

# A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF OVING.

BY THE REV. H. M. DAVEY, M.A., F.G.S., VICAR.

## OVING.

THE restoration of the ancient church of this parish in the year 1881, led me to put together what facts I could find relating to Oving. These, forming a short history of the parish, were privately printed in 1883. It has been thought by some that it might interest the members of our Society if this History were printed in our "Collections." I needly hardly tell antiquaries that the account given in "Dallaway" formed the basis of the materials which I was able to collect.

This large parish extends at least four miles; from South Bersted to the City of Chichester. It is bounded by Tangmere, Boxgrove, and Westhampnett on the North, by Aldingbourne and South Bersted on the East, by Merston and North Mundham on the South, and by Rumboldswyke and S. Pancras, Chichester, on the West. It is situated, civilly, in Box and Stockbridge Hundred, Rape of Chichester, Union of Westhampnett; and, ecclesiastically, in the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Chichester, and Rural Deanery of Boxgrove, First Division. The total area of the parish is, according to the last Ordnance Survey (1875), acres 2,989·291—*i.e.*, 2,989 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches,—made up as follows:—

Land	...	...	...	2,891·223
Water	...	...	...	18·513
Roads	...	...	...	65·937
Railways	...	...	...	11·425
Towing Path	...	...	...	2·198
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				2,989·291

Gross estimated rental in 1877, £9,226; rateable value, £7,980. In 1881, £8,198.

The Arundel and Portsmouth canal, now disused, passes through the parish; also the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, which has a station at Drayton.

According to Tithe Commutation Map (1840) the total area of the parish was 2,946 acres, 1 rood, 38 poles.

Part of the parish is within the parliamentary boundary of the City of Chichester, and a small part within the municipal. The western portion of the parish adjoining Chichester, called Portfield, was constituted an Ecclesiastical District, and the Church of All Saints', Portfield, consecrated in 1871.

The population in 1801 was—Oving and Portfield	464
"                  1811                  "	476
"                  1831                  "	789
"                  1851                  "	875
"                  1861                  "	949
"                  1871                  "	1,404
"                  1881                  "	5,646

The name Oving, pronounced Ooving, is derived possibly from Offa, King of Mercia, A.D. 780, or from Oves, sheep. [The Isle of Sheppey is called Ovinia.] There is a village of the same name, but pronounced as spelt, near Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire.

From the earliest times the chief part of this parish has been bestowed on the Church. In Domesday Book (A.D. 1080) no specific mention is made of Oving, which, it may be concluded, was parcel of the great Manor of Aldingbourne, given to the Bishops in Saxon times. [Cædwalla, A.D. 680, King, gave the Manor of Aldingbourne and other rich domains to endow the bishopric which S. Wilfrid founded at Selsey, and which was transferred to Chichester in 1075.]

The Manor is co-extensive with the parish, with the exception of the Manorial Farm belonging to the Prebend of Colworth, and Shopwyke, which was parcel of the Honor of the Eagle (de Aquila) annexed to the Castle of Pevensey. At the present time the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are Lords of the Manor, as well as the impropiators of the great tithes; they possess

also the Prebendal Estates of Colworth and Woodhorn as well as Oving, besides other property in the parish obtained by purchase and exchange. The present annual value of the property in this parish belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is, from land £2,080, from great tithereut charge £850—or nearly £3,000 per annum. Dallaway, in his History, says, “When the office of Precentor was established in the Cathedral Church of Chichester by Bishop Seffrid the First, he endowed it amply with manor and demesnes of Oving, and with certain tithes at that time paid to the See.” [Seffrid is a mistake for Radulphus or Ralph I. (1091—1125), who established and endowed the offices of Dean, Chancellor, and Treasurer, as well as Precentor.]

THE MANOR AND IMPROPRIATION OF O Ving,  
FORMERLY THE ENDOWMENT OF THE PRECENTOR  
OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL, NOW THE PROPERTY  
OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

“Endowment in 1811:—Manor, &c., 277 acres and many cottages held of same by copy of court roll, half the fines and heriots reserved to Chanter, leased for three lives. 250 acres of customary measure, 197 arable, 57 meadow. Tithes of 2,579 acres, 2,108 arable, compounded for £803 12s. 6d. The estate is charged with an annual payment to Chanter of £52. The whole profits of Manor amount to £58 per annum.” The Tithe Commutation Award in 1836 was £853 9s., which now belongs to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Precentorship is valued in Pope Nicholas’ valuation, A.D. 1278, at £53, and in King’s books at £35 0s. 5d., as follows:—

Endowment in 1535:—

	£	s.	d.
Farm of Manor of Oving, with appurtenances, called the Prebend of Oving ... ..	19	2	1
Farm of Westdean called Hilston ... ..	4	11	8
Tithes of Oving annexed to the Dignity... ..	20	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£43	13	9
	<hr/>		

Reprisals:—

	£	s.	d.
To the Chaplain of the Chantry at the altar of S. Pantaleon in the Cathedral ... ..	3	0	0
To the Prebendary of Colworth ... ..	1	6	8
To Steward and Receiver... ..	3	6	8
	<hr/>		
De Claro, £35 0s. 5d.	£8	13	4
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[The Chantry of S. Pantaleon, Martyr, A.D. 303 (July 27), Patron Saint of Physicians, founded by Bishop Ralph, was situated at east end of north aisle of choir, where the Miller Monuments now are.]

Parliamentary Survey of Oving Manor and Impro-  
prietate Rectory, 1649:—

	£	s.	d.
Rents of assize of copyholders in parish of Oving	6	19	6½
Courts Baron, fines, &c. ... ..	2	10	0
All that capital messuage or mansion house called the Manor House, brick-building, &c., fenced garden, orchard containing two acres, and 186 acres of land ... ..	14	10	0
The three closes of arable at end of Upper Oving Lane, Eight Meads, containing ten acres, and eight acres of arable called Beech Fields, do pay tithe, corn and hay, to Vicar of Oving, all the residue of 186 acres are tithe free ... ..			
Improved value of copyhold, beside said rent of £6 19s. 6½d. ... ..	163	16	0
The copyholds are all grantable for lives; the heriots payable on the best goods.			

The lessees of the Manor, &c., of late years are as follows:—

The lease was held in 1649 by J. Ashburnham, Esq., and about 1670 was transferred to William Elson, Esq. It 1730 it fell in to Daniel Walter, Precentor, and was released to Daniel Walter, his son, Mary, his daughter, and Elizabeth his daughter, wife of John Tench, clerk. His daughter Dorothy married W. Poole, Esq. Having devolved on Sir H. Poole, Bart., it was sold to Edmund Woods, Esq., of Shopwyke, in 1811. He died in 1833, aged 84, when it came into possession of his only surviving daughter, Katharina Woods, who, dying in 1848,

aged 62, left it to her cousin, the Rev. G. H. Woods. In 1857 the then Precentor, the Rev. Samuel Holland, M.D. (Precentor since 1820), died, and the Act of Parliament, passed in 1836, came into force, whereby the Manor and Impropriation became the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, they paying to Mr. Woods the value of the one life, which in the ordinary course of things would have delayed their possession. The ancient Prebendal House (as it was called), now the farmhouse of the Manor Farm, contains vestiges of the age of Henry VII. It was rebuilt temp. Charles I., remodelled at the beginning of the present century, and again in 1874. It was for some years the residence of the family of Elson, then possessed of considerable property in this district. Monumental slabs of Sussex marble to the memory of some of the family form part of the pavement of the chancel. [Before the recent restoration, part of the space within the Communion rails was paved with them.]

This John Ashburnham mentioned above was probably the John who was groom of the bed-chamber to Charles I. and Member of Parliament for Hastings, 1640. He held the same office under Charles II., and assisted that monarch in his flight from Oxford and Hampton Court. He was son of Sir J. Ashburnham of Ashburnham, Sussex, ancestor of the present Lord.

This branch of the family of Elson is now, I believe, extinct. The first named in Dallaway is John Elson, of Clymping, who died 1592; his son John, of Barnham, was succeeded by his son William, of Barnham and Oving, who died 1679. Of his four children, his son William was Member of Parliament for Chichester, 1695—1713. He it was, who, at the Coronation of Queen Anne, 1702, promised (and I suppose performed his promise), to make the conduit run with wine at his own cost. His daughter Anne became the wife of Alan Carr, of Chichester, son of Thomas Carr, Vicar of Oving, whose son Thomas was Member of Parliament for Chichester in 1708. Thus, uncle and nephew were Members of Parliament for the same place almost at the

same time. Anne, daughter and heiress of William Elson, was the second wife of Sir Thomas Miller, Bart., of Chichester, but both her children died infants. The present baronet lives at Froyle Park, Hants.

With regard to Queen Anne's coronation, in the Corporation Act Book occurs this notice: "Coronation Day, resolved, that two dozen of wine be sent to Mrs. Mayoress, to drink Her Majesty's health with such gentlewomen as shall come to her house (John Sherer was Mayor). £25 allowed for the whole expense of the day, as W. Elson, Esq., representative in Parliament, has promised the Corporation to make the conduit run with wine at his own charges.—1704. Ordered, that each member of the Corporation who shall attend the Mayor to prayers on Thanksgiving Day (for the battle of Blenheim) shall be allowed a bottle of wine."

#### Mayors—

1706. Sir John Miller, Bart.

1708. Thomas Carr [Member of Parliament also].

1709. John Elson [nephew of William, Member of Parliament].

In the parish register occur the following remarks:—  
"Johannes Drake, Vicarius, cum Gulielmus Elson, sen., Armiger, Manuarium et Rectoriam de Oving, emit ab Johanne Ashburnham Armigero, decimo octavo Novembris die, Anno Dni, 1669."

"James Ingram was Vicar when the successors of William Elson, Esq., through negligence and indolence, suffered the Manour and Rectory of Oving to lapse into the hands of the Chanter (under whom it was held), the Reverend Mr. Daniel Walter, Vicar of Cuckfield, Anno Domini, 1730. Sixty-one years in possession of the Elsons." No doubt the Rev. J. Ingram wrote the above *con amore*, for in the register he writes, "J. Ingram, Vicar till Michaelmas, afterwards Curate; Daniel Walter, Vicar"—*i.e.*, the father gave the living to his son. The descendants of Mr. Ingram and Mr. Walter are now living in the same parish, Chailey (James Ingram, Esq., and Rev. Prebendary Hepburn),

knowing nothing of any disagreement of former times, both of whom also recognised the connection of their families with Oving, by subscribing to the restoration of the church in 1881.

The Rev. Daniel Walter, was Precentor from 1719 to 1761. He was also Vicar of Cuckfield, and Prebendary of and Vicar of Wisborough, and is buried at Cuckfield. An inscription to his memory is (or was) in the Presbytery of the Cathedral: "Daniel Walter, Vicar of Cuckfield, Chanter and Canon Residentiary, 1761, *æt* 81." He married a daughter of Bishop Manningham (Bishop of Chichester, 1709—1722), hence, no doubt, his preferences. As already mentioned, his son Daniel was Vicar of Oving, and succeeded his father as Prebendary of Wisborough, 1746. He died in 1781, and is buried in a vault in the chancel of Oving church. The inscription on a tablet on the north wall of the chancel is as follows:—"In memory of the Rev. Daniel Walter, M.A., Impropiator and Vicar of this Church, and Prebendary of the Cathedral of Chichester, who died January 16th, 1781. Aged 60. This testimony of affection and grief for the loss of the best of husbands and sincerest of friends was erected by his unhappy widow, Mary Walter." She survived her husband eighteen years, for the register book of burials has this entry: "1799, April 15th, Mrs. Mary Walter, Widow." Others of the family are also buried here, "1783, Mrs. Mary Walter from Chichester," and "1796, Mrs. Elizabeth Tench, from Chichester," his two sisters. The latter married the Rev. John Tench, who was Prebendary and Incumbent of Eartham in 1770, and who seems to have been connected with the county, as a Thomas Tench was Incumbent of Selham in 1682, and a John Tench Vicar of Harting in 1676.

To show the difference in the state of travelling one hundred years ago—Sir H. Poole makes entry in his diary: "1781, January 17th, received an express from Chichester of the death of my poor uncle, Mr. Walter, and went as far as Steyning. 22nd, Mr. Walter buried

in Oving. 26, came from Chichester after one o'clock over Shoreham Ferry to Lewes."

Dallaway gives a list of the Precentors from Karlo, 1120, to his own time. A few held the Deanery as well as Precentorship, *e.g.*, John de Sancto Leofardo, nephew of Bishop Gilbert de S. Leofardo, 1305. Joseph Henshaw, 1660, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough and Norwich, who was deprived on account of his loyalty. Joseph Goulston, 1663. Nathaniel Crewe, 1669, afterwards Bishop of Durham. George Stradling, 1671.

The gift of the Precentorship rested and rests with the Bishop; formerly it was a valuable appointment, about £1,600 per annum, as it was endowed with the Manor Farm and the great tithes; but since 1859, it is merely honorary. Dr. S. Holland was the last of the Precentors under the old *régime*; he was presented to the office by his father-in-law, Lord Chancellor Erskine, by some arrangement which was common at that date, by which the Archbishop had a claim to a benefice of value upon a Bishop's appointment, and in this case he made an exchange with a benefice in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. When Dr. Rowden was given the Precentorship by Bishop Gilbert, it had been shorn of all its endowment, even of the house in the Close known as the Chantry, which has now been allotted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as a residence to one of the Canons Residentiary.

#### THE PREBENDAL ESTATE OF COLWORTH, NOW THE PROPERTY OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

Colworth is a Prebendal Manor forming the "Corpus" of the Prebend of Colworth in the Cathedral Church. It was leased to W. Peachey (or Peché) in 1604; T. Sandham in 1649; and W. Bridger, gent., held it in 1776. It now belongs to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Prebend of Colworth (or Coleworth) is valued in Pope Nicholas' valuation at £26, and in Lib. Reg. at £18 13s. 4d. The endowment was the Manor Farm.



Parliamentary Survey and Particulars of Colworth, the possession of one of the Prebendaries of Chichester, 1649 :—

All that capital Messuage, called the Manor House of Colworth, 86 acres of demesne lands, all tithe free, except 16 acres valued at £77 11s.

Improved value of Copyholds besides present rents, £114.

Heriots payable by all Copyholders are the best beasts, &c., &c.

Henry de Garland, Dean, 1332, was Prebendary of Colworth, and founded the Chantry of Bishop Gilbert de S. Leofardo and the Blessed Virgin, in the Cathedral, called the Colworth Chantry in the Chapel of S. Faith, within the Cloister, for the repose of the soul of Roger de la Grave, Canon, 1337. It appears, however, that in 1441 it was so ruined and uncared for that the Chantry priest did not celebrate for the founder as he ought, trees even growing in the Chantry.

[The Chapel of S. Faith, (Virgin and Martyr, 4th century, *vide* Prayer Book, October 6th), situate in the S.E. angle of the Cloisters, was founded before 1313, and the lodging of the Chantry Priests adjoined it.] Before the time of Queen Elizabeth, the revenues of the greater number of the Chantries, of which there were many in the Cathedral, were received by the Chapter in trust, who were charged with payment of stipends to the priests. It was held that every Bishop must have been a Prebendary. Adam Moleyns, temp. Hen. VI., was made Prebendary of Colworth to entitle him to receive the Bishopric.

#### THE PREBENDAL ESTATE OF WOODHORN, NOW THE PROPERTY OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

Woodhorn is another Prebendal Manor; its endowment "Manor farm of Woodhorne, in Parish of Oving, and Impropriation of Erlington with glebe lands." Erlington, now Arlington, is a parish of 600 souls in the eastern portion of the Diocese, post town, Hawkhurst. The Prebendary had to provide for services in the Chantry situated in Arlington Churchyard (*vide* "Sussex

Archaeological Collections," Vol. III.) The value of the Prebend is put down at £20, both in Pope Nicholas' and Lib. Reg. It was leased as usual for lives. Joseph Long was lessee in 1800. Until quite recently the land was covered with brushwood and scrub, but is now good arable land. A substantial farm-house was built by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1873.

The Rev. Dr. Holland was Prebendary of Woodhorn as well as Precentor.

The Rev. H. B. Whittaker Churton, Vicar of Icklesham, has been Prebendary of Colworth since 1842, and the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, Vicar of Horsham, Prebendary of Woodhorn since 1861. They are both Priests' Stalls, *i.e.*, the Prebendaries sang at the High Altar.

We now proceed to speak of other property in the parish, which belonged to the Church, with the exception of Shopwyke.

Drayton, or Westcote Drayton, formed a part of the original endowment of the Priory of Boxgrove. This Priory was founded by Robert de Haiâ, 1117, in honour of the Virgin Mary and S. Blaise (patron of woolcombers) for monks of the Benedictine Order, the original number of three being added to by William and Robert St. John in 1149. It was a cell of the Abbey of l'Essaie in Normandy. When the alien Priories were taken possession of by Edward III., Boxgrove was made denizen. It was suppressed, 1535, and seized by the Crown. The Manor Farm of Drayton was granted to Richard Sackville, Esq., who sold it to Thomas Bisschoppe, Esq. It then came into the hands of John Boniface, who left it to his daughter, Bet Boniface, whose trustees, after her death, parted with it to the Duke of Richmond, the present possessor, who also owns another farm called Drayton, situate in the same parish, and which was acquired by him previously.

Groves was a farm also belonging to Boxgrove Priory. It was granted to Richard Chatfield at the suppression, who was succeeded by the family of Elson, from whom Alan Carr, who married Ann Alson, inherited. Their son, Thomas, as before stated, was Member of Parlia-

ment for Chichester in 1708. Philip Lawrence was proprietor in 1800. It now belongs to the Duke of Richmond. A fine old mansion was taken down about 1866, of which the walls of the garden only remain.

Another estate, known as Colworth Farm, was held, together with Groves, by Richard Chatfield, in 1547, probably a grant from the Crown, which descended to John Chatfield of Groves in 1634. About 1740 it was the property of Richard North, twice Mayor of Chichester. He bequeathed it to his niece, Sarah Renaud, wife of — Gillum. It was purchased in 1810 by John Boniface.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are now the owners by purchase.

Besides the above large estates formerly belonging to the Cathedral Church and now owned by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, other lands, belonging to Boxgrove Priory, in addition to those already mentioned as now belonging to the Duke of Richmond (some 800 acres), were granted by the Crown to various persons who soon transferred them.

We now come to consider the manor of Shopwyke or Shapwick, which never was Church property like the others. Dallaway says, "It is a very ancient Manor, originally held *in capite* by the Crown by a Knight's Service, as of the honour 'de Aquila,' upon which account it has been styled Shopwyke Egle," "Schapwicke Egle," 39 Eliz. It is not particularised in Domesday Book; but the Testa de Nevil, an evidence approaching nearest to it in point of antiquity, states that the honour having reverted to the Crown, King Henry I. gave it for the rent of one hundred shillings to Reginald Hareng, a veteran soldier who had been wounded, whose heirs held it in the reign of Henry III. Soon after that period it was annexed to the Earldom of Arundel. It was part of the jointure of Beatrix, Countess of Arundel in 1428, and in 1471 was aliened by Thomas, Earl of Arundel, to Thomas Hoo, Esq. From him it passed, in 1475, to Sir George Browne, of Betchworth Castle, in Surrey, who was attainted in the

second year of Richard III., and this estate escheated. Sir Matthew Browne recovered it shortly after, and it continued in this family till the decease of Sir Ambrose Browne, Bart., in 1670. By his co-heirs it was sold to Stephen Challen, gent. (ob. 1731, mural tablet in south transept of church), whose daughter and heir was succeeded by her son, Challen Miller, Esq. After his death it was purchased by Edmund Woods, gent. (ob. 1833, æt. 84). His surviving daughter, Katharina, succeeded him, and built the present mansion, pulling down the old house and diverting the highway so as to enlarge the Park: at her death in 1848 she bequeathed the estate to her cousin, the Rev. George Henry Woods, who left it, at his decease in 1879, to his nephew, the Rev. Henry George Woods, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford. It has lately been sold to H. S. Kennard, Esq.

Concerning the honour "de Aquila," William Mortein, son of King Stephen, was Lord of the Egle which was annexed to the honour of Pevensey. The name is still retained in Eagle Copse.

The meaning of Shopwyke is Sheep-village, from Saxon Shaep.

#### PORTFIELD.

A portion of what is now called Portfield was the sheepdown belonging to the Manor, and a portion belonged to the Corporation of Chichester. This district was enclosed about fifty years since and sold to different proprietors. It probably derives its name from being near the gate of the city, though the word may be used in the sense of public or town road. Boxgrove Priory possessed some of the lands and also the tithes. These lands were granted to T. Bowyer, of Leythorne, in the parish of North Mundham, in 1544, and so, through Billingsly, they passed in marriage to R. Critchett. They subsequently belonged to Mr. Woods, and now to various persons.

The district of Portfield, having become quite a populous suburb of Chichester, was formed into an

Ecclesiastical District by order of the Queen in Council, in January, 1871, and the Church of All Saints was consecrated on February 18th, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop (R. Durnford, D.D.).

The church was originally planned as a memorial to the Rev. G. H. Langdon, Vicar of Oving, who died in December, 1851. A meeting was held in the library of the Bishop's Palace, and a Committee formed at that date to endeavour to build a church in Portfield, where Mr. Langdon had held a cottage service. Many delays, owing to impediments being placed in the way of the formation of an Ecclesiastical District, occurred; in consequence, it was nearly twenty years before the project was brought to completion. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners endowed the Benefice with £200 per annum, which in 1873 was increased to £300. They also contributed £1,500 towards the Vicarage House, which cost nearly £2,000. This was commenced in the same year, upon half-an-acre of land given by the Rev. G. H. Woods, and was first occupied in August, 1874. The Rev. H. M. Davey was the first Incumbent of the District, from the day of the consecration of the church till July, 1879, when he was preferred to Oving. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. A. H. Scott, who died in 1881. The Rev. Perceval Webb then became Vicar.

#### THE BENEFICE OF OVING.

The Benefice of Oving is Vicarial, and was originally endowed by Bishop Ralph II. (Ranulphus or Ralph de Warham) in 1220, when Hugo or Hugh de Talmaco was Chanter, who gave to it the whole (*i.e.*, great) tithes of his demesne lands. In P. Nich. it is valued at £10, in the Nonæ Roll at £15, and in King's Books at £10 11s. 10½d.

In the Parliamentary Survey, 1649, it is thus stated:—“The Patronage and Advowson of the Vicarage is appendant to the Manor and Rectory of Oving, which consists of a convenient Vicarage House, with the appurtenances, and of the great tyth of 78 acres of the demesne lands of the said manor, and of all the small

tythes of the whole Parish, and is of the yearly value of £46."

In the Tithe Commutation Act, 1836, the award to the Vicar is £270 10s. Extract as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Gross Rent Charge payable to Tithe-owners in lieu of tithe, including tithe of glebe ... ..	12	10	10
To Vicar ... ..	270	10	0
To Rev. Dr. Holland (Rector) ... ..	853	9	0
To Dean and Chapter ... ..	56	11	0
To Prior or Master of S. Mary's (Magdalen) Hospital	30	0	0
	£1,210 10 0		

110 acres of land at Colworth exempt from great tithes by prescription; 1a. 3r., belonging to C. Tipper, exempt from all tithes. Vicar entitled to great tithes of Parsonage and Chantry House and of demesne lands amounting to 95 acres and all small tithes; glebe lands not subject, 1a. 1r. 32p.

The two fields belonging to C. Tipper are called in Tithe Map, Church Field and Church Meadow; they were originally called Bell-rope Fields, I believe, the rent being applied to provide bell ropes for the church bells, but the churchwardens at the beginning of this century not looking after the matter, allowed the rent to be lost for ever to the church. The 95 acres which pay great tithes to the Vicar are situated chiefly at Colworth.

The Dean and Chapter were impropiators of 194 acres at Portfield.

The Prior or Master of the Hospital of SS. James and Mary Magdalene, for Lepers, (on road from Chichester to Westhampnett, near the Lavant) had 80 acres at Colworth, given by Bishop Seffrid, temp. Henry II. The hospital had also lands at Portfield.

The endowment of Vicarage now consists of the above-mentioned tithe rent charge, £270 10s.,—15s. of which has since (1882), been redeemed under the Act; £14 granted by Ecclesiastical Commissioners out of their common fund, signed by her Majesty in Council, 23rd September, 1859; also a sum of £66 and £2 for holy

bread, from the same source ; annexation of No. 308 on Tithe Map, dated 29th September, 1862, called Alms-house Field, of 2 acres, 2 roods, 19 poles ; and annexation of land, garden, coach-house and stables, partly in front, partly to south-west and partly to north-east of Vicarage House, dated 25th March, 1867, Nos. on Tithe Map, 300, 301, 302, quality, pasture ; quantity, 1 acre, 0 rood, 4 poles ; 304, garden, 17 poles ; 305, meadow with stable and coach-house, 1 rood, 18 poles ; 306, orchard, 1 rood, 39 poles ; total, 1 acre, 3 roods, 38 poles—*i.e.*, part of kitchen garden and pasture land leading from front gate to the house.

Thus the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, since they came into possession of the rectorial property, have added about four acres, making with the original glebe about six acres of land, including the kitchen garden. The gross value of the living is, therefore £352, and the net £305, with four acres of garden and pleasure grounds and two acres let for £6.

The old Vicarage House, which was small, stood near the road at the bottom of what is now the lawn ; which, indeed, formerly, was all the land belonging to the Vicarage.

The present house was built under the auspices of Miss Woods, 1839, who was at that time the lessee of the great tithes. The Vicar at that time was the Rev. G. H. Langdon, for whom Miss Woods obtained the presentation, making an arrangement with the patron for this living being vacated in favour of her nominee. [She purchased an advowson, which she made over to the patron in exchange for the presentation to Oving.] A sum of money (£865) was borrowed of Queen Anne's Bounty for the purpose of building.

#### OVING CHURCH.

The church is cruciform, and consists of nave, chancel, and north and south transepts, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by an obtuse spire of shingles. It is a particularly fine specimen of a Sussex church of the 13th

century. The date of the building as we see it now (for the transepts are of the same date as the church) is about 1220. It was restored by Miss Woods, who was lessee of the great tithes in 1840, chancel as well as church. These have been restored again (1881). The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as rectors, restored the chancel, which was re-opened on Easter Day, 1881, the chief work being a new roof of oak and oak fittings, very handsome and solid. A costly holy table of carved oak was presented by J. F. France, Esq., the owner of a small property in the parish, in memory of his late wife. An account of the seven memorial windows will be found on page 207. The cost of restoration of the church was £1,600, contributed by the landowners, inhabitants, and other friends, and the church was re-opened in October of the same year. During the late restoration the foundations of an earlier Norman church were discovered. These ran in a straight line eastward from about three feet on either side of the tower arch. Many stones of the old church are worked into the walls of the present structure. Two were especially noticeable when the concrete was cleared off the wall of the north transept, and have not been plastered over. A piece of stone was also found, supposed to be the abacus of a pillar; if so, the original church had an aisle, which was pulled down when the present church was built. The church at the restoration (so-called), in 1840 had every vestige of antiquity, if any existed then, removed. As it appeared previously to the late restoration it presented anything but a cheerful aspect as to its interior. The walls in many places were covered with green mould, the corner by the pulpit being perfectly green; the ceiling was a plastered one, and flat, very dirty and patched in many places; the chancel had a semi-circular lath and plaster ceiling, and the walls were especially damp and mouldy. The backs and sides of the pews in chancel and transepts where they touched the walls were rotten. The pews themselves were of various shapes, painted, and with doors. At the west end of the church, completely blocking up the tower arch, was an enormous gallery extending



into the church as far as the doors, hiding almost all light, and cutting in half the tower windows. Under this gallery the pews were coloured brown, and not only was it exceedingly close and stuffy for people sitting there, but there was barely light enough to read by, especially on the south side, where the women sat; while the men and young lads sat in the gallery on most uncomfortable benches without backs. A floor for ringers, through which the gallery was reached, blocked up portions of the windows in the tower; a grind organ hid the portion of the tower arch above the gallery. This barrel organ had not been used for many years, and was rusty and decayed; it was put up by Miss Woods in 1841, at a cost of more than £100; it fetched £1 10s. when it was taken down in 1881. A large gill stove stood directly in front of the font, the pipe of which went out of the south window. The old altar slab, with its five incised crosses, was discovered by me in the pavement just under the tower arch. I had it removed into the chancel and inserted in the pavement under the holy table; thus after a lapse of 330 years it was replaced almost *in situ* on the spot it had occupied for 330 years previously. [All altars of stone were ordered to be removed in the year 1550, "on account of superstitious opinions of the Popish Mass." And although in the short reign of Queen Mary the altars were re-established where they could be found, yet in the injunctions of Queen Elizabeth it was directed "that the holy table be decently made and set up in the place where the altars stood."] It may be mentioned that in the neighbouring churches of Tangmere, Singleton, and Westdean, the old altar slabs are inserted in the top of the tables, and in the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral the original slab forms the entire top of the altar table. Its dimensions were not large, only 2ft. 9in. by 1ft. 9in.; it might therefore have belonged to a side altar or chapel; for it would seem that there was once a chapel, though no remains were found of any side altars in the transepts (where they would probably be) when the walls were lately stripped. In a document dated 1445 (translation), J.

Frye, vicar, exhibited a deed of Hugh de Talmaco, chanter, under the seal of Ranulph, bishop. "The Vicarage is taxed in this way. All offerings of the altar, as well of the Mother Church as of the chapel, and all smaller tithes of the whole parish, and all the greater and smaller tithes of all my demesne; so says H. Talmaci. Roger de Clare, precentor, 1292, gave to his chosen valet, Robert Scarlet, for his service and homage, a portion of land called Edingham, in the parish of Oving, to hold by hereditary right, by rendering to the said Precentor and his successors annually a garland of roses at the feast of the Nativity of S. John Baptist, &c." (Dallaway). The will of Thomas Sandham, gentleman, of Colworth, in parish of Oving, 20th February, 1542. "I bequeath to maintaining the two standing lights in the foresaid Parish Church of Oving, that is to say, the rood light and the beam light in the quire before the blessed Sacrament of the Altar, to either of them two bushels of barley." ("Suss. Arch. Coll.," XII., 61. Article on Dedication of Churches, by C. Gibbon, Richmond Herald.) One of the names of the chancel was Bema. It was a raised platform approached by steps, separated from the nave by a railing called Cancelli, hence chancel; in the midst was the altar. The beam light was a light which either stood or swung before the altar. His bequest purchased oil for lamps, or new wax tapers, whichever was the form of light. [This Mr. Sandham, Firmarius, as he calls himself—the firmarii were the ancestors of our country gentry—was of the family now represented by General Sandham, of Rowdell, Pulborough, and the Rev. J. M. Sandham, Rector of Coldwaltham and Hardham, the former of whom manifested his connection with this parish by a subscription to the late church restoration.]

The dedication of the Church is unknown, and likely to remain so, as it baffled the researches of Mr. Gibbon, Richmond Herald, in article mentioned above. Probably it was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. I am rather led to suggest this from the fact of the Cathedral having this dedication, and this church and parish being for so many

hundred years closely connected with the Mother Church; also the windows, being in threes, lead one to the same conclusion; moreover, the dedication is more likely to be lost in the case of a church not dedicated to an individual saint. A silver coin, temp. Ed. I., was found in the south transept during the restoration.

The dimensions of the Church are as follows:—

Length ... ..	44ft.	Length of S. Transept...	15ft.
Width ... ..	29ft.	"    N.    "	18ft.
Length of Chancel	30ft.	Width of both...	14ft.
Width            "	17ft.	Tower ... ..	16ft. square.

### THE REGISTERS.

The Registers begin in 1561. Some of the earliest names recorded are those of Sandham, Barttelot, and Peachey,—honoured Sussex families in this nineteenth century;—also, Challen, Chatfield, Elson, and Miller. The following prayer, in the writing of T. Carr, Vicar, will be found under date 1624:—

**O** Blessed Jesu! wash us in ye Riber of thy most pretious blood; Regenerate & sanctifie us by thy Holy Spirit yt we may be undefiled members of Thee ye Glorifyd Head following thy Steppes in Holiness of life & Godly conversation till Thou bringe us all to thy selfe in Glorification.  
Amen. Amen.

There is one curious entry showing how persons 200 years ago were as keen about their pews as persons now-a-days. "Contentio fuit de subsellio in Ecclesia Parochiali de Ovinge, Anno Dom., 1670, quod jure pertinet uxori vicarii ejusdem Parochiæ; et vicesimo die Junii, Anno 1671, Doctoris Eades et Oliverii Whitbie Ecclesiæ Cicestrensis Præbendariorum Arbitrio adjudicatum fuit perpetuo eidem usui pertinere. Subsellium idem est quod ad dextram adjungit choro." [Henry Eades, Precentor, 1696, Oliver Whitby, Archdeacon, 1672.] In the year 1678 an Act of Parliament was passed for all corpses to be buried in woollen; accordingly the Registers from 1678 to 1695 contain the

following entry: "The certificate of the affidavit of A.B. and C.D. that the said E.F. was buried in woollen only, and testified by G.H. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Sussex, was brought in and Registered."

The Registers are almost a blank from 1654 to 1661; the children of Alan Carr, son of the Vicar, and one other child in each year, being the only registrations of baptism. Few marriages are recorded; and in the burials there is a complete blank for the years 1655-1657, while in 1654 and 1659 there is only one registered, that in 1659 being Elizabeth Carr, wife of the Vicar. A page at the end of the oldest Register Book has "Collections to Briefes in ye Parish of Oving, from the 25th of March, 1670:—

"Aprill ye 3rd.—Collected to ye Briefe for Fovant in ye County of Wilts, granted for fire, One Shilling and Eightpence, John Drake, Vicar, James Ayres, Churchwarden.

"Aprill ye 24th.—Collected to ye Briefe for Thetford in ye County of Norfolk, granted for fire, Three Shillings and Sixpence, John Drake, Vicar, Rob. Ameere Senior, Churchwarden.

"Collected May ye first to a Briefe for John Cooke, of Great Bookeham in Surrey, Two Shillings and Five-pence, John Drake, Vicar, Rob. Ameere Senior, Churchwarden.

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"Collected to ye Briefe of Neather Wallop in ye County of Southampton, March ye 1st, Three Shillings.

"Collected to ye Briefe of John Smallpiece, of Guildford in ye County of Surrey, Tallow Chandler, wch. Richard Weston his Deputy gave me a receipt for Appl. ye 27th, John Drake, Vicar, John Bridge and Richard Poate, Churchwardens."

On the inside of the cover of one of the Register Books is this notice: "The Gallery at the lower end of the Church was built by the Voluntary Contributions of the Vicar and other Inhabitants of the Parish of Oving, for the conveniency of the Singers 'setting' together, and the other Inhabitants having seat room, in the year 1737, James Ingram, Vicar; The Vicar's contribution was £2 2s 0d. to the Gallery, and £1 1s. 0d. towards books and of learning to Sing."

At the end of the Register Books are notices of the distribution of small legacies by the Vicar and Church-

wardens, left by different persons to the poor, evidently payable for one life after the person's decease; viz., Ayling, in 1624; Chatfield, 1627; Pope, 1633; Carr, 1673 (last payment of legacy mentioned); Nash, 1681; Plat, 1752. Also receipts for "customary mortuaries," from 1683 to 1736, for persons "who died worth £40 in personal estate." There is a notice that the bounds of this parish were trodden on Holy Thursday, 1756, by the minister, D. Walter, the churchwardens, J. Guy and J. Stocker, J. Fallick, clerk, W. Mant, leader of the company, and other inhabitants named J. Cobden, J. Sait, J. Lawrence, J. Leggatt, J. Long, H. Willsheer, W. Taylor, J. Page, F. Hall, J. Millington, J. Cobden, E. Cobden—the last eight have the word junior added, most probably they were boys.

#### THE BELLS.

The bells in the tower are four, and are placed within the spire, supported by large timbers. The note of the tenor bell is B flat. The inscriptions are:—<sup>1</sup>

1. Thomas G., R.M., 1613.<sup>2</sup>
2. Bryanus Eldridge, me fecit, 1627.<sup>3</sup>
3.         "                         "         1653.
4. Richard Clerke, Henry Newman, Churchwardens. Clement Toscar cast me in the yeare 1702.<sup>4</sup>

#### TABLETS.

Mural tablets in the chancel are erected to Edmund Woods, Esq., of Shopwyke (ob. 1833); to the Rev. Daniel Walter, Prebendary of the Cathedral and Impropiator and Vicar of Oving (ob. 1781), *vide* pages 191 and 212; to the

<sup>1</sup> "Suss. Arch. Coll.," XVI., p. 219.

<sup>2</sup> Edmund Giles, bell founder of Lewes, 1595—1614. Thomas G. cast three bells previous to E. Giles' death, one at Mayfield, 1602; one at Oving; one at South Bersted, 1614. He lived in Chichester, and afterwards went to Lewes. In that neighbourhood are six bells with his name or initials. He died about 1623. R. M., perhaps the Churchwarden.

<sup>3</sup> Bryan Eldridge, bell founder of Chertsey. Richard was the founder of the family, his first bell is dated 1592. Bryan succeeded him; probably there were two of this name, as 1618 is earliest and 1661 latest, of the bells with that name. More than ninety bells bear Eldridge's name, and fifty Bryan Eldridge's in Sussex alone; he died in 1661.

<sup>4</sup> Clement Toscar, bell founder of Salisbury.

Rev. Edward Edwards, Rector of East Wittering for fifteen years, and Vicar of Oving for fourteen years (ob. 1800); and in the floor of the nave is a large stone slab, with a well-cut inscription to Thomas Carr, Vicar of Oving for forty years, who deceased the 6th day of May, 1663, in the seventy-third year of his age, and Elizabeth, his wife, who died 17th September, 1659. He was therefore, Vicar throughout all the troublous times of the Commonwealth, and appears never to have been displaced—a sort of Vicar of Bray. In his lifetime, consequently, he had experience of the Established Church being Episcopalian, then Presbyterian, then Episcopalian again. He saw the Book of Common Prayer abolished and the Presbyterian Directory enforced by penalties, and he lived to see it restored again, though his wife did not, as she died in the previous year. On a very large stone now placed next the foregoing, but previously by the chancel door, with the inscription much obliterated, is an inscription to a very wonderful child, who died at the early age of twelve (the grandiloquent words remind one of that to the child's grandmother, the wife of Bishop Manningham, in the floor of the Cathedral, near the gates on the north side of the choir.) It runs thus: "To the memory of Daniel Walter, son of Daniel Walter, Vicar of this Parish and Prebendary of the Church of Chichester, and Mary his wife, who departed this life May 4th, 1765, aged twelve. An early age and but of few days—few indeed, but happy. Happy in everything that is most valuable in this life:—the being blessed with the peculiar gift of heaven, an excellent understanding, endowed and improved beyond his years; a most sweet and amiable temper; a perfect innocence of life and a native purity of manners. These virtues and most engaging qualities rendered him deservedly, when living, the object of . . . esteem and love. . . ."

In the nave are mural tablets to the Rev. G. Rollo, Vicar of Hartberry, and sometime Curate of Oving, his wife and son, ob. 1805; to Rev. A. P. Birrell, the last Incumbent; to Miss F. M. Pilkington, ob. 1858; and three to the family of Davis; in north transept to

Susannah Green, ob. 1829; and in south transept to Stephen Challen, ob. 1731.

#### THE CHURCHYARD.

The churchyard was finally closed by order of the Queen in Council, 2nd February, 1874. A piece of land on the opposite side of the road, belonging to Lord Zouch, was presented by him for a cemetery (the last piece of the property he formerly had in the parish, originally belonging to Boxgrove Priory, which he sold to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners); it consists of about half-an-acre, and was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, in March, 1872.

#### WINDOWS.

The chancel windows are filled with stained glass, as memorials, and are the gifts of various donors.

The east window contains three large figures representing Faith, Hope, and Charity. It was presented by the Rev. H. G. Woods, of Shopwyke, in memory of his uncle, the Rev. G. H. Woods, of Shopwyke, in this parish, who died in 1879. Mr. Woods was Vicar of West Dean with Singleton from 1831 to 1849, and Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Chichester from 1870 till his death. The erection of All Saints' Church, Portfield, as a memorial to the Rev. G. H. Langdon, formerly Vicar of Oving, was in a great measure owing to his exertions. He was for some years lessee of the great tithes of this parish.

The eastern window on the south side was given by the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Chichester and Prebendary of Oving (1863—1880). Mr. Walcott, alas! did not live to see it erected, as he died in December, 1880. It represents S. Richard, Bishop of Chichester, 1245 (about the time this church was built). His name appears in the Kalendar of our Prayer Book on April 3. He was born at Droitwich, in Worcestershire, in 1197, hence he was designated De la Wyche; his family name was de Burford (or Chandos). He was a man of great piety and learning; and after his establishment in this see he

became eminent for his diffusive charity to the poor, no less than for the zeal with which he preached to the people, who flocked to him by thousands. He died in 1258, and was canonized at the earnest solicitation of Bishop Stephen de Berghestede (Bersted), 1262. The subject of S. Richard was chosen by the late Precentor to connect his stall in the Cathedral (Oving) with this parish; for (according to Dallaway's History) "When the office of Precentor was established in the Cathedral by Bishop Seffrid I.,<sup>5</sup> in 1120, he endowed it with the Manor and demesnes of Oving, and with certain tithes at that time paid to the See." The benefice (Vicarage) was in the gift of the Precentor from 1220 until 1857, when by the Act of Parliament passed in 1836 the patronage was vested in the Bishop of the Diocese; the Manor and Manor Farm, which formed the endowment of the Precentorship, passing to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who, as possessors of the great tithes (*i.e.*, as Rectors), restored the chancel, 1880.

The centre window represents S. Anna, or Anne, Mother of the Blessed Virgin, and is in memory of Major and Mrs. Pipon, who are buried in a vault in the churchyard. S. Anne was chosen, as Mrs. Pipon's Christian name was Anne. S. Anne is commemorated by the Church of England on July 26.

The Great Apostle of the Gentiles, S. Paul, is represented in the window nearest the chancel arch. He is shown holding the emblem of martyrdom—a sword. It is the gift of the widow and son of the late Vicar, the Rev. A. P. Birrell (1851—1879). Mr. Birrell was the last Vicar presented to the living by the Precentor.

The window opposite is erected by the widow of the late Rev. Gilbert Henry Langdon to his memory. Mr. Langdon was Vicar from 1838 to 1851, and Prebendary of Hurst in the Cathedral Church. During his incumbency the church and chancel were restored (in 1840) and the present Vicarage-house was built; the school-house and almshouses were also erected by Miss Woods, the lessee of the great tithes. The subject of the

<sup>5</sup> See *ante*, page 187.



window is Gilbert de Sancto Leofardo, Bishop of Chichester, 1288—1304. He built the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral, and gave lands in this parish for the endowment of the Precentorship. He was a man of singular piety, and appropriately commemorates his namesake, Gilbert Langdon, who was considered by all who knew him a pattern parish priest. It is said of Bishop Gilbert by one of his contemporaries, that he was “a father to the fatherless—a comforter of the mourning widows—a pious and humble visitor to the sick and bedrid in cottages, and was more bountiful to refresh the poor than entertain the rich.” Bishop Gilbert was not canonized owing to the fact of Bishop Richard de la Wych having so lately had that honour conferred upon him.

The middle window of this north side was erected by the late Dr. McCarogher, of Chichester, in memory of his wife, *née* Ommanney, who is buried in a vault in the churchyard. It represents Dorcas, of whom we read in Acts ix., and is intended to be emblematical of the charitable deeds and acts of kindness for which the late Mrs. McCarogher was distinguished. These two windows overlook the graves of the persons to whose memory they are erected.

The eastern window represents S. Wilfrid, the Apostle of the South Saxons. He landed at Selsey, A.D. 680, having been exiled from York, and established a Bishopric there, which was moved to Chichester in 1075, when all sees were removed from villages to populous towns. S. Wilfrid is depicted holding a pagan idol. This window is the gift of the present Vicar, who was collated to the benefice by the patron, the Lord Bishop of Chichester, on S. James's Day, 1879.

One of the windows in the north transept has been filled with stained glass in memory of the late Joseph McCarogher, M.D., who died November, 1881, aged 93, by his son, the Rev. J. O. McCarogher, Rector of Nut-hurst and Prebendary of Bury.

“In the year 1840 a new service of Communion plate, consisting of a flagon, chalice, paten, and alms plate, was

presented by Mrs. Pilkington, of Shopwyke, relict of the late Rev. Charles Pilkington, Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of Chichester, on which occasion the old chalice and paten having become useless, were sold for £4 17s. 7d. At the same time a folio Bible and Common Prayer Book, handsomely bound, were presented by Harriett Elizabeth Dixon (relict of the late Captain G. F. Dixon, R.N.), Frances Mary Pilkington, and George Pilkington, daughters and son of the above. Two altar services, corresponding with the Bible and Prayer Book, were presented by Miss Emma Williams, of Shopwyke, sister of Mrs. Pilkington." (The above is in Mr. Langdon's handwriting on inside cover of one of the Register Books).

#### CHARITIES.

The only charitable bequests known to the Charity Commissioners are those of Stephen Challen and Susannah Green; both for educational purposes. By the will of Stephen Challen of Shopwick, yeoman, dated in 1730, one moiety of the rent of two houses in Savory Lane (now called Little London), in the parish of S. Andrew, Chichester, repairs, rates and taxes, &c. being deducted, is payable to Vicar and Churchwardens of Oving, for educational purposes; the other moiety to Cocking. The premises constituting the endowment were sold under the authority of the Charity Commission in November, 1867, and the proceeds invested in consols in the name of the Charity Commissioners; the Oving moiety, with balance of £12 in hands of their trustees, being £144 7s. 5d., producing per annum £4 6s. 7d. This is received by the Vicar through the London and County Bank, Chichester (£2 per annum was paid for many years to a schoolmaster for teaching four children). Mrs. Susannah Green, by will dated December, 1827, left £2,000 to trustees to be invested and the dividends to be applied for ever to the maintenance of three poor widows of Oving; a mural tablet to this effect is on the wall of the north transept. How-

ever, the next of kin filed a bill in Chancery, and successfully disputed the bequest; and by an order of Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, dated 1849 (in the case of *Comber v. Sadler and others*), they were to sell £2,156 bank 3-per-cent. annuities, and out of the money to arise by the sale, to pay £188 to the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, to be by him invested in 3-per-cent. annuities, and the dividends from time to time to be paid by him to the Vicar of Oving for the benefit of the National School of the parish. It appears that the stock was sold out and the money (£188) paid into Messrs. Gruggen and Comper's Bank, where it remained unproductive till 1855, when the sum of £211 10s. 8d. was invested in 3-per-cent. consols, producing £6 6s. 11d. interest. This is payable by power of attorney through the above bank to the Vicar.

There are six Almshouses, built by Miss Woods in 1839, which now belong to Rev. H. G. Woods. It appears there were some almshouses belonging to the parish, but an arrangement was come to with Miss Woods, by which, in return for the land on which they were built, she agreed to build these six handsome and convenient almshouses on the site they now occupy. She bequeathed £3,106 consols for educational purposes and £2,950 consols for the almshouses, but by a decree of the Master of the Rolls in 1852, the said charitable legacies were declared to have failed under the provisions of the Statutes of Mortmain.

#### THE SCHOOLS.

The schools were built by Miss Woods and opened in 1839, and were entirely supported by her and her heirs, at an expense of £130 per annum, until 1879; when, upon the Rev. H. G. Woods succeeding to the Shopwyke Estate, the school buildings were made over to the Vicar and Churchwardens. The schools (mixed) are now supported by voluntary contributions.

Two small tenements belonging to the parish, situate in Portfield, were sold in 1883.

## INCUMBENTS OF O Ving.

(Patron, The Precentor.)

	John Rede	1612. John Hullwood*
1398.	Walter Staneway	1623. Thomas Carr*
1404.	William Stoke	1663. Samuel Hill*
	John Churchyille	1667. John Drake*
1444.	John Whiting	1682. John Woodyer*
1445.	John Frye	1720. James Ingram
	Anthony Clerke	1746. Daniel Walter* (son of Patron)
1515.	Ralph Tilney	1781. Miles Williams
1528.	William Crosse	1786. Edward Edwards*
1532.	Thomas Downe	1810. Thomas Woodroffe
1554.	Richard Bowtute	1814. T. Gabbittas
	William Hawkins*	1826. R. G. Curtois
1570.	John Martisse	1827. T. A. Holland† (son of Patron)
	William Loder*	1839. G. H. Langdon*
1599.	Raphael Widdowson*	1851. A. P. Birrell* (son-in-law of Patron)
1609.	Edward Martin	

(Patron, The Bishop.)

1879. Henry Mahony Davey

\* Buried at Oving.

† The present Rector of Poynings.

## PRECENTORS.

(LORDS OF THE MANOR AND PATRONS OF THE BENEFICE OF O Ving.)

1120.	Karlo	1485.	Richard Aspynholgh
1145.	Henry	1502.	Henry Hoten
1147.	Robert	1520.	William Horsey
1185.	Lewis	1542.	George Wynd
	Hugo de Talmaco	1543.	Cuthbert Opley
1216.	William de Lewknor	1547.	Thomas Day
1219.	Ernisius de Tywa	1579.	John Becon
1271.	Richard de Clifford	1587.	Henry Ball
1283.	Bogo	1596.	Thomas Willoughby
1292.	Roger de Clare	1603.	John Mattock
1305.	John de S. Leofardo	1613.	Thomas Muriat
1321.	Gailhardus de Mot	1660.	Joseph Henshaw
1373.	Robert de Derby	1663.	Joseph Gulston
1397.	Richard Courtenay	1669.	Nathaniel Crewe
1407.	Nicholas Rees	1671.	George Stradling
1407.	William Rede	1688.	Robert Jenkin
1441.	John Blounham	1690.	John Patrick*
1478.	John Wyne	1696.	Henry Edes

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1703. Edmund Gibson     | 1820. Samuel Holland, M.D., at                      |
| 1707. Henry Grey        | whose death the Ecclesiastical Commissioners became |
| 1719. Daniel Walter     | Lords of the Manor, and                             |
| 1761. Thomas Herring    | the Bishop, Patron of the                           |
| 17—. Charles Ashburnham | Benefice.   |
| 1801. Thomas Ferris.    |   |
| 1801. Moses Toghill     |   |

## PRECENTORS (HONORARY).

1859. George Croke Rowden, D.C.L.  
 1862. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, B.D.  
 1882. Thomas Francis Crosse, D.C.L.

## NAMES OCCURRING IN THE PARISH REGISTERS FROM THEIR COMMENCEMENT 1561 TO 1600, SOME OF WHICH STILL EXIST IN THE DISTRICT.

Ameere, Abarrow, Alderton, Aman, Anthony, Adeane, Awood, Arnell, Addams.

Boblby, Beard, Bette or Bet, Burrige or Burge, Bartelot or Bartlet or Bartly, Bery, Bower, Brown, Beefe, Burt, Bradford, Bartholomew, Barnes, Brand, Busted, Brittain or Britten, Bowbrooke, Barksheere, Brode, Battayle, Borrett, Borden, Blaker, Breadham or Breddam, Burrell, Bear, Barro, Beman, Ballard.

Coote, Coode, Croft, Challen, Cleere, Cranly, Clew, Curtesse, Cooke, Cheeseman, Crowe, Coles, Chamber, Carpenter, Clark, Carter, Cotterill, Chatfield.

Downer, Davy, Dyggons, Doomming or Doming, Dosset, Dashe, David, Deane, Dennis, Dorman, Doughty, Dixon, Day, Daykin, Dubberley or Duberlé, Donnaway.

Englishe, Eyres, Ewenes, Elmoore or Earlmore, Emmond.

Ffawkenor, Ffoster, Ffrende, Ffussard, Fogden, Felder, Ffry, Fflint, Ffletcher, Ffysher, Ffarle, Fflusher, Ffaggater, Flote, Ffayrebearne (Fairbairn?), Ffreeland, Ffowler.

Golding, Guy, Goble, Gillingham, Grey, Gawen, Guyllam, Goddard, Geale.

Horscroft, Hamblyn, Higgens, Haddon, Hone, Hoskin, Hooker, Hibden or Hibberden, Hayward, Hopkin, Hedger, Harryson, Head, Hayle, Hardinge, Horsbridge, Harrode, Hawkings, Hasler, Hynkin, Hyndgson.

Jacques or Jakes, Joyner, Irishe, Jupe, Jounapper, James, Johnson, Jacson.

Knight, Kemp, Kinge.

Linne, Limburg, Lee, Leger, Lonfe, Longe, Lamberd, Leggat, Lennard, Lidderke, Luttard, Lege, Lilliat or Leliot.

Mills, Millard, Man or Manne, Marshall, Merifield, Marche, Mathew, Martyn, Morley, Mayle, Michell, Morine, Makerell or Makrill.

Napper, Napcraft, Nicholson.

Oliver.

Poate, Pringett, Pettyt, Peters, Pigate, Pattricke, Pott, Peachye or Pechie or Peché, Pamer, Pynner, Petty, Pocke.

Richmond, Randall, Rose, Rolfe, Ryman, Rowland, Rodes, Rygate, Rushman, Ryder, Reynolds, Rasell, Rowman.

Spurrell, Sandham or Sandam, Sturt, Smith, Squier, Shorter, Scarvill or Scardifield or Scarterfield, Silvester, Shurrlocke, Stanford, Sucket, Strethen, Soommer, Symon, Sacher (?), Salter, Stronge, Sparkes, Shory, Searinge, Stubbs, Scott, Sheppard or Shepherd, Smart, Stevens.

Taylor, Tyre, Tylly, Tosse, Triggs, Tyrrell, Todgoose, Tomkins, Turkett, Todman.

Volden, Voler or Voller.

Ward, Wheatman or Whatman, Westmille, Wasse, Wyat, Wyse, Wheeler, Wilkinson, Wheatlow, Woods, Wilson, Wyllard, Waterman, Walter, Whatly, Wynne.

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