875, p. 24.
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[London, 1881.]
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Law Reports, 19 Equity, p. 558.
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XXXII. 2 E

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pp. 144, 152, 157, 158. *Parl. Papers.*
- A Handbook for L., historical and descriptive, by M. A. Lower.
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W. H. Blaauw. *2nd edit., London*, 1871.
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- N. Harbour from 1827 to 1859, by Wm. Stevens.
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See CHICHESTER.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

No. 1.

Errors in the Sussex Archaeological Collections.

HAVING noticed the following inaccuracies in the Volumes of our Society, and finding that printed errors are very often repeated, I have thought that it might be of some advantage to point out the few that I have met with; and therefore subjoin a list of them:—

Vol. XIX. Otehall.

P. 62, line 35. "Some time during the reign of Henry VI. . . . John Atteze is stated to have been the Lord. From this family it passed into the hands of John Michelbourne, &c."

I submit that the first-mentioned name should be Attere, on the following evidence:—

1. The Rev. Mr. Turner probably copied this part of his interesting paper from Horsfield's "Sussex," Vol. I., pp. 227-8, where the Lord of the Manor at this time appears also under the name of Atteze. I do not doubt that the information of both was originally obtained from the Burrell MSS. in the British Museum, and as he mentions more than has yet been printed, I venture to extract what he says there.¹

- (i). The following statements are from original Court Rolls of the Manor of Ottehale, alias Oatehale, alias Oate-Hall in the parishes of Wivelsfield, Chailey, and Ditchling.
- (ii). There is a Court Roll dated 30th Sept. A° 2 Rich. II. (1379), but the name of the Lord is apparently wanting.
- (iii). There are several Court Rolls of Richard Kentish, Lord of the Manor, from one of A° 19 Rich. II. to one dated 13th June, A° 7 Hen. V. (1396 to 1420).
- (iv). There is a Court Roll dated 10th Feb. A° 16 Hen. VI. (1438), being the first Court of John Attere Lord of the Manor.
- (v). There is a Court Roll of the Court held 16th May A° 26 Hen. VIII. (1535), by John Michelbourne and others his co-feoffees, to carry out the intentions of the last will of Thomas Atte Rhee. (To this there is the note) N.B. By a rental Thos. Attree appears to have been Lord of Oate-hall.

Although Burrell's "r" in the name Attere appears like a "z," on comparing it with the name Attree below, it will be found to be "r."

¹ "Add. MSS.," 5684, Brit. Mus., fo. 35.

Genealogists and others who have examined old documents, wills, parish registers, &c., of the 16th century, will readily acknowledge the several curious forms under which this letter "r" usually appears; it is almost as often written like a "z" as not.

2. I very much doubt whether there was *any* family of the name of Atteze—more especially of Sussex origin—while, on the contrary, the name of Atte Ree was very common in this district, and it will appear from the following evidence that a John Atte Ree was living in or near Wivelsfield about this very time.

(i). John Atte Ree and Joan his wife were deforciantes of 2 messuages and 80 acres of land in Wivelsfield, and Walter Atte Herst plaintiff in 1439.²

(ii). John Atte Ree, Walter Atte Hurst, Thomas Tebald and others are witnesses to a grant of lands in Wivelsfield from Isabella at Crouch widow of Richard Wodeward of W. to Thomas atte Hothe of W. 2nd Nov., 20 Hen. VI. (1441)³

(iii). John Atte Ree was a juror in respect of the Rape of Bramber in 1470, and was one of two plaintiffs in a plea of debt in that year.⁴

not to speak of "John Atte Roe of Wyvelfeld yoman," who took part in Cade's rising in 1450, and who, I conjecture, may have been the same person.⁵

3. I was recently kindly permitted to examine the Title Deeds of Oathall Manor, and from the earliest of these documents, which have been preserved, ascertained that William Atte Ree was Lord of the Manor in 1502, from whom it passed to his son and heir, Thomas Atte Ree, shortly afterwards; the latter appears to have died about 1535, possessed of the manor. It will be observed that Sir William Burrell, the Rev. Mr. Horsfield, and the Rev. Mr. Turner, do not mention any intermediate Lords between this John Atte Ree and his family and John Michelbourne, although, if the ownership had in the meantime passed into the hands of another family, it would probably have been easy to discover.

Vol. XXI. Parochial History of Hollington.

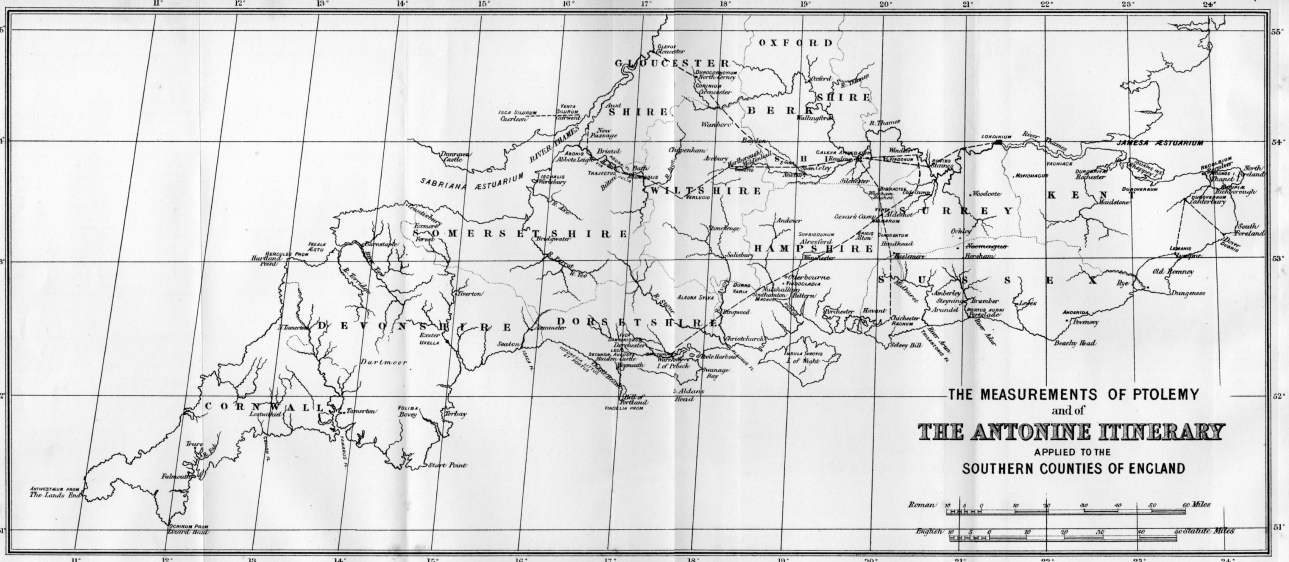
P. 141, lines 8 and 9. These should read, "to my cozen Thomas Carr son of my eldest brother Roger Carr deceased of Giggleswick in Yorkshire." The place Giggleswick is also incorrectly entered as Siggleswick, in the "Castles and Mansions of Western Sussex," p. 161. An interesting account of the Carrs of Giggleswick, with a pedigree, will be found in the "Genealogist," Vol. III., p. 385. The Roger Carr mentioned in the S. A. C. is probably a son of the last-mentioned Thomas in the pedigree given in the "Genealogist."

² Feet of Fines. Sussex. Octave of the Holy Trinity, A^o 18 Hen. VI. Public Record Office.

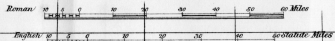
³ "Add. Charter," 24,689, Brit. Mus.

⁴ "De Banco Roll," Michas., 9 Edw. IV., membranes 151 and 490. Pub. Rec. Off.

⁵ S. A. C., Vol. XVIII., 29.



THE MEASUREMENTS OF PTOLEMY
and of
THE ANTONINE ITINERARY
APPLIED TO THE
SOUTHERN COUNTIES OF ENGLAND



Vol. XXV., p. 217. Pedigree of Turner.

Here there is a self-evident printers' error of "nat" for "nupt," with regard to the marriage of Sarah Frances, (da. of William Turner, bo. 18th May, 1761,) with her first husband.

Vol. XXVIII. Monumental Inscriptions, Ditchling.

P. 139, line 35. "Gardeners of London and Foxton in Lancashire." The latter place, by an error of my own, was incorrectly spelt Foxton; it should be "Forton in the parish of Cockerham Com. Lane," as correctly printed in "The Visitation of London, 1634" (recently published by the Harleian Society), p. 300, though even there, there is a mistake in writing the name John A. Tree, instead of John A-Tree, as it appears in the original MSS. in the College of Arms.

F. W. T. ATTREE, Lieut. R.E.

No. 2.

Huguenot Refugee Families in Sussex.

There would, so far as I know, appear to be but few representatives of Huguenot Refugees of "position," who have, or have had any definite or permanent connection with Sussex. Amongst holders of landed property, I am aware of only two—Dalbiac and Daubay. Amongst benefited clergy I know of only four—D'Aranda, Jaumard, Nouaille and Perronet. I should be obliged to any of our members who would add to the list, or favour me with information on the subject. Mr. W. Durrant Cooper, who, by the way, was entirely mistaken in attributing a Huguenot descent to Henry Michell, somewhile Vicar of Brighton, and Rector of Maresfield, went, as will strike every reader of his interesting paper on the Rye Settlement (XIII., 180-208), but a small way, in his attempt to trace the descendants of this Colony.

I should be glad to include within the scope of this inquiry even families which had only an accidental association with the county. Of such were Chamier, De Visme, Cazalet, Le Bas, and De Teissier, all once, and within my own recollection, resident in Brighton.

HENRY WAGNER

13, Half-Moon Street, London, W.
May, 1881.

No. 3.

On the Measurements of Ptolemy, and of the Antonine Itinerary, applied to the Southern Counties of England.

The perusal of this interesting and instructive paper by Gordon M. Hills, Esq., in Vol. XXXI. of the "Sussex Archæological Collections" (reprinted from the "Journal of the British Archæological Association," 1878), which took my attention in the first instance from the fact that it

seemed to show a Roman Station in my own locality, namely "Neomagus," between Horsham and Ockley, and induced me to go further into, and make myself better acquainted with the matter, has eventually led me further still, and to set down the following observations and queries for the consideration of others who know more of, and take an interest in it, and I do so the more readily because the writer himself says there is much room for the application of local knowledge and criticism; but my intention is only, on examination of the theories and suggestions, to point out discrepancies and differences for further consideration.

Without going into any scientific analysis of a Degree of Ptolemy's Longitude, it would appear that this can be ascertained with tolerable certainty from his own tables; so that, instead of $10^{\circ} 30'$, he himself makes it about $13^{\circ} 30'$ from the Land's End to the North Foreland, and this conclusion is arrived at thus: After considerable study and trial, I came to the conclusion to divide Mr. Hills' own map into Degrees of Latitude and Longitude, *corresponding with Ptolemy's own Tables*, of places as laid down by him, and then to correct them by himself. Beginning then with the Land's End (11°), his first degree of East Longitude is the Lizard Point (12°); his next, as marked on the map, Cenion River (14°). But this, on the map, looked so manifestly absurd, when its distance from the Lizard was evidently only *about the same* as the Lizard from the Land's End, that I bethought me of what was suggested by Mr. T. Kerslake, of Bristol, two or three years since in a pamphlet entitled "A primeval British Metropolis," at Pen Selwood, Somerset, *that some name had dropped out of Ptolemy's list*, and it struck me further that if some name, then why not some Longitude? Consequently I at once applied 13° to Cenion R., and then 14° became about correct for Tamar R. The next point was to measure these Degrees, and they were found about 26 Roman miles. Thereupon I proceeded to divide the lower border of the map into distances of 26 R. miles, which brought 24° to about Dover, showing a difference between there and the Land's End of 13° , with about $20'$ or $25'$ more to the North Foreland. In drawing lines upwards from these divisions, it will be seen I sloped them slightly inwards towards Greenwich east or west of that Longitude, and by this means the respective Longitudes cannot vary many minutes from correctness, or sufficient to affect the true position of places requiring to be found on the map; and I did the same with a map of England of 10 miles to the inch, where I could draw the parallels more correctly from the marked degrees of English Latitude and Longitude, and then transfer them to the other map to ensure more correctness.

As regards Ptolemy's Latitudes, there is still more discrepancy and uncertainty, and they are more difficult to manage and reconcile than his Longitudes. They differ in east and west, and most unaccountably, from each other, unless for the reasons surmised by Mr. Hills. But taking them as stated, I have drawn the parallel of 53° of Ptolemy even with our 51° and Hercules Point, and 54° at London, 37 R. miles between. But it is difficult to find where to place 52° . It is drawn, however, 40 miles from 53° ; and 51° at the same distance from 52° .

Having thus the map divided into quadrangles of Latitude and Longitude, we may proceed to test those of some of the Inland and other places mentioned; and for reference, perhaps, a table will be the most convenient

form for our purpose, and in the following the places set down have the Latitudes and Longitudes as given by Ptolemy, with such corrections at the side as can be reasonably ascertained :—

	LONGITUDES.		LATITUDES.	
	Ptolemy.	Corrected.	Ptolemy.	Corrected.
SOUTH COAST.				
Land's End	11°	11°	52° 30'	51° 20'
Lizard Pt.	12°	12°	51° 30'	51° 10'
Kenion R.	14°	(13°)	51° 45'	51° 45'
Tamar R.	15° 40'	14°	52° 10'	51° 45'
Isaca R.	17°	15° 40'	52° 20'	52° 30'
(Portland Bill)	—	17°	—	52° 10'
Alaunus R.	17° 40'	18° 20'	52° 40'	52° 30'
Magnus Portus	19°	19°	53°	52° 50'
Trisanton R.	20° 20'	20° 40'	53°	52° 40'
Novus Portus	21°		23° 30'	
Cantium Prom.	22°		54°	
I. Wight (centre)... ..	19° 20'	19° 20'	52° 20'	52° 20'
WEST COAST.				
Severn Esty.	17° 20'	15° 30'	54° 30'	53° 30'
Vexalis „	16°	13° 30'	53° 30'	53° 10'
Hercules Pt.	14°	12° 50'	53°	53°
EAST COAST.				
Thames Esty.	20° 30'	23°	54° 30'	53° 50'
Cantium Prom.	22°	22° 30'	54°	53° 55'
Sheppey Is.	23°	23° 20'	54° 15' 20'	53° 50'
Thanet Is.	24°	24° 10'	54° 30'	53° 40'
INLAND.				
Cirencester—Dobuni	18°		54° 10'	54° 40'
Calleva, Gallena, &c.—Attrebatum	19°	19° 45'	54° 15'	53° 50'
London—Cantii	20°	21° 30'	54°	54°
Darneruum	21°	23°	53° 40'	53° 40'
Ritupiaë	21° 45'		54°	
Neomagus—Regni	19° 43' 45'		53° 25' 46'	
Isalis—Belgæ	16° 40'		53° 30'	
Aque Calidaë	17° 20'	17° 5'	53° 40'	53° 45'
Venta	18° 40'	20°	53° 30'	53° 30'
Dunium—Durotriges	18°	17° 40'	52° 40'	52° 20'
	18° 50'		52° 05'	
Voliba—Damnonii	14° 45'		52° 20'	
Uxella	15°	15°	52° 45'	52° 25'
Tamare	15°		52° 15' 25'	
Isca	17° 30'	17° 20'	52° 45'	52° 25'
Legio Secunda Aug.	17°	17°		
	17° 30'		52° 30' 35'	52° 20'

It will be seen that I have supposed both the *Longitude* of the Cenion R. as well as the *name* of Portland to have dropped out of Ptolemy's list, and it may be possible, from the confusion, that something of the same kind has happened with respect to places east of Trisanton; but I will not go into that, and I am more disposed to think it arises from errors in Longitude.

The Longitude of the Cenion R., which I consider to have dropped out, being now supplied, the Longitude of the Tamar R. given by Ptolemy is now appropriated to the Isaca, bringing it to the River Axe; and that given to Isaca is now appropriated to Portland Bill, considered to be dropped out of the list. This brings the Longitude of Alaunus R. nearer to Christchurch Bay, where, I think, Camden was right in placing the mouth of that river. No doubt Ptolemy's Longitude would place the river's mouth about St. Aldham's Head; but there is no river debouching there, and his error here is not greater than in many other places. At any rate, I must maintain that the Hants R. Avon is the Alaunus, *ecce signum*, Alaun, Alan, Allen, Al-Aun, Aun, Avn, Avon.

Magnus Portus may be left to take care of itself. But when we come to Trisanton, I must entirely disagree with Mr. Hills' idea, and suggest that the figures are not so singular and difficult of application as he alleges. How the three-mouthed harbour of Portsmouth, Langstone, and Chichester can by possibility be called a *river* is beyond comprehension. There may be three or four streams, from the Chalk Hills near, running into it, but nothing worthy the name of a river; and one, the Lavant, is occasionally dry for several summers in succession, and I have myself often walked along its lowest bed. But the Longitude of $20^{\circ} 20'$ brings us very near to the mouth of the (really) River Arun at *Little Hampton*, and it is somewhat strange that the latter name has not sooner led to its identification. At pp. 39, 40, 41, there is an elaborate disquisition on this name of Trisanton, and the opinions of learned professors are quoted, of which perhaps I may be allowed to avail myself. Professor Earle says: "No doubt Camden was influenced by the name of Hampton to identify it (Magnus Portus) with Trisanton; but he would never have seen Anton under the form of Hampton had it not been for the names of Andover, Amport, and Abbotts Ann in the upper streams of the same river. When we see Anton on that water in the Ordnance Map, this is of course a piece of archæology, good or bad, but there is no question that those names are peculiar and unexplained, and that they seem to indicate some such name as 'Ant' for the river on which they stand" (precisely so). "But the Longitude of Ptolemy seems to decide it that Trisanton is east of Magnus Portus. Well, if so, I should then look for Trisanton at Chichester." (Why?)

Among the Ams and Ans quoted in Hants, I much doubt whether Ambersham is properly there placed. It is crossed by the River Rother, but lies not near the Test or Anton. I imagine it has a purely Saxon name, Amber's-Ham, derived from the family name (Amber) of the mother of the late Richard Cobden, M.P.; but Amberley I shall have to use, and rely upon, later for my own purpose.

Professor Rhys says the name Trisantonos was probably Gaulish, a language little known; but he offers a conjecture, with a phonological diffi-

culty however, attached to this guess ; but the "Tris" is settled to mean three by local knowledge of the three-mouthed harbour ; and it may be readily admitted that the quality of triplicity (and that is all) which the name Trisanton may imply belongs in a remarkable degree to this estuary.

But now, to apply Professor Earle's reasoning to the R. Arun, I may say that I am influenced by the name of Hampton to identify the R. Arun with Trisanton, and I see Little Anton under the form of Little Hampton, by the name of Amberley appearing higher up the stream of the same river, and it seems to me to indicate some such name as "Ant" for the river on which it stands, notwithstanding (like the Test) it has now another name. He says the name of Anton is applied to the Test in the Ordnance Map (and why not properly?). He questions the archæology, but admits an indication of some such name as "Ant," for the river may be correct; and no doubt it is. The "Ant" or "Anton" gave names to the County of Hants or Hampton (Anton-shire, like Wilton-shire), and also to the town of Southampton. Well, then, this river we may call the Great Anton, with the town of Southampton at its mouth. Adopting his argument for the Arun, why should there not be a Little Anton, with the town or village of Little Hampton at its mouth, and moreover with Amberley on its bank? And when we see further that the situation of the Arun and Littlehampton closely coincide with Ptolemy's figures, it surely does not require so great a stretch of imagination as the three-mouthed harbour, without any river at all, to induce the belief that the Arun (the Little Anton) is the Trisanton of Ptolemy. The learned Professors have at most made only a guess at the meaning of "Tris." May not a tyro also make another guess, with some probability, that in Gaulish or some unknown language its meaning is Little and not Three?¹

The next place in the list, Novus Portus, is, it must be confessed, a puzzle—Ptolemy's figures ($21^{\circ} \times 53^{\circ} 30'$) would land it at about Dorking. But supposing an error of 1° in the Longitude (with corrected Latitude), it would agree with about Pevensy (New-haven, we know, is a modern name for Meeching); but further supposing an error of 2° in the Longitude eastward, and a corresponding alteration of Latitude, it might mean Rye.

As regards "Cantium Promontorium," there is confusion worse confounded. But upon the whole there would seem to have been two headlands so-called—one on the South Coast (say Dungeness) and the other on the East Coast (say the Hope at the Thames mouth); and the Latitude of the former has got confused with the latter, on the supposition that they were both the same. I believe, however, for obvious reasons, the promontory here referred to to be Dungeness.

The Isle of Wight's Latitude and Longitude seem singularly correct; and

¹ May it be surmised that the Saxon name of the Arun R. was the Tarant? There is at Arundel a street near the river called Tarrant Street. Here the "Ant" comes out unmistakably, and this may tend to throw some light also on the modern name of the rivers, thus—supposing the *s* to be interjected in Trisanton only for euphony, the devolution of Tarant from Triant is simple—Trianton—Tranton—Trant—Tarant. Again, T'Arant—T'Aran—T'Arun—The Arun. The town itself is called Arrundel (sometimes Arudel), never Arun-del.

this I may contend *proves my mode of graduation to be not far from accurate.*

Proceeding to the East Coast, we have the Thames Estuary ($54^{\circ} 30' \times 20^{\circ} 30'$), which would place it about Amersham, Bucks. About $54^{\circ} - 23^{\circ}$ would probably be more correct. Cantium Promontorium is already referred to as probably The Hope, being part of Kent, and not of either of the Islands. Sheppey and Thanet also require correction.

Coming to the inland towns, there is all sorts of confusion. The Longitude of Cirencester for Corinium of the Dobuni seems fairly correct, but the Latitude is much higher than placed by Ptolemy.

Then again the Town of the Attrebates (whatever it may be) is placed $5'$ higher than Cirencester, and 1° more east. This may furnish an argument in favour of Alcester, but brings it within the Dobuni, and is scarcely admissible. Lowering the latitude half a degree brings the site down to Wantage or Wallingford, and I was somewhat disposed to think that in "Gallena" there was the root of Wallingford. But on applying the Itinerary to this place as "Calleva," nothing could be reconciled to it. I then came lower down still to Silchester, with the result that it was too near Speen to be satisfactory; nor did it correspond in distance with other places in juxtaposition with Calleva. I then tried Reading, and to my surprise found on several trials with other places in the Iters that the distances agreed (but this was on a small map).

Venta Belgarum was the next puzzle. Ptolemy's figures would place it about Weyhill or Andover, but this cannot be reconciled by any means with the several Iters where it is mentioned. The distance also from Haslemere to Farnham is not sufficient, and moreover the latter is in the country of the Regni. But Jockey's Ring, alias Cæsar's Camp, near Aldershot, is (partly) in Hants, and its distance from Haslemere locality is satisfactory. (The places visited by the Emperor were chiefly, if not all, military stations.) It agrees also with the distances from Windsor, Staines, Speen, and Alton, in each Iter.

It results that Chichester still remains as Regnum; Haslemere (or somewhere near) becomes Clausentum, Windsor is Vindomis, Staines Pontes, Alton Brige; and other places will be found attached to the names in the several Iters set out hereafter.

It is somewhat curious that Jockey's Ring should be in two counties; but the portion in Hants would evidently be in the territory of the Belgæ, and the remainder in the Regni.

Taking next the Cantii we find the Latitude and Longitude of London stated at $54^{\circ} \times 20^{\circ}$, which would locate it between Henley and Maidenhead; Daruernum (whatever place it may be) about Leatherhead; Ritupia about Erith.

Next Neomagus of the *Regni* (which I had hoped was so near me) is stated to be in the same Longitude as the Isle of Wight, which would place it beyond question in the country of the *Belgæ*, and about Basingstoke or Odiham. We must, however, look for it somewhere in North West Surrey—anywhere between Guildford and Staines, perhaps at Farnham—but there is an old entrenchment near the Devil's Highway at Broomhill Hut. Can this be Neomagus? The Emperor Hadrian would pass it on his way from Vindomis to Venta

Belgarum. I fail to perceive any good reason for placing the name of Neomagus where it now appears on the map, and I must say I am disappointed at this, for when I saw it where it is, between Horsham and Ockley, I thought at once of what I was told many years ago (by one Levi Port, who kept the inn at Rowhook, close to the Stane Street), that there were at that place *several branches* of the Roman Road, some of which had been taken up even in his time, and this suggested to me that if Neomagus were in that locality, these branches were the site of it. There are also close at hand "Honey Lane" and "Honey Bush," and I have observed elsewhere the word Honey in connection with Roman (or ancient) remains. Near Reading there is Honey End. I may also mention that I have observed the word "Folly" in the same connection.

Dunium would be placed by Ptolemy's figures about Christchurch or Lyminster. There cannot, however, be much doubt that this place is Wareham.

Then his figures would place Voliba east of Dartmoor; and Uxella at Exeter, not improbably correct; Tamare at Newton-Abbott, Isca below Shaftsbury, and Legio Secunda at Blanford. Taking these together, it cannot fail to be seen that Ptolemy's *Inland* Latitudes and Longitudes are not much to be relied on, and, if not misleading, nearly useless; and we are consequently thrown chiefly upon the Itinerary and its distances as more to be trusted.

The following are the names suggested to be applied to several places mentioned in the several Iters:—

Iter VII.

A Regno (Chichester), Londinium.

Claesentum (near Haslemere), Venta Belgarum (Cæsar's Camp, near Aldershot), Calleva Atrebatum (Calvepit Farm, Coley, near Reading), Pontibus (Staines), London.

Iter XIII.

Ab Isca (Caerleon), Callevam (Coley).

Gleva (Gloucester) to Spinis (Speen) is the Fosseway, crossing the Ridgeway or Portway at Totter Down, between Wanboro' and Baydon, from Speen to Coley.

Iter XIV.

Alio Itinere ab Isca Callevam.

Venta Silurum, Abone (Abbott's Leigh Camp), Trajectus (Bitton, London Ferry), Aquæ Solis (Bath), Verlucione (near Edington), Cuneitione (Milden-Hall), Speen, Coley.

Iter XV.

A Calleva (Coley), Isca Dumnoniorum (Dorchester).

Vindomis (near Windsor), Venta Belgarum (near Aldershot), Brige (near Alton), Sorbioduno (Alresford), Vindocladia (Otterbourn), Durnoraria (Nutshalling), Moriduno (Wareham), Isca Dumnoniorum (Dorchester).

Iter VII.

It would appear not improbable that Clausentum is somewhere on the hills between Haslemere, Surrey, and Headley, Hants. I believe it nowhere appears in what territory it was situate; therefore it may be either in the Regni or Belgæ. There is a curious oblong bend in the county boundary of Hants just about Grayshot, near Headley; and this is at just about the distance both from Regnum and Venta to correspond with Clausentum, and the ground above Hindhead is so high that it might very well afford a commanding site for the outlook of the Roman legions. Moreover, in the line through the country from Chichester there appear the names of Honeycombe, near Westdean, Stanley Farm and Common, and Stanford Common, not far from Grayshot. It is also most probable that the Emperor would on his way from Venta to Calleva visit the Camp at Wickham Bushes (Bibractæ), and by this route the distance from Venta to Coley tallies exactly with Antoninus.

Iters XIII. and XIV.

On experimenting with a larger map, it was found that 15 miles from Speen would not reach Reading, but that this distance reached a spot about Coley, near Reading, where there appears marked "Calvepit Fmr." Thus Callev-Attrebat. has in the course of centuries become abbreviated and corrupted into Calvepit. Can more be required by the most scrupulous inquirer for the identification of Calleva Attrebatum? And it would appear that Dr. Beeke was not mistaken in his suggestion that Coley was Calleva, but that he missed Calvepit Farm.

Thinking it most probable that Abone would be situate on the Abona River, rather than at a distance from it, I began to look for a site on the banks; and finding that at Bitton, six miles from Bath, Roman remains had been found, I endeavoured to find something nine miles from Bitton to answer to Abone, and I found a Camp marked on the bank of the Avon at Abbott's Leigh, just nine miles from Bitton, the distance thence to the next station (Venta Silurum) corresponding; consequently I submit that the Abbott's Leigh Camp is Abone, and that Bitton is consequently Trajectus (or the Ferry); and if confirmation of this be required, I find also marked on the map, near Bitton, "London Ferry"; and both places lie, moreover, on the Via Julia.

Iter XV.

The removal of the site of Calleva some three miles westward from Reading involves a removal of Vindomis some similar distance westward from Windsor, or Old Windsor. St. Leonard's Hill appears by the (1 inch) Ordnance Map to have something like an intrenchment on the top (it may, however, be only a road); and this would be about the spot required. Then there is an old intrenchment near Broomhill Hut and the Devil's Highway (already mentioned), which would probably be visited by the Emperor on his way, and by this route the distance from Vindomis to Venta would be exactly 21 miles, as set down by Antoninus. Then it will be found that the distances from Jockey's Ring to Alton (or Lasham or Shalden), thence to Alresford, thence to Otterbourne, thence to Nat-

shalling, and thence to Wareham and Dorchester agree exactly with the Antonine distances from Venta to Brige, thence to Sorbiodunum, thence to Vindocladia, thence to Durnovaria, and thence to Moridunum and Isca Dunmoniorum. And moreover there is a Roman Road from Winchester past Otterbourne to Nutshalling. I therefore submit very confidently that the names here allocated to these various stations are correct.

It would appear that Camden and subsequent writers have been too much in the habit of looking out *towns* for the places to which to allot the names given by Antoninus. No doubt the Emperor's progress was made in the summer time, when the troops would be *in æstivis*, and his visits would be to the Camps; but there would be near these Camps, in almost all cases, Towns, sometimes in the lower grounds, and these latter, in the various incursions and devastations of Dane, Saxon, Irish, &c., have perished, and left no trace behind (unless under the present surface of the ground), and only the Vallums of the Camps remain. But as Roman remains have been found in such an unpromising place as Farley Heath, Albury, there can be no reason why Hindhead or Grayshot, if explored, should not furnish similar traces of Roman occupation.

At p. 209 Notes and Queries, Vol. XXXI., it is stated that King Gurmund, after the burning of Chichester, destroyed cities and towns, "that never were afterwards made again," which may well have been the fate of Clausentum and other towns.

H. F. NAPPER.

Loxwood, Sussex.

No. 4.

List of Sussex Nobility and Gentry in 1673.

In Vol. XXIII. is a paper, by Hugh Wyatt, Esq., which gave some extracts from a pamphlet relating to the Sussex election poll-book of 1734. The manuscript from which that pamphlet was printed was for some years in my possession, but is now in the Society's library. The names of those who recorded their votes on that occasion were very interesting to those families who had been long resident in the county, and the following list of the nobility and gentry residing or having influence in the county upwards of sixty years previously, viz., in the year 1672, I have extracted from Blome's "Britannia," published in 1673.

It would appear that, at this date, the Earl of Dorset was Lord Lieutenant, and that the county was represented in Parliament by the following gentlemen:—

County	...	{ Sir John Pelham Bart. Sir William Morley Kt.
Chichester	...	{ Sir Henry Peckham Kt. William Garroway Esq.
Horsham	...	{ Sir J. Covert Bart. Orlando Bridgman Esq.
Midhurst	...	{ Baptist May Esq. J. Steward Esq.

Lewes	...	{ Sir John Staple Bart. Sir Thomas Woodcock Kt.
Shoreham	...	{ Edward Blaker Esq. John Fagg Esq.
Bramber	...	{ Sir Cecil Bishop Kt. Percy Goring Esq.
Steypning	...	{ Sir J. Fagg Bart. Henry Goring Esq.
East Grinstead	{	Charles Lord Buckhurst. Sir George Courthop Kt.

Among other circumstances connected with the county, Blome states that there were the following thirteen post towns "as they were lately established for the benefit of the people"—Chichester, Rye, Winchelsea, Battle, Hastings, Haylsham, Pemsey, Lewes, East Grinstead, Stansted, Petworth, Midhurst, and Arundel.

A LIST OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY

Which are, or lately were, related unto the County of Sussex ; with their Seats and Titles by which they are, or have been, known.

A.

Edward Alford Esq.
John Amhurst of Warnham Esq.
Robert Andersom of the city of Chichester Esq.
Sir Denny Ashburnham of Broom Hall, Bart.
John Ashburnham of Ashburnham Esq.
John Aylinge of Goreing Esq.

B.

John Backshall of Beding Esq.
John Baker of Withiam Esq.
Thomas Beard of Hurst-perpoynt Esq.
William Beard of Cuckfield Esq.
James Beesbeech of Northam Gent.
James Bell of Yapton Esq.
 Bickley of Chidham Esq.
 Bidolph of Bramblety Esq.
Henry Bish of East Grinstead Esq.
Roger Bish of Fenplace Esq.
Sir Cecil Bishop of Parham Baronet.
Edward Blaker of Buckingham Esq.
Sir James Bowyer of Leythorne Bart.
Henry Bowyer of Monham Esq.
Richard Bridger of Combe Esq.
Thomas Bromfield of Lewes Esq.

The Honorable Charles Lord Buckhurst, Son and Heir to the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Dorset Baron Buckhurst and Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Henry Brounker of Roubold-week Esq.
 Timothy Burrel of Cuckfield Esq.
 John Burrel of the same Gent.
 Ninian Burrel of the same Gent.

C.

William Chandler of Chideingly Gent.
 Abraham Chapman of West-Hampnet Esq.
 John Cheale of Findon Esq.
 The Right Reverend Peter Gunning Lord Bishop of Chichester.
 Bray Chowne of Horsham Esq.
 Edw^d Chowne of Kingstone-Bowsey Esq.
 Richard Churcher of Funtington Gent.
 Richard Coldham of Eastborne Gent.
 Christopher Cole of Pulborough Gent.
 Thomas Collins of Burwash Esq.
 Sir Christopher Conyers of Rocton Bart.
 William Cooke of West-Burton Gent.
 Sir John Covert of Staugham K^t and Bar^t.
 Edward Covert of Edburton Esq.
 Sir George Courthop of Whiligh in the parish of Ticehurst K^t descended from the Courthops of Courthop-Street in the parish of Alington Kent.
 Peter Courthop of Danny Esq.
 Anthony Cruttenden of Burwash Gent.
 Sir William Culpeper of Ardingly Bart.

D.

William Davye of Bexley Gent.
 William Dawtry of More-Place Esq.
 John de La Chambre of Radmil Esq.
 William Dyke of Fant Esq.
 Thomas Dyke of Horeham in the parish of Waldron Esq^r.
 George Dyne of Westfield Gent.
 George Dyne of Wadhurst Gent.

E.

Henry Edmonds of Yapton Esq.
 William Elson of Oveing Esq.
 Walter Eversden of Fokington Esq.
 Edward Eversfield of Stenning Esq.

F.

Sir John Fagge of Wiston Bar^t.
 Jo. Farrington of the City of Chichester Esq.
 Thomas Foster of Eastborne Esq.
 Robert Fowle of Salehurst Esq.

G.

William Garroway of Chichester Esq.
 Nicholas Gilbert of Betchington Gent.
 John Godley of Byneham Gent.
 Henry Goldsmith of Burwash Gent.
 Robert Gooding of East Grinstead Esq.
 Henry Goreing of Highdowne Esq.
 John Gratwick of Jarvis Esq.
 John Gratwick of Eatons Esq.
 Humphrey Gratwick of Ham Esq.
 Thomas Gray of Wolbeding Esq.
 Sir Edward Greaves of St. Leonards Bart.
 Sackville Greaves of West Firle Esq.

H.

William Hardham of Tillington Gent.
 Jo. Hay of Framfield Esq.
 William Hay of Glinbourne Gent.
 John Hay of Netherfield Gent.
 Sir Walter Henley of Cuckfield Bart.
 Thomas Henshaw of Billinghamurst Esq.
 The R. Hon. Denzel Holles, Baron Holles of Ifield, and one of the
 Lords of his Majesties most honorable Privy Council.
 John Holney of Ditchling Gent.

I.

Nath : Johnson of Wadhurst Gent.
 Richard Istead of Lewes Gent.

K.

John Kettleby of East Grinstead Gent.
 Edward Keyling of Chayley Esq.

L.

William Lane of Southover Gent.
 The R. Hon. Richard Lord Lumley &c.
 Thomas Luxford of Hangleton Gent.
 Edward Luxford of Keymer Gent.

M.

William Markwick of Jevington Gent.
 Richard May of Chichester Esq.
 Edward Michell of Hitchingfield Esq.
 Thomas Middleton of Hangleton Esq.
 Thomas Midmer of Hamsey Gent.
 Ralph Mille of Greatham Esq.
 Richard Mille of Stopham Esq.

Richard Miller of Chiddingly Gent.
 Edward Mitchellborne of Clayton Gent.
 The R. Hon. Henry Lord Montague, Cowdray.
 Edward Montague of Cowdray Esq. Son and heir to the Right
 Honorable Henry Lord Montague.
 Eliot Moore of Wivelsfield Esq.
 Sir William Morley of Halnaker K^t. of the Bath.
 William Morley of Glinde Esq.
 Sir James Morton of Slaugham Kt.
 Sir William Morton of the same Kt.
 Francis Mose of Petworth Esq.

N.

Richard Nash of Walberton Esq.
 Joseph Newington of Burwash Esq.
 Goddard Newington of South-over Esq.
 John Newman of Chayley Gent.
 Sir Thomas Nutt of Lewes K^t.

O.

John Oliver of Lewes Esq.

P.

Philip Packer of Groombridge Esq.
 Thomas Paine of Petworth Esq.
 Edward Paine of East Grinstead Esq.
 Charles Paine of the same Gent.
 Thomas Palmer of Harting Esq.
 William Palmer of Lyminster Esq.
 Robert Palmer of Bury Gent.
 George Parker of Willingdon Esq.
 John Peche of Chichester Esq.
 Sir Henry Peckham of Chichester K^t. and Serjeant at law.
 John Peckham of Boxgrove Esq.
 Sir John Pelham of Laughton Bart.
 John Pellat of Lewes Esq.
 John Pickering of Cuckfield Gent.
 James Plummer of Ringmer Gent.
 Henry Plummer of the same Gent.
 Edward Polhill of Burwash Esq.

R.

Walter Roberts of Tishurst Esq.
 Robert Rochester of Selmiston Gent.
 James Rolfe of Dallington Gent.

S.

Thomas Sackevill of Sedlescombe Esq.
 John Saunders of Madhurst Gent.

William Scrace of Biddolps Esq.
 Joseph Seston of Bignor Gent.
 Sir Charles Shelley of Michelgrove Bart.
 Henry Shelley of Lewes Esq.
 Sir Anthony Shirley of Preston Bart.
 Drugo Shirley of Worth Esq.
 Roger Shoyswell of Etchingam Esq.
 Thomas Smith of Binderton Esq.
 William Spence of South Malling Esq.
 Herbert Springatt of Rottingden Esq.
 Anthony Springatt of Plumpton Esq.
 Sir John Staple of Patcham K^t. and Bart.
 Alexander Staple of East Grinstead Esq.
 Henry Streudwick of Kirford Esq.
 The R. Hon. James Earl of Sussex, Visc : Savil and Baron Savil of
 Pontfract.

T.

Sir William Thomas of Willingdon Bart.

V.

William Vinall of Kingstone Gent.

W.

John Ward of West Grinstead Gent.
 John Warden of Cuckfield Gent.
 Oliver Weeks of Tortington Esq.
 Thomas Weller of Jevington Gent.
 Thomas Wenham of Laughton Gent.
 John Wenham of Nedfield Gent.
 William Westbrook of Tiltington Gent.
 Thomas White of Horsham Gent.
 Sir William Wilson of Eastborne Bart.
 The Right Honorable Heneage Earl of Winchelsey, Visc. Maidstone,
 Lord Fitzherbert of Eastwell, Lord of the Royal Manour of Wye, and
 one of the Lords Lieutenant of the county of Kent.
 Sir Thomas Woodcock of Lewes Kt.

Y.

John Yalden of Farmhurst Gent.
 Matthew Young of Midhurst Gent.

C. L. PRINCE.

No. 5.

Letter of Ambrose Rigge to Charles the Second.

In searching the State Papers (Domestic) of August, 1671, which are at present uncalendared, I came across the following interesting letter, which I think is worthy of a corner in our Collections :—

" KING CHARLES

The Inocency of my Cause, & the integrity of my hart to thee & all men, hath born up my Spirit this many yeares under great and sore sufferings wthin this Kingdom my Native Country Who can say in the p^esence of god, the great searcher of all harts ; That I doe wthout any manner of deceit or Reservation whatsoever ; Bear true & faithfull Alegiance to thee ; Neither was I ever an enemy to thy father or thee, in word or deed, mee as to seek any hurt to yo^r persons or Government : nor (I hope) never shall, for I hate y^e thought of it in my selfe, or any other in whomsoever it shall ap^ear ; yett haue I suffered straite & Close imprisonment ; w^el'nigh this Ten yeares, because I dare not break y^e Comande of Christ to swear, which nothing Short of y^e mighty arme of y^e Lord could have suported me under to this day ; Who hath Comanded me to write to thee, That as hee once Eminently delivered thee out of the hands of thy Enemies in SUSSEX that thou wouldest deliver one of his oppressed Ser-vants from his Straite and Close imprisonment there, it being wholly Left to thy power & pleasure to doe it by Law. This I was Comanded of y^e Lord to desire of thee, otherwise I should haue still continued in quiet & patient Suffering wthout acquainting thee there wth as hitherto I haue done

Whose hart is true & a faithfull
to thee & all men, called

AMBROS RIGGE" ¹

Horsham prison in Sussex
this 27th of the $\frac{8}{mo}$ 1671

The honest simplicity of this letter will appeal to every reader.

Ambrose Rigge (an early member of the Society of Friends "the people in scorne called Quakers") resided at Hurstpierpoint, and was arrested at a meeting at the house of Captain Thomas Luxford, and on March 28th, 1662, committed to Horsham gaol. Whilst in prison he married, on July 6th, 1664, Mary, second daughter of Thomas Luxford and Elizabeth his wife, of Hurstpierpoint. It is said that the lengthy imprisonment of Ambrose Rigge was owing to the instigation of Leonard Letchford,² Rector of Hurstpierpoint, who sued his wife in her maiden name *for tithes for which he had imprisoned her father!*³

In 1672, George Whitehead obtained a pardon by letters patent under the great seal, for 480 Quakers, including Ambrose Rigge. The latter went to reside at Gatton in Surrey, and was excommunicated there. He died on Nov. 31st, 1704, and was buried at Reigate. His wife died on Nov. 6th, 1689.³

The dispute between Leonard Letchford and Ambrose Rigge (see S. A. C., Vol. XXIX., 124) arose from the former submitting the query—"Whether to do good and not to commit sin, be a perfection that any man dares

¹ The letter is remarkably well written, and is also punctuated.

² See S. A. C., Vol. XXIX., 124, 125.

³ "Some account of the life sufferings & testimonies of that faithful elder & ancient minister of Jesus Christ, Ambrose Rigge," in Vol. XII. of "The Friends' Library," edited by Wm. Evans and Thomas Evans (Philadelphia, 1848).

challenge whilst he lives on earth, or whether it be possible for any man so to keep God's commandments and to observe his righteous law, as to say any day I have not offended. I have no need to say forgive me in anything wherein I have done amiss?" Letchford, of course, strongly attacked this view, and had by far the best of the argument.

FREDERICK E. SAWYER.

No. 6.

Discovery at Edburton.

In course of the restoration of Edburton Church, a tablet (previously lying in fragments) has been re-fixed in the Truleigh Chapel. It bears the inscription—

Here lieth y^e Body of William Hippisley Esq^r
 who married to wife Katherine y^e daughter
 of John Pellett, of Bolney, Esq^r
 By whome he had Issue
 John, Katherin, Mary,
 All yet survivenge
 He dyed November the 4th (1657)
 Aged 51

"And seeing stones can speake . . .
 "both who he was and what lies . . .
 "he y^t court, city, country life h . . .
 "& finding none that pleased fell . . .
 "he died if dead he can be said . . .
 "that knew no life besides E . . .

The Lines are incomplete, through a missing fragment of the tablet. Are they a quotation? or can any reader complete them (not from imagination).

It adds to the interest of the tablet to know that the poet Cowper was descended from this family—Anne Donne, his mother, being the daughter of Roger and Catherine Donne, the latter being the daughter of Bruin Clench, by Katherine daughter of William Hippisley, Esq.

The son John is supposed to have died unmarried, but information is wanting.

C. H. WILKIE.

No. 7.

Discovery of a Roman Pavement at Chichester.

At the beginning of Sept., 1881, an interesting exhumation of Roman remains was made in the East Street, on the premises of Mr. E. J. Faulkner. While engaged on an excavation, the workmen came upon a portion of a tessellated pavement, 5ft. 3in. below the surface. It was quite perfect so far as it was found, and appeared to extend in several directions beneath the adjoining buildings. The tesserae were large—about an inch square—and variously coloured. On some of them were traces of the action of fire, perhaps from the ashes of a brazier placed upon them. It has been conjectured that this pavement may have formed part of the floor of the kitchen of a Roman magnate's house.

F. H. ARNOLD.

No. 8.

Parochial Clergy Lists.

Many members have no doubt (in common with myself) experienced a difficulty in compiling lists of parochial clergy. I wish therefore to explain (as the result of some years' work) a ready way of accomplishing the task.

The MSS. of Dr. Ducarel (of Lambeth Library) in the British Museum, Add. MSS. 6061 to 6120, give all presentations, admissions *sede vacante*, &c., by the Archbishop of Canterbury, from about 1200 to 1750. They should never be overlooked so far as Sussex is concerned. The *Indexes to Institutions* and of *Compositions for First Fruits*, both in the Public Record Office, give lists of vicars, &c., from the latter part of Henry VIII. to the beginning of this century.

Calamy's *Nonconformist Memorial* gives the names of ejected clergy in 1662, and Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy* furnishes the names of those persecuted by the Puritans. The *Proceedings of the Committee of Plundered Ministers*, Add. MSS. (British Museum), 15,669, 15,670, and 15,671, supply many names. There are also several volumes of these proceedings in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

FREDERICK E. SAWYER.

No. 9.

Customs of Singleton Manor, Sussex.

The recent case of *In re Smart, Smart v. Smart* (Law Reports, 18 Chancery Division, p. 165), is of interest to Sussex archæologists. The Steward of the Manor deposed that "the custom of the manor was that all copyholds descend to the youngest son or daughter, brother or sister, uncle or aunt." There was no evidence as to descent to more remote collateral relations. The plaintiff, who was the youngest son of the youngest uncle, who left sons, of the deceased, claimed the property, but Vice-Chancellor Bacon held that the custom could not be extended beyond what was recorded and decided in favour of the heir at the common law.

FREDERICK E. SAWYER.

No. 10.

Sussex Places, Names, and Pasturage Customs.

I have indexed about 8,000 variations in the spellings of the names of the principal places in Sussex, and shall be glad of further assistance in the work. My index is at the service of any one writing for our Collections.

I am now collecting lists of field-names in the various parishes in Sussex, and customs as to commons, rights of pasturage, &c., and should be much obliged by any information on these subjects.

FREDERICK E. SAWYER.

No. 11.

The History of London by William Maitland, F.R.S., 1739.

“Stow. Sur. Lond.”

“Opposite St^t Olave’s Church anciently stood a spacious Stone Building, the *City Mansion of the Prior of Lewis in Sussex*; the Chapel of which consisting of Two Isles, being still remaining at the upper End of Walnut-tree-alley, ’tis converted into a Cyder Cellar, or Warehouse; and by the Earth’s being greatly rais’d in this Neighbourhood, ’tis at present under Ground; and the Gothick Building a little westward of the same, (at present a Wine Vault, belonging to the King’s head Tavern) under the School-house, representing a small Chapel, I take to have been Part of the said Mansion-house.”

“On the East Side of the Bridge yard, was situate the *Abbot of Battle in Sussex’s City Mansion* (the Name whereof is partly preserv’d in that of Battle-bridge); opposite to which, on the South, lays its fine and spacious Garden, wherein was a Maze or Labyrinth, the Name whereof is still preserv’d in the Streets &c thereon erected.”

P. DE PUTRON.

No. 12.

South Bersted Church.

During the recent restoration of this ancient fabric, many remnants of Saxon sculpture were found, also traces of paintings upon the pillars, although for the most part these early works of art are so defaced as to be barely discernible. Of the principal painting left, enough fortunately remains to enable the subject of it to be made out. It represents “The disputations of Thomas Aquinas with the doctors of the Church.” The painting is in distemper, of rude execution, and of the period of the early part of the 16th century. Thomas Aquinas wears the mitre of an Abbot and a robe of green. The Duomo at Pisa, contains a picture also painted on a pillar, and in distemper, by Benozzo Gozzoli, mentioned by Vasari, “*con infinito numero di dotti che disputandum sopra l’opere sue.*” This appears to have been so here, some of the heads of the “*dotti*” having been carried round the fluting of the capital. The painting at Pisa is extolled by Vasari, and mentioned by Ryan. Mrs. Starke, who also speaks of it, describes a painting by Traini, in the Church of St. Catarina, of the same subject. In Traini’s picture the “angelic doctor” is represented as “surrounded by the fathers of the Church, amongst whom is a portrait of Urban VI.; at the feet of these are several philosophers and heretics, with their works torn in pieces . . . whilst Thomas himself is placed between Plato and Aristotle, who are presenting him with their literary productions.” It will naturally be asked what connection was there between the churches of Pisa and the south of England? The connecting link is probably to be found in the fact mentioned by the Rev. W. R. W. Stephens, in his recent history of “The South Saxon Diocese,” where, at page 174-5, speaking of Bishop Sherburne, who held

the See of Chichester from 1508 to 1536, he mentions "two large oil paintings on wood, now in the south transepts," which "were executed by Bernardi, an Italian artist, who, with his two sons, seems to have been much patronised by the bishop." After describing the pictures, the Rev. Mr. Stephens says that "The episcopal palace is indebted to Bishop Sherburne for the entrance gateway at the west end of Canon Lane, and the beautiful panelled and painted ceiling of the dining-hall." It is certain that Bishop Sherburne, who brought over T. Bernardi, was a great patron of art, and almost equally certain that his example and influence would be felt in the neighbourhood of Chichester.

No. 13.

Discovery of Roman Pottery at Worthing.

During the summer of 1881, whilst some workmen were engaged erecting some greenhouses at Messrs. Webster and Co.'s nurseries on the East Chesswood Estate, they came across a quantity of Roman remains about two feet six inches under the surface, and at a point a few feet south of the railway. Unfortunately, as is too often the case, the workmen did not communicate the fact of the discovery till they had buried most of the pieces they had found, which had been accidentally broken in digging. A writer in the *Worthing Intelligencer* (from several numbers of which journal the particulars given here are principally derived) says the spot is evidently the site of an old burial ground of Roman times; and also remarks that it is well known the Romans principally made their burial places at the sides of their roadways, and suggests that this cemetery points out the site of a road leading from the coast to Cissbury. In all between 30 and 40 pieces of pottery, principally funeral urns, were recovered in a tolerably perfect condition in three finds, of which the details will be transcribed from the columns of the journal already mentioned, but it is known that in one instance at least Roman pottery was dug up by workmen employed on the same estate, and broken and buried again, without attention being directed to the discovery.

The first find was in April, 1881, and is thus described:—"Some funeral urns of a soft black ware were discovered filled with bones. The men endeavoured to get the urns out, but they were so soft that they broke to pieces when the hand was placed beneath them, and the men then buried them and their contents. One or two very small pieces of the urns have been recovered, together with many fragments of a rough light grey ware, which the men state they found broken under the urns. One of these pieces is the bottom of an amphora of considerable size. The bottom, and mouth and neck, of a smaller vessel of the same description has also been saved. The remaining pieces perfect enough to be of any value are four in number. The first, a vessel 5½ in. high, and 2¾ in. in diameter at the top, is of red ware, once covered with a black glaze both inside and out, the glaze being now so worn away that the red shows through. The shape is peculiar. The vessel was made with the sides bulging out, and while the clay was still soft the sides were pressed in in six places vertically. The

vessel is probably a drinking cup, the indentations being made for convenience in holding it. The second piece is similar to the first, only little more than half its size in height and diameter. It is, however, perfect, and the glaze still remains. The third is the most ornamental piece recovered. It is the bottom half of an amphora of very elegant shape. Its largest diameter is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and at the foot about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is of yellow ware, glazed red inside and black outside. The outside glaze is much worn away. It is ornamented round the thickest part with a scroll pattern something like a series of the letter S placed horizontally, overlapping one another, and under these a row of dots. The fourth piece is perhaps the most interesting. It is a flat bowl $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and, including the footing, nearly 2 inches high. It is of red Samian ware, glazed. The glazing is a little defective, but in other respects the bowl is perfect. In the centre is a label stamped across a small circle, and containing the letters 'SENERIM.' The word 'Severi' is of frequent occurrence on Samian ware as the name of the potter." In May, 1881, a further find was made, which is thus chronicled in the *Worthing Intelligencer* for the 21st of that month. After stating that the discovery was made whilst digging "in a north-easterly direction from the first find," the account continues:—"The last discovery comprises four funeral urns, some other vessels in a more or less perfect state, and a vast quantity of fragments. Two of the urns were got up whole. Each is of a light grey ware, hard but porous. They were filled with earth and calcined bones, the earth showing signs of the leaves which are known to have been put into the urns at the time of interment. The larger of the two urns is perfectly plain. It was covered with a bowl of Samian ware inverted. This bowl is perfect, except as to the glazing, which is slightly defective. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and, including the foot, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. On the top of the rim is the ivy-leaf pattern, common in Samian ware, but the potter's name does not appear. The contour of the vessel is particularly elegant. Inverted over this bowl was another of coarser ware, of a reddish yellow colour, 3 inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in height, and perfectly plain, perhaps of Romano-Salopian manufacture. The other urn was not covered; it is smaller than the first, being 6 inches in height and 8 inches in diameter in its broadest part, the bottom being 3 inches in diameter. It is ornamented by three indented lines running round its circumference, and contains, besides the earth and bones, two or three pieces of black tile with circular marks crossing each other. The other two urns are broken into small pieces. They are of the same description of ware as the first, and contained earth and calcined bones. One of them stood in a bowl of Samian ware, larger but plainer than the one before described, the only ornament being a series of wavy lines near the centre from which they radiate. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. Amongst the other pieces found was a Samian bowl, exactly the same size as the first one described, but of a slightly different contour, and without any ornamentation. Standing in it was an amphora with a particularly small neck; it is of a yellowish ware, and devoid of all ornamentation. The height is 6 inches, the diameter in the broadest part $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at the bottom $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and at the neck $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Another bowl of Samian ware about the same size as the one first described, but perfectly plain, and a

cup, complete the list of the pieces that are perfect or nearly so. The cup is of a yellow ware, glazed with black of a satiny appearance, and of a form common in Castor pottery, the centre being pressed in in eight places vertically. It is ornamented with three rows of notches, is 5 inches in height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the foot, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the mouth, and 3 inches in the broadest part. The remaining fragments comprise the bottom of a cup similar to the last, and a piece of a small bowl of Upchurch ware. It is a curious fact that all these relics of Roman times were found in a line running from north-west to south-east, exactly between Cissbury and the spot on the forty acre field where Mr. E. C. Patching, some time ago discovered an urn containing bronze implements, though the latter were of Celtic times." On July 9th, 1881, the journal just quoted from reported a third find in the following terms:—"More Roman remains have been brought to light at Messrs. Webster and Co.'s Nurseries on the East Chesswood Estate. They comprise the following pieces: A funeral urn filled with calcined bones, but so soft that it broke to pieces in being taken up. A few pieces of the bottom of a funeral urn of red ware very like Samian, if it is not really so. The body and neck and small part of the handle of a small amphora or jug about 6 inches high, and of a very soft yellow ware. A bowl of yellow ware about 6 inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, which has been glazed red in imitation of Samian; it has a small, flat handle. A flat bowl of Samian ware somewhat larger than the last with the ivy-leaf pattern round the rim, and similar to the one previously dug up. Another bowl of Samian ware similar to the one previously discovered with the potter's name on; no name is stamped on this one. Another bowl of Samian ware of very delicate shape, the glazing being perfect. We understand that the whole collection, now numbering between 30 and 40 pieces, is being cleaned and mended, and will be exhibited at the forthcoming exhibition in aid of the New Infirmary. The inhabitants of the town will thus have the opportunity of seeing this local find of Roman work, which is particularly interesting on account of the quantity of Samian ware in good preservation, this ware being so brittle that it is seldom found except broken in small pieces." A. J. Fruton, Esq., in whose hands the pottery was placed for the purpose of being cleansed and repaired, and to whom, with Robert Piper, Esq., the various pieces belong, says that the maker's name is illegible on the bowl of Samian ware referred to as resembling the one marked "SEARIM," and also that the proposed exhibition of the pottery did not take place. Mr. Fruton would be glad to show the pottery to any members of the S. A. Society who may call upon him; he has also, besides carefully putting the pieces in order, made coloured drawings of the more interesting vessels.

No. 14.

Proceedings of the Committee of Plundered Ministers relating to Sussex.

ADDENDA.

ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES. *Francis Cheynell* (Vol. XXXI, pp. 169, 170). In the Lay Subsidy 16th Chas. II. (Sussex $\frac{1}{4}\frac{0}{9}$), under "Preston

and Hove Hundred," we find "Francis Cheynell Doctor in Divinity in lands—xx^s — viij^s "

Benjn. Pickering (Vol. XXXI, pp. 169, 170). Was father-in-law to Edward Newton, ejected from St. Ann's, Lewes, in 1662 (see Calamy's *Nonconformist Memorial*, Vol. III).

Henry Nye (Vol. XXXI, pp. 169, 170). He had died before 1653, as in that year Samuel Wilmer was minister, and the living being small, was united with that of Patching, vacant by the death of Mr. Whetstone (*Calendar of State Papers*, 1653, pp. 315 and 369). Samuel Wilmer compounded for the first-fruits of Clapham on Oct 29th, 1651 (*Index to Compositions*, Public Record Office).

HURSTPIERPOINT (Vol. XXX, p. 121). Leonard Letchford compounded for the first-fruits of this living on May 6th, 23rd Chas. I. (*Index*). In the Returns to a Commission issued by the Bishop of Chichester as to the Sussex churches, &c., in 1724, we find under Hurstpierpoint:—"Mr. Letchford sometime Rector gave a hundred Pound to purchase land the Rent of which is to be Divided yearly among Tenn Industrious Persons with large families.—The Parishioners who are Trustees distribute the Interest accordingly. No land being yet purchased." A distribution of this money is mentioned in "*The Marchant Diary*," Dec. 26th, 1714 (XXV, S. A. C. 170).

WESTBOURNE (Vol. XXX, pp. 133 to 136). Thomas *Rynne* compounded for the first-fruits of this living on Nov. 5th, 22nd Chas. I. The name should be *Prynne* (see XXII, S. A. C., 104).

NINFIELD John Giles, sequestered in 1645 (Vol. XXX, p. 126), was brother [-in-law] to John Abbot of Hollington (see XXI, S. A. C., 140, 141).

EASTBOURNE The proceedings against James Graves (Vol. XXX, p. 119) are described in XI, S. A. C., 30, 31.

BEXHILL The will of Ann Carr, widow of Thomas Carr (incumbent of Hollington 1644 to 1667), dated 1667, refers to Thomas Delves, minister, and appoints him her executor (XXI, S. A. C., 143).

ARDINGLY George Bladworth (Vol. XXXI, p. 170) was vicar of Lindfield Darches in 1642 (Add. MS. 5698, p. 196).

WADHURST (Vol. XXXI, p. 198). Jacobs Wilcox compounded for first-fruits of this living on Dec. 28th, 1650 (*Index*).

COWFOLD (Vol. XXXI, p. 194). George Vinter compounded for the first-fruits of this living on Nov. 30th, 1652 (*Index*).

HORSTED PARVA (Vol. XXX, p. 120). Joseph Biggs compounded for the first-fruits of this parish on Nov. 11th, 1652 (*Index*). He had been appointed more than seven years before.

EAST BLATCHINGTON (Vol. XXX, p. 118). The will of Nicholas Pope was proved in the Lewes Registry (Book A 29, fol. 42). It is dated Oct. 8th, 1661, and refers to testator's daughter "Frances Sandford, widow of Edward Sandford whoe dyed in Ireland where shee still liveth," to his sons Ralph and Thomas, and the latter's sons Thomas and Ralph, testator's sons Nicholas and John. He gives the residue to his son Anthony and his daughter Mary, and appoints them Executors, "they haveing continued with me & hindred themselves of their preferment for my sake."

BEPTON (Vol. XXXI). The following additional particulars were very kindly supplied by H. W. Freeland, Esq., formerly M.P. for Chichester, from the MSS. of his father, H. Freeland, Esq. :—

Bepton R.

Date of Admission	Incumbent	How vacant	Patron
1615 July 4	Theophilus Kent AM	death of Wm Ruffe	The Bishop <i>ratione lapsus temporis</i>
1625 March 6	Henry Riggs AB	res Theoph Kent	John Locke of Lynch Yeoman by grant from Viscount Montague
1667 Feb 9	Thomas Nepiker		

FREDERICK E. SAWYER.

No. 15.

The Font in St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton.

I am inclined to think I have discovered the subject of one of the sculptures on this ancient font ; or a clue which, if followed up, will enable it to be identified.

Mr. Somers Clarke, Jun., in his paper on St. Nicholas' Church in this volume, gives an interesting description of the figures on the font, and an explanation of three of them, but of the remaining one he remarks (page 55) :—" Whether the panel containing two figures—one of them with a round ball on the head—may represent the 'worshyppye' of 'the false image of the cursed Dyane' I cannot say. I submit that probably the explanation may be gathered from the following quotation :—" St. Nicholas in Christian art is represented in episcopal robes, and has either three purses or golden balls, or three children, as his distinctive symbols. The three purses are in allusion to the three purses given by him to three sisters to enable them to marry. The three children allude to the legend that an Asiatic gentleman sent his three boys to school at Athens, but told them to call on St. Nicholas for his benediction ; they stopped at Myra for the night, and the innkeeper, to secure their baggage, murdered them in bed, and put their mangled bodies into a pickling-tub with some pork, intending to sell the whole as such. St. Nicholas had a vision of the whole affair, and went to the inn, when the man confessed the crime, and St. Nicholas raised the murdered boys to life again." (See "Hone's Everyday Book," Vol. I, col. 1556 ; Maitre Wace, "Metrical Life of St. Nicholas.")

On suggesting to Mr. Somers Clarke, Jun., that the sitting figure is intended for St. Nicholas, who is raising his hand as in admonition, and that the figure on one knee before him represents the conscience-stricken innkeeper, Mr. Somers Clarke objected that the usual symbols to indicate the saint were not present in the sculpture.

At first sight this seems a fatal objection. But is it really so? There are no symbols to indicate that it is any other saint in the Calendar, and an indifferent personage would hardly be introduced into such august company as that of our Lord and the patron saint of the Church! If the artist had deemed it necessary to introduce a symbol in accordance with the canons of Christian art, he would scarcely have selected the three children, when he had a choice of other symbols, as the said children were at the time supposed to be in pickle, according to the legend. Did the sculptor select another and more suitable emblem or symbol? I think it at least possible. Mr. Somers Clarke, Jun., remarks upon the round ball on the top of the head of the seated figure. May not this be the remaining one of three balls originally carved on, or over, the saint's head, or a species of stenographic equivalent for the saint's distinctive symbol?

A further difficulty presents itself in the fact of St. Nicholas not being episcopally habited; but as Mr. Somers Clark, Jun., points out (page 51), our Lord is shown in the panel representing the Institution of the Supper with a nimbus, and in the Baptism without that distinction. St. Nicholas in like manner may be purposely represented with mitre and crozier in the principal panel in which he figures, and without those accessories in the subordinate or smaller one. The fact of the church being dedicated to St. Nicholas would supply a reason for dispensing with every precise detail, as all who were wont to attend the church would need no information upon the subject, as is the case where a number of saintly figures are introduced into a design, and a distinctive symbol become necessary to enable one to be distinguished from the other. A certain similarity in the drapery worn by St. Nicholas in the larger panel, and by the seated figure now under consideration, will not be unobserved; nor will the diabolical countenance of the figure who is represented as having fallen upon one knee before the saint; he would pass muster in a melodrama for a villain of the deepest dye! Two other points only, and I have done: firstly, if the round ball on the head of the seated figure is not a symbol or part of one, what is it? Secondly, is it not likely that it would occur to the artist that St. Nicholas, in visiting the innkeeper's house, would have laid aside his episcopal robes, and, so to speak, have presented himself before the guilty man *incog.*? If so he would have represented the saint plainly habited, as appears to be the case, or rather as is the case with the figure in question. Perhaps these suggestions, if not accepted as either satisfactory or as explanatory of the meaning of a portion of an ancient and curious work of art, may at least help to put some of the members of the Sussex Archaeological Society upon the right trail, if only upon the principle suggested by old Polonius, where he says:—"By indirections find directions out."

Brighton.

JOHN SAWYER.

No. 16.

St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton.

In the S. A. C., Vol. XVI, p. 128, there is an illustration of a tile of similar character to that discovered at St. Nicholas', and described in page

44 of this volume. I should have mentioned that in the vestry of St. Nicholas' Church there is a picture of "The Crucifixion," by Van Een, a pupil of Vandyke, which was presented to the Church by the late Rev. T. Trocke, Perpetual Curate of the Chapel Royal, Brighton; and also that on the 6th December, 1881, the feast of St. Nicholas, which, as Mr. Erredge remarks, "History of Brighthelmstone," page 82, "used to be celebrated with devout dependence by the mariners of Brighthelmstone, before the Reformation," was revived by the Rev. J. J. Hannah, M.A., Vicar of St. Nicholas', and celebrated with great rejoicing and success at the Dome, and Corn Exchange, Royal Pavilion.

SOMERS CLARKE, JUN.

No. 17.

Captain Nicholas Tattersell.

Some further particulars relating to Captain Nicholas Tattersell and his descendants, to the escape of Charles II., and to the history of the Gunter family, in addition to those contained in the very interesting paper in this volume by F. E. Sawyer, Esq., F.M.S., will be found on referring to S. A. C., V, 202-204; XI, 42; XVIII, 122, 123; XXIII, 7-12; XXVI, 276; XXVII, 87-90; and XXXII, 72.

A reference may also be made to Mr. M. A. Lower's "Worthies of Sussex," page 298.

OBITUARY.

It having often been felt to be a matter of regret that no record has been kept in our Collections, of the decease of those who have not only been members of the Sussex Archaeological Society, but in many instances have enriched its volumes by their contributions, and in various ways have helped to sustain and foster an interest in Archaeology, the Editorial Committee would be glad if in future, upon the death of any member of the Society, a notification were sent to their Honorary Secretary, accompanied with a brief record of any services known to have been rendered to the Society by the deceased.

The following is a list of the Members who have died in or about the years 1880-81:—

- Beard, T. E., Lewes.
- Bigg, Capt. W., Nuthurst, Horsham.
- Bigge, Mrs. Arthur, 20, Cambridge Road, Brighton.
- Blaauw, Mrs., Beechlands, Newick.
- Brown, Rev. Felix, Pulborough.
- Butler, G. Slade, Esq., F.S.A., Rye.
- Cave, Right Honble., Belgrave Square, London.
- Creak, A., Esq., The Wick, Brighton.
- Dodd, Henry, Esq., The Hall, Rotherfield.
- Fitz Hugh, Rev. Preb. W. A., Street, near Lewes.
- Hamilton, Mrs., Avondale Villa, Kenilworth.
- Hankey, John A., Cuckfield.

Hannington, Lieut.-Col., Hurstpierpoint.
Hayley, Rev. Burrell, Catsfield, Battle.
Ingram, John, Esq., Steyning.
Longcroft, C. J., Havant.
Luxford, J. O., High Ham, Hawkhurst.
Ouvry, Fred., F.S.A., London.
Penley, Montague, Brighton.
Postlethwaite, G., Esq., East Grinstead.
Pott, Arthur, Esq., Tunbridge Wells.
Ross, Thos., Hastings.
Sanders, Mr. Jas., Hailsham.
Tagart, C. F., Esq., Wallands, Lewes.
Webb, Mr. Alderman, Brighton.
Wilkinson, Mr. P. R., Brighton.

ERRATUM.

Vol. XXXI, page 172, line 18, John Cowdrey ind. to Bramber Rectory 1658. Buried 9 July (not 1627) 1697.

INDEX TO VOL. XXXII.

A.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Alborne, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i>, 125.
 Alciston " " "
 Alfriston " " "
 Alfriston, barrow at, 191.
 Amiens, leaden font at, 76.
 Ancient Britons, their mode of constructing fortifications, 169.
 Anderida, Seaford suggested as the site of, 183.
 André, J. L., on Leaden Fonts in Sussex, 75-80.
 Andrei Lewes, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i>, 125.</p> | <p>Antonine Itinerary, criticism of paper upon in S. A. C., Vol. xxxi., 215-223.
 Ardyngle, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i>, 125.
 Arlyngton " "
 Arnold, Rev. T. H., LL.B., on Thorney Island, 1-18.
 Arundel Borough, M.P.'s for (1422-1558), 141, <i>et seq.</i>
 Ashburnham Ironworks, the, 20.
 Attree, Lieut. F. W. T., R.E., on Early Wills at Lewes, 123-140.</p> |
|---|---|

B.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Balcombe see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i>, 125.
 Barwyk " " "
 Beard, William, see <i>Tettersell</i>, 96. "
 Beckelay, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i>, 125.
 Bedyngham " " "
 Bexhill " " "
 Bickley, Thomas, Bishop of Chichester, owner of Bickley Manor in 1594, see <i>Thorney</i>, 9.
 Bickley family, note on pedigree, <i>ib.</i>
 Bibliography, Sussex, recent, 201.
 Blachyngton, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i>, 125.
 Bodyham " " "
 Bolney " " "
 Borne " " "
 Bosham Church, see <i>Thorney</i> 1, <i>et seq.</i></p> | <p>Bramber Borough, M.P.'s for (1452-1558), 153, <i>et seq.</i>
 Braybrooke, Lord, see <i>Tettersell</i>, 96.
 Breade, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i>, 125.
 Brightelmstone, benefactions to the town, list of, 66-68.
 Brightelmiston, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i>, 125.
 Bryghtlyng, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i>, <i>ib.</i>
 Bronze fonts, 79.
 Bunker's mound tumulus at Brighton, 34.
 Bunyan, John, his release from Bedford Jail, see <i>Tettersell</i>, 89.
 "Burdyck Hill," 181, <i>note.</i>
 Burwashe, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i>, 125.
 Bushopston " 126.</p> |
|--|---|

C.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Carver, Richard, see <i>Tettersell</i>, 89.
 Cattsfeld, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i>, 126.
 Chalvyngton " " "
 Chamber, Thomas, Will of, 135. "
 Charles II., petitions to by Sussex ironworkers, 23-26.
 Chayley, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i>, 126.
 Checeham, see <i>Thorney</i>, 105.
 Chetyngle, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i>, 126.</p> | <p>Chichester City, M.P.'s for (1422-1558), 141, <i>et seq.</i>
 Chichester City, discovery of Roman pavement at, 230.
 Chiddingly, ironworks, 21.
 Chidham, see <i>Thorney</i>, 1.
 Churton, T. T., on "Icklesham Church," 105-120.
 Cinque Ports, M.P.'s for (1422-1558), 141, <i>et seq.</i></p> |
|--|---|

- | | |
|--|--|
| Clarke, Somers, junr., on St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton, 33-74. | Crawley, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i> , 127. |
| Clayton, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i> , 126. | Crowherst " " |
| Clements in Hastyng " " | Cuckfeld " " |
| Clergy lists, Parochial, 231. | Cuckmere, Roman urn discovered at, <i>illustrated</i> , 184. |
| Colepeper, Jane, Will of, 135. | Customs of Singleton Manor, Sussex, 231. |
| Cowfold, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i> , 127. | |

D.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Dallaway on the diminished size of Thorney Island, see <i>Thorney</i> , 2. | Dichenyng, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i> , 127. |
| Dalynghton, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i> , 127. | Diodorus Siculus, remarks on the Isle of Wight, see <i>Thorney</i> 2, note. |
| Danish invaders, supposed remains of, see <i>Thorney</i> , 11. | Ditchling, monumental inscription at, 215. |
| Denton, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i> , 127. | |

E.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Early Wills at Lewes, paper on by F. W. T. Attree, 123-140. | Edburton Church, discovery of mural tablet in, 230. |
| East Grinstead Borough, M.P.'s for (1422-1558), 141, <i>et seq.</i> | Errors in former S. A. C. volumes, correction of, 213. |
| Echyngham, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i> , 127. | Estdeyne, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i> , 127. |
| Edburton Church, its leaden font, 75, <i>et seq.</i> | Ewerst " " |
| | Excavations at Seaford, 167. |

F.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Fairlight, see <i>Ffareley</i> . | Ffrant, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i> , 127. |
| Fawkener, John, Will of, 136. | Frant ironworks, 21. |
| Ffalmer, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i> , 127. | Freston, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i> , 127. |
| Ffareley (Fairlight) " " | Ffyrles " " |
| Ffletchyng " " | Funtington, inquisition at, see <i>Thorney</i> , 4. |
| Ffokynghton " " | |

G.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Gerland, Henry, Dean of Chichester, see <i>Thorney</i> , 4. | Grinstead, see <i>East Grinstead</i> . |
| Gestlyng, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i> , 128. | Gulforth, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i> , 128. |
| Gold Fonts, 79. | Gunter (or Gounter), Colonel George, assisted Charles II. to escape to France; his pedigree, petition after the Restoration, copy of letter from Charles II., see <i>Tettersell</i> , 102-104. |
| "Gore," probable meaning of, 194. | Gunter, Thomas, see <i>Tettersell</i> . |
| "Great Deep," the, see <i>Thorney</i> , 1. | |
| Grenehill, William, Will of, 136. | |
| Greensted, see <i>Early Sussex Wills</i> , 128. | |

H.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Hamsay, see <i>Early Wills</i> , 128. | Heighton, see <i>Early Wills</i> , 128. |
| Hangulton " " | Helsham " " |
| Hastings, M.P.'s for (1422-1558), 141, <i>et seq.</i> See also <i>Cinque Ports, Old Priory, and Clements</i> . | Helynglee " " |
| Hartfeld, see <i>Early Wills</i> , 128. | Henfled " " |
| Hayling Island, see <i>Thorney</i> , 1, <i>et seq.</i> | Herstmonsex " 129. |
| | Herstperpoynt " " |
| | Hethfeld " " |

"Hild of land," see *Thorney*, 10.
 "Hole rise," rivulet of, see *Thorney*, 2.
 Holinshed on *Thorne*, see *Thorney*, 3.
 Hollington, Parochial History of, correction, 214.
 Holyngale, Wylliam, of Westmynston, will of, 137.
 Hollyngton, see *Early Wills*, 129.
 Hoo " "

Horsham Borough, M.P.'s for (1422-1578), 141, *et seq.*
 Horstedkayns, see *Early Wills*, 129.
 Horsted Parva " "
 Hothlee " "
 Hova " "
 Huguenot Refugee Families in Sussex, 215.

I.

Icklesham Church, paper on, by T. T. Churton, the building not mentioned in Domesday, derivation of name doubtful, various conjectures, 105; the Church mentioned in Taxation of Pope Nicholas the Fourth and Nonæ Roll, 105; grant of the ecclesiastical patronage to Battle Abbey, copy of grant and confirmation, the impropriation of the rectory, 106; the church dedicated to St. Nicholas, architecture, *ib.*; half-pillars, with hooks, for supporting images, 107; detailed description of building, 107-110; Easter sepulchre, *note, ib.*; details of restoration, bequests of Henry

Fynche (1493), 111; Eleanor and Anthony common Christian names in registers (1610), 113; Commissions (in 1686 and 1874), *ib.*; churchwardens' accounts (from 1712), curious extracts from, 113-117; references in Chichester Cathedral Library, extracts, 118-121; dimensions of the Church, 122.
 Iden, see *Early Wills*, 67.
 Ifeld " "
 Iford " "
 Iron furnaces and forges in Sussex in 1653-67, list of, 19-32.
 Ironworks, the Sussex, 19-32.

J.

Jevyngton, see *Early Sussex Wills*, 129. | Johis Lewes, *ib.*

K.

Kyngston juxta Lewes, see *Early Sussex Wills*, 130. | Kymer, see *Early Sussex Wills*, 129.

L.

Lawghton, see *Early Wills*, 130.
 Leaden Fonts in Sussex, by J. L. André, number, usual shape, stone or brick bases, ornamentation, casting, 75, 76; description of examples at Piecombe, Edburton, and Parham, 77; whitewashed and blackened fonts, 79; list of leaden fonts in England, 79, 80.
 "Legenda Aurea," the, quotation from, 55-57.

Lewes Borough, M.P.'s for (1422-1558), 141, *et seq.*
 Litlyngton, see *Early Wills*, 130.
 "Little Deep," the, see *Thorney*, 1.
 London, history of in 1739, extract relating to the City Mansion of the Prior of Lewes, 232.
 Lowe, Edward, the Rev., supposed Vicar of Brighton, see *Tettersell*, 99.
 Lullyngton, see *Early Wills*, 130.

M.

- Maresfeld, see *Early Sussex Wills*, 130.
 "Marker," see *Thorney*, 3.
 Members of Parliament for County and Boroughs of Sussex (1422-1558), 141-166.
 Mercedesburn, supposed identification with Seaford, 182.
 Michaels Lewes, see *Early Sussex Wills*, 130.
 Michell, John, the elder, of Cuckfield, the Will of, 138.
- Michell, Joane, the will of, 138.
 Midhurst Borough, M.P.'s for (1422-1558), 141, *et seq.*
 More, Thomas, of Westmeston, Will of, 137.
 More, Dorathe, of Westmyston, Will of, 138.
 Mountfield, see *Mundefeld*.
 Mundefeld (Mountfield), see *Early Wills*, 130.

N.

- Napper, H. F., Notes upon the Antonine Itinerary, &c., 215.
 Nenfeld, see *Early Sussex Wills*, 130.
 New Shoreham, Borough of, M.P.'s for (1552-1555), 161, *et seq.*
 Newycke, see *Early Sussex Wills*, 130.
- Nobility and Gentry of Sussex in 1673, 223.
 Northyham, see *Early Sussex Wills*, 130.
 Notes and Queries, 213-240.
 Nova Shoreham, see *Early Sussex Wills*, 130.

O.

- Obituary, 239.
 Old Priory (St. Michael's, Hastings), see *Early Sussex Wills*, 130.
 Omnium Sanctorum, Lewes, see *Early Sussex Wills*, *ib.*
- Ore, see *Early Sussex Wills*, 130.
 Otehall, see *Notes and Queries*, 213.
 Oxenbridge, Margery, Will of, 138.

P.

- Parham Church, its leaden font, 75, *et seq.*
 Parliament, see *Members of*.
 Parsons, J. L., on the Sussex Iron-works, the extent, duration, list of mills, furnaces, and forges, 21-23; petitions to Charles II., 23-26; indenture of agreement, 26-29; schedule of tools, 29; articles of agreement, 30-32; list of iron "Ordnance," 32.
 Pedynghoo, see *Early Wills*, 131.
 Pesemershe (*i.e.*, Peasemars), see *Early Wills*, *ib.*
 Petcham, see *Early Wills*, *ib.*
 Pett, see *Early Wills*, *ib.*
 Peverell, Andrew, *note*, 78.
 Pevensay, see *Early Wills*, 131.
 Piecombe Church, its leaden font, 75, *et seq.*
- Pilsey, Islet of, see *Thorney*, 1.
 Plague, the, at Chichester, see *Thorney*, 16.
 Playden, see *Early Wills*, 131.
 Ponyngs " "
 Portslade " "
 Preston " "
 Price, J. E., on Excavations in the Camp, the Tumulus, and Romano-British Cemetery at Seaford, 157-200.
 Prinsted Point, see *Thorney*, 1.
 Proceedings of Committee of Plundered Ministers, *addenda*, 235.
 Ptolemy, the measurements of, 215.
 Pudens and Claudia, 200.
 Puttenham (in Surrey), Ancient British Camp at, 170.

R.

- Recent Sussex Bibliography (1864-1881), 201-212.
 Rigge, Ambrose, his letter to Charles II., from Horsham prison, in *Sussex*, 128.
 Roche's Hill, see *Thorney*, 1.
 Rodmell, see *Early Sussex Wills*, 131.
 Roman funeral urns, *illustrations* of, 184.
 Romano-British Cemetery, Seaford, 167.
 Rotherfeld, see *Early Sussex Wills*, 132.
 "Royal Escape," the, see *Teterssell*, 98.
 Rya, see *Early Sussex Wills*, 131.
 Rye, M.P.'s for (1422-1558), 141, *et seq.*
 See also *Cinqe Ports* and *Rya*.
 Rype, see *Early Sussex Wills*, 131.

S.

- Salehurst, see *Early Wills*, 132.
 Sawyer, F. E., on Recent Sussex Bibliography (1864 to 1881), 201-212.
 Sawyer, F. E., on Captain Nicholas Teterssell and the Escape of Charles the Second, 81-104.
 Schedule of tools used in Sussex Ironworks, 29.
 Seaford, excavations at, proofs of Roman occupation, 167; remarks of Colonel A. Lane Fox (General Pitt Rivers) on Camp at, his reasons for concluding the work to have been designed by a British engineer, 169-172; discovery of British pottery, celts, charcoal, throwstones, flint saws, broken hammer-stones, arrow-head, &c., 172-175; discovery of oyster shells, 176; Roman cinerary urns, 176-179; ancient cultivated hill-side terraces, 180; Seaford manors, *note*, 181; abortive attempt to identify Seaford with the Castrum of Anderida, 181; H. L. Long, Esq., on the identity of Se ford with *Mercuredesburn*, 182; proofs of the antiquity of Seaford, 183; discoveries of Roman urns in 1825, 183-5; *illustrations* of, 184; discoveries in 1868, 185, *et seq.*; discoveries in 1879, 191, *et seq.*; place of funeral pyre, 186; Roman methods of cremation, 187; use of nails, bronze and bone pins, and of flint flakes, 187, 188, *et seq.*; flints buried in cinerary urns, 190; funeral rites of Indian tribes, Chinese, Peruvians, &c., 192; discovery of 90 iron nails and studs at once, *ib.*; supposed discovery of the *Bustum* or *Ustrinum* of the settlement, 193; excavations at Little Bury, the Gore, the Burrows, 194, *et seq.*; funeral urns of Samian and Durobrivian ware and Upchurch pottery described, 195, *et seq.*; discovery of a Roman coin, 198; remarks on the beneficent character of the Roman conquest or occupation of Britain, 200.
 Sedliscombe, see *Early Wills*, 132.
 Sefford " " "
 Sela " " "
 Selmiston " " "
 Shermanbury " " "
 Shoreham, see *Nova Shoreham*.
 Shoreham Borough, M.P.'s for (1423-1558), 142, *et seq.*
 Shoreham (New) Borough, M.P.'s for (1552-1555), 161, *et seq.*
 Silver fonts, 79.
 Slaggham, see *Early Wills*, 132.
 Somers Clarke, junr., on St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton, 33-74.
 Sowtheese, see *Early Wills*, 132.
 South Bersted Church, discovery of a mural painting in, 232.
 Sowthouer, see *Early Wills*, 132.
 Sowthwyke " " "
 Standen, Thomas, will of, 139.
 Staplegh, Richard, will of, *ib.*
 Stening, Alan H., a Return of the Members of Parliament for the County and Boroughs of Sussex (1422-1558), *continued from Vol. XXXI. S. A. C.*, 141-166.
 Steyning, Borough of, M.P.'s for (1452-1558), 153, *et seq.*
 St. Nicholas' Church, West Thorney, see *Thorney*, 10.
 St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, 33; its origin, site, reasons for selecting same, Norman remains, 35; unreliable picture of, 36; description of its state before restoration in 1853, *ib.*; the Thrales and Dr. Johnson, mural tablets, 40; the late Vicar's attempts at its improvement, 41; riotous opposition at successive vestry meetings, restoration in 1853, 43, *et seq.*; re-opening, 44; descrip-

tion of the Church when restored, 44, *et seq.*; catacomb beneath the tower, 45; unsuitable stone used for restoration of the church, *ib.*; the font, description of, with legend of St. Nicholas, 49-57; font cover with list of sculptures, 57; the screen, *ib.*; rood loft, 58; chancel, 59; vaults, 61; Wellington Memorial, *ib.*; organ, 61-62; bells, *ib.*; altar plate, *ib.*; ancient cross in graveyard, 62, 63; lists of contributions, 63-65; notices of benefactors, 66-68; coloured windows, 68-70; inscriptions in Choir Vestry, on floor, and walls, 70-72; monument to Captain Tetttersell, with copy of inscription, 72, 73; list of organ stops, 73; discovery of vault beneath the chancel with remains and memorials of the Kemp family, 73, 74.

St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton, sug-

gested explanation of one of the font sculptures, 237.

St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton, curious tile, picture in Vestry, restoration of the Feast of St. Nicholas, 238.

"Stitch of land," see *Thorney*, 10.

Strete, see *Early Wills*, 132.

Sussex Archaeological Collections, errors in, 213-215.

Sussex Bibliography, recent (1864-1881), 201-212.

Sussex Nobility and Gentry in 1673, list of, 223-228.

Sussex Places, Names, and Pasturage Customs, 231.

Sussex Wills, see *Early Wills at Lewes*.

Sussex County M.P.'s (1422-1558), 141, *et seq.*

Sussex M.P.'s no returns from 1482 to 1523, inclusive, 157.

Sutton Church, discovery of pottery beneath the foundations of, 167.

T.

Telliscombe, see *Early Wills*, 132.

Tetttersell, Captain Nicholas, name how spelt, 81; entries in Brighton Parish Registers, connection with escape of Charles II., three accounts of, 82-87; "George Inn," where situate, letters to George Fox and wife, 88; Richard Carver, the Society of Friends, and release of John Bunyan from Bedford Jail, 89; Tetttersell after the Restoration, correspondence as to his ships, 89-93; his travels, pension, question as to grant of arms, supposed misconduct, 95; Francis Mansell and his pension, Tetttersell appointed High Constable of Brighton, he persecutes the Nonconformists, 97; becomes proprietor of the "Old Shipp," 98; his Will, *copy* of, 99; his descendants, letter from Charles II. to George Gunter, 103; pension to Catherine Gunter, letter from the King to the Mayor and Burgesses of Devizes, Thomas Gunter, 104.

Tetttersell, Captain Nicholas, monument to, 72.

Tetttersell, Captain, references to in S. A. C. Vols., 239.

Thetchare, Robert, Will of, 139.

Thorney Island, topography, acreage, population, the Islet of Pilsey, 1; mentioned in Domesday, reasons for concluding it was once a peninsula, 2; derivation, *ib.*; formerly no ferry boats or public-houses, *ib.*; manorial history, 3; subinfeudation of the manor of Bosham, 4; Poll Tax, *temp.* Charles II., schedule, 6; subdivisions of manor, 8; Advowson, answer to "Test" questions, *note*, 9; Nonæ Roll indenture, large size of Church, 10; Incumbents' *list* of (1308-1869), register, 13; monuments, prebend, 15; former exemptions, and why granted, 15; smugglers, 16; cereals, plants, game, immunity from vermin, a great resort for birds, the "Gunner," 18.

Thorney Aglands, manor of, see *Thorney*, 8.

Thorney Bicklands, manor of, see *Thorney*, *ib.*

Tornei, see *Thorney*, 3.

Torryng, see *Early Wills*, 133.

Twyneham " "

Tuppon, Thomas, see *Tetttersell*, 94.

Turner, William, pedigree of, 215.

Tyseherst, see *Early Wills*, 132.

U.

Udymer, see *Early Sussex Wills*, 134.

V.

Vault, discovery of, at St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton, 73.

W.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Wace, a Norman poet, see <i>Thorney</i> , 3. | Whatlyngton, see <i>Early Wills</i> , 133. |
| Wagner, the Rev. H. M., the late, see
<i>St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton</i> , 41. | Wickor embankment, see <i>Thorney
Island</i> , 1, <i>et seq.</i> |
| Waldron, see <i>Early Wills</i> , 133. | Wills, early ones at Lewes (1528-1541),
alphabetical lists of, 123, 124; copies
and extracts from, 125-140. |
| Warbilton " " | Wivilsfeld, see <i>Early Wills</i> , 134. |
| Wartlyng " " | Woodmancote " " |
| Wellington Memorial, St. Nicholas'
Church, Brighton, 61. | Worthe " " |
| Westdeyne, see <i>Early Wills</i> , 133. | Worthing, discovery of Roman pottery
at, 233. |
| Westfeld " " | Wotton, see <i>Early Wills</i> , 134. |
| Westham " " | Wylyngdon " " |
| Westhothle " " | Wylmyngton " " |
| Westowte " " | Wynchelse " " |
| Westmyston " " | |
| West Thorney, see <i>Thorney Island</i> , 1,
<i>et seq.</i> | |

Z.

Zodiac, signs of the, on a Kentish leaden font, 76.

40/9

126 Robert Wagners

130 Thome Hayne

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
ON
ANCIENT EARTHWORKS AND
FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES,

*Prepared for presentation to the Congress of
Archaeological Societies, June 27th, 1912.*

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F.R.S.

Mr. ALBANY F. MAJOR, *Hon. Sec. of Committee on Ancient Earthworks.*

(Address: 30, The Waldrons, Croydon.)

REPORT OF THE EARTHWORKS COMMITTEE.

The Committee regret that their Report this year includes more cases than usual of damage, or destruction, actual or threatened. The causes are various, but attention has again been called to the increasing number of cases in which it is due to the use of the land on which earthworks are situated as golf links. A letter appealing to committees of golf clubs to prevent injury to ancient earthworks on courses under their charge has been sent to various papers that deal with golfing matters. The Committee also beg archaeologists who are votaries of golf to use their influence in the same direction. Damage from this cause is the more to be deplored, as it is generally avoidable and threatens monuments on uncultivated land, which have hitherto been comparatively safe.

It will be observed on the other hand that the reports received testify to increasing interest in earthworks. The appointment of Royal Commissions on Ancient and Historical Monuments in England and in Wales has called attention to the value of trustworthy records of such remains, and work under this head is reported from Cumberland and Westmorland, Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset and Surrey.

The proposed application of the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts by the County Council of Hertfordshire

to the Roman roads in the county, is an example to be commended to the attention of other public bodies. Bills proposing to strengthen and extend those Acts are now before Parliament, and the Hon. Secretary of this Committee has given evidence before a Joint Committee of the two Houses appointed to consider those Bills.

The earthworks in Cranborne Chase have been scheduled by Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A., and plans made which have been laid before the Committee. They should interest the archaeologists of at least three counties, and it is to be hoped that means may be found for their publication. The Committee are also glad to learn that the plans of the Defensive Earthworks of Hampshire, made by Dr. Williams-Freeman, which have been mentioned several times in their Reports, are likely to be published this year with a description and specially prepared map. Dr. Williams-Freeman's catalogue of the barrows and ancient roads of the county is in progress.

Mr. H. S. Toms is continuing the work of tracking down a series of minor earthworks, which have hitherto to a great extent been overlooked.

The Council of the Congress have drawn attention to the increase in the number of Societies that subscribe for copies of the Committee's Report. The Committee propose to try the further experiment of offering copies of the Report to Societies not affiliated to the Congress at a price slightly higher than is charged to those that belong to the Congress. They trust that the Congress will support them in this endeavour to make known as widely as possible the work it is doing in a branch of

archaeology which cannot be described as popular in spite of its importance.

The items of information that have reached the Committee, classified under their several heads, are appended. They include for the first time a report from Ireland, which Dr. R. Cochrane, I.S.O., LL.D., F.S.A., President of the Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, has supplied.

Dr. Cochrane has further kindly consented to join the Committee and Dr. G. A. Auden, F.S.A., has also been appointed a member.

In conclusion the Committee beg to tender their thanks to the Secretaries of Societies and other correspondents who have helped them in their work and in the compilation of their Report.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PRESERVATION AND RECORD.

CARMATHENSHIRE.—CARMATHEN.—The Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club has taken further steps for the protection of “the Bulwarks” in the county town.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.—The earthworks of these counties have been catalogued for the County Councils by a sub-committee of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, with a view to steps being taken for their preservation under any Acts passed for the protection of Ancient Monuments.

DORSETSHIRE.—The Earthworks Committee of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club are taking a census of the principal camps, barrows, enclosures, etc., in the county, with a view to steps being taken to bring them under the Ancient Monuments Acts.

———SWANAGE.—Captain J. E. Acland of the Dorset County Museum reports that some barrows on the heathland near Swanage were being destroyed for the sake of the sand. He wrote to the trustees of the property, who promised to stop further destruction and especially to safeguard three very interesting barrows that stand in a group.

DURHAM.—COXHOE BRIDGE.—Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A., reports the discovery of a camp at Coxhoe Bridge presenting unusual features, which he believes to be unique. No exploration has been made, but it is suggested that the camp may be mediæval.

HAMPSHIRE.—The Hampshire County Council have asked the Hampshire Field Club to submit a list of ancient monuments, which they think should be scheduled by the Government.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—It is reported that the County Council are taking steps, presumably under the ancient Monuments Act, to schedule all the Roman, or reputed Roman, roads in the county.

——HERTFORD.—The Corporation of Hertford has been granted, by Lord Salisbury, a 75 years' lease of Hertford Castle at the nominal ground rent of 2s. 6d. a year. The grounds contain the keep-mount, the bailey with its curtain-wall, turret, and fifteenth century gate-house.

LANCASHIRE.—Mr. J. D. M. Dobson, President of the North Lonsdale Field Club, reports that in his district the owners of property on which ancient earthworks are situated generally concern themselves in their preservation.

LEICESTERSHIRE—KIRKBY MUXLOE.—Major R. N. Winstanley, of Braunstone Hall, the owner of Kirkby Muxloe Castle, has placed it under the care of the Inspector of Ancient Monuments.

SOMERSET.—The Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society has drawn up a short list of camps, earthworks, and other ancient monuments in Somerset, which are suffering from neglect or active interference. This list was submitted to the County Records Committee of the Somerset County Council and has been forwarded by them to H.M. Office of Works.

SURREY.—The Surrey County Council has appointed a Committee to consider the question of the preservation of Surrey antiquities, and the Council of the Surrey Archaeological Society has decided to compile a list of all the important ones.

——ST. GEORGE'S HILL, WEYBRIDGE.—At the annual meeting of the Surrey Archaeological Society in April last it was reported that serious danger from building operations had threatened St. George's Hill, Weybridge. There is an exceptionally fine early British camp on the hill, whose importance has recently been enhanced by numerous finds of pottery and weapons in the neighbourhood. The most interesting features of the hill were in

peril, but the efforts of Dr. Gardner, the Society's local secretary, had met with a ready response from the new owner of the property and the worst dangers had been averted.

SUSSEX.—Mr. H. S. Toms reports that the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Club has been at work locally recording many earthworks hitherto unobserved.

WESTMORLAND.—AMBLESIDE.—The Roman Camp at Ambleside (Windermere Waterhead) is threatened by the builder, but attempts are being made locally to buy the ground at a cost of £4,000 with the help of the National Trust, the Society of Antiquaries, and the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

(See also under "Cumberland and Westmorland.")

WILTSHIRE.—ALTON.—The extension of a chalk-pit was endangering a long barrow known as "Adam's Grave" on Walker's Hill, near Alton, Vale of Pewsey, but at the instance of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, the occupier of the land, Mr. A. Stratton, of Alton Priors, promised that the chalk-pit should not be extended any further towards the barrow.

DESTRUCTION.

BERKSHIRE.—LITTLE WITTENHAM.—A report was received by the Committee of damage being done by excursionists, etc., at Wittenham Clumps. There was, however, no evidence that the earthworks at Sinodun were suffering, or in danger, and the damage to trees, etc., reported hardly called for the intervention of this Committee. The matter was however brought to the notice of the Inspector of Ancient Monuments and the writer was advised to communicate also with the Secretary of the National Trust.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—PEN Y GAER.—The Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society reports that one of the recurring tips of the main

entrance to Pen y Gaer camp, in Llanybyther parish, together with some 150 feet along the ramparts, has been removed for farming operations in ignorance of its value. The damage is the more to be deplored as this is one of the finest camps in the county.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—PENMAENMAWR.—The quarrying operations referred to in previous reports are steadily eating into the heart of this notable ancient fortress, the ultimate destruction of which appears to be unavoidable. (See also under "Exploration.")

CHESHIRE.—DODLESTON.—It has been reported to the Chester and North Wales Archaeological and Historic Society that some remains of ancient earthworks have been removed from the grounds at Dodleston Vicarage, near Chester, in order to improve the garden.

DORSETSHIRE.—BINCOMBE.—The Rev. C. W. H. Dicker sends a report that damage is being done to one of the finest barrows above Bincombe. The nature and extent of the damage is not stated.

———CAME.—He also forwards a report that "three flattened barrows on the Came Golf Links, close to Dorchester, have been partly destroyed by conversion into sand bunkers." There are sixteen barrows on the links and representations will be made to the Golf Links Committee.

———GORWELL.—Dr. Colley March has also reported that unauthorized digging has taken place in the Gorwell Stone Circle near Portesham.

(See also under Preservation—SWANAGE.)

ESSEX.—WITHAM.—The historic earthworks at Witham are being injured by digging gravel. Attention was first called to this during the past winter by Mr. W. M. Tapp, LL.D., F.S.A., a member of this Committee, and local antiquaries were asked to take up the matter. They report that the local authorities are doing what they can to stay further damage, but are not very

hopeful of success. The matter has also been reported to the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, England, who will, no doubt, use their influence, but have no power to intervene actively. The latest report from the Hon. Secretary of the Essex Archaeological Society says that the damage done so far is not very great. Authorities are generally agreed that this is the "burh," recorded by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as having been built by Edward the Elder at Witham, in 913. It is one of the few pre-Norman earthworks whose date and origin can be definitely fixed and its destruction would be deplorable. (See report for 1907.)

HAMPSHIRE.—HENGISTBURY HEAD.—Reports have appeared in the public press of proposals for the development of Hengistbury Head as a seaside resort. Nothing definite appears to be known by local antiquaries. The matter will be watched in view of the risk of injury to the "double dykes" across the base of the promontory. So far they are reported to be safe.

LANCASHIRE.—STANTON-IN-FURNESS.—The small "British Settlement" at Stone Close (erroneously mentioned in last year's report as finally obliterated), is reported to be disappearing fast before advancing quarrying. Mr. J. Dobson, of Urswick, is watching the results and has reported some recent finds of the Roman Period.

(See Bibliography—Dobson.)

SHROPSHIRE.—ABDON BURF.—Efforts made by the Council of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society to save Abdon Burf, on Brown Clee Hill, from further destruction, have been unsuccessful, and it is now being rapidly destroyed by quarrying operations. (See report for 1907.)

SOMERSET.—BANWELL CAMP.—This camp is in danger of damage from being planted. Two acres of land at the entrance to Banwell Woods from Castle Hill have recently been planted, but the work has stopped short of the cruciform earthworks near the camp. The interior of the camp will probably be planted next season. The

Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society has, however, been consulted by the owners with regard to this, and it is expected that approaches will be left to the mound in the centre of the camp.

SUFFOLK.—BRANDON.—A new golf course is being laid out at Brandon, according to newspaper reports, which stated that some fine old "Roman" camps on the course would form splendid natural hazards. No confirmation of this report has been received, but the attention of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History has been called to it in view of the possible risk of earthworks being damaged.

SUSSEX.—MOUNT CABURN.—It has recently been reported that Mount Caburn, near Lewes, is in danger of being destroyed by the operations of a local cement company excavating for chalk at the base of the hill. Endeavours are being made to save the well-known earthworks on the summit from damage.

WILTSHIRE.—WARMINSTER.—Two round barrows, reported to be Bronze Age, on the links of the West Wilts Golf Club, have been destroyed in order to make a teeing ground. The smaller of the two was removed bodily and its material heaped up over the other, completely obliterating it. Local archaeologists unfortunately received no warning before the destruction was accomplished.

YORKSHIRE.—BOWES CASTLE.—Damage has been done at Bowes Castle, the fosse which sweeps round the Norman keep having been partially filled up by tipping rubbish into it. Attention has been called to this and it is hoped that no further damage will be done. The combination of Roman and mediæval remains at Bowes has never been fully worked out and the obliteration of the ancient fosse would help to obscure the evidence.

EXPLORATION.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—NORBURY CAMP, WHADDON CHASE.—A report has been received of excavations carried out here in 1910 with the main object of discovering the width and depth of the fosse and solving certain problems of construction. These objects were successfully attained. No relics were found of any value for dating purposes, but the indications are that the camp is pre-Roman. (See Bibliography, Berry.)

CARNARVONSHIRE.—PENMAENMAWR.—Realising that this ancient fortress is doomed to ultimate destruction, the Cambrian Archaeological Society is having a careful survey made, and is conducting excavations within the ancient dwellings along a line in advance of the quarry operations. The survey and excavation are in the able hands of Mr. Harold Hughes, and reports are published from time to time in "Archaeologia Cambrensis." (See Bibliography, Hughes.)

CUMBERLAND.—BIRDOSWALD.—High House Milecastle and three turrets on the Roman Wall have been excavated by Messrs. J. P. Gibson and F. G. Simpson. A short report has appeared in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and a full report will appear in the "Cumberland and Westmorland" Transactions.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—ST. GEORGE, ABERGELE.—Mr. Willoughby Gardner sends a report of excavations now being carried out by the Abergele Antiquarian Society at Parc-y-Meirch in Kinnel Park, a promontory camp with triple vallum and ditch across the base. The excavations have shown that the inner vallum had a rubble core and was faced with dry stone walling. The top of the wall is believed to have originally stood over 50 feet above the bottom of the ditch. The cuttings in the interior of the camp have revealed traces of a former large population. Quantities of animal bones and much pottery have been found, while both animal

and human remains have been found in the ditches. Much of the pottery is undoubtedly Roman and some Romano-British. A small series of bronze coins ranging from the second to the fourth century has also been found.

DEVONSHIRE.—OLD BURROW CAMP, EXMOOR.—Excavations were carried out here last autumn by Mr. W. M. Tapp, LL.D., F.S.A., and Mr. H. St. George Gray. The relics found were very few, chiefly small shards of much weathered pottery, but they also included an uncommon form of an iron axe-adze of a type found on the Continent, although rarely, with remains of the Roman period. The finds generally point to the camp belonging to Romano-British times. The earthworks, which present some unusual features, were thoroughly examined and an elaborate contoured plan was made by Mr. Gray, and several cuttings dug. His illustrated report will appear in the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for 1912.

DORSET.—MAUMBURY RINGS, DORCHESTER.—Work here was temporarily suspended last year, but arrangements are being made to carry on excavations for about three weeks from the end of August next.

DURHAM.—HAMSTERLEY.—Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A., reports the examination of a camp at Hamsterley, known as "the Castles." It is stated to be built to a large extent on the Roman plan, but with walls of dry stone rubble. It is suggested that it is of British origin, but constructed under Roman influence.

ESSEX.—MERSEA ISLAND.—The Morant Field Club has been examining a barrow at West Mersea and a Roman burial was discovered containing a glass vessel enclosed in a leaden case, now in the Colchester Museum.

HAMPSHIRE.—GRIM'S DITCH.—Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A., has cut two sections across Grim's Ditch, one on Breamore Down, near the "Shoulder of Mutton" clump, where it forms the

boundary between Hampshire and Wiltshire, the other on Damerham Knoll in Hampshire, where it is shown on the Ordnance maps as a continuation of Bokerley Dyke. The main object was to test the theory that it had served as a covered way. In neither section did the floor or sides of the ditch show any signs of use. The only relics found were four very small shards of pottery and a rubber stone at the bottom of the ditch in the second section and two similar shards within the bank. The evidence is insufficient for dating purposes.

———SPRING POND ENCLOSURE.—Mr. Sumner also reports that he has been excavating in a large enclosure, described as a Romano-British pastoral enclosure, near Spring Pond on Rockbourne Down. An account will be issued hereafter.

HAMPSHIRE.—SILCHESTER.—Mr. J. B. Karlake has been examining some earthworks at a point known as "the Beeches" to the south-east of the eastern gate of the Roman "Calleva." The excavations revealed the eastern entrance through the outer entrenchment at this point and at the same time proved that this outer entrenchment extended to the east of the city, which had hitherto been doubtful. The entrance was flanked by two oval and three circular enclosures, surrounded by earthen banks, the object of which is obscure. A pit was also found in rear of the entrance which may have served as a soakaway. A heavy flint hammer-stone, fragments of Roman tiles, and some shards of coarse pottery were found in the filling of the ditches, etc., and a fragment of the handle of a Roman amphora in the soakaway pit.

LANCASHIRE.—BIRKRIGG.—The "Druid's Circle" at Birkrigg, in the parish of Urswick, near Ulverston, has been excavated by the Rev. C. Gelderd, D.Sc., and Mr. J. Dobson. A double pavement was found beneath the turf and at least four cremation burials, described as Bronze Age, were unearthed, with one of which an earthenware vessel was found. (See Bibliography, Gelderd). A small barrow on Birkrigg was also partly explored and inhumation burials (disturbed) were found.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—KIRKBY MUXLOE.—The ditch of Kirkby Muxloe Castle has been cleared out and the position of the drawbridge discovered.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—HORNCASTLE.—The Committee have been consulted respecting some earthworks which were being examined by Mr. A. M. Livesey, of Stourton Hall, Horncastle. The attention of Lincolnshire archaeologists was accordingly called to the work, which was visited by several experts. Canon J. Clare Hudson is of opinion that the discoveries included pre-Roman, Roman and monastic remains, but no one who has visited the place has been able to draw any definite conclusions.

NORFOLK.—HEACHAM-ON-SEA.—Mr. Bellerby Lowerison, in conjunction with the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, proposes this summer to investigate a group of mounds in this parish which may prove to be long barrows. The mounds, which are seven in number, are stated to have been originally 40 yards long.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—CORBRIDGE.—Work was again carried on last year on the site of Corstopitum. The discoveries included a curious carved slab, probably funereal, various remains of inscriptions and sculptures, and a hoard of 159 gold coins.

SOMERSET.—BATH.—The Bath and District branch of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society has carried out several excavations during the year. Besides the discovery of various interments in the neighbourhood, several barrows on Lansdown were examined. A Roman inhabited site was also discovered in the same locality near the camp above Northstoke, and a cutting made in this camp disclosed an apparent well.

Except for the above, exploration work in the county is reported to be at present confined to Glastonbury Abbey and Meare Lake Village.

SURREY.—CHELSHAM.—Cuttings were made last year by the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in some earthworks

in Henley Wood, Chelsham, not shown on the Ordnance maps. (See report for 1911.) Many fragments of mediæval pottery were found and, as the enclosure contained a well in which tiles, etc., were discovered, there may have been an occupied building in mediæval times, probably of wood. No foundations, however, have so far been found. The clearing out of the well, 140 feet deep, gave results of some value, as the last few feet of the filling were damp and appeared to have been deposited in water. The general water-level of the district is now very much lower than this. Pottery, probably thirteenth century, and the iron tip of a crossbow bolt were found at the bottom. These earthworks present many unusual features, which the Committee would like to see examined. Apart from the purely earthworks point of view, such an examination might conceivably throw light on the origin and object of an entrenchment which is at present a riddle.

SUSSEX.—SELSEY.—Excavations were carried out in 1911 at a circular earthwork at Selsey, consisting of a vallum and ditch, apparently meant to protect the entrance to the harbour. The stratum on which the vallum rests was found to contain pottery not only of the Roman period, but also of a type considered to be fourteenth century, or later. The evidence points to the truth of the local tradition that the work was thrown up at the time of the threatened Spanish invasion in 1588.

WESTMORLAND.—HEAVES.—An enclosure and late-Celtic tumulus have been excavated by Professor I. McKenny Hughes, F.R.S. (See Bibliography, Hughes.)

WILTSHIRE.—AVEBURY.—No excavation work has been done here this year, but in April and May last Mr. H. St. George Gray was engaged on a survey plan, worked to the scale of 40 feet to 1 inch. The plan, which is some 6 feet square, will show when finished the exact form of the earthworks and the relative position of all the remaining stones. Excavation work at Avebury will probably be resumed next spring.

——— CASTERLEY CAMP.—Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington continued their excavations at Casterley Camp, on Salisbury Plain, and hope to finish them this year.

——— ALL CANNINGS.—Some trenching was done by Mr. and Mrs. Cunnington last summer on an inhabited site near All Cannings. Much interesting pottery of late-Celtic type was found. No report has yet been published.

——— OLD SARUM.—The excavations being conducted here by the Society of Antiquaries were continued.

See also HAMPSHIRE.—GRIM'S DITCH.

YORKSHIRE.—HARROGATE.—An earthwork near Harrogate, partly situated on Grange Farm and partly on Car Dyke Farm, has been examined by Dr. F. Villy. Its nature is uncertain, but it is not Roman, and probably dates between 1500 and 1700 A.D. A report will appear in "The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal."

YORKSHIRE.—PLACE NEWTON.—Digging has been done on the site of the so-called "Roman Camp" in the North Park at Place Newton, eight miles east of Malton, by Mr. A. J. Cholmley. Some small fragments of mediæval pottery have been found, and the indications at present seem to point to a moated site of mediæval date. Work is to be continued during the present summer.

———SOWBER GATE, NORTHALLERTON.—Mr. John Hutton has been conducting further excavations (see report for 1905) on the site known in Domesday as "Solberge." There are several mounds here, apparently tofts of former dwellings, within a rectangular entrenchment. One of the excavations has revealed what appear to be the foundations of a mediæval building. Later researches have uncovered a platform of considerable size, roughly oblong, built up of small cobbles and approached at one end by steps. At various points on this were larger stones and stone settings. One of the latter was a circle, about four feet in diameter, depressed in the centre, showing very strong marks of burning. Another

appears to be formed somewhat in the shape of an S reversed and some have suggested that it represented a serpent. Both Roman and mediæval pottery was found on this platform, as well as fragments of querns, possibly Roman, and other relics. Its first syllable shows the name "Solberge" to be Scandinavian in form, not Anglo-Saxon. The foregoing particulars are from a report by Professor W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., who kindly visited the site at the instance of the Earthworks Committee, to whom Mr. Hutton had applied for advice as to the problem presented by his discoveries. Some of the remains may, in Professor Collingwood's opinion, be the foundations of early mediæval dwellings, as records show that two halls stood here at the time of Domesday, and that the place was subsequently raided by the Scots, but the nature and origin of the singular platform with its relics of various periods is very doubtful. Mr. Hutton hopes to continue the work, which will be watched with interest.

———SOWERBY.—The low mound at Castle Farm, Sowerby, near Halifax, traditionally said to be the site of Sowerby Castle, was examined last year by the owner, Mr. J. E. Rawson. No foundations were found, and it seems probable that it has been formed by tipping excavated material. No signs of urns were found.

———WILSDEN.—Dr. Villy has mapped a new ring earth-work near Wilsden, and has cut one section. No finds are reported. A report will appear in the "Bradford Antiquary."

IRELAND.

PRESERVATION.

CORK.—Under the Irish Land Act, 1903, several earthworks have been accepted by the Cork County Council, though the vesting order has not yet been made by the Estates Commissioners.

The Board of Works has accepted for preservation an earthwork in Co. Cork called Caherragliar.

KERRY.—The latter body has also accepted an earthwork called Callinafercy in Co. Kerry. as well as the guardianship of about a hundred stones, cahers, earthworks, beehive huts, etc., scattered over the peninsula of Dingle, on the estate purchased by the Congested District Board from Lord Ventry.

DESTRUCTION.

In Ireland generally there is an increasing number of instances of the levelling and mutilation of earthworks by tenant owners, who have obtained possession of their farms under the Land Purchase Acts. In Co. Roscommon an earthwork was levelled to make a site for a labourer's cottage under the Act for providing such cottages. Some years ago workmen could not be prevailed on to touch such remains. Near Dunmanway, Co. Cork, a stone circle has been destroyed, only one of its seven stones being left to serve as a rubbing-post for cattle.

EXPLORATION.

CORK.—The great rath, or earthen fort, of Knockshan-a-wee, near Crookstown, Co. Cork, has been excavated, and a souterrain discovered 9 feet square. The chamber was roofed with large flagstones, supported on massive uprights. Each of the stones exposed bore Ogham characters.

MEATH.—A grant has been made by the Royal Society for assisting in investigating earthworks in Ireland, chiefly in Co. Meath, and a Committee has been appointed by the Royal Society of Antiquaries in Ireland.

——— KNOWTH.—Plans and sections have been made of the mound of Knowth, pending the permission of the owner and tenant for the excavations.

——— TARA.—Arrangements have been made for a contour survey on a large scale of the extensive earthworks on the Hill of Tara, which will be commenced this year. A model will be made from this for the National Museum in Dublin. When the survey has been completed and levels taken such excavation as may be necessary to investigate the character of each mound will be undertaken by the Committee. After excavation the contour of the original surface, where displaced, will be carefully restored according to the lines of the survey.

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CLASSIFICATION.

The classification of defensive works recommended by the Committee now stands as follows:—

- A. Fortresses partly inaccessible by reason of precipices, cliffs, or water, defended in part only by artificial works.
- B. Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences, following the natural line of the hill.
Or, though usually on high ground, less dependent on natural slopes for protection.
- C. Rectangular or other enclosures of simple plan (including forts and towns of the Romano-British period).
- D. Forts consisting only of a mount with encircling moat or fosse.
- E. Fortified mounts, wholly or partly artificial, with remains of an attached court or bailey, or showing two or more such courts.
- F. Homestead moats, consisting of simple or compound enclosures formed into artificial islands by water moats.
- G. Enclosures, mostly rectangular, partaking of the form of F, but protected by stronger defensive works, ramparted and fossed, and in some instances provided with outworks.
- H. Ancient village sites protected by walls, ramparts or fosses.
- X. Defensive or other works which fall under none of the above headings.