

SUSSEX
Archaeological Collections,

RELATING TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY
The Sussex Archaeological Society.



VOL. XXXV.



LEWES:
H. WOLFF, 64, HIGH STREET.

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JANUARY, 1887.

Sussex Archaeological Society.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

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THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT HAMPDEN, G.C.B., LORD LIEUTENANT
AND CUSTOS ROT.

Vice-Presidents.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.
THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, E.M., K.G.
THE MARQUESS OF ABERGAVENNY, K.G.
THE EARL OF ASHBURNHAM.
THE EARL DE LA WARR.
THE EARL OF EGMONT.
THE EARL OF SHEFFIELD.
LORD VISCOUNT GAGE.
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LORD MONK BRETTON.
THE LORD BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.
LORD ZUCHE.
SIR WILLIAM GRANTHAM.
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THE RIGHT HON. A. J. BERESFORD HOPE, M.P., D.C.L., F.S.A.
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H. W. FREELAND, ESQ.
REV. JOHN GORING, M.A.
ROBERT HENRY HURST, ESQ.
EDWARD HUSSEY, ESQ.
W. TOWNLEY MITFORD, ESQ.

Honorary Secretary.

FRANCIS BARCHARD, ESQ., *Horsted Place, Uckfield.*

Treasurer.

GEO. MOLINEUX, ESQ., *Old Bank, Lewes.*

Editor of Collections.

HENRY GRIFFITH, ESQ., F.S.A., *47, Old Steyne, Brighton.*

Hon. Curator and Librarian.

ROBT. CROSSKEY, ESQ., J.P., *Castlegate, Lewes.*

Elected Members of Committee.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
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| REV. CAREY H. BORRER, M.A. | JOHN CLAY LUCAS, Esq., F.S.A. |
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| | REV. R. F. WHISTLER, M.A. |

Clerk.

MR. JOHN SAWYER, the Society's Library, Lewes Castle,

Who is authorised to receive Subscriptions, and to whom all communications respecting Unpaid Subscriptions and the delivery of Volumes should be addressed.

Attendance will be given at the Library on Tuesdays from Two till Five.

LOCAL HON. SECRETARIES.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| REV. G. A. CLARKSON, M.A. | Amberley. | Amberley. |
| GEO. P. HOLMES, Esq. | Arundel. | Worthing. |
| HENRY GRIFFITH, Esq., F.S.A. | Brighton. | 47, Old Steyne, Brighton. |
| REV. F. H. ARNOLD, LL.B. | Chichester. | Emsworth. |
| W. BORRER, Esq., M.A., F.L.S. | Cowfold. | Cowfold. |
| THOMAS S. BYASS, Esq., M.D. | Cuckfield. | Cuckfield. |
| MR. H. M. EMARY | Eastbourne. | Eastbourne. |
| GEO. FREDERIC BURR, Esq. | Hastings. | Hastings. |
| THOS. HONYWOOD, Esq. | Horsham. | Horsham. |
| CHARLES JAMES DAINTRY, Esq. | Petworth. | Market Place, Petworth. |
| A. W. SMITH, Esq., T.C.L. | Rye. | Kent House Rye. |
| A. J. FENTON, Esq. | Worthing. | 41, Wenham Road, Worthing. |

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 an Editor of the Society's Volume, and the Editor so appointed shall report the progress of the Volume at the Quarterly Meetings of the Committee.

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.

In presenting their Annual Report, the Committee are happy to be able to state that the Sussex Archaeological Society continues prosperous, while, it is believed, an increased interest in its proceedings is felt in the county generally.

The publication of the "Sussex Domesday Book" has, as the accounts for 1886 show, necessitated a large outlay, but the reception which this special work has met with has been most gratifying.

Just before the publication of Volume XXXIV., of our "Collections," the Sussex Archaeological Society suffered a serious loss by the death, in the 82nd year of his age, of their President, the Right Honourable Henry Thomas Pelham, 3rd Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, and Custos Rotulorum. Due justice has been done in the newspaper and periodical Press to his distinguished career, his philanthropic and religious labour, his private and domestic virtues. It would be difficult to over-estimate the advantages which our Society has in a period of many years derived from the deep interest which his lordship habitually took in the promotion of the objects for which this Society was formed, and from his willing, diligent, and efficient discharge of his duties as President. While regretting his loss, the Committee feel particular satisfaction in being able to announce that at the annual general meeting, held at the Barbican, Lewes Castle, on March 24th, 1887, it was unanimously resolved that the Right Hon. Viscount Hampden, the Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, should be invited to become our President, and that his lordship has accepted the office.

The annual meeting in August last was successful in bringing a large number of members and their friends together, and taking them over ground archaeologically highly interesting. The principal spots visited were Bexhill, Ninfield, Ashburnham, Penhurst, and Normanhurst, in which many objects of antiquarian interest were found to attract and merit attention, more especially such as had reference to the old Sussex iron industry, of which that particular district used to be one of the centres. At Ashburnham, in particular, iron was smelted as late as in the early part of the present century. Special attention was directed at Bexhill to a pre-Norman memorial stone, recently brought to light, which was described by the Rector, the Rev. Leopold S. Clarke. In the course of his remarks, that gentleman said:—"The Saxon stone coffin-lid now embedded in the south wall of Bexhill Church was found during the restoration which took place in the year 1878. It was lying about six inches under the earth, in the nave, very near to the first Norman pier of the south arcade. It was by itself, no coffin being visible, and I did not like to disturb the ground unnecessarily." From the size and shape of the stone, the Rector infers it to have been intended

for the lid of a child's coffin. He stated that he had sent a rubbing to Mr. A. W. Franks, of the British Museum, who pronounced it to be "Saxon, not later than the eighth century."

The Rev. Mr. Clarke could make no conjecture as to the origin of the stone, except that "possibly when Wilfrid came to Sussex he may have brought some northern follower with him, and that this stone may have been wrought by him."

J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A.Scot., in a paper contributed to the "Journal" of the British Archaeological Association in 1855, thus describes the coffin-lid:—

"The sculptured stone found at Bexhill is of a fine-grained white sandstone, and measures 2ft. 9ins. long, being 1ft. 3ins. wide at one end, and 1ft. 1in. wide at the other. The shape is that of a truncated pyramid with four sides. In the centre is an approximately rectangular surface, 2ft. long by 6ins. wide, from which the four sides slope away. This portion is about three inches above the edges of the stone. A bold roll-moulding or beading runs round the central portion, and down the four edges formed by the meeting of the faces. The ornament is arranged in panels separated by flat bands, and a cable-moulding surrounds the whole. The decoration of the flat, rectangular part consists of a circular cross at each end, and a square panel of knotwork divided diagonally into four triangles in the middle. Separating these, and at the two ends, are four narrow bands of ornament:—(1), A sort of cable-pattern formed by parallel, diagonal strokes; (2), a small sprig of conventional foliage; (3), a simple key-pattern; (4), a plaited border. The two sloping faces at each end are filled in with interlaced work. The two sloping faces at each side are broken up into three panels, one containing a broad mass of knotwork, then a narrow band of interlaced work, and at the bottom a conventional dragon or serpent intertwined with knotted bands."

After observing that "the square of interlaced work in the middle of the flat rectangular part of the stone belongs to a class of patterns which occurs frequently on sculptured stones in Scotland, and in one or two early MSS. in the British Museum, but elsewhere they are unknown, this would tend to show that the stone was the work of a northern artist," Mr. Allen further adds the explanation that "the peculiarity of the pattern is in dividing a square diagonally into four triangles, each of which is filled in with a similar piece of knotwork. I only know of two instances of their being found in England, namely, at Yarm, in Yorkshire, and at Bexhill."

Having shown that while in purely Celtic interlaced work the bands go under and over each other with unerring precision, "while in Saxon interlaced work," "no special attention seems to have been paid to the geometrical accuracy of the design," he adds:—"It is probable, therefore, that the art of the Bexhill stone belongs to the Hiberno-Saxon school. The amount of ornament lavished on so small a surface is quite unknown anywhere else except in Scotland and Ireland, and the small scale on which the whole design is carried out is most peculiar. The shape of the stone is also quite unique, and I do not hesitate to say that this

is by far the most interesting monument of its kind in the south of England."

That there was a connection between Selsey and Bexhill from very early times, is certain, since, as Mr. Romilly Allen points out, in Mr. W. de Gray Birch's "Cartularium Saxonicum" (p. 294, No. 208), is a grant for life by Offa, King of the Angles, to Osuald, Bishop (of Chichester), of land at Bixlea or Bexhill, co. Sussex, with reversion to the see of Chichester (Selsey), dated the 15th of August, A.D. 772, or only about 63 years after Wilfrid's death. The Bexhill stone, it will be seen, is one of peculiar interest, while the discovery of the origin of this remarkable piece of sculpture furnishes Sussex antiquaries with an additional subject for curious investigation and research.

Our Museum collections at Lewes, which had never been systematically arranged, and have until lately had but few additions made to them since the year 1866, when they were catalogued by Mr. M. A. Lower and Mr. R. Chapman, have at last been kindly taken in hand by Mr. A. F. Griffith, who will properly classify the articles and set them out to better advantage. The effect of this has been a very visible awakening of interest exhibited by our members, and other frequenters of the Museum. It is now proposed to group together the stone and bronze implements, and the British Roman and Saxon antiquities in the north-west room of the keep, and the mediæval and more modern objects in the south room, reserving only the objects specifically illustrative of Sussex iron work and the tapestries for a special collection to be exhibited in the rooms in the Barbican. It is hoped that when the collections are more completely classified, exhibited, and labelled, not only will there be an increase in the number of visitors, but also a more intelligent interest will be excited, resulting in more frequent donations of suitable objects to the Museum. With a view to the attainment of these desirable ends it is proposed, from time to time, and as the funds of the Society permit, to procure additional show cases. A beginning has been made in the past year by the purchase of a table case, in which the stone and bronze implements have been set out, each specimen being clearly labelled. The large glazed case, forming the lower portion of the table, has been assigned to the interesting collection of Roman pottery and glass, discovered at Balmer in 1849. An old cupboard in the wall has also been fitted with a glazed front for the reception of Roman and other ancient pottery. Thus some material progress has already been made at a very small expense.

The labelling of the whole collection is proceeding. It is expected to add greatly to the value of the Museum. But the partial classification of the objects already effected has revealed the existence of some serious *lacunæ*. Thus there is not a single specimen of a Paleolith in the possession of the Society, though several such objects have been found at Portslade, almost in the centre of our county. Of the British, or so-called Celtic pottery, again, the Museum boasted but one example at the close of last year, besides the unique urn so long preserved in the Barbican (which was figured and described in Vol. I. of our "Collections," p. 55), although an immense quantity have been at one time or another discovered

on our Downs. The latter deficiency has been to some extent made good by the gift of three urns—two complete, and the third very incomplete—which have lately been found by flint diggers on the Downs beyond Mount Harry, and acquired by purchase for the Society. The attention of all members of the Society is directed to the action of these flint diggers. In the course of their work they often light upon very curious and interesting objects, of which it requires a little archaeological knowledge to discover the value. If archaeologists will only watch them at work sometimes, and excite their attention, there is little doubt that the Downs may, by a very simple process, be made to give up very valuable additions to our collection.

It is perhaps too much to hope that the Museum will often be enriched by many such gifts as that of the superb ivory, representing the "Coronation of the Virgin," presented a few months ago by the Earl of Chichester, but there are few members of the Society who are not enabled from time to time to present to the Curator objects of local archaeological interest, well worth preserving, though often not worth much outside a Museum, as, for instance, specimens of our old iron work, objects which are growing rarer every day, owing to the culpable neglect of those who can see no interest in anything which does not represent a direct money value.

To members in such a position an appeal is now made to bear the claims of our Museum in mind. What opportunities chance may throw in their way will be apparent from the "pig" of old Sussex iron which has recently found an honoured place in our Barbican collection. Found, with other "rubbish," at the bottom of an old ditch at Buxted, it had, along with half a second "pig," been carried, with a whole cartload of stuff, to a local ironmonger's scrap-yard, to be disposed of as old iron. Here a member of our Society saw it, and, discerning its value, promptly obtained it for the Society. It is decidedly worth having.

A drawback which to some extent diminishes the value of our collections may be worth calling attention to. It has been found that all record has been lost of the localities and donors of many objects, most notably flint and bronze implements, embodied in the Museum. Information on these points, where such can be given, will be thankfully received, and the attention of visitors to the Museum is accordingly directed to objects without labels, or only insufficiently labelled. Enough has been said to show how members can help to add to the value of the Museum, and as it must be to the interest of all that the Museum should in time become as perfect and complete as possible, the Committee hope that in the work of making it so, all members will render what assistance they can.

Attention is called to the arrangements which have been made for the comfort and convenience of the members of our Society in the reading-room and library at the Castle, which are open every day, and will be found to contain a number of works of considerable interest to students of archaeology.

Catalogues of the contents of the Society's Museum and Library are in course of preparation, and the Committee will be glad to receive loans or gifts of objects of local antiquarian interest, or of Sussex books, as early as possible, that they may be included in the new catalogues.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1886.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.		PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance at Treasurer's, Jan. 1st, 1886	335	6	1		Domesday Volume	350	9	8
Annual Subscriptions, 1886, and Entrance Fees ...	240	0	0		Volume XXXIV.	185	13	5
Ditto paid in advance	3	0	0		Illustrations, Vol. XXXIV.	4	4	0
Ditto Arrears	79	10	0		Annual Meeting	11	13	6
Life Compositions... ..	16	0	0		Stamps, Stationery, &c.	33	10	8
Over-payments	2	16	6		Clerk's Salary	25	0	0
Dividends on Consols	15	5	8		Museum and Library Account—			
Books	29	3	7		Coals and Wood	£5	15	10
Donation to cost of Domesday Volume (per Messrs. H. and C. Coleman)	1	1	0		Taxes, &c.	23	8	8
Garden Rents	2	0	0		Morgan	26	0	0
Visitors to Castle	111	6	3		Ditto, Commission, 1885... ..	5	5	0
					Cutting Trees	2	14	0
					Repairs and Fittings—Library and Museum	45	10	8
					Insurance	0	13	0
					Binding	2	3	6
					Rent—Castle	30	18	8
					Ditto—Castle Lodge	28	0	0
						170	9	4
					Balance, Dec. 31st, 1886	54	8	6
						£835	9	1
						£835	9	1

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1872. Arnold, Rev. F. H., LL.B., Hermitage, Emsworth.
1857. Bruce, Rev. J. Collingwood, LL.D., F.S.A., 2, Framlington Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1860. Campkin, H., Esq., F.S.A., 112, Torriano Avenue, Kentish Town, London.
1857. Corde, M. l'Abbé de, Bures, Neufchâtel.
1885. Hoffman, Dr. W. J., Smithsonian Institution, Washington, United States.
1883. Hope, William Henry St. John, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Burlington House, Piccadilly, w.
1858. Nottingham, The Right Rev. the Bishop Suffragan of, D.D., F.S.A., Leasingham Rectory, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.
1853. Smith, Chas. Roach, Esq., F.S.A., Temple Place, Strood by Rochester.
1850. Spurrell, Rev. F., M.A., Faulkourn Rectory, Witham, Essex.
1864. Semichon, Mons. Ernest, Avocat.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

THE * DENOTES LIFE COMPOUNDERS AND THE FIGURES THE DATE OF ENTRY.

1883. *Abadie, Col. H. R.
1868. Abergavenny, The Marquess of, K.G., Eridge Castle, Tunbridge Wells.
1862. Ade, Mr. J. S., Milton Court, Arlington.
1869. Allchin, John, Esq., Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.
1869. *Alexander, W. C., Esq., Aubrey House, Camden Hill, Kensington.
1874. *André, J. L., Esq., Hurst Road, Horsham.
1877. *Arbuthnot, W. R., Esq., Plaw Hatch, West Hoathly.
1886. Ardley, William, Esq., 51, Buckingham Road, Brighton.
1871. Arnold, E., Esq., White Hall, Chichester.
1886. Ashburnham, Right Hon. Earl of, Ashburnham Place, Battle.
1864. Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, London, s.w.
1868. Attenborough, Rev. W. F., Fletching Vicarage, Uckfield.
1876. *Attree, F. W. J., Captain, R.E., Springfield House, Worthing.
1885. Attree, G., Esq., 5, Richmond Terrace, Brighton.
1852. Auckland, Mrs., School Hill, Lewes.
1857. *Bacon, Rev. Thos., 3, Lyall Street, London, s.w.
1858. Bailey, Rev. Canon Henry, D.D., Rectory, West Tarring.
1887. Baker, H. M., Esq., Briarfield, Laton Road, Hastings.
1857. Baker, J. B., Esq., Gate House, Buxted.
1865. *Banks, Rev. G. W., Rectory, Worth.
1882. Banister, F. D., Esq., London Bridge Railway Station.
1870. Barchard, Elphinstone, Esq., M.A., Duddleswell, Uckfield.
1857. Barchard, Francis, Esq., Horsted Place, Uckfield.
1848. Barclay, Donald, Esq., Mayfield.
1879. *Barron, E. J., Esq., F.S.A., 10, Enasleigh Street, Tavistock Square, London.
1870. Bartlett, Rev. W. A., Vicarage, Wisborough Green, Billinghamurst.
1872. Barttelot, Colonel Sir W. Barttelot, Bart., C.B., M.P., Stopham, Petworth.
1857. *Barttelot, Brian B., Esq., Ditton, Torquay.
1867. Barwell, Rev. A. H. S., Clapham Rectory, Worthing.
1865. *Bathurst, Hy., Esq., Springhill, Frome, Somerset.
1858. Battye, Rev. W. Wilberforce, Hever, Edenbridge, Kent.
1863. *Baxter, Wynne E., Esq., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Lewes.
1871. Beard, S., Esq., Rottingdean.
1852. Beard, Miss Matilda, Rottingdean.
1886. Belcher, Rev. B., M.A., Vicarage, Bodiam, Hawkhurst.
1886. Belcher, Rev. J. Hayes, School House, Brighton College.
1880. Bennett, Rev. Prebendary, Chichester.
1882. Bennett, Mrs. A. B., Carisbrooke Villa, Upper Tulse Hill, s.w.
1877. Bigg, E. F., Esq., Slaugham, Horsham.
1882. Birchell, Capt. Basil Herne Harper, F.R.G.S., Upperton Villa, Eastbourne.
1882. Bishop, M. H., Esq., 3, Grosvenor Road, Westminster, s.w.
1860. Blaauw, T. St. Leger, Esq., J.P., Beechlands, Newick.
1871. Blaber, C. O., Esq., Haywards Heath.
1879. Blaker, Edgar S., Esq., Springfield Lodge, Worthing.
1881. Blaker, Rev. Cecil Renshaw, M.A., Turners Hill, Crawley.

1832. Blaker, Arthur Becket, Esq., Beechwood, Lewes.
 1882. Blaker, Evelyn Borrer, Esq., 83, St. Aubyns, Hove, West Brighton.
 1871. Blakiston, Rev. Ralph Milburn, F.S.A., 7, Sydenham Road, Croydon.
 1846. Blencowe, J. G., Esq., Bineham, Chailey.
 1871. Blew, Rev. W. J., M.A., 16, Warwick St., Pall Mall, London.
 1862. Bloxam, Rev. J. Rouse, D.D., Beeding Priory, Hurstpierpoint.
 1873. Blunt, W. S., Esq., Crabbet, Three Bridges, Worth.
 1878. Bonnick, H., Esq., Lewes.
 1846. Borrer, Rev. Canon Carey H., M.A., Hurstpierpoint.
 1846. Borrer, W., Esq., M.A., F.L.S., Cowfold, Horsham.
 1863. *Borrer, Lindfield, Esq., Henfield.
 1882. Bourdillon, F. W., Esq., Rother Lea, Midhurst.
 1848. Bowles, Rev. Prebendary F. A., M.A., Singleton, Chichester.
 1863. *Boxall, W. P., Esq., Belle Vue Hall, Brighton.
 1882. Brabrook, E. W., Esq., F.S.A., 177, High Street, Lewisham.
 1869. Braden, J. G., Esq., Lewes.
 1852. *Bridger, E. K., Esq., Berkeley House, Hampton, Middlesex.
 1857. Bridges, Rev. A. H., Beddington House, Croydon.
 1882. Brix, Mons. Camille de, 65, Rue Henri Kolb, Lille.
 1863. Brown, J. Ellman, Esq., Buckingham Lodge, Shoreham.
 1873. Browne, H. Doughty, Esq., West Lodge, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London.
 1879. Browell, Rev. J., Cowfold Vicarage, Horsham.
 1864. Buck, Rev. W. H. M., Seaford.
 1863. Buckell, Leonard, Esq., M.D., Chichester.
 1881. Burder, Mrs. Ellen, Park Dale, Battle.
 1881. Burr, G. F., Esq., M.S.A., Halesowen, Baldslow Road, Hastings.
 1873. Burt, James, Esq., Montague Street, Worthing.
 1853. Burton, Alfred, Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1870. Butler, Rev. J. B. M., Maresfield Rectory.
 1857. Byass, Thos. S., Esq., M.D., Marshalls, Cuckfield.
1874. Calvert, Rev. T., F.S.A., 15, Albany Villas, Hove.
 1886. Campbell, Augustus, Esq., Hurstmonceux Place, Hailsham.
 1846. Campion, Rev. Prebendary C. Heathcote, Rectory, Westmeston, Hurstpierpoint.
 1870. Campion, W. H., Esq., Danny Park, Hurstpierpoint.
 1863. Card, Mr. H., Lewes.
 1865. Cardale, Rev. E. T., Uckfield.
 1885. Carr-Lloyd, James Martin, Esq., Lancing Manor, Lancing.
 1866. Carter, Bonham W., Esq., Little Green, Gosport; and Reform Club, Pall Mall.
 1853. Cass, Rev. C. W., Telham Lawn, Battle.
 1879. Catt, C. W., Esq., 52, Middle Street, Brighton.
 1882. Catt, Miss Caroline, Meeching Place, Newhaven.
 1860. Chambers, G. F., Esq., North Field Grange, Eastbourne.
 1882. Chetwynd, Charles R. B., Esq., Gothic Lodge, Worthing.
 1852. *Chetwynd, Hon. Mrs. Charles, Gothic Lodge, Worthing.
 1870. Chichester, the Lord Bishop of, Chichester.
 1852. Chichester Library Society, Chichester.
 1856. Chichester Literary Society and Mechanics' Institute, Chichester.
 1857. Christie, W. L., Esq., Glyndebourne, Lewes.
 1881. Churton, Rev. Theodore T., Icklesham Vicarage, Rye.
 1878. Clark, J. C., Esq., Middle Street, Brighton.
 1866. *Clarke, Somers, Jun., Esq., F.S.A., 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, s.w.
 1846. Clarkson, Rev. G. A., M.A., Amberley.
 1886. Clay, W. Pelham, Esq., Henley Down Farm, Catsfield, Battle.
 1879. Clayton, Chas. E., Esq., 20, High Croft Villas, Brighton.
 1849. Clutton, Henry, Esq., Hartswood, Reigate.

1873. Cockayne, G. E., Esq., M.A., F.S.A., College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London.
1868. Colchester, Lord, F.S.A., 49, Eaton Place, s.w.; and Carlton Club.
1856. *Coleman, Carlos, Esq., Brede.
1856. *Coleman, Horace, Esq., Brede.
1856. *Coles, J. H. C., Esq., Eastbourne.
1881. Coles, T. Horsman, Esq., 76, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, w.
1858. Combe, Boyce Harvey, Esq., F.S.A., Oaklands, Battle.
1887. Cooper, E., Esq., 34, St. Aubyns, West Brighton.
1886. Cooper, Rev. —, M.A., Hurstmonceux.
1886. Cooper, G. P., Esq., Brighton.
1867. *Cosens, F. W., Esq., F.S.A., The Shelleys, Lewes, and 7, Melbury Road, Kensington.
1885. Cotching, Alexander, Esq., Horsham.
1873. Couling, H., Esq., 1, Grand Avenue Mansion, West Brighton.
1846. Courthope, G. C., Esq., Whiligh, Hawkhurst.
1877. Cowan, T. W., Esq., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., Compton's Lea, Horsham.
1884. Coward, William, Esq., Hurstwood, Ore, near Hastings.
1886. Cowell, Mr. Samuel, Melodaci, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.
1868. Cripps, Mr. B., Washington, Pulborough.
1872. Cripps, Mr. E., Steyning.
1885. Cripps, Rev. John Marten, Novington, Hurstpierpoint.
1857. Crosskey, Robt., Esq., J.P., Castlegate, Lewes.
1882. Crosskey, Walter F., Esq., Lewes.
1886. Cruse, Rev. Francis G., Christ Church Vicarage, Worthing.
1886. Cunliffe, Edward S., Esq., 66, The Drive, West Brighton.
1862. *Curling, Geo., Esq., Croydon.
1860. Currey, E. C., Esq., Malling Deanery, Lewes.
1886. Currie, Very Rev. E. R., Deanery, Battle.
1846. Curteis, H. Mascal, Esq., Windmill Hill Place, Hailsham.
1861. Daintrey, C. J., Esq., Market Place, Petworth.
1874. Dalbiac, H. E. A., Esq., Durrington, near Worthing.
1881. Daniel, Rev. J. C., Lewes.
1863. *Daniel-Tyssen, A., Esq., M.A., 59, Priory Road, West Hampstead.
1870. Davey, Rev. H. M., M.A., F.G.S., Oving Vicarage, Chichester.
1879. Davey, H., Esq., 82, Grand Parade, Brighton.
1871. *Davies, Miss, 2, South Eaton Place, London, s.w.
1877. Davis, H. C., Esq., 39, St. James' Street, Brighton.
1885. Davis, R. R., Esq., East Blatchington.
1881. Davison, Rashell, Esq., Battle.
1886. Dawes, W., Esq., Wannock, Rye.
1877. Day, Mrs., Uckfield House, Uckfield.
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1850. De la Warr, The Earl of, Buckhurst Park, Withyham.
1857. Delves, W. Henry, Esq., 23, Mount Sion, Tunbridge Wells.
1857. Denman, Hon. Richard, Westergate, Chichester.
1882. Denman, Mr. S., Queen's Road, Brighton.
1886. Dennant, Mr. John, 55, St. Aubyns, Hove.
1879. Dennet, Chas. F., Esq., 1, St. George's Place, Brighton.
1883. Dennett, Miss Lilian, Lodsworth, Midhurst.
1858. De Putron, Rev. Pierre, M.A., Rodmell.
1846. Devonshire, The Duke of, K.G., Eastbourne.
1860. Dickinson, Mrs., Norton House, Hurstpierpoint.
1862. Dixon, Miss, Colwell, Haywards Heath.
1886. Downing, Mr. William, Springfield, Olton, near Birmingham.
1877. Drakeford, Rev. D. J., Elm Grove, Lower Sydenham.
1857. Drewitt, Robt. Dawtry, Esq., Peppering, Burpham, Arundel.

1877. Duckett, Sir Geo. F., Bart., F.S.A., Newington House, Wallingford; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, London.
1879. Duke, Frederick, Esq., 7, Cambridge Terrace, Hastings.
1873. Dunkin, E. H. W., Esq., 14, Kidbrook Park Road, Blackheath, s.e.
1861. Earp, Fredk., Esq., 37, Upper Rock Gardens, Brighton.
1874. *Easton, E., Esq., 7, Delahay Street, Westminster, s.w.
1851. *Eden, Rev. Arthur, M.A., Vicarage, Ticehurst.
1881. Eggar, T. Esq., 33, Brunswick Road, Hove, Brighton.
1876. Egmont, The Earl of, Cowdray Park, Midhurst; and 26, St. James' Place, London, s.w.
1857. Elliott, Robt., Esq., The Cedars, Ashford.
1850. Ellis, W. Smith, Esq., 6, Holtham Road, St. John's Wood.
1850. Ellman, Rev. E. B., M.A., The Rectory, Berwick.
1861. Elphinstone, Howard W., Esq., The Grange, Augusta Road, Park, Wimbledon.
1870. *Elwes, D. G. C., Esq., F.S.A., 5, The Crescent, Bedford.
1871. Elwes, H. T., Esq., Fir Bank, West Hoathly.
1886. Elwes, Miss.
1850. Emary, Mr. H. M., Pevensey Road, Eastbourne.
1881. Esdaile, J. K., Esq., East Grinstead.
1873. *Evans, J., Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., P.S.A., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead.
1861. *Evershed, S., Esq., 5, Mount Pleasant, Barnsbury Square, Islington, London, n.
1852. Fairles, Rev. Septimus, B.A., Lurgashall, Petworth.
1863. Farncombe, Joseph, Esq., Mayor of Lewes.
1881. Farncombe, Richard, Esq., 40, Belgrave Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
1882. Fenton, Alex. J., Esq., 41, Wenham Road, Worthing.
1864. Fielder, Geo., Esq., West Horsley Place, Leatherhead.
1860. Fisher, Richard, Esq., F.S.A., 91, Great Russell Street, Bedford Square, London, w.c.
1881. *Fisher, Samuel Timbrell, Esq., Top Hill, Midhurst; and 4, Park Prospect, Little Queen Street, Westminster, s.w.
1881. Fitz-Hugh, A. J., Esq., 3, Pavilion Parade, Brighton.
1882. Fitz-Hugh, Major-General Henry Terrick, Streat Place, Hurstpierpoint.
1873. Foley, Rev. E. W., Eastbourne.
1871. *Foljambe, Cecil G. S., Esq., M.P., F.S.A., Cockglode Ollerton, Newark, Notts.
1857. Foster, Rev. Robt., M.A., Burpham, Arundel.
1862. *Foyster, Rev. H. B., M.A., St. Clement's Rectory, Hastings.
1864. *Foyster, Rev. G. A., M.A., All Saints, Hastings.
1851. *Franks, A. W., Esq., F.R.S., v.P.S.A., 103, Victoria Street, Westminster, and British Museum.
1849. *Freeland, Humphrey W., Esq., M.A., Chichester.
1864. *Freshfield, Edwin, Esq., v.P.S.A., 5, Bank Buildings, London.
1876. Freshfield, H., Esq., Kidbrooke Park, Forest Row.
1878. Friend, Mr. D. B., 77, Western Road, Brighton.
1871. Fuller, Rev. A., M.A., The Pallant, Chichester.
1882. Fuller, Mr. George, School Hill, Lewes, and 15, Cornfield Road, Eastbourne.
1880. Fuller, Thos., Esq., M.D., Shoreham.
1874. Furley, R., Esq., F.S.A., Ashford.
1878. Gage, Lord Viscount, Firlie Park.
1867. Garnham, Colonel, Densworth House, Chichester.
1886. Gell, Rev. F., Edburton Rectory, Beeding, Steyning.
1852. Godlee, Mrs., Lewes.
1885. *Godman, Charles B., Esq., Woldringfold, Horsham.

1883. Godman, F. du Cane, Esq., F.R.S., South Lodge, Cowfold, Horsham
 1882. Godman, Major-General R. Temple, Burton Park, Petworth.
 1877. *Godman, P. S., Esq., Muntham, Horsham.
 1875. Gordon, Rev. A. P., Newtimber, Hurstpierpoint.
 1849. Goring, Rev. John^s M.A., Wiston Park, Hurstpierpoint.
 1877. Gorringe, Hugh, Esq., Kingston-on-Sea.
 1877. Goschen, Rt. Honble. G. J., M.P., 61, Portland Place, London, w., and
 Seacox Heath, Flimwell, Hawkhurst.
 1876. Goulburn, The Very Rev. E. M., D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Norwich, Norwich.
 1886. Gouldsmith, H. J., Esq., Lawrie House, Carlisle Road, Eastbourne.
 1867. *Gower, G. W. G. Leveson, Esq., F.S.A., Titsey Place, Limsfield.
 1860. *Grantham, Sir William, Barcombe Place.
 1851. Gravely, Richard, Esq., Newick.
 1868. Gregory, G. B., Esq., Boarzell, Hurstgreen, Hawkhurst.
 1875. Grey, F., Esq., Pippingford, Uckfield.
 1886. Griffith, A. F., Esq., 15, Buckingham Place, Brighton.
 1886. Griffith, Rev. C. H., 1, College Grounds, Brighton.
 1876. Griffith, Henry, Esq., F.S.A., Montpellier Lodge, Brighton.
 1886. Grover, J. P., Esq., Lewes.
 1878. *Gwynne, J. E. A., Esq., F.S.A., Folkington Manor, Polegate.
1871. Haines, W., Esq., Iffley Lodge, Oxford Road, Putney, s.w.
 1880. Haines, Mr. John, 46, Preston Street, Brighton.
 1862. *Hales, Rev. Richard Cox, Woodmancote, Hurstpierpoint.
 1886. Hall, F. A., Esq., M.D., Lewes.
 1864. *Hall, J. E. Eardley, Esq., Barrow Hill, Henfield.
 1880. Hall, Mr. Charles, Kingston, Lewes.
 1884. Hall, William Hamilton, High Street, Uckfield.
 1858. Halsted, C. T., Esq., Chichester.
 1850. Hampden, Lord Viscount, G.C.B., Glynde Place.
 1871. *Hannah, Ven. Archdeacon, D.C.L., The Vicarage, Brighton.
 1879. *Hannah, Rev. John Julius, M.A., The Vicarage, Brighton.
 1878. Hannen, The Right Honble. Sir James, 49, Lancaster Gate, London, w.
 1886. Hardwick, Mr. J., High Street, Lewes.
 1868. Harland, H., Esq., M.D., Tunbridge Wells.
 1881. Harland, Mrs. J. S., Sussex Square, Brighton.
 1886. Harman, Miss M. B., Sendlesham House, Wokingham.
 1853. Harris, W. J., Esq., 26, Marine Parade, Worthing.
 1878. *Harting, J. Vincent, Esq., F.S.A., 24, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.
 1879. Haselwood, J. E., Esq., 3, Lennox Place, Brighton.
 1885. Haverfield, Frank, Esq., Lancing College, Shoreham.
 1850. Haviland, Rev. G. E., M.A.
 1863. Haweis, Rev. W. H., M.A., Slaugham.
 1848. *Hawkins, Rev. R., M.A., Lamberhurst.
 1875. Hawkins, Rev. H. S., Beyton Rectory, Bury St. Edmunds.
 1877. *Hawkshaw, Sir John, 33, Great George Street, Westminster, London,
 s.w.
 1877. *Hawkshaw, H. P., Esq., F.S.A., 33, Great George Street, Westminster,
 London, s.w.
 1868. Hazlitt, W., Esq., F.S.A., Bankruptcy Court, London.
 1850. Head, Mr. J., Lewes.
 1886. Hendleson, James Stewart, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L., M.C.P., Hampstead Hill
 Gardens, Hampstead, London.
 1870. Henty, C. Percival, Esq., Hambrook, Emsworth.
 1846. Hepburn, Rev. Prebendary F. R., M.A., Chailey.
 1881. Heslop, Walter, Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1855. *Hill, Charles, Esq., F.S.A., Rockhurst, Westhoathly.
 1863. Hill, Mr. John, Maresfield.
 1875. Hill, Miss A., Asby Lodge, Carlton Road, Putney Hill, London, s.w.
 1885. Hill, Rev. Reginald Hay, Parham Rectory, Pulborough.

1875. Hillman, A., Esq., Iford.
 1856. Hillman, Edward, Esq., Lewes.
 1855. Hills, Gordon M., Esq., 12, St. John's Street, Adelphi, London.
 1871. Hine, H. G., Esq., Hurstleigh, Arkwright Road, Hampstead, London.
 1867. Hogg, Robt., Esq., LL.D., 99, St. George's Square, Pimlico, London.
 1881. Hollamby, Mr. Edwin, Groombridge.
 1886. Hollamby, Mr. H., Frant Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1846. Holland, Rev. T. A., M.A., Poynings Rectory.
 1867. Holland, Rev. Chas., Petworth Rectory.
 1853. Holman, Henry, Esq., East Hoathly.
 1884. Holmes, Rev. Alleyne James, Burton Firs, Petworth.
 1865. *Holmes, E. C., Esq., Brookfield, Arundel.
 1865. Holmes, G. P., Esq., Worthing.
 1886. Homewood, Mr. G., 27, Clifton Street, Brighton.
 1865. Honeywood, Thos., Esq., Horsham.
 1848. *Hope, Right Hon. A. J. Beresford, LL.D., D.C.L., F.S.A., M.P., Bedgbury Park, Cranbrook, and Arklow House, Connaught Place, London.
 1874. Hoper, W., Esq., St. Elizabeth Road, Worthing.
 1874. Hoper, Mrs. H., 85, Linden Gardens, London, w.
 1856. Hoper, Richard, Esq., Hill Farm, Cowfold.
 1878. Horsey, Thos., Esq., The Elms, Ringmer.
 1873. *Hovenden, R., Esq., Heath Cote, Park Road Hill, Croydon.
 1879. Howlett, J. W., Esq., 8, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1859. Hubbard, William Egerton, Esq., Beedcote, Horsham.
 1850. Hunt, Bernard Husey, Esq., Lewes and Brighton.
 1856. Hurst, Robert Henry, Esq., The Park, Horsham.
 1848. Hussey, Edward, Esq., Scotney Castle, Lamberhurst.
 1862. *Hussey, E. L., Esq., 24, Winchester Road, Oxford.
1871. Inderwick, F. A., Esq., q.c., Winchelsea.
 1871. Infield, H. J., Esq., 10, Wellington Road, Brighton.
 1863. Ingram, Jas., Esq., Ades, Chailey.
 1857. Ingram, Rev. H. M., Southover, Lewes.
 1875. Ingram, Mrs., New Grove, Petworth.
 1879. Ingram, Miss, Hickwells, Chailey.
 1879. Ireland, Mr. S. Sheppard, 198, Western Road, Brighton.
1876. Jackson, Rev. G., Yapton, Arundel.
 1880. James, Francis, Esq., 109, Cromwell Road, London, and Edgeworth Manor, Cirencester.
 1871. Jenner, Miss, 90, Black Heath Hill.
 1881. Jennings, Louis J., Esq., M.P.
 1877. *Johnson, J. A. Luttmann, Esq., 26, Great George Street, Westminster, s.w.
 1868. Jones, H., Esq., High Street, Lewes.
 1849. Jones, John, Esq., The Crescent, Southover, Lewes.
1871. Kemp, C. R., Esq., Bedford Lodge, Lewes.
 1884. Kemp, Captain William, Lymminster, near Arundel.
 1877. Kempe, C. E., Esq., 28, Nottingham Street, London, w.
 1864. *King, H., Esq., Isfield Place, Uckfield.
 1858. King, Mrs. Joseph, 23, Haycroft Road, Brixton Rise.
 1851. Kirby, Rev. H. T. M., M.A., Mayfield.
 1870. Kirby, Mrs., West Hoathly.
 1870. Kirkland, Capt. Walter, F.R.G.S., Eastbourne.
 1872. *Kirwan, J. S., Esq., Reform Club, London, and 1, Richmond Gardens, Bournemouth.
 1879. Klincksieck, C. E., Esq., 11, Rue de Lille, Paris. (Care of Longman & Co., Foreign Department, London.)
 1873. Knowles, Rev. John, M.A., LL.D., Ph.D., F.S.A., F.G.S., Tunbridge Wells.

1886. Lambe, R., Esq., Blatchington.
 1886. Lamiette, Alphonse, Mons., Dudley Mansion, Brighton.
 1852. Lane, Henry C., Esq., Middleton, Hurstpierpoint.
 1872. Larnach, Donald, Esq., Brambletye, East Grinstead.
 1875. *Leach, Miss, King's Road, Clapham Park, Surrey.
 1873. Lear, Mrs. M., Maltravers House, Littlehampton.
 1879. Leathley, D. W. Beresford, Esq., Sand Rock, Midhurst, and 44, Lincoln's
 Inn Fields, w.c.
 1880. Lennard, Rev. John Barrett, Crawley Rectory.
 1879. Legge, C. E., Esq., Lavant, Chichester.
 1863. *Leslie, C. S., Esq., 11, Chanonry, Old Aberdeen.
 1855. Lewes Library Society, Lewes.
 1886. Lewis, Col. W. R., J.P., High Beech, Hollington, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1870. Library Congress, Washington, U.S., care of E. G. Allen, American
 Agency, 12, Tavistock Row, Covent Garden, w.c.
 1876. *Linington, G. E., Esq., Plashet, East Ham, Essex.
 1870. Lister, John, Esq., Warninglid Grange, Haywards Heath.
 1879. Liverpool Free Public Library, William Brown Street (care of Peter
 Corvell, Librarian), Liverpool.
 1863. London Corporation Library Committee, Guild Hall, London.
 1886. London Library (Robert Harrison, Esq., Librarian).
 1886. Long, Cecil, Esq., Sherrington Manor, Selmeston.
 1884. Loosemore, Rev. Robert Wood, Salehurst Vicarage, Hawkhurst.
 1855. Lucas, John Clay, Esq., F.S.A., Lewes.
 1871. *Luck, F. G., Esq., The Olives, Wadhurst.
 1848. Luxford, J. S. O. Robertson, Esq., High Ham House, Hawkhurst, Hurst-
 green.
 1851. Luxford, Rev. G. C., M.A., High Ham, Hawkhurst.
1886. Maberly, Thos. Ashley, Esq., 14, Queen's Gate Gardens, South Ken-
 sington.
 1883. Macfarlane, Mr. J. B., 49, East Street, Brighton.
 1857. *Mackinlay, D., Esq., 9, Western Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow.
 1886. Malden, Henry Charles, Esq., Windlesham House, Brighton.
 1876. Margesson, Lieut.-Col., Findon Place, Worthing.
 1876. Margesson, Miss, Bolney Lodge, Haywards Heath.
 1876. Margesson, Miss H. A., Bolney Lodge, Haywards Heath.
 1887. Marriott, Charles E., Esq., Upper St. Leonard's School, St. Leonards-
 on-Sea.
 1887. Marriott, Miss, Upper St. Leonard's School, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1881. Martin, Chas., Esq., Battle.
 1852. Martineau, E. H., Esq., 30, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, w.
 1862. Meadows, Geo., Esq., Havelock road, Hastings.
 1879. *Melville, Robt., Esq., 8, Argyle Road, Kensington, w.
 1864. Merrifield, F., Esq., 24, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
 1878. Michell, H., Esq., Worthing Road, Horsham.
 1868. Mills, Mr. A., 20, St. James Street, Brighton.
 1868. *Milner, Rev. J., 43, Brunswick Square, Brighton.
 1858. Mitchell, Rev. H., M.A., F.S.A., Bosham, Chichester.
 1846. Mitford, W. T., Esq., Pitts Hill, Petworth.
 1873. *Mivart, St. George, Esq., F.R.S., 71, Seymour Street, Hyde Park, w.
 1853. Molineux, George, Esq., Old Bank, Lewes.
 1886. Molineux, Major H., Eastbourne.
 1879. Monk, E., Esq., St. Ann's, Lewes.
 1861. Monk, T. J., Esq., Lewes.
 1852. Monk Bretton, Lord, Coneyborough, Lewes.
 1881. Moore, Resta W., Esq., Worthing.
 1886. Morris, James Berry, Esq., Eastbourne.
 1873. Mount, Rev. Prebendary F. J., M.A., Vicarage, Cuckfield.
 1873. Murchison, Kenneth R., Esq., Brockhurst, East Grinstead.

1851. Napier, Rev. C. W. A., M.A., Rectory, Wiston, Hurstpierpoint.
 1846. Napper, H. F., Esq., Laker's Lodge, Loxwood, Billingshurst.
 1857. Nevill, Lady Dorothy, Stillyands, Horeham Road; and 45, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, London.
 1863. *Nicholls, Rev. H., M.A., 66, Woodstock Road, Oxford.
 1881. *Nichols, Robert Cradock, Esq., F.S.A., Lodge Lands, Balcombe.
 1849. Noakes, Mr. J., Chiddingly.
 1881. *Noakes, Mr. Fredc., Battle.
 1855. Noble, Captain, F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S., Forest Lodge, Maresfield, Uckfield.
 1881. Nolloth, Rev. C. F., The Wallands, Lewes.
 1870. Norfolk, the Duke of, K.G., Arundel Castle, Arundel.
 1868. Norman, Mr. S., St. John's Common, Hurstpierpoint.
 1878. Norman, Mr. Geo., Cooksbridge.
 1874. Norton, G., Esq., Stone Place, Ardingly; and 2, Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, London.
1866. O'Flahertie, Rev. T. R., M.A., The Vicarage, Capel, Surrey.
 1868. Orme, Rev. J. B., M.A., Rectory, Angmering.
1884. Pagden, William, Esq., Worthing.
 1849. Paine, Cornelius, Esq., 9, Lewes Crescent, Brighton.
 1872. Pakenham, The Honble. Admiral, Franklyns, Haywards Heath.
 1884. Papillon, Phillip Oxenden, Esq., Crowhurst Park, Battle.
 1858. Paris, G. de, Esq., 5, Denmark Terrace, Montpellier Road, Brighton.
 1876. Parish, Rev. Chancellor W. D., Selmeston.
 1881. Parkin, Thos., Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S., Halton, Hastings.
 1885. Parrington, Rev. J. W., East Dean Vicarage.
 1885. Parsons, Latter, Esq., Mill Croft, Eastbourne.
 1881. Parsons, John, Esq., Priory Crescent, Lewes.
 1881. Parsons, Thos., Esq., Lewes.
 1870. Patching, Mr. E. C., Worthing.
 1865. Peachey, W., Esq., Ebernoe, Petworth.
 1885. Peacock, Thos. F., Esq., 11, South Square, Gray's Inn, London.
 1871. Pearlless, J. R., Esq., Northleigh, East Grinstead.
 1858. *Penfold, Hugh, Esq., Rustington, Worthing Station.
 1879. *Peckham, Rev. Harry J., Nutley Vicarage, Uckfield.
 1871. Philpot, Rev. W. B., South Bersted Vicarage, Bogmor.
 1884. Phillipps, C. Taylor, Esq., 22, St. Ann's Villas, Lewes.
 1849. Phillipps, Mr. John, Worthing.
 1846. *Pitman, Rev. Prebendary T., M.A., Eastbourne.
 1856. *Plowes, John Henry, Esq., 39, York Terrace, Regent's Park, London, n.w.
 1870. Pocock, Crawford J., Esq., 24, Cannon Place, Brighton.
 1885. Potter, Mr. Walter, Northcliffe, Stamford Road, Brighton.
 1886. Powell, C. W., Esq., Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
 1886. Powell, Frank, Esq., M.D., Hillbank, Redhill, Surrey.
 1848. Powell, James D., Esq., High Hurst, Newick.
 1846. Powell, Rev. Richmond, M.A., South Stoke Rectory, Arundel.
 1864. Powell, J. C., Esq., Selsfield, East Grinstead.
 1848. Prince, C. L., Esq., F.R.A.S., Crowborough Beacon, Tunbridge Wells.
 1881. Pratt, J. C., Esq., Highfield, Seddlescombe.
 1860. Pullinger, Mr. E., Lewes.
 1882. Pullinger, Mr. William Wallis, Union Street, Brighton.
1872. Quaritch, Mr. Bernard, 15, Piccadilly, London.
1857. Ramsbotham, James, Esq., Warren, Crowborough, Tunbridge Wells.
 1846. Raper, Sir R. G., Chichester.

1872. Raper, W. A., Esq., Battle.
 1884. Rathbone, Frederic, Esq., Ryssel Ridal Road, Streatham, London.
 1882. *Read, General John Meredith.
 1868. Read, Rev. T. F. R., Rectory, Withyham.
 1882. Rendell, Rev. Arthur Medland, Coston Rectory, Melton Mowbray.
 1882. Renshaw, Alfred, Esq., 2, Suffolk Lane, Upper Thames Street, London.
 1863. Renshaw, T. C., Esq., Sandrocks, Haywards Heath, East Croydon.
 1886. Reviere, Mons. Jules C. F., 49, Fishburn Road, Hove.
 1877. Rice, R. Garraway, Esq., Broadwater House, Addiscombe Road, Croydon.
 1870. Richardson, Rev. W. E., Rectory, Southover.
 1884. Rickman, John Thornton, Esq., Malling Lane, Lewes.
 1876. Ridge, L. W., Esq., 7, Upper Woburn Place, London, w.c.
 1851. *Robertson, Rev. Divie, M.A., Vicarage, Henfield.
 1858. Robertson, Dr. Lockhart, Grand Avenue Mansions, West Brighton.
 1885. Robbins, Rev. Dr.
 1850. Rock, James, Esq., 6, Binswood Place, Kenilworth Road, Leamington.
 1856. Roots, G., Esq., F.S.A., 2, Ashley Place, Pimlico.
 1871. *Roper, F. C. S., Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S., Belgrave House, Eastbourne.
 1860. Rose, Colonel Holden, The Ferns, Wivelsfield.
 1861. Ross, Henry, Esq., F.S.A., Chestham Park, Henfield.
 1882. Ross, Thomas George, Esq., Tudor House, Hastings.
 1869. Rosseter, Mrs., Iford Manor.
 1884. Roswell, Mr. Thomas, Barcombe.
 1876. Roundell, C. S., Esq., M.P., Osborne Gardens, Fernhurst, Haslemere.
 1858. Rush, Rev. Henry John, M.A., Haute Terre, Haywards Heath.
 1850. Russell, Mr. Albion, Lewes.
 1866. Rutter, Josh., Esq., M.D., Codrington House, Western Road, Brighton.
 1885. Ryde, G. W., Esq., 44, Silwood Road, Brighton.
1858. Saint, Rev. J. J., M.A., Groombridge.
 1883. Sanderson, Rev. Edward, Rectory, Uckfield.
 1864. Sandham, Rev. J. M., M.A. Coldwaltham, Pulborough.
 1878. *Sawyer, Fred. E., Esq., F.S.A., 31, Buckingham Place, Brighton.
 1870. Sawyer, G. D., Esq., F.R.M.S., 55, Buckingham Place, Brighton.
 1882. *Sawyer, Mr. John, 20, St. George's Terrace, Brighton.
 1882. Scammell, B. C., Esq., Lewes.
 1858. Selater, James H., Esq., Newick Park, Lewes.
 1852. Scott, M. D., Esq., 19, Lansdowne Place, Hove, Brighton.
 1871. Selmes, James, Esq., Lossenham, Ashford.
 1872. Sergison, Warden, Esq., The Park, Cuckfield.
 1878. Sheffield, The Earl of, Sheffield Place, Felting.
 1875. Shenstone, F. S., Esq., Sutton Hall, Barcombe.
 1846. Shiffner, Rev. Sir G. Croxton, Bart., M.A., Coombe Place, Lewes.
 1862. Shoppee, C. J., Esq., 61, Doughty Street, Mecklenburgh Square, London.
 1878. Simmons, Mr. T., Lewes.
 1852. Simmons, H., Esq., Seaford.
 1886. Simpson, Percy, Esq., Fernholm, Enys Road, Eastbourne.
 1878. Smith, A. W., Esq., T.C.L., Kent House, Rye.
 1886. Smith, Rev. G. F., Burcombe, Salisbury, Wilts.
 1871. Smith, Mrs. Henry, St. John's House, Chichester.
 1884. Smith, Rev. Irton, South Lynn, Eastbourne.
 1846. Smith, Mr. J. Russell, 36, Soho Square, London.
 1870. Smith, J. Maxfield, Esq., Hill House, Lewes.
 1874. Smith, J. P. M., Esq., 118, Western Road, Brighton.
 1868. Smith, O. A., Esq., Hammerwood Lodge, East Grinstead.
 1886. Smith, Mr. Sydney, Bexhill.
 1860. Smith, Mr. W. J., North Street, Brighton.
 1856. Smythe, Lewis, Esq., M.D., Lewes.
 1867. *Snaith, Miss Elizabeth, 41, Cambridge Road, Brighton.
 1879. Snewin, Mr. H. E., Park Road, Worthing.

1862. *Sperling, Rev. J. H., M.A., Catton House, Norwich.
 1856. Spratley, J. S., Esq., 153, Campbell Road, Bow, London.
 1878. Springett, Edmund S., Esq., Ashfield Lodge, Hawkhurst.
 1877. Spurrell, H., Esq., Hartfield Rise.
 1880. Staveley, G. A. P., Esq., Woldhurstlea, Crawley.
 1846. Stead, Rev. A., M.A., Ovingdean Rectory, Brighton.
 1882. Steggall, Mrs., Norton Cottage, Bishopstone.
 1876. *Stenning, A. H., Esq., Halsford, East Grinstead, and St. Stephen's Club,
 Westminster, s.w.
 1866. Stenning, J. C., Esq., Oatfield, Beckenham.
 1886. Stephens, Rev. Preb. W. R. W., Woolbeding, Midhurst.
 1870. Steuart, H. J. Gow, Esq., Bucksteep Manor, Hailsham.
 1886. Stewart, Mr. John, University School, Hastings.
 1884. Stewart, Robert, Esq., Manor House, Iford.
 1858. Stone, F. W., Esq., Charlton Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.
 1881. Stone, Mrs., The Rectory, Brightling.
 1867. Streatfeild, R. J., Esq., The Rocks, Uckfield.
 1870. Strickland, Geo., Esq., Hailsham.
 1872. Strickland, W., Esq., Hailsham.
 1853. Sutton, Rev. Prebendary R. S., M.A., Rype Rectory, Hawkhurst.
 1854. Sutton, Rev. Prebendary R., M.A., Pevensey.
 1886. Sutton, Thos., jun., Esq., Eastbourne.
 1881. Swainson, Rev. A. J., Vicarage, Forest Row.
 1861. Swainson, Rev. Canon, D.D., Chichester.
 1863. *Swift, John, Esq., Southfields, Eastbourne.
1882. Tasker, Mr. Frank, Prince Albert Street, Brighton.
 1851. Tatham, Rev. R. R., R.D., Vicarage, Dallington.
 1875. Taylor, W., Esq., Glenleigh, Westham, Eastbourne.
 1884. Teulon, Rev. Preby. J. S., The North Pallant, Chichester.
 1848. Thomas, W. Brodrick, Esq., 52, Wimpole Street, London.
 1881. Thomas, Mr. David, 53, King's Road, Brighton.
 1867. Thomas, Rev. S. Webb, M.A., Southease.
 1869. *Thompson, T. C., Esq., Ashdown Park, Forest Row, East Grinstead.
 1886. Thompson, W. T., Esq., 82, Chapel Road, Worthing.
 1857. Thorpe, G. Archibald, Esq., High Croft, Hastings.
 1881. Tillstone, F. J., Esq., Yarra Villa, Preston, Brighton.
 1881. Tillstone, Mr. Harry, Yarra Villa, Preston, Brighton.
 1869. Tooke, Mrs. Cheval, Hurston Clays, East Grinstead.
 1886. Tooth, Rev. W. A., 179, Park Road, West Brighton.
 1852. *Tourle, J. J., Esq., 13, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London.
 1884. Trew, Thomas Medland, Esq., M.D., Eastfield Park Hill Rise, Croydon.
 1851. Tribe, W. Foard, Esq., The Manor House, Broadwater, Worthing.
 1860. Trower, C. F., Esq., 7, Kensington Gate, London.
 1879. Tudor, Rev. Owen L., Yealton, Addingham Road, Eastbourne.
 1855. Turner, Rev. Thos. R., M.A., Lingfield Road, Wimbledon.
 1865. Turner, Richard, Esq., Lewes.
 1881. Twycross, George F., Esq., Jun., 22, Iffley Road, Oxford.
 1846. Tyacke, Nicholas, Esq., M.D., Chichester.
1882. Usill, Mrs., Fulbourn Lodge, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.
1863. *Wagner, H., Esq., F.S.A., 13, Half-Moon Street, Piccadilly, London, w.
 1861. Walker, Rev. G. A., M.A., Chidham, Emsworth.
 1879. *Walker, Ven. Archdeacon, Chichester.
 1870. *Wallis, G. A., Esq., Hollywell Mount, Eastbourne.
 1882. Walsh, Rev. Walter, M.A., Folkington Rectory, Polegate.
 1871. Warren, John, Esq., LL.B., B.A., Handcross Park, Crawley.

1875. Warren, E., Esq., 95, Lancaster Gate, London, w.
 1858. Warren, Reginald A., Esq., Preston Place, Worthing.
 1879. Watson, Col. W. H., Capron House, Midhurst.
 1857. Waugh, Edward, Esq., Cuckfield.
 1877. Wedd, G., Esq., Charmandean, Worthing, and 51, Queen's Gardens, London, w.
 1886. Weeks, Arthur, Esq., Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint.
 1853. Weir, Harrison, Esq., Tunbridge Wells.
 1872. Weir, J. Jenner, Esq., F.L.S., Cherbury, Copers' Cope Road, Beckenham.
 1868. Weller, T. E., Esq., Langport Villa, Spring Grove, Kingston-on-Thames.
 1846. Wellesley, Lady Victoria Long, West Stoke House, Chichester.
 1881. Wells, Arthur, Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1861. Wetherell, N., Esq., Pashley, Hawkhurst.
 1857. Wetherell, Major Richard, 12, Lansdown Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1867. Wheatley, G. W., Esq., Charlwood House, Charlwood, Surrey.
 1886. Whistler, Rev. C. Watts, High Wickham, Hastings.
 1881. Whistler, Rev. R. F., M.A., The Vicarage, Ashburnham.
 1874. Whitehead, T. M., Esq., 8, Duke Street, St. James', London, w.
 1857. Whitelock, Rev. Benjamin, M.A., Groombridge.
 1851. Whitfeld, Geo., Esq., Hamsey, Lewes.
 1885. Wilkinson, Mr. Thos., 21, Portland Place, Brighton.
 1846. Willett, Henry, Esq., F.G.S., Arnold House, Brighton.
 1880. *Willett, Rev. F., Bedales Hill, Lindfield.
 1873. Williams, W. J., Esq., 17, Middle Street, Brighton.
 1886. Williamson, G., Esq., Dunstanbeorh, Guildford.
 1858. Winham, Rev. D., M.A., Western House, Brighton.
 1872. *Wisden, Lieut.-Col., The Warren, Broadwater, Worthing.
 1884. Wolfe, Miss E. S., High Broom House, Rotherfield.
 1881. Wolff, Henry William, Esq., High Street, Lewes.
 1878. Wood, Alex., Esq., The Laurels, Horsham.
 1872. Wood, H. T., Esq., Fittleworth, Little Bognor, Pulborough.
 1886. Wood, John, Esq., 21, Old Steine, Brighton.
 1881. Woodman, Thos. C., Esq., 83, Montpelier Road, Brighton.
 1868. Woods, A. W., Esq., 18, Denmark Terrace, Brighton.
 1859. Woods, J. W., Esq., Chilgrove, Chichester.
 1868. Wright, R., Esq., A.L.S., Hurstmonceux.
 1881. Wright, Alexander J., Esq., Highcroft, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
 1848. *Wyatt, Hugh Penfold, Esq., Cissbury, Worthing.
 1847. Wyatt, Rev. J. I. Penfold, M.A., Hawley Parsonage, Blackwater, Hants.
 1857. Wyndham, Hon. Percy, Petworth.
 1851. Young, Edmund, Esq., Steyning.
 1852. Young, William Blackman, Esq., Grove, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1881. Young, Herbert, Esq., 2, South Terrace, Hastings.

1873. *Zouche, Lord, Parham, Pulborough.

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O TE HALL, WIVELSFIELD.

The Property of Maj. Genl. R.T. Godman, by whom this plate is presented.

Sussex Archaeological Society.

WIVELSFIELD.

BY CAPTAIN F. W. T. ATTREE, R.E.

FOLLOWING the advice given in Cox's "How to Write the History of a Parish," I propose to divide the subject of this paper under the following heads:—I. General. II. Etymological. III. Place and Field Names. IV. Manorial. V. Personal. VI. Parochial Records. VII. Ecclesiastical. VIII. List of Incumbents; and IX. Monumental.

I. GENERAL.

Wivelsfield is a parish and village in the Eastern Division of the County, Chailey Union, Street Hundred, Lewes Rape, Rural Deanery of Lewes (No. 3 division), Archdeaconry of Lewes, and Diocese of Chichester. The area is 3182 acres. The parish is bounded on the north by the parishes of Cuckfield and Lindfield, on the south by those of Ditchling, Westmeston, and Street, on the east by those of Plumpton and Chailey, and on the west by that of Keymer. The ludicrous term of "The City" is applied to that part of Wivelsfield which consists of the church and some half-dozen houses standing near it. The scenery is pretty, being undulating and well-wooded.

Franklyns, the highest point in the parish, is situated at a level of 308 feet above the sea, while Pondtail

Wood, the lowest, is a little under 100 feet above sea level. The soil is clay, and clay mixed with sand, the subsoil clay and sandstone. The stream which runs through the parish is known as the Podstream (*vide* "S.A.C.," XVI., 251.)

II. ETYMOLOGY AND FORMS OF SPELLING.

I have been kindly supplied by F. E. Sawyer, Esq., F.S.A., with the following references to the various spellings of the name of this parish:—

Wilsfield ... ..	...	...	"Ecton's Thesaurus," p. 65.
Winelesfield, Winelesfeld	38	Hen. II.,	"Dugdale's Baronage," I, 6816.
Wyvelesfeld	...	...	32 Hen. VIII., "Rymer's Fœdera," Vol. XIV., p. 711.
"	...	...	1291, "Taxation of Pope Nicholas, IV."
"	...	...	"Calendars to Charter Rolls," p. 83.
Wyvesfeld	...	...	1537, "Valor Ecclesiasticus," I., 326.
Wyvelfeld	...	...	Do. 337.
Winelesfeld	...	...	11 John, Fine Rolls, cited "Add. M.S.," 5684, p. 447.
Wenilsfeld	...	...	1576, Lea's Map.
Wyvelesfelde	...	...	1392, "Episc. Reg.," fol. 81 <i>b</i> .
Weevilsfield	...	...	1621, Subsidy Roll, "S. A. C.," IX., 35.
Wewelsfield	...	...	35 & 36 Eliz., "Exchequer Depositions by Commission," Sussex Mich., No. 32.
Wyvelfeld...	...	...	35 Hen. VIII., Augmentation Office particulars for grants cited, "S. A. C.," XXI., 170.

Mr. Sawyer also gives me "Woolsful" as the modern dialectical pronunciation, while Mr. Lower says that it is vulgarly called "Willsful."

Sir William Burrell, in "Add. MS.," 5684, gives Wivelesfield alias Wilsfield, and Wivelsfield, as the various spellings, and queries in a note whether the name of the parish is not derived from the Saxon "Wefels," the woof of a web, "from coarse clothing probably made there, or from the situation as a recess under cover of a wood."

Ferguson ("Surnames as a Science," pp. 106-111) states that Wifel is an Anglo-Saxon man's name, and derives Wiveliscomb in Somerset from it. Whether the

name be derived from Wifel or Wefels, it is tolerably certain that it is of Anglo-Saxon origin.

Another possible derivation of the name is given in Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary," where he says that it is conjectured that the name of Wiveliscombe is deduced from the Saxon Willi, or Vili, signifying many, and Combe, a deep ravine or dell. In this case the vulgar pronunciation of Wivelsfield would be more nearly correct than the modern.

Léo, in his "Local Nomenclature of the Anglo-Saxons," derives the place-names in which Wivel occurs, from Wifel, the barn weevil, or Wifel, meaning a missile, a javelin, an arrow; while Flavell Edmunds, in his "Names of Places," after suggesting the weevil as the origin of the names of Wiveliscomb and Wivelsfield, states that they may perhaps be derived from "Wig-bold, the daring warrior, name of the chief."

It may perhaps also be stated that Wivelsden (Wivel's valley) is the name of a farm in the adjoining parish of Chailey, and only 300 yards out of this parish, where it is possible that the original Wifel or Wig-bold may have dwelt, and called his clearing in the woods after his name, Wivelsfield.

The earliest mention of Wivelsfield—for a reference to which I am indebted to Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A.—is to be found in Birch's "Cartularium Saxonicum," No. 197; being a grant about A.D. 765 by Aldulf, King of the South Saxons, to Earl Hunlabe, of lands at Stanmer, Lindfield, and Burleigh, with confirmatory subscription of Offa, King of the Mercians; "Wifelesfelde" is therein said to be one of the boundaries of the said lands.

III. PLACE AND FIELD NAMES.

Of names of farms, &c., connected with people who formerly lived at these particular places in Wivelsfield, we have the following still remaining: More House and More's Cottages, Dobsons Wood, Franklyns, and Franklands and East Franklands Farms and Franklands Wood; Colwell (House, Farm, Lane, Field), and also South Colwell, Great Otehall (Manor, Wood and Inholmes)

and Little Otehall (Farm and Cottages), Theobalds Farm, Rogers Farm, Antye Farm, Townings Farm, The Griggs, Blackmores Farm, Baldwins, Shoulders Farm, Man's Farm, Skinners Farm, Dumbrells, Cheales, Whitebreads Farm, Scrases (Hill, House and Farm), Pepperhall Farm and Peperes Garden (1543), Anscombe Wood, Cains Wood, Canes Field, Mercers Wood, North and South Wallers Wood, Lashmar Wood, Hurst [Lands (1818) and Wood]; also Hursthouse Lane, and Hurstwood House, Breakspears (and formerly Land, Pond and Field), Lye Meadow, Jeffery's Green and Bridge (1597). Most of these names we find in the Registers, some in the Subsidy Rolls, while "Add. Charts," 24,683 to 24,690, in the British Museum, give us a history of The Griggs [which I find also described as Mary Rose (query, Malleyrose Mede) and Millings Mead], from 1326 to 1489, and supply the names of Richard and John Grigg, John Fraunkeleyn, John Hardyng, William Baldyng, Thomas Tebald, John and Richard Wodeward, John Giffard, William Pilstye, Thos. and Rd. Atte Hothe, and John Aylard, whence the names of the following copyhold tenements, &c., are probably derived: Hardings (1729), Baldingiswyshe (1504), Woodward's (1612), and Woodward's Hill (1544), Gyffords Crosse (1504), Pilstyes (1617), Hothers (1597), Hothfeld (1540), and Aylard's (1633). Trishes, alias Strishes (1681), probably belonged at some time or other to William Trissche, who is mentioned in the Subsidy Roll (1378). Boynards (1634), Botches, Sooks, Sherreys, Hornsbridge, Neale land and Collesland (*vide* Rental of South Malling Lindfield Manor), 1633, Parkes Croft (1620), Webbs' Inholmes (1544), Brownings bridge (1597), Gibbs (1868), Lovesland (1657), Burells and Kidds (1597), and Breaches (1870) are most likely of the same class of nomenclature, and possibly also Arms Wood and Old Jane's Lane.

Farms, fields, etc., which probably owed their names to their position, quality, or size, are as follows:—Cleavewater Farm and Wood, Strood (= a dwelling among trees), Farm, Wood, and Copse, and Lockstrood (= Lock's Strood) Farm, Hole Farm, North

and South Slugwash (The Slough of the Moist Place) Farms and Lane, Birth Farm and Lands (the farm and lands on the hill), Clearwaters Farmand Lane, Ling Shaw, Little Plot, Gate Field, Pond Field and Cock Field, Little Pit Wood, Common Brook (1878) and Common Brook Wood (1885), Clapper Meads (1833) [*vide* "S. A. C." XVI., p. 251], Upper and Lower Four Acres, Furze Field, Bushy Field, Building Field, Shop Field, Flat Mead, Bridge Mead, Barn Field, High Mead, Apple Tree Plot, Copyhold Field and Wood, North Field and Little Furze Field, Eight Acre Wood (1809), Grove Field, Hop Garden Meadow, Five Acres and Little Five Acres, Six Acres and Eight Acres, Nightingale Wood and Field, Woodfield, Round Meadow, Summerhouse Field, Common Field, Hollow Shaw and Field, Shaw, Long Field, Barnfield and Four Acres (1856), Moat House, Pond tail and Wood, Goosepit, Hundred Acre Farm and Wood, Bankside and Bankey Wood, Lyoth House and Common, Birchgreen, Northlands Wood, Wilderness Wood, Kiln Wood, Green Lane, Upper, Middle, and Lower Pitfield, Southfield [(1818) and Sowtherfeld (1527), part of Breakspears in Otehall Manor], Westfield (1616), Westmead (1651) and Eastmead (1657), Sheepwash Bridge (1597), Meanewysh (1575), and Southwish (1657), Stream Cottage (1885), Oldland Field, Tile Hovel Wood and Mead (1878), Little and Great Rough, Old House Field, The Rough Wood (1809), Oast (*vide* Parish's "Dic. Suss. Dialect") Meadow, Rookhurst (Rookwood).

Named from barns we have: Old Barn, New Barn, Red Barn and Red-Barn Cottage, Little Barn, Tile Barn and Tile Barn Wood, Dartford Barn, Lone Barn and Barn Hovel; connected probably with the Squire are Squire's Field (1878), Squire Croft (1638), and Squire Mead (1640).

From Binna, an Anglo-Saxon personal name, possibly are obtained Old Benfield (1856) and Great and Little Bendix (1878), *dix* meaning a dyke or wall; Barton or Barten (1878), is a farm yard or enclosure, Denneker Meadow (1878) may possibly mean the meadow of the

church on Danes Island, or possibly a corruption for "Ten Acre" Meadow.

"Harm" was the British name for St. Germanus of Troyes, whence, possibly, Harm's Field (1878).

A "lag" is a long, narrow, marshy meadow, usually by the side of a stream (Parish), from which we obtain the following field names: The Lag Field, Broad, Upper, and Lower Lag.

The name of Raily Field is probably derived from "Ray-leigh," the place at the stream.

"Ham" was an enclosed place, whence Ham Field, Wood, Barn, and Lane.

Of words compounded with "Croft," meaning a small enclosed field (Parish), we have The Long Croft, Culford, or Culvercroft, Chawcroft, Pettecroft, Lockcroft, and Wollcroft.

Two names of places in Wivelsfield met with in Otehall Deeds of the 16th century seem to require some explanation, viz., Lyncolneshawgh and Luddilliswyrde, although probably their situation is now forgotten. The first appears to mean the green hill or bank of Lincoln, and the latter the estate of the people of Ella. In the same documents may also be found Le Crouche Place, or the place of the cross. With regard to the name Coldharbour in this parish, see "S. A. C.," XXII., 196. Isaac Taylor, in "Words and Places," remarks it as noticeable that no less than 70 Coldharbours are found near ancient lines of roads. The Merryfields near Lyoth Common has nothing to do with merriment. It is derived from Merri or Merrow, the Anglo-Saxon for a boundary, and indicates a cultivated spot on the edge of the waste. To those interested in field names and their derivations, the following may be of service:—The Ballsfield Shaw and Ro, the Stumblets, Upper and Lower Stone Rook, the Barrowes, the Frush, the Bewry, Gamble Shaw and Meadow, Drencherfield, Fatten Hovel, Puddledock Cottage, Jack A Hoth, Pufield, the Strust, the Aldred, or Naldretts, and Weldale Wood.

At Fatten Hovel there is said to be a curious ghost, of a cow with two heads, one black the other white, but I have not yet met with anyone who has ever seen it.

IV. MANORIAL HISTORY.

The Manors, so far as I have been able to ascertain, which formerly extended, or still extend, into the parish of Wivelsfield, comprise the following, formerly held in capite from the Crown:—Balneth, Clayton, Cuckfield, Ditchling, Houndean, Middleton, Plumpton-Boscage, South Malling Lindfield, Street, and Wivelsfield;¹ and the following sub-infeudations:—Franklyns, held of Street Manor; Lunces, held, I believe, of Ditchling Manor; and Oathall, held of Withdean-Cayliff Manor.

The principal Manors, with the exception of South Malling Lindfield, which probably belonged to the College of Benedictine Canons at South Malling even from Saxon times,² seem to have formed part of the vast possessions of William de Warenne, the son-in-law of the Conqueror, as we find all of them in the possession of his descendants, and several of the earlier De Warennes are mentioned at various dates as owners of one or other of them. As the early history of all these Manors is the same, it may perhaps be deemed advisable to give here a short account of the various lords of this family.

William de Warenne, first Earl of Surrey, married Gundrada, daughter of William the Conqueror, and, dying in 1088, was succeeded by his son, William, 2nd Earl de Warenne and Surrey, who gave the advowson and tithes of Wivelsfield to the Prior and Monks of St. Pancras, Lewes.³ Married in 1101 Isabel, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Vermandois, and died in 1135, leaving issue—

Reginald, in whose posterity we find the Manor of or right of free warren in Wivelsfield, and William, 3rd Earl of Warenne and Surrey, who was killed in Palestine in 1148, leaving by his wife Adelaide, daughter of William, Earl of Ponthieu, an only daughter and heiress, Isabel, who married, 1st, William de Blois (son of King Stephen, and in her right 4th Earl of Warenne and Surrey), and 2ndly, Hamelin Plantagenet, natural brother of King Henry II. (and in her right 5th Earl).

¹ From Feet of Fines, Sussex, Mich., 24 and 25 Eliz., it appears that the Manor of Warplesborne then claimed appurtenances in Wivelsfield.

² "S. A. C.," V. 127, *et seq.*

³ "S. A. C.," XX., 50.

The latter died in 1199, and was succeeded by his son, William Plantagenet, 6th Earl of Warenne and Surrey, who, by his second wife, Maud, eldest sister and coheir of Anselme Marischal, Earl of Pembroke, and widow of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, left John, 7th Earl, who died in 1304. William, his son by his wife Alice, daughter of Hugh le Brun, Earl of March, married Joan, daughter of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and was killed at a tournament at Croydon, 15th Dec., 1286, leaving issue John, 8th and last Earl of Warenne and Surrey of this family, who died in 1347, leaving no legitimate children, and Alice, who married Edmund, Earl of Arundel. Their son, Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, married, 1st, Isabel, daughter of Hugh le Despencer, and 2ndly, Eleanor, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster. He was succeeded by his son Richard, Earl of Arundel, who, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, had issue—

I. Thomas, who married Beatrix, an illegitimate daughter of John, King of Portugal, but d. s. p. in 1415.

II. & III. Richard and William, who died infants.

IV. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and coheiress, married, 1st, William de Montacute, who died s. p. By her 2nd husband, Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, she had

1. Thomas, who d. s. p. in 1405, and was succeeded by his brother,

2. John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. This nobleman made a partition in Chancery of these manors (and other large estates) with Sir Edmund Lenthall and Edward, Lord Abergavenny as coheirs of the last Earl Warenne, by which it appears that Lord Abergavenny received the Manor of Ditchling, Sir Edmund Lenthall that of Houndean, and the Duke those of Clayton and Middleton. He married Catherine, daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, by whom he had issue a son and heir,

John, Duke of Norfolk, who died in 1461, leaving, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of William, Lord Bouchier, a son,

John, Earl of Warene and Surrey, who, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, left at his death in 1475 a daughter and heir,

Anne, married to Richard, Duke of York, second son of Edward IV., on whose death s. p., about 1483, her inheritance passed to the descendants of her great-grand-aunts.

3. Isabel, widow of Henry, son and heir of William, Lord Ferrers, of Groby, who married, secondly, Sir James Berkeley, Lord Berkeley, and had issue William, Marquis of Berkeley, who, being angry with his brother Maurice on account of his marriage with Isabel, daughter of Philip Meade, Esq., an alderman of Bristol, left all his estates to King Henry VII. and his Majesty's heirs male, in failure of which to descend to his own right heirs. His brother Maurice, however, recovered his share of the estates, which devolved upon him in right of his mother Isabel, by Act of Parliament in 1503, and his descendants on the death of Edward VI. recovered their patrimonial estates.

4. Margaret, married to Sir Robert Howard, ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk.

Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel, afterwards married, 3rd, Sir Gerard Ufflete, who dying s. p., she then married, 4th, Sir Robert Goushill, by whom she had two daughters, and with their half-sisters, Isabel and Margaret, eventual coheiresses.

5. Joan, married to Sir Thomas Stanley, first Baron Stanley, ancestor of the Earls of Derby, and
6. Elizabeth, married to Sir Robert Wingfield.

V. Joan, 2nd daughter and coheiress, who married William de Beauchamp, Lord Abergavenny, by whom she had a son, Richard. He, by his wife Isabel, sister and heir of Richard Le Despencer, had a daughter Elizabeth, who was the first wife of Sir Edward Neville, Lord Abergavenny, by whom she left a son, Sir George Neville, 2nd Lord Abergavenny, of this family.

VI. Margaret, youngest daughter and coheiress, who by her marriage with Sir Rowland Lenthall had issue a son and heir, Edmund.

The descent of all the Manors will perhaps be better understood by a reference to the accompanying pedigree.

In the following account of the Manors, where no authority is given, the reference will usually be found in the "Burrell MSS." under the heads of those Manors ("Add. MSS." 5683 and 5684), and, in cases where the first person singular is used, it must be understood to refer to the writer of this paper.

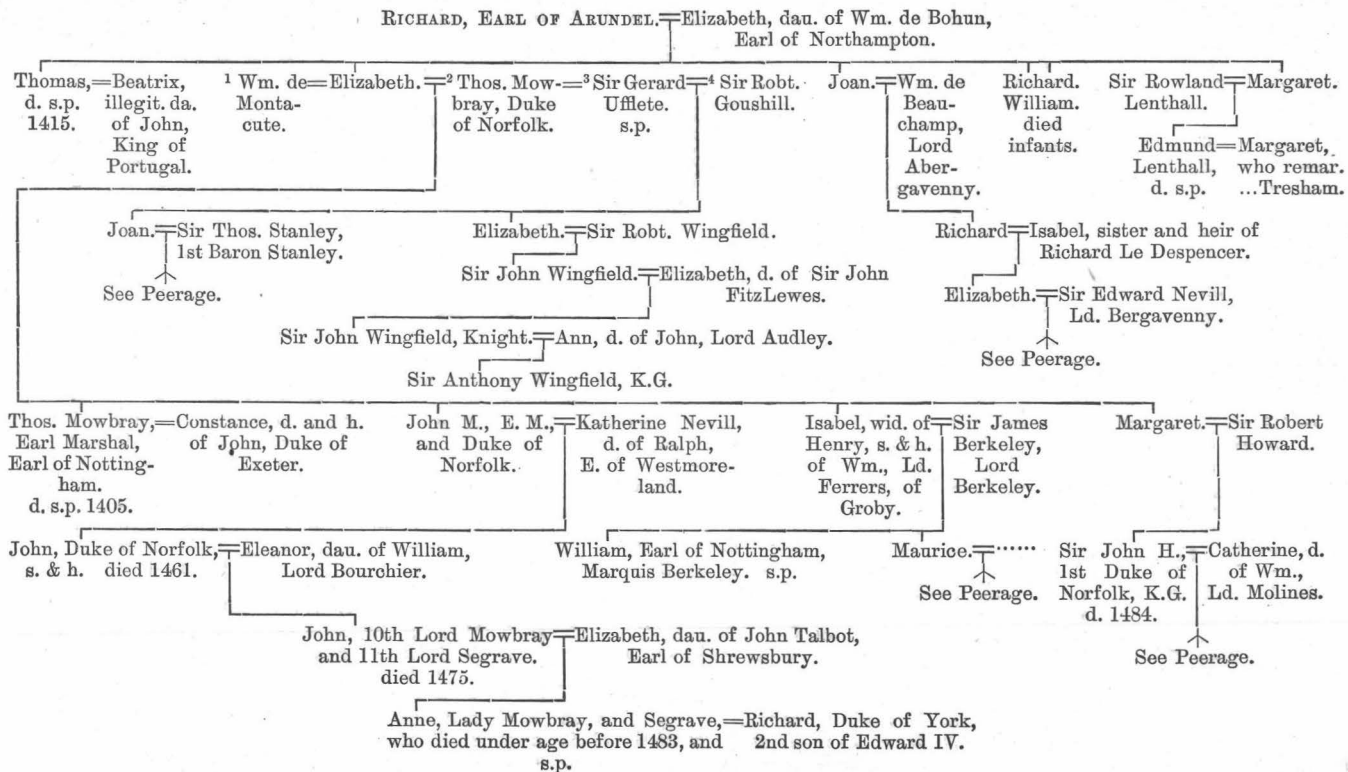
BALNETH.

This manor also extends into the parish of Chailey and the hamlet of Chilington, in the parish of Westmeston.⁴ It was probably part of the original possessions of William, the first Earl Warenne, as I find that, on the 16th Nov., 1537, after the dissolution of the monasteries,⁵ Robert Crowham, Prior of St. Pancras, Lewes, of which the said Earl was the founder, and to which his family and successors were well-known benefactors, surrendered this manor, together with the other vast possessions of this monastery, to King Henry VIII., who granted the site of the monastery and all its possessions to his favourite Minister, Thomas Lord Cromwell, 16th Feb., 1537-8.⁶ On his attainder in 1540 this manor reverted to the King, by whom it was granted to his divorced Queen, Anne of Cleves. In 1552 it was granted to Sir William Goring, of Burton, knight, one

⁴ "Horsfield's Sussex," I., 226 and 236.

⁵ Feet of Fines, Divers Counties, Mich., 29 Hen. VIII. "Horsfield's Lewes," I., 243.

⁶ "Horsfield's Lewes," I., 244.



of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to Edward VI., in whose family it continued to the late Sir Charles Goring, Bart., of Highden.

The stewards of this manor are Messrs. Edmunds and Holmes, of Worthing.

CLAYTON.

On the partition in Chancery of the estates of Richard, Earl of Arundel, about 1425, John, Duke of Norfolk, son and heir of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the said Richard, received this manor, and in his direct descendants it continued until the year 1483, when his great-granddaughter, Anne, died without issue, after which her estates seem to have been divided between the descendants of the four daughters and eventual coheiresses of Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel, viz., Lady Isabel Berkeley, Lady Margaret Howard, Lady Joan Stanley, and Lady Elizabeth Wingfield, for I find that, according to the "Burrell MSS.," William, Marquis of Berkeley, died seized of one-quarter, of which, notwithstanding that he left it to King Henry VII., his brother Maurice became possessed by Act of Parliament in 1503, and immediately levied a fine of it to Sir Edward Poynings, knight,⁷ while in 1573 Henry, Earl Derby, the representative of Joan, Lady Stanley, sold one-half of the manor to Richard Culpepper, gent.

On the 19th June, 1574, John Broadbridge, gent., died,⁸ seized of the other half of this manor, and Henry Broadbridge was found his brother and heir and aged 30 years, but how it descended to this family, whether by purchase or settlement, I have been unable to ascertain.

In 1576 Richard Culpepper appears to have alienated his moiety to Thomas Luxford, yeoman, and John, his son and heir, from whom it was probably purchased by Sir Edward Michelborne, knight, who died in 1587, leaving a son and heir, Edward Michelborne.

In this same year, 1587, Henry Broadbridge sold the

⁷ Feet of Fines, Divers Counties, Trinity, 19 Hen. VII.

⁸ "Harl. MS.," 757, p. 167.

other half of this manor to Anthony, Viscount Montague, who died in 1592, and was succeeded by his son, Anthony-Maria, second Viscount Montague.

On the 17th July, 1627, the Court Baron of Anthony-Maria, Viscount Montague,⁹ and Edward Michelborne, Esq., was held, from which date to the 19th Sept., 1676, the names of the lords are not entered in the Court Rolls of the manor. The Michelbornes' moiety of the manor had, however, in the meantime passed to the Viscounts Montague, for on the 10th Oct., 1676, Francis (4th) Viscount Montague, held his court, no mention being made in the rolls of any other lord. In this family it continued to the death of George Samuel, eighth Viscount Montague, who was drowned at Schaffhausen in 1793, after which it passed to his sister, the Hon. Elizabeth Mary, wife of William Stephen Poyntz, Esq.,¹⁰ who sold the manor in 1825 to William John Campion, Esq., of Danny, who died 27th June, 1869, and was succeeded by his son William Henry Campion, Esq., the present lord of the manor.

The stewards of this manor are Messrs. Hunt, Currey, Nicholson, and Senior, of Lewes.

CUCKFIELD.

The descent of this manor is given in "S. A. C.," XXV., 80, and, therefore, need not be repeated here. It will be noticed, however, that the history of one-fourth part of the manor is omitted. This belonged to the Howards,¹¹ and was sold in 1585 by Philip, Earl of Arundel, of that family, to Walter Covert, Esq., afterwards Sir Walter Covert, of Maidstone, in Kent. For the descent of this portion of the manor to James Morton, Esq., see Berry's "Sussex Genealogies," p. 322, pedigree of Covert. After his death, in 1727, his widow, Mercy (who remarried at Slaugham, in 1729, Charles Goodwin, of Worth, Esq.), appears, from the Court Rolls, to have enjoyed this quarter of the manor until some date

⁹ "Court Rolls."

¹⁰ "Horsfield's Sussex," I., 240.

¹¹ Feet of Fines, Sussex, Easter, 27 Eliz.

between 1734 and 1737, when it was alienated to Thomas Sergison, Esq., who had inherited another quarter under a settlement made by his great uncle, Charles Sergison, Esq., on his marriage with Miss Pitt, constituting altogether one moiety. The other moiety remained in the family of the Earls of Abergavenny until the 11th June, 1867, but was purchased before 3rd Nov., 1868, by Warden Sergison, Esq., the present lord of the manor.

The steward of this manor is F. Fearon, Esq., of Parliament Street, Westminster.

DITCHLING.

On the partition of the estates of Richard, Earl of Arundel, Edward, Lord Bergavenny, received this manor in right of his wife, Elizabeth, granddaughter of Joan, daughter of the said Richard, and wife of William de Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, "in whose posterity," to use the words of Sir William Burrell, "it remained" down to the present Marquess of Abergavenny, who may thus claim that this manor has descended to him in a direct line from the Conqueror.

The stewards of this manor are Messrs. Drake and Lee, of Lewes.

HOUNDEAN.

Sir Edmund Lenthall had this manor, on the division in Chancery of the estates of Richard, Earl of Arundel, as son and heir of Sir Rowland Lenthall, by Margaret, his wife, youngest daughter and coheirress of the said Richard.¹² He died without issue in 1450, leaving Margaret his widow, who remarried Tresham, and appears to have enjoyed this manor for life. She died 3rd Jan., 1484,¹³ when the possession of this manor reverted in equal moieties to the descendants of Elizabeth and Joan, the two elder daughters of the said Richard, Earl of Arundel. The moiety of the younger sister, Joan, descended to her great-grandson (by Elizabeth, his mother, daughter and heiress of Richard de Beauchamp),

¹² "Horsfield's Lewes," I., 136.

¹³ Inq. p.m., 1 Ric. III., No. 43.

George Neville, second Lord Abergavenny of this family, in the possession of whose descendants it remained until 1830, when Henry, second Earl of Abergavenny, acquired an additional quarter (constituting altogether three-quarters of the manor) from George John, fifth Earl Delawarr, which still remains in the possession of the present Marquess.

The other moiety, the family of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, having become extinct on the death of Anne, wife of Richard, Duke of York, about 1483, was divided into four parts among the descendants of his two sisters, Lady Isabel Berkeley, Lady Margaret Howard, and of his two half-sisters, Lady Joan Stanley and Lady Elizabeth Wingfield.

The one-eighth belonging to the Berkeley family passed as Clayton from William, Marquess of Berkeley, to Maurice, his brother, who levied a fine¹⁴ of it to Sir Edward Poynings in 1503, who appears from the pedigree given in "S. A. C." XV. to have died about 1522, leaving no legitimate issue, when possibly this eighth part reverted to the Crown, as I have been able to obtain no further trace of it until 1586, when Sir Philip Sidney is stated in the Burrell MSS. to have died seized of this portion and also of the eighth formerly belonging to the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk (constituting together one-fourth), leaving Elizabeth, his only daughter and heiress (married to Roger, fifth Earl of Rutland, who died without issue in 1612). E. H. W. Dunkin, Esq., however, kindly informs me that Sir Philip Sidney did not die seized of any part of this manor, according to his Inq. p.m. Of the eighth belonging to the Howards, Sir William Burrell states, under date 1st July, 1581: "The Queen grants to Philip, Earl of Arundel, and William Dixe, Esq., the reversion of the inheritance of Henry, late Earl of Arundel, in the manor of Houndeane, by the said Henry assured to the said Philip, now Earl of Arundel." It probably, however, again reverted to the Crown, and was granted out to the Sackville family, for I find from the "Burrell MSS." that Richard, (third)

¹⁴ Feet of Fines, Divers Counties, Trinity, 19 Hen. VII.

Earl of Dorset, died on the 28th March, 1624, seized of one-fourth of this manor.

In this family a quarter of the manor continued to George John Frederick, fourth Duke of Dorset, who was killed in 1815 by a fall from his horse, after which his mother, Arabella Diana, Dowager Duchess of Dorset (remarried to Charles, Earl Whitworth), had a life interest in it. In 1825 she was succeeded in possession by Other Archer, sixth Earl of Plymouth, and George John, fifth Earl Delawarr, in right of their wives, the Ladies Mary and Elizabeth Sackville, daughters of John Frederick, third, and sisters of George John Frederick, fourth, Duke of Dorset, and so it remained, according to the Court Rolls of the manor, until the 1st Nov., 1827. At the next Court, held 9th Nov., 1829, George John, Earl Delawarr, only is mentioned in respect of this quarter, and he appears to have alienated it, as above stated, before 11th June, 1831, to Henry, Earl of Abergavenny, who already owned one moiety of this manor, making altogether three-quarters, which has descended to its present possessor, the Marquess of Abergavenny, K.G.

In 1575 Henry, Earl of Derby, and Margaret, his wife, sold the eighth of this manor,¹⁵ which had descended to them from Joan, Lady Stanley, to George Goring, Esq., and his son and heir-apparent, George Goring, gent. George, Lord Goring, of this family, was, by settlement from the Earl of Norwich, his father, seized of an eighth part of this manor, and in 1648 sold it to George Stonestreet, who, by his will, proved 1669, left it to his wife, Martha, for life.¹⁶ From this date until 1739 I have not been able to discover any trace of this eighth, but from a Court Baron held in that year it appears to have belonged to “. . . Spence widow.” This was probably Ann, daughter of Sir John Trevor and widow of John Spence, who died in 1713, as I find the next possessor to be Elizabeth Spence, spinster, to whom succeeded her sister, Ruth Spence, spinster. After the death of the latter, at Bath, in 1767, her portion of the manor appears to have been alienated to Henry Shelley, Esq., from

¹⁵ Feet of Fines, Mich., 17 and 18 Eliz.

¹⁶ Berry's "Sussex Genealogies."

whom it descended to his son, Henry Shelley, Esq., who died 31st December, 1811, when this eighth again changed hands, becoming, before the 1st June, 1813, the property of Thomas Bradford, Esq., who also about this time became the owner of the remaining eighth, constituting together one-quarter of the manor.

The remaining eighth of the manor descended in the Wingfield family¹⁷ until sold by Anthony Wingfield about 1538 to Joan Everard, widow, who alienated it seven years afterwards to Richard Bellingham, Esq., and his heirs. His son, Edward Bellingham, died seized 31st March, 1605,¹⁸ when the jurors on his inquisition state that Henry Bellingham is his second brother, Richard Bellingham his third, and Thomas Bellingham his fourth brother, and that his son and heir is Sir Edward Bellingham, Knight, of the age of 29 years, who is married to Cecilia, daughter of Sir Bartholomew Clerke, Dean of the Arches, and sister to Sir Francis Clerke, Knight. From this family it seems to have passed by the marriage of Thomas West¹⁹ with Cecill, daughter and sole heir of Richard Bellingham (second brother of Edward Bellingham, father of Sir Edward Bellingham, who was living in 1634), to their son, Henry West, who, about the 3rd May, 1671, sold it to William Spence, of South Malling, Esq. He died 16th July, 1671, and was succeeded in possession by his brother, John Spence, in whose immediate descendants (*vide* Berry's "Sussex Genealogies") it continued to Henry Spence (born 26th Feb., 1747-8), who alienated it before the 1st June, 1813, to Thomas Bradford, Esq., who, having acquired another eighth of the devisees of Henry Shelley, Esq., became the owner of one-quarter of this manor. Before the 17th Dec., 1819, this portion had passed from him to John, first Earl of Sheffield, in whose family it has remained to the present day.

The stewards of this manor are Messrs. Drake and Lee, of Lewes.

¹⁷ Feet of Fines, Sussex, Easter, 30 Hen. VIII.

¹⁸ "Harl. MS.," 759, p. 193.

¹⁹ Berry's "Sussex Genealogies," p. 14.

MIDDLETON.

This manor extends into the parishes of Westmeston, Street, Chailey, West Hothly, and "Wivelsfield alias Wilsfield alias Wisfield." On the division of the estates of Richard, Earl of Arundel, it fell to the lot of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and continued in that family till 1483, when, like the other manors of which we have been treating, it probably reverted in quarter shares to the families of Berkeley, Howard, Stanley, and Wingfield, as I find that in 1503 Maurice Berkeley sold a quarter of it to Sir Edward Poynings.²⁰ In 1511 Thomas, Earl of Surrey, presented the following petition to the King in Parliament:—

That whereas Elizabeth (Mowbray), late Duchess of Norfolk, died seized of the moiety of (*inter alia*) this manor, after whose death it (they) descended unto John (Howard) last Duke of Norfolk, father of your beseecher whose son and heir he is and to William late Earl of Nottingham, Thomas late Earl of Derby and to Sir John Wingfield Kn^t deceased as cousins and heirs of y^e said late Duchess by virtue of which they entered on the said manors and partition was made among them, John last Duke of Norfolk and Thomas late Earl of Derby receiving for their share the moiety of the Barony of Lewes and lands in Sussex, and the Earl of Nottingham and Sir John Wingfield receiving for their share lands in Chester and the Marches of Wales, and the Earl of Nottingham was, after the partition, created Marquess of Berkeley, and granted a quarter of this manor (with others) to the King, wherefore petitioner begs it back again.

The Royal reply to this petition is "Soit fait come l'est désiré," in consequence of which the said Earl of Surrey probably received not only his own quarter share of the manor, but also that formerly belonging to the family of Berkeley, as his grandson Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, sold the moiety in 1611 to Walter Doble the elder, of Falmer, gent., who from a Court of Halimote held 16 July, 1612, in which he is the only lord mentioned, had apparently purchased the other moiety some time previously, as he seems to have been one of the lords in 1597, having possibly acquired it by purchase from Henry, Earl of Derby, who owned one moiety of the manor in 1575.

²⁰ Feet of Fines, Divers Counties, Trin., 19, Hen. VII.

This Walter Dobell, of Streat Place, Esq., who had obtained in 1604 from the illustrious Camden a confirmation of his coat of arms (sable a hind passant betw. 3 bells argent), was buried at Street 10 Feb., 1625, having been the father, by Mary his wife, daughter of Robert Saxby, of Southover, of his successor in the possession of this manor.²¹ Walter Dobell, Esq., who married Elizabeth, sister and heir of Marten Barnham, of Beigham, Esq., and dying in 1640 was succeeded by his son Walter, who married Ann Thomas,²² and died in 1661. He was succeeded by his son Walter, aged five years in 1634, who married Sarah, daughter of Peter Farnden, of Sedlescomb, Esq., and out-living by two years his son, Walter Dobell (who married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir John Stapley, of Patcham, Bart., and niece and heir of Sir William Thomas, Bart., of Folkington Place), died in 1694, and was succeeded by his grandson William (son of the above Walter and Mary), of Streat and Folkington Place, who married Mary, daughter of William Finch, Esq., of Leigh Green, Kent, and on his death in 1752 was succeeded in possession of this manor by his daughter, Mary Dobell. Miss Dobell died unmarried in 1796, when her first cousin Mary, daughter of Walter Dobell, of London, merchant (by his wife, Mary, daughter of William Hodson, of London, merchant), eventually sole heir to her uncle, William Dobell, and wife of Thomas Lane, of Southover, Esq., M.D., succeeded her as lady of this manor. On her death in 1798 her son, Thomas Lane, of Bradbourne Place, co. Kent, and Streat Place, co. Sussex, who died in 1805, became its possessor. He married Mary, daughter of John Ingrey, of Ashwell, co. Herts., Esq., in whose name courts were held from 1806 till 8th October, 1821 (she died in 1833), after which date in that of her son, Henry Thomas Lane, of Middleton and Streat Place, Esq.,^{22a} who, by his marriage with Jane, fifth daughter of Charles Lambert, Esq., was father of

²¹ "S. A. C.," IV., 93, Berry's "Sussex Genealogies."

²² "Horsfield's Sussex," I., 324, "S. A. C." IV., 96.

^{22a} He died in 1834.

Henry Charles Lane, Esq., of Middleton and Streat, the present Lord of the Manor, for whose valuable assistance I may take this opportunity of expressing my obligations.

The stewards of this manor are Messrs. Fitz Hugh, Woolley, and Baines, of Brighton.

PLUMPTON-BOSCAGE.

This manor comprehends the woodland portion of the manor of Plumpton.

William the Conqueror gave the manor of Pluntune (which probably at that time included also that of Plumpton-Boscage) to his son-in-law, William de Warenne. It had formerly been the property of Godwin, Earl of Kent.

From this time till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, I have been able to find no traces of this Manor, though it was possibly for some centuries after the Conquest included in that of Plumpton.

In 1591 Sir Nicholas Carew was found seized by grant from the Crown. Two years later Richard Leche, Esq., appears from the Court Rolls to have been the lord.

From 1612 to 1638 it seems to have formed part of the possessions of the family of Howard, Earl of Effingham. On the 22nd October, 1661, the first court of Sir John Smith, Knight, Lord of this Manor, was held at "Buxells." He died 12th Nov. 1662, æt. 71, leaving his widow, Catherine, who remarried Sir William Courtney, Bart., of Powderham, before 5th Oct., 1666, and died 25th June, 1672. The last of this family who owned the manor was their son, John Smith, Esq., in whose name courts were held from the 23rd April, 1674, to 23rd Oct., 1697. (For some particulars of this family see "S. A. C.," XII., 52 note, and Berry's "Sussex Genealogies.") The next possessor appears to have been John Wakeman, gent., in whose name courts were held from 26 Oct., 1702, to 25 Oct., 1710, "from which time to 1722 the memoranda of courts holden are lost."

In 1715 Leonard Gale, Esq., was Lord of this Manor.

He died 24th June, 1750,²³ leaving three daughters and coheiresses, Sarah, married to Samuel Blunt, Esq., Philippa, married to James Clitherow, Esq., and Elizabeth, married to Henry Humphery, Esq. On the partition of the estates this manor appears to have fallen to the lot of the last-named gentleman in right of his wife, as courts are held in his name from 17 July, 1770, to 15 Sept., 1791.

From the Court Rolls of the manor the names of the lords from that date to the present time appear as under:—

- 11 Nov., 1794, to 12 May, 1840, William Bryant, Esq.
- 31 Aug., 1840, to 27 Nov., 1843, Charles Innis, Esq.
- 3 Oct., 1848, to 14 June, 1860, Thomas Innis, Esq., M.D.
- 26 Jan., 1861, to 10 July, 1863, Thomas Innis, Esq.
- 23 May, 1831, to present date, Charles Hubert Husey, Esq.

The steward of this manor is W. Hale, Esq., of St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, London.

SOUTH MALLING LINDFIELD.

This manor formerly extended into the parishes of Lindfield, Worth, Wivelsfield, Hartfield, and West Hothly. While in possession of the Canons of South Malling it was divided into four parts, called respectively the manors of the Dean, the Treasurer, the Chancellor, and the Precentor. From a rental of the manor in 1633 (for sale with other deeds, &c., by Mr. W. J. Smith, of Brighton, in 1884), the following particulars relating to Wivelsfield are extracted by permission:—

CHANTER PRESENTER.—WEVELSFEILD.

Edward Weller for botches Cop	j ^s	0 ^d
Thomas Newnam for percell of botches and Pett Croft Cop	j ^s	0 ^d
William Pirkin for the Aldrett in the use of John Pirkin	0	ix ^d
John Dumbrell for percell of Shoulders Cop	ij ^s	0 ^d
John Ward for a percell of Scooks Cop	0	ij ^d b
John Hover for percell of Scooks Cop	0	v ^d
John ffaulkner for certayne lands free	0	vj ^d
Edward Pilbeane for neale land	v ^s	ij ^d

²³ "S. A. C.," XII, 45, *et seq.*

of him for three harvest dayes	j ^s 0 ^a
of him for a percell of Collesland Cop	0 iij ^d
of him for eight Acres of Scooks	0 vij ^d b

CHANSSELLOR.—WEVELSFEILD.

Widdow Virgoe for Shoulders	ij ^s 0 ^a
of her one Goose.	

DEANE.—WEVELSFEILD.

Edward Walker for percell of Sherreys Cop	0 x ^d
of him one henn	
John Dumbrill for percell thereof Cop	0 x ^d
of him one henn	
Henry Jennor for percell of Sherreys Cop	j ^s ij ^d
Walter Lucas for six acres of land Cop	0 viij ^d
Thomas Peerce for Jack A hoth Cop	0 ij ^d

TREASUERAR.—WEVELSFEILD.

Widdow Jennor for a percell of land at hornsbridge Cop	0 iij ^d
of her for a tenement Caled Mans Cop	iiij ^s 0 ^a
of her for the same one henn	
Will : ffawknors for Aylars Cop	0 vj ^d
Gooldsmyth Hudson for land late Rodger Shoulders Cop	j ^s x ^d
John Ashfould for a Cottage Cop	0 iij ^d

WEVELSFEILD.—COMMON DEVEDD.

John Hover viij Acres	0 ^s ij ^d
John Wood viij Acres	0 ^s ij ^d
Tho : Whytebred xj Acres	0 ^s ij ^d b q.
Tho : Newnam x Acres	0 ^s ij ^d b
Edward Pilbeane xxxv Acres	0 ^s viij ^d b q.
Walter Lucas gent viij Acres	0 ^s ij ^d
Edward Walker xv Acres	0 ^s ij ^d b q.
John Dumbrill xv Acres	0 ^s iij ^d b q.
Gooldsmyth Hudson gent x Acres	0 ^s ij ^d b
John Ashfould x Acres	0 ^s ij ^d b
Agnes Jennor Widdow xxij Acres	0 ^s v ^d b
Richard Virgoe xv Acres	0 iij ^d b q.

 iiij^s v^d b q.

The history of this manor has been before given in our Collections (Vol. IX., 327-330), so that it appears unnecessary to repeat it, but it may not be considered out of place here to correct some errors therein contained with regard to the family of Chaloner, of Kenwards, and to give some further particulars with regard to this old Sussex family.

John Chaloner, eldest son of Thomas Chaloner, Esq.,

aged 11 in 1634, died in 1689,²⁴ leaving by his wife Hannah three daughters and coheiresses: (1) Jane, married at Lindfield, 28 April, 1687, to Joseph, son of Nathaniel Studley, of Mayfield, Esq., by whom she had a son, Joseph, baptized at Lindfield, 4 July, 1693; (2) Dorcas, who married . . . Richards, hatter, in the Strand, and had a son John living 1689; and (3) Hannah,²⁵ born 16 March, 1657, married at Horsted Keynes to John Mills, gt., by whom she had three children, Chaloner, John, and Hannah, mentioned in the will of her sister Jane Studley, dated 1693, and proved at Lewes in 1710 (and in which she also mentions John Chaloner, son of my uncle Francis Chaloner, deceased).

Joseph Studley was Lord of this Manor in right of his wife Jane, who was buried at Lindfield 9th July, 1693. On his death in 1703, he was succeeded by his son Joseph, who, from the Court Rolls of the manor, apparently died a minor before the 29th Oct., 1713, on which date John Studley and Richard Barham (in right of his wife, formerly Mary Studley) appear as the lords till the 24th Oct., 1721. I presume from the "Burrell MSS." and the Court Rolls that they, together with Nathaniel Studley and Mrs. Birch, being brothers and sisters in the half-blood to Joseph Studley, the father, sold this manor before 16 Oct., 1722, to Henry Pelham, Esq., whose brother, Thomas Pelham, Esq., was ancestor of the present possessor, the Earl of Chichester.

The steward of this manor is M. S. Blaker, Esq., of Lewes.

STREET.

The descent of this manor is so well and tersely given in "Horsfield's Sussex," Vol. I., p. 233, that it is, perhaps, better to quote here what he says on the subject. It "is described in Domesday in the terrier of the lands of William de Warenne, under the name of Estrat. The

²⁴ His will (in which he mentions his brother Richard and sister Elizabeth as *both* deaf and dumb) was proved in P.C.C. 16 May, 1690, by his daughter Jane Studley, residuary legatee and exix., 16 May, 1690, 66 Dyke. In it he leaves this manor to his daughter, J. S.

²⁵ "Misc. Gen. et Her.," 2nd series, Vol. I, p. 194.

value of the manor equally under the Saxon and Norman Governments was 100s." Leuvinus held it of King Edward. "This lordship was in possession of Geoffrey de Say in 1192, in whose family it continued till John de Say, dying in his minority, and in ward to the King in 1383, it passed to his sister Joane, one of his coheirs, who carried the lordship and estate into the Dacre family, by her marriage with William de Fiennes." In this family it remained until 1582, when Gregory Fiennes, Lord Dacre, and the Lady Ann, his wife, sold it to George Goring, of Lewes, Esq., by whose grandson George, afterwards created Earl of Norwich, it was again alienated in 1607 to Walter Doble,²⁶ sen., gent., from which date to the present time the descent has been the same as that of the Manor of Middleton down to Henry Charles Lane, Esq., the present Lord of the Manor.

The stewards of this manor are Messrs. Fitz Hugh, Woolley, and Baines, of Brighton.

WIVELSFIELD.

Reginald de Warenne, son of William, 2nd Earl, was probably seized of this manor or the right of free warren as it appears to be more correctly called. He married Alice, daughter and heir of William de Wirmegay,²⁷ and left at his death a son, William, married to Beatrix, daughter and heir of Hugh de Pierpoint, by whom he was the father of an only daughter and heiress, Beatrix, who afterwards married Down Bardolf, Baron of Shelford, and had issue a son, William, who, in 1253, had a charter of free warren in his lordship of Wivelsfield, in which his son and heir, William Bardolf, succeeded him. The last-named William married Julian, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Gourney, by whom he had issue Hugh, who married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Robert, last Baron Aguilon. In their descendants it continued to Thomas, Lord Bardolf, on whose forfeiture it was granted, in 1410, to Sir Thomas Beaufort, Lord Chancellor. The two daughters of the last Lord Bardolph—Anne, married 1st to Sir William Clifford, s.p., and 2ndly to Sir

²⁶ Feet of Fines, Sussex. Hilary, 5 James I.

²⁷ "S. A. C.," XI., 84.

Reginald Cobham, of Sterborough (by whom she had issue); and Joan, married to Sir William Phelip (styled in her right Lord Bardolf, by whom she had an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married to John, Viscount Beaumont)—eventually recovered this manor or right of free warren. I have not been able to ascertain how its possession passed out of the families of Cobham and Beaumont, but it appears most probable that their lordship or rights of free warren soon after became extinct, or was lost sight of; and as there appear to be no traces of any manor-house and tenements and lands held of it, or (consequently) of any Court Rolls, this is probably due to the fact that it was merely an empty honour without any emoluments attached to it. Sir William Burrell, citing Coles's Escheats, states that Henry Bowyer, Esq., died 8th Sept., 31 Eliz., seized of one-quarter of the Manors of Cuckfield, Bolney, Slaugham, Worth, Crawley, and Wyvesfeild; but on referring to the original Inquisition²⁸ it will be found that this statement is incorrect, and that he died seized merely of one-quarter of the Manor of Cuckfield, with appurtenances in "Cokfyld, Bolney, Slaugham, Woorth, Crawley, et Wyvesfield." In attempting to follow out the history of this lordship or right of free warren, I met with the following interesting bequest in the will of Sir Henry Bowyer (son and heir of the above Henry Bowyer, Esq.), proved in P.C.C. 24 Jan., 1606-7:²⁹—"To every one of my sister Goring's children except the youngest a gold ring, and to the youngest vizt. to litle Tom Goring in leiwe of all his prettie iests wherewith he did often recreate my minde tenne poundes." "Little Tom Goring" appears from the above will and Berry's "Sussex Genealogies" to have been a brother of George Goring, afterwards created Earl of Norwich.

SUB-INFEUDATIONS.

These, in Wivelsfield, consisted of three manors, or reputed manors—Franklyns, Lunces, and Otehall.

²⁸ Inq. p.m., 32 Eliz., 1st part, No. 60.

²⁹ He married Dorothy, daughter of George Goring, of Lewes, Esq. Berry's "Sussex Genealogies."

With regard to the latter, there can be no doubt of its being a manor, both from the antiquity of the Court Rolls which were in existence in the time of Sir William Burrell, and from the early notices which we have of the family which took their name from it; but with regard to the two former—there being, so far as I have been able to ascertain, no such ancient evidence—we must, I think, estimate them rather as “reputed” than as actual manors.

A sub-infeudatory manor was a manor held of another manor, which in its turn was held in capite from the King; but at a very early period of our history these were done away with by the Statute of 18 Edw. I., which is known by the title of its first two words, “Quia Emptores.” The barons and other great men of the kingdom, perceiving that the lords of these sub-infeudations were damaging the interests of the capital lords by granting out lands in small parcels, and thus depriving their superior lords of escheats, wardships, and marriages, obtained the passing of this statute, which enacts that in future the tenants of sub-infeudations should hold directly of the chief lord, and not of the lord of the sub-infeudatory manor. This measure, of course, put a stop to any further sub-infeudations, and hence it follows that *any* manor now in existence must date from a period previous to A.D. 1290. (See “S. A. C.,” XXI., 115 to 117.)

FRANKLYNS.

This manor was a sub-infeudation of the Manor of Street, and extended into the parishes of Wivelsfield, Cuckfield, Lindfield, Ditchling, and Fletching. In 1529 Sir Edward Bray, knight, appears to have been the lord. On the 26th April, 1540, John Mascall, of Plumpton, gent., son and heir of Richard Mascall, of Wivelsfield, sold it to Edmund Pope, of Little Horsted, gent. This Edmund Pope, according to Berry’s “Sussex Genealogies,” married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Newdigate, and died on the 26th Aug., 1550, when he was succeeded by his son, Nicholas Pope, mentioned by

Sir Wm. Burrell as holding the manor in 1570, and I find that Francis More, who was buried at Wivelsfield 10th Sept., 1617,³⁰ held Pilstyes and Hurstwood, in this parish, of Ralph Pope, Esq. (son of the said Nicholas, and grandson of the above Edmund), as of this manor. Sackville, son of Ralph Pope, Esq., succeeded him in possession, and sold it 6th Jan., 1625, to William Mongre, of the Bridge House, St. Olave's, Southwark, gent.³¹ This Wm. Mongre appears from another entry on the same roll to have been one of the sons of Benjamin Mongre, deceased, nephew of Samuel and Susan Mongre, and grandson of John Mongre, citizen and mercer of London. There is a pedigree of this family in the Visitation of London, 1634. The manor had formerly paid 4s. as a quit rent to the Manor of Street, but the Hurstwood (27 acres) and 95 acres on the north side of the road from Lythoth Common to Haywards Heath, part of the Manor of Franklyns, being reserved to Sackville Pope, Esq., it was agreed between the parties that the manor and its curtailed demesnes should pay 2s. 6d. to the Lord of the Manor of Street, while the owner of the remainder should pay 1s. 6d.³² Sackville Pope, Esq., from entries in the Court Rolls of Street Manor, dated 24 Sept., 1623, and 9th March, 1627,³³ sold the portion rented at 1s. 6d. to Francis Luxford, gent., who probably also purchased the other portion from William Mongre, for at a Court Baron held 9 Sept., 1631, the homage present that Francis Luxford, who held freely certain lands called Franklyns, of this manor, at a rent of 4s., is dead. By his will, dated 1629, and proved 6 Nov., 1629, in P.C.C. (102 Ridley), he left to his second son, Thomas, "all my freehold lands in Wivelsfield called by the name of Francklands with all rights, members and appurtenances, with all deeds, conveyances Escripts, muniments and writings whatsoever concerning the said lands." During the time that Thomas Luxford was possessed of it, the manor was again divided into the two parts above mentioned, rented

³⁰ Inq. p.m., 18 Jas. I., Pt. 1, No 93.

³¹ Close Roll, 2673.

³² Close Roll, 2673.

³³ Feet of Fines, Sussex, Mich., 2 Chas. I.

respectively at 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d., the former carrying the manorial rights with it, to which we shall confine our attention. This portion belonged till 1640 to Thomas Luxford, but appears from a rental of Street Manor to have passed to Thomas Woodyer, of Wivelsfield, gent., before 1678,³⁴ whether by marriage with Dorothy, daughter of the said Thomas Luxford (as Sir Wm. Burrell seems to suggest), or by purchase I have not been able to ascertain. On Thomas Woodyer's death in 1711 (will at Lewes) it descended to their eldest son, Thomas, who married Margaret Polley,³⁵ of Orpington, in Kent, and left, at his decease in December, 1735, an only daughter Alice, married to Anthony Guidott, of London, gent., when, according to an indenture dated 11th June, 1686, on his marriage, and quoted in his will, proved in London in 1736 (94 Derby), the landed estates, including this manor, seem to have passed to his nephew, the Rev. John Woodyer, Rector of Lasham, in Hampshire, son of his brother, the Rev. John Woodyer, J.P., Vicar of Oving and South Bersted.

The Rector of Lasham sold it about 1754 to Francis Warden, Esq., of Butler's Green,³⁶ who died 22 Dec., 1784, aged 84, leaving it by will to Col. Warden Sergison, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Anthony Tanner, of Wivelsfield, at whose death on the 22nd Sept., 1832, aged 49, it descended to Thomas Neve, of Benenden, in Kent, Esq., who, in or about 1854, alienated one-half (paying 1s. 3d. yearly to the lord of Street Manor) to Henry Travers Owen, of Wivelsfield, Esq., and in or about 1855 alienated the other half, paying also 1s. 3d. to Alexander Honeyman, of Wandsworth, Co. Surrey, builder.

Henry Travers Owen, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, built a portion of the present house called Franklyns, and sold it to W. H. Tyler, Esq., also of the B.C.S., who greatly enlarged it and sold it to Col. Holder,

³⁴ There is a fine in Hilary, 22 and 23 Chas. II., *i.e.*, 1671, between William Holney, gent., plt., and Thos. Woodyer and Dorothy his wife, deforts., of this manor.

³⁵ Which seems to be the same name as Polhill *vide* Berry's "Sussex Genealogies."

³⁶ Feet of Fines, Trinity, 27 and 28 Geo. II.

of the Guards, by whom it was again sold to a Mr. Adamson, from Australia, of whom it was purchased by Admiral the Hon. T. A. Pakenham, J.P., the present possessor.

LUNCES.

From ancient deeds in the possession of W. T. Neve, Esq., of Cranbrook, Kent—whose kindness in permitting me to make use of them I take this opportunity of acknowledging—it appears that this manor was probably named from a family called le Luns; Alice, daughter and heir of Osbert le Luns, of Wivelesfeld, widow, granting by charter to John de Ottehale and his heirs and assigns the following persons: William de Druce, Richard Inthehurst and William his son, John Inthehurst, Richard Welkemer and Robert his son, “natiuos meos cum omi sequela sua & cum omibz catal suis hidis & hndis,” also all lands which William, Richard, and John formerly held of her “in villenagiu,” in Wivelsfield, Clevewater, Wysshe, and a common of pasture and heath called Hothlaghe, near Heyworthe, in Wivelsfield. This charter is undated, but the names of the witnesses—Walter de Brenteregge, Roger de Tulhurst, William de Chytyngelegh, William de Bokeselle, Albert de Burghle, and William de Wyggepyerye—all found in the Subsidy Roll of 1296 (“S. A. C.,” II.), fix its date very approximately. There are other witnesses to this charter, one of them being Henry atte Morlond, doubtless an ancestor of the family of More of Morehouse. John Lons also appears as a witness in a charter of 1348. In 1478 this manor seems to have belonged to the family of Att Dene (afterwards Adean, alias Warren), the lands of Richard Att Dene, called “lonceslond,” being mentioned in a charter of lands in Wivelsfield, dated 10th Aug., 18 Edward IV., also in the possession of W. T. Neve, Esq.

Lunces was a sub-infeudation, I believe, of Ditchling Manor, and lay wholly within the parish of Wivelsfield.

Richard Adeane, alias Warren, in his will dated 24th May, 1547, and proved 1550 (Lewes), speaks of his house called Lunces in Wivelsfield, and Manor of

Dimocks in Ditchling, and leaves first to his wife Agnes and then to his son Henry at Deene, mentions son Richard and daughters Jone and Isabell. His widow Agnes made her will in 1557 (Lewes), and mentions sons Richard (eldest), John, and Henry, and grandchildren Richard and Ann, children of Henry; daughters Mercy and Jobane. The manor of Lunces seems to have gone to their son John, who in 1575 leased to Thomas Godman, the Lord of Otehall Manor,³⁷ an acre of land called "Meanewysh" for 800 years, in consideration of a payment of £7 13s. 4d. In his will, dated 5th June, 1580, and proved in the same year at Lewes, he desires that 7 tons of timber may be "cutt downe in my lands called Lunce's lands and carried to weghdeane in the pish of Patcham for the repaying of the howsses there." By his wife Dyonice he appears to have left 7 sons, Richard, Robert, Henry, John, George, Thomas, and William. The last-named appears to have succeeded him, and in his will, proved in 1597 at Lewes, states as follows:—"I will not make noe conveyance of my land, but my brother Robert shall have yt uppon condicon that hee shall give it his sonne William my god-sonne," and makes his brother Robert sole executor. Robert Warren in his will, dated 1624, and proved at Lewes in 1627, bequeaths to the reparacon of the church of Wivelsfield 6s. 8d., mentions Susan Rawood, of Ditchling, leaves his wife Alice³⁸ an annuity of £13 6s. 8d. from his freehold lands in Wivelsfield, and makes his eldest son Edmund residuary legatee and executor, who seems to have succeeded him in possession of this manor, for in his will, pr. 1634 (Lewes), he bequeaths as follows:—"to Jane my wife," £20 per annum, or £150; "to Catherine my eldest daughter," £400; "to the child my wife now goeth with all my lands in Wivelsfield if it be a man child," if a daughter then to take Catherine's £400, and Catherine to have the lands; brother Robert Warren and brother-in-law William Lashmore executors, with

³⁷ Otehall Deeds.

³⁸ Ditchling Marriages, 17 Feb., 1600. Hugh Rawood, Vicar, and Ann Warren, als. Deane.

authority to cut down all my woods in "a parcell of my lands called Boynarads parcell of my manno^r called Lunces."

The daughter Catherine married, according to the Marriage Licences at the Faculty Office, London (about 8th Nov., 1648), and the following evidence, John Rowe, grandson of the celebrated Sussex antiquary, whose pedigree has before been given in our Collections.³⁹

Feet of Fines Sussex Trinity 1657. John Meere gent plt and John Rowe gent and *Katherine* his wife deforts of the "*Mannor of Lunces*" with the appurts. and of 1 messuage, 1 barn, 1 garden, 1 orchard, 50 acres land, 20 acres meadow, 40 acres pasture, 10 acres wood and 4s. rent with the appurts in Wivelsfield: The deforts warrant for themselves and the *heirs of Katherine* and receive £200.

There is another fine of lands in Wivelsfield, in Hilary, 1659, in which John Rowe, the younger, gent. (his father John, who married Elizabeth Acheson, and afterwards apparently, from his will, proved at Lewes, Anne, did not die till 1665), and *Katherine* his wife, warrant for themselves and the *heirs of Katherine* to Thos. Hurst, plt.

John Rowe, of Wivelsfield, gent., in his will dated 21st March, 1705, and proved at Lewes 23 May, 1706, desires to be buried in the churchyard.

To Sarah my loving wife personal estate for life—to Sarah Rowe my daughter £50—to John Rowe my son and Elizabeth my da. the children which I had by *my first wife* 5s. apiece—residuary legatees (after the death of their mother) and executors sons Robert Rowe and Thomas Rowe.

The following extracts from the Registers of Wivelsfield refer to this family:—

MARRIAGES.

Mr. John Rowe and Mrs. Sarah Scrase 16 Feb. 1681.

BURIALS.

John Rowe, gent. 1st May 1706.

Sarah the wife of Mr. John Rowe of Fletching ... 11 Aug. 1728.

Sarah Rowe of Fletching 1733.

It will be noticed that the above John Rowe does not mention the manor of Lunces in his will, but that his name appears under the church-marks for 1697 as "Mr.

³⁹ "S. A. C.," XXIV., 98

Rose" (*i.e.*, Rowe's) "mark for Lunces," from which I conclude that the manor was not really sold to John Meere in 1657; but it shortly afterwards passed out of the Rowe family, for we find Joseph Farncombe exchanging a pew belonging to Lunces for one belonging to Otehall in 1730, and in the church-marks for 1759 appears "Mr. Farncomb's" (mark) "for Lunces." Extract from Parish Registers Marriages, "Mr. Joseph Farncomb and Mary Parker, 20th Apl., 1742."⁴⁰

The next owner that I have been able to discover appears, from the Particulars of a Sale by Auction, by Messrs. Verrall and Son, on the 4th June, 1833, to have been Mr. Anthony Tanner. It was, I believe, then purchased by the Revd. Charles Tuffnell.

The present owner of the manor is William Bacon, Esq., who bought it some twenty years ago of Mr. Charles Cheeseman, of Brighton, who, as I find from information kindly given me by W. Farncombe, Esq., purchased it of the Rev. Mr. Tuffnell. There are no Court Rolls of the manor, nor is there any ancient manor-house, the present manor-house, Lunce's Hall, being a modern erection.

OTEHALL.

This sub-infeudation of the large manor of Witdean-Caylif was itself formerly one of considerable extent, having lands and tenements belonging to it in the various parishes of Wivelsfield, Cuckfield, Lindfield, Balcombe, Keymer and Hurstpierpoint, and apparently also in Clayton, Chilmington, and Plumpton.

From seven old charters in the possession of W. T. Neve, Esq., of which facsimiles, reproduced by phot zincography, have been presented to the library of our Society at Lewes, the following particulars are extracted.

No. 1, undated, but which from the names of Sir Amfrid de Ferring and Theobald de Chattefeld, two of the witnesses, cannot be of later date than about the middle of the 13th century, is a grant from Richard de

⁴⁰ Mr. Farncomb died in 1775, and was succeeded in possession by his son of the same names, on whose death in 1812 this manor was sold.

la Donne, at the petition of Matilda, his mother, to John, his brother, of all the lands of Ottehale, which Richard de Ottehale, father of the aforesaid Matilda, formerly held.

No. 2, dated Sunday next after the feast of St. Agatha, 4 Edw. III. (1330), is a grant from John de Ottehale, probably as Lord of the Manor, to John le Warderobe, Joan, his wife, and William, son of John le Warderobe, of a messuage at a rent of 12d.

No. 3, dated Monday after the feast of the Holy Trinity, 22 Edw. III. (1348), is a grant from John de Ottehale to William de Ottehale of all his lands, called Ottehaloslond and Kerieslound, in Ditchling, in the Chapelry of Wivelesfeld.

No. 4, dated Wednesday next after Easter, 44 Edw. III. (1370), is a grant from Richard Ottehale to William Ottehale, Chaplain, of Malerose wysche (which was in the manor of Otehall), and certain persons and tenements, whom and which he bought of Richard Brekespere.

No. 5, dated Sunday next before the feast of St. Michael, 1 Ric. II. (1377), is a grant by Thomas Ottehale, at that time Lord of the Manor, to John Wodeward of a messuage, formerly Richard Lyncolles, at Cleve-water.

No. 6, dated 25th April, 6 Hen. VII. (1491), is a grant by John Lokke to Thomas Godman, Thomas Lokke, and John Rankyn of all lands and tenements in Wivelsfield which descended to him from his father, Walter Lokke.

No. 7, dated 5th May, 1502, is a grant by Thomas Michell and Walter Chatfeld to William Att Ree, of "Wyuellesfeld," and Thomas Att Ree, son of the said William, of all the lands and tenements, rents and services in Wivelsfield, which formerly belonged to Walter Othale.

By the kindness of Major-Genl. Godman, the present Lord, I am enabled to quote from deeds relating to the manor, which will make its history more complete than any hitherto published. I may here remark that the family of Godman was of great antiquity in Wivels-

field. Among the South Malling Court Rolls, preserved at Lambeth Palace, MS. 682, is an entry at a Court held 8th Jan., 9 Ric. II. (1385), that Richard Peltebem seeks license to let to John Godman one croft containing 6 acres of land, called "Southholdelond in Wyuelesfeld."

It is stated that originally it had owners of the same name, of whom I find John *de* Ottehale 1281, John *de* Ottehale 1296, John *de* Otehale 1327, John *de* Otchehall 1342, Thomas *de* Ottehale 1377, who, from the Subsidy Roll of 1378-9,⁴¹ appears to have been then married, and Thomas Ottehale 1381, when possibly this manor had passed from their possession, as he is mentioned without the customary "de;" and the next owner, from the original Court Rolls, cited by Sir William Burrell,⁴² is Richard Kentish, who appears as lord from 1396 to 1420. From the undermentioned evidence, it would seem probable that the manor passed between the latter date and 1438 either to the original family, called Otehall, or to another family (as to whose name, from the fine quoted in "S. A. C." XXXII., p. 214, I will hazard a guess), called Atte Hurst, who possibly took the name of Otehall on becoming possessors of the property. Of this family was Walter, and I take it that the fine above-mentioned was a family settlement on the marriage of John Atte Ree, with his daughter and heiress or coheiress, Joan. Although, according to the "Burrell MSS.," the first Court of John Attere, as Lord of the Manor, was held in 1438, there was at that date another claimant in the person of John Busse, or Bust, who, having possibly married another daughter and coheiress, immediately commenced an action against John Atte Ree, of Wivelsfield, and Walter Breke, of Balcombe,⁴³ for breaking his close, &c., at Wivelsfield and Balcombe. This suit went on for no less than 63 years (during which time John Atte Ree, collector of a Subsidy for Sussex in 1488, and William Atte Ree probably succeeded the first owner of this name in possession), but

⁴¹ "S. A. C.," II., 306, and XIII., 255. Subsidy Rolls and Add. Charts, 24684-6, in Brit. Mus.

⁴² "S. A. C.," XXXII., p. 213.

⁴³ De Banco Roll, Trinity, 17 Hen. VI., memb. 570.

was finally decided in 1502, by the earliest of the Otehall Deeds now in existence, from which the following is extracted.⁴⁴

“Too all trew faithfull people to whom the present wryting shall cum John Michell of Cukfield, John Marschall, John Homwod and John Mascall sends greting. Wher divers variances discordez and debats hath ben had and moved between William A Tree and Thomas A Tree of the one partie and William Bust and Richard Bust of the other partie of, for and uppon the right title possession and interesse of all the londs and tenements in Wyvellesfeld, Cukfeld, Lynfeld, Balcombe, Hurstperpound, Clayton, Kymer and Chyltyngton which sumtyme wer the londs and tenements of one Walter Othale. For thappesyng wherof both the said partiez have compromitted themselve and everich of them to stand to obey and performe thaward ordinance and iuggement of us” “We the said arbitrouns” “award ordeyn and deme that the said William A Tree shall have and pesably enjoy to hym and his heirs all the londs and tenements rents and service with ther apportinance in Wyllesfeld and all the londs and tenements in Clayton and Chyltyngton, which wer the said Walter Othale. And” “that the said William Bust and Richard Bust shall have and pesably enjoy to theym and their heirs all the londs in Cukfeld, Lynfeld, Kymer, Balcombe & Hurstperpound.”

It is to be hoped that this was the final settlement of the long dispute, more especially as the “arbitrouns” also “ordeyn” “that the seid partiez shall either to other seale a general acqyutance of all maner of accons” (actions), “transpassez, detts, debats, quarrells and demands movyng, hangyng, or had between the seid partiez from the *begynnyng of the world.*”

Deed No. 2 is a grant dated 1504, from William At Ree, “dominus de Hothale,” and Thomas At Ree, his son and heir, to John Michelborne, alias Mascall, Agnes, his wife, and Richard, his son and heir, of a tenement and appurtenances called Clewewater, a meadow called Malerose Mede, and a garden called “Lyncolneshawgh.” In this deed Luddilliswyrde Common is mentioned.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 are grants by Thomas At Ree of various lands and tenements to be held of the Manor of Otehall. They bear date between 1523 and 1527.

In No. 7, dated 9th April, 1527, Thomas At Ree, senior, of Wyvellesfeld, “yoman,” enfeoffs certain trustees of all his possessions in Wyvellesfeld and Hurstperpound to fulfil the uses of his will.

⁴⁴ Otehall Deeds, No. 1.

No. 8 is a grant dated 1526, by John Lok to John A. More, junr., and others, quoting a charter dated 1491, in which Thomas Godman and others, now deceased, purchased it of John Lok.

In No. 9, dated 28th April, 1527, the trustees mentioned in No. 7, at the request of Thomas Att Ree, of Wyvelsfeld, enfeoff Thomas Newdegate, gent., John A Wode, senr., of Clayton, John Michelborne, of Dychenyng, Thomas Wode, of Clayton, and Thomas Nicholas, of Worth, senr., of all his possessions in Wyvelsfeld and Hurstperpound, to the use of the said Thomas Att Ree for life, and after his death to the use of Thomas Godeman, son and heir of Walter Godeman, deceased, and his heirs male; and, failing issue, to the use of Thomas Att Ree, nephew (consanguinei) of the aforesaid Thomas Att Ree of Wyvelsfeld, son of Richard Att Ree, deceased, and his heirs male, with remainder to the use of Roger Att Ree, of Horsted Kaynes, son of Richard Att Ree, brother of the aforesaid Thomas Att Ree.

From this it appears that Thomas Godman was next of kin to Thomas Att Ree: possibly his father Walter matched with the daughter and heir of Thomas Att Ree.

No. 10.—Thomas At Ree, the surviving trustee on the 8th March, 1535, grants to John Mascall, gent., John Michilborne (now apparently of different families), Henry Hyde, and John Att Ree to fulfil the uses of the will of Thomas Godman, all those lands and tenements in Clayton, Dychenyng and Wevillysfeld, which he holds by a charter of the said T. G., dated 20 Feb., 1514, to the uses of T. G. and his heirs, and for the performance of his last will.

No. 11.—Dated 20 Dec., 1534. Thomas At Ree, of Wevelysfeld, "yoman," enfeoffs Nicholas Mascall, John At More, jun., Richard Michilborne, Richard Esterfyld, sen., William Nasshe, and Richard At Ree of his Manor of Otehall, in the parishes of Wevelysfeld and Hurstperpound, to the use of himself and for the fulfilment of his will.

No. 12.—Dated 3rd March, 1537. Thomas At Ree, of Wevelysfeld, "yeman," gives to Thomas Godman, son and heir of Walter Godman, his manor or tenement of Othall,

and all his lands and tenements in Wevelysfeld and Hurstperpound.

No. 13.—Dated 3rd July, 1540. Thomas Godman, of Wevelsfeld, “yoman,” grants to Richard Wood a parcel of land, to be held by suit of court “apud manerium meum de Otehall,” at a rent of 12d.

No. 14.—Dated 4th Aug., 1541. John Mychell, sen., Esq., Edmund Mychell, gent., and John Mychelborne, citing a fine levied Easter, 33 Hen. VIII., between themselves and a certain Thomas Godman, plaintiffs, and Robert Kydd and Joan, his wife, deforciant of the manor and lands of Otehall, state that they quit claim all their rights in the manor and lands to the aforesaid Thomas Godman.

No. 15 is the fine in question between the above plaintiffs and deforciant of the Manor of Othale, 3 messuages, 3 barns, 5 gardens, 230 acres land, 83 acres meadow, 88 acres pasture, 52 acres wood, 100 acres of furze and heath, and 50s. rent, with appurtenances in Wevellisfeld, Cokefyld, Balcomb, Lyndefeld, Kymer and Hyrstperpoynt. Robert and Joan warrant for themselves and the heirs of Joan to John, Edmund, John and Thomas, and *the heirs of John Mychelbourn*, and receive £200.

From the above, and from the fact that Sir William Burrell mentions a court held by John Michelbourne and others, his co-feoffees, to carry out the intentions of the last will of Thomas Atte Rhee, Lord of the Manor in 26 Hen. VIII., we may conclude that Robert Kydd and Joan, his wife, were mere dummies put up to warrant the trustees of Thomas Att Ree in handing over the property to Thomas Godman, his next of kin. There is little or no doubt whatever that the manor passed directly from Thomas Att Ree to Thomas Godman.

No. 16.—Dated 1st May, 1550. Thomas Lok, brother and heir of John Lok, grants a tenement and lands at Lokestrood, in Wivelsfield (which John Lok, his brother, inherited from Thomas Lok, his father), to Thomas Newdegate, of Wivelsfield, gent.

No. 17.—Dated 12 Nov., 1547. Thomas Godman, of Wevylsfeld, “yoman,” grants to Thomas Newdegate, of W., gent., “Malleyrose Meade” and “le Crouche place,” to hold “de manerio meo de Ottehale.”

No. 18 is another grant, dated 1547, by the said Thomas Godman to Richard Illman, of 4 acres of waste land to hold of his manor of "Otehale."

No. 19, dated 1567, is a copy of De Banco Roll, Trinity, 9 Eliz., membrane 143, wherein Edward Covert, gent., and William Chalfont, gent., recover certain lands in "Wevellysfeld, Kymer," and "Ditchelinge," against Thomas Godman.

No. 20.—Dated 1573. Thomas Godman, of Wyvelsfelde, yoman, conveys to Gilberte Lambarte, yoman, 2 acres of meadow in Hurstperpound.

No. 21.—Dated 1575. John Warren, alias Deane, of Wyvelsfelde, "yoman," leases to Thomas Godman, of the same parish, "yoman," "Meanewysh," parcel of the manor of "Luncys," for 800 years.

No. 22.—Dated 1588. A fine between Roger Smyth, plt., and William Poyntz, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, deforts of lands in "Wevelsfeld."

No. 23.—Dated Jan., 1594. Thomas Godman,⁴⁵ of Barcombe, yeoman, in consideration of a marriage to be celebrated between Thomas Godman, his son and heir apparent, and (from the context apparently his only child, and) Mary, one of the daughters of Richard Porter, late of Beigham, deceased, gives to his son Thomas Folders, in Ditchling, Fulling Mills in Keymer, and all other lands in Ditchling and Keymer, and also his manor of Otehale, situated in the parishes of "Wyulesfeld, Plumpton, et Hurstperpoynt," and certain lands in Wyvesfield, called "Woodwardes."

It would appear from this and from Berry's "Kent Genealogies" that Richard Porter was not "of Lamberhurst" as stated in Berry's "Sussex Genealogies," but that Mary, the wife of Thomas Godman, was the sister of John Porter, of Lamberhurst, Esq. (a cadet of the family of Porter, of Bayham), who built Court Lodge in that parish about 1607.

This manor, after coming into possession of Thomas Godman between 1537 and 1540, remained in that family as shown by the accompanying pedigree to John Godman, gent, citizen and cutler of London, who left it

⁴⁵ In his Inq. p.m., 11 Jas. I, Pt. 3, No. 236, he is styled "generosus."

by will (proved in P.C.C. in 1718) to his grandson, William Shirley, Esq., then of the Inner Temple. This William Shirley, who was born in 1694, married Frances, daughter of Francis Barker, Esq., and resided at Otehall, where most of his children were born, and baptised at Wivelsfield as under:—

1721. William son of Mr. Sharley Esq by Francis his wife was baptized Oct. 3 (Secretary to Major Genl. Braddock, killed together with his general and many officers of note in a battle with the French and Indians on the Ohio in America in 1755. Stemmata Shirleiana).
1723. Judith (da of do). bap. June 1st (died unmarried in America 27 Nov. 1754. S.S.).
1724. Harriet (da of do). bap. 24 May (mar Robert Temple of Tenhills near Boston Esq. S.S.).
1725. John (son of do) bap. 8th Nov. (A Captain in the Army died of the camp fever at Oswego in America on his march to New York in 1755. S.S.).
1727. Thomas (son of do) bap. 30 Dec. (afterwards created a baronet &c.).
1729. Maria Catherina (da of do). bap. 4th March (mar John Erving of Boston Esq. S.S.).

They had also two other daughters, Elizabeth, who married Eliakim Hutchinson, Esq., and Frances, born in 1720 (probably before they came to live at Otehall), who married William Bollan, Esq. (S.S.).

I give the above details as they are not all correctly recorded in "Burke's Extinct Baronetage," "Horsfield's Sussex," and "S. A. C." Vol. XIX.

The subsequent descent of the manor down to Miss Jane Tanner has already been recorded in these volumes.⁴⁶ On her death in 1881 at the ripe age of 90, it was purchased of her executors by Major-General Richard Temple Godman, who is stated in Burke's "Landed Gentry" to be a descendant of the family of Godman of Otehall, to which we will now return.

Thomas Godman, the first of this family, whom I find residing at Wivelsfield, was apparently from the above deeds living in 1491, and in 1514 made over his lands in Clayton, Ditchling, and Wivelsfield to trustees to fulfil the uses of his will. He was very probably, as will appear in the sequel, the father of two sons—Walter, who seems to have married the daughter and

⁴⁶ "S. A. C." XIX, 61, *et. seq.*

heir of Thomas Att Ree, Lord of Otehall Manor, and died before the 28th April, 1527, leaving a son and heir, Thomas, to whom Thomas Att Ree bequeathed his manor of Otehall; and Thomas, who, settling in London as a citizen and mercer, acquired lands at Dedham, in Essex, and at Leatherhead and Byfleet, in Surrey, and married Margaret, the sister of Anthony Husey, Esq., who, in his will proved in P.C.C. (52, Mellersh), styles himself "Governor of the English Nation." Thomas and Margaret Godman had 11 children (*vide* Pedigree), of whom the eldest son Thomas, of Leatherhead, Esq., obtained in 1579 a grant by Flower of the following arms and crest:—Arms. Per pale erm and ermines, on a chief indented or a lion passant vert. Crest on a mount a heath cock with wings displayed all proper. This grant was probably made out to the said Thomas and the descendants of his grandfather, as otherwise we cannot understand how the Godmans of Wivelsfield were entitled to the same coat, and that they proved their right to it appears fairly certain from the following evidence.

"I, Edward Godman,⁴⁷ do hereby engage myselve to appeare at the office of Armes before the end of Midsomer Tearme to make prooffe of my clayme to the title and interest of Gent" (*viz.*, of his right to bear arms), "to the officers of Armes that at this tyme goe the Visitacon of Sussex or to the Kings of Armes to whom it doth appertayne."

"Dat. at Lewes ultimo Marchij, 1634" (Sd.) "Edward Godman." On this is noted, "Fee received for the K: of Armes xx^s. to bee repayd if his clayme bee not proued." From the fact that, according to the records of the Heralds' College, there is no record of this fee having been repaid, and also for the reason that Edward Godman was not "disclaimed" at the next Visitation of Sussex in 1662, we must conclude that he made good his claim to bear the arms of Godman of Leatherhead to the satisfaction of the Heralds, in which case the pedigree would stand as recorded, unless Walter of Wivelsfield (1527) had two sons named Thomas, one his eldest son

⁴⁷ "Harl. MS.," 1076, pencil fo. 164b.

and heir, Lord of Otehall, and the other the citizen and mercer of London.

There does not appear to be anything particularly worthy of mention in the wills of this family except the following bequest in the will of Mr. Thomas Godman, of Kennington (1704-5), to Mr. Sowers and Mr. Oldfield £40 "for them to pay to poore ministers and to bring up young students."

In compiling this account of the Godman family I have met with the following of the same name, whom I am unable to connect with the pedigree:—

I. John Godman, Vicar of Ferring from 1563 to 1578, Agnes, his wife, and his children Sarah, Eleanor, Agnes, and Samuel, to the latter of whom an American family of the same name, who trace their descent from the pilgrim fathers, possibly owe their descent.

II. Roger Godman, of Lewes, M.D. (son of Edward G., of All Saints), Frances, his wife, and their children Mary, Thomas, Edward, and Joan, baptized between 1627 and 1638. Of this family probably was also the Rev. Henry Godman, M.A., of Peterhouse, Cambridge, Rector of Rodmell, an ejected minister in 1660, native of Lewes, died at Dartford, Kent, 29 Jan. 1702, æt. 72. In his will proved in P. C. C. (46 Hern, in which he calls himself of *Deptford*), he mentions his wife Elizabeth, daughters Elizabeth Ludman and Sarah Reep, and his sons Simon and William. The latter is identical with Mr. William Godman, merchant, son of the Rev. Henry Godman, who died 1st Aug., 1710, aged 37, and was buried at St. Michael's, Barbadoes.⁴⁸

III. Mr. Edward Godman and Mrs. Ann Bennett widow, were married at Westmeston 20 Dec., 1636. The following inscription on a slab of Sussex marble in Plumpton Church seems to refer to the lady:—"Here lyeth the body of Ann the wife of Edward Godman of Wo . . . (? Wotton) Gent shee departed this life the eight of June Ano Dony 1649." This was a second wife of Edward of Otehall.

IV. The Rev. John Godman, of Jesus College, Cam-

⁴⁸ Capt. Lawrence Archer's "Mont. Insc. of West Indies."

bridge, B.A. (1737),⁴⁹ Vicar of Mayfield, instituted 17th March, 1747, and formerly, from the transcripts of the Registers of that parish, which are signed by John Godman as "Minister" from 1742 to 1747, and from the list of Rectors given in "S. A. C.," XIII., 86, apparently Curate of Waldron. Some account of him may be found in the Journal of Walter Gale, in the 9th Volume of these Collections.^{49a}

Of the manor house itself a short description may here be given, with a few particulars which have hitherto escaped notice. The house is built in the shape of a T, of which the body appears to be the oldest, while the head was probably either added or rebuilt by the Thomas Godman who married Mary Porter about the year 1600, as their initials appear on a board which is now there, in its original place, and also on a finely-carved and ornamented oak fireplace in that part of the building. In the old portion or body of the house is a room looking north, which is called Queen Elizabeth's Room, probably so named from her last visit to Sussex in 1591. This shows that this portion of the house was then in existence; and, indeed, it probably dates from a much earlier period, as we find from deed No. 12, quoted above, that Thomas At Ree in 1537 gave to Thomas Godman his manor or *tenement* of Othall.

In the new portion, or head of the house, an upper room, looking also north, is called the Countess of Huntingdon's Room, where, according to some of the old inhabitants, the pulpit in which the Rev. William Romaine used to preach (now removed to Othall Chapel) formerly stood, and in which, if tradition may be believed, the Countess also occasionally preached.

The condition of the house in 1871, is well described in an account of a visit then paid to it by P. S. Godman, Esq., of Muntham, near Horsham.

"The front or east side of it is covered with plaster, also one portion of the north side. In the centre of this

⁴⁹ "S. A. C.," XXVI., 71.

^{49a} He was connected through his mother with the Bakers, patrons of the living, and was son of Francis Godman, of Hempstead, in Framfield.



PHOTO-TINT, by J. Akerman.

OTE HALL, WIVELSFIELD.

The Property of Maj. Genl. R. T. Godman, by whom this plate is presented.

is a board with this inscription : $\begin{matrix} G \\ T M \\ 1600 \end{matrix}$. The house is built in the shape of a T, the roof of the cross part being slated, while the rest is still the original Sussex slag, and appears much out of repair. The walls to a few feet above the ground are of stone, the remainder of brick, and in the head of the T, of timber, lath, and plaster. This part of the house is completely covered with lath and plaster, and most of the windows are blocked up. There are three fine stacks of chimneys. The gables and small bow-window all have carved oak finishings. The beams are visible all over the exterior, especially on the west side. The present entrance is through the old kitchen, a large room, whence a passage leads past the foot of the stairs to the old front door at the east end. On each side is a large room, probably used as dwelling-rooms, with large fire places, and solid oak beams in the ceilings, somewhat carved. There is an old oak seat fitting into the fireplace, but probably not of the same date as the house. The floors all over the house are of oak, as also the staircase and balustrade; the latter, unfortunately, painted, excepting the part leading to the top flight. The rooms are all of good height. Above these two rooms are two sleeping rooms, one entirely panelled and ceiled with oak, and with a pretty carved pattern over the fireplace; in the other, over the fireplace, is a good piece of carving that has been painted, but there is still visible the inscription : $\begin{matrix} G \\ T M \end{matrix}$. Anno, 1609. There are three other rooms on that floor, and several above, all fair-sized and lofty. Throughout the building the oak is in a good state of repair, and very substantial; in one place the house has settled considerably, and everywhere the plaster is falling down. Although now inhabited by the bailiff the house is *decidedly not in habitable repair.*"

How well and thoroughly the old house has been repaired, and how carefully restored to its former beauty, may be well seen from the accompanying plate, kindly presented by General Godman, while, perhaps, it is needless to remark that the interior matches well with the exterior in comfort and beauty, and the antique character of its fittings and ornamentation. The new

addition to the house has been built in a wing, on the S. side, on the site of the old stables, so as not to interfere with the original building.

During the restoration a number of coins of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and of later reigns, were discovered, and under the floors in the old part of the house several Nuremberg tokens.⁵⁰

There are two curious quit-rents to the Lord of this Manor, viz., for lands in Plumpton, called Rose-land, a red rose, and for a cottage near Lunces Gate, formerly Lucase, also a red rose.

V. PERSONAL HISTORY.

Under this head we shall consider the records of the early inhabitants of Wivelsfield, and those of such seats as, not being manors, are yet places which from their antiquity and importance cannot be overlooked, and of such families as, not being lords of manors, have been for any considerable time of any consequence in the parish.

The names of the earliest inhabitants are contained in the Subsidy Roll of the Rape of Lewes, 1296,⁵¹ in which, under the Villate de Lyndefeld et Burle, the following names may be noticed:—

			s.	d.
De Joh ^o Atte Ree...	...	...	4	6
„ Joh ^o de Ottehale	...	...	2	8
„ Waltero de la More	...	...	2	7½

The next Subsidy Roll is that of 1327,⁵² in which, although Wivelsfield does not appear, we find many names of people belonging to the parish, that it seems worth while to transcribe.

HUNDR. DE STRETE.

	VILLATA	DE	LOFELD.	
De Rectore de Worthe	v ^s x ^d
„ Willo de Pellynger	xvij ^d
„ Willo ate Nasche	xix ^d ob. q ^{ta}
„ Rogero de Pegheden...	xxj ^d ob.
„ Rico ate Nonene	xvij ^d ob. q ^{ta}
„ Willo ate Toune	xvij ^d ob. q ^{ta}
„ Rogero le Mount	vij ^d
„ Johne de Benehorne	xvij ^d

⁵⁰ "S. A. C.," XVII., 253. ⁵¹ "S. A. C.," II., 306. ⁵² "Lay Subsidies, Sussex," 13^o.

PEDIGREE OF GODMAN, OF OTEHALL.

John Atte Ree, Lord of the Manor of Otehall. 1438. = Joan (dan. and coheir of Walter Atte Hurst, alias Walter Othale. ?)

John At Ree, of Wivelsfield, Collector of a subsidy for Sussex, 1488 (a juror of the Rape of Bramber in 1470), Lord of Otehall ?

William Atte Ree, At Ree, or A Tree, Lord of Otehall in 1502 and 1504; witness to a charter of lands in Wivelsfield in 1485. With his wife, Agnes, sold lands in Horsted Keynes, in 1497. = Agnes, dau. and heir of Thomas Freshfield, and wife of W. A. in 1481. Twineham Benefield Court Rolls.

Thomas Godman, of Wivelsfield. viv. 1491 and 1514. Seized of lands in Clayton, Ditchling, and Wivelsfield.

Thomas Atte Ree, Attree, or A Tree, Lord of Otehall, 1523-1537.

Richard. ob. ante 1527.

Thomas Godman, citizen and mercer of London, seized of lands at Dedham, in Essex, and Leatherhead and Byleet, in Surrey. Will 1559-9 in P.C.C. (62 Chayney).

Margaret, sister of Anthony Husey, Esq., "Governor of the English Nation" (his will, 1557-60 in P.C.C., 52 Mellersh). Will P.C.C., 1594-6 (42 Drake).

Walter Godman. dau. and heir. died before 28 April, 1527.

Thomas At Ree, of Wivelsfield, junr. viv. 1527.

Roger, of Horsted Keynes. viv. 1527.

¹ Thomas, eld. son, viv. 1594, of Leatherhead.

Ann, will 1639-40, in P.C.C. 76 Coventry.

² Incent. Benjamin. ³ Richard. George. viv. 1559, but not mentioned in mother's will, 1594.

⁶ Ursula. Will in 1561, in P.C.C. 1 Streat.

⁷ Blanche. ux. John Sheffield.

⁸ Jane, ux. Brabrone, in 1594. ⁹ Anne, ux. Robert Nutmaker, in 1594. ¹⁰ Margaret, mar. first Simon Lawrence, of London, merchant; and 2ndly, before 1594, John Ounsted, Esq. Vide Visit. London. 1634.

Thomas, s. and h. viv. 1527. Will, 1559-60, at Lewes.

Agnes. Eden. = Robert Pycknolle.

Richard Atree, of Webbs, &c. 1544. V. that Pedigree.

John, of Lockstrood.

Thomas, of Leatherhead. viv. 1594. Will, 1652-61, in P.C.C. (134 May).

Olive Will pr. in P.C.C. 1669. (140 Coke).

Hellen. viv. 1594.

Ann. = Robert Taverner. viv. 1594. m. 1652.

Elizabeth. Hugh, of Warminghurst. Will, 1559, Chichester.

Margaret. = Farnor. Joan. son. = Walter G. = Richard G. = Margaret Ld. of Otehall. Will, 1562-3, Lewes. bur. at Ditchling, 1558.

Thomas G., succeeded his bro. Richard as Ld. of Otehall; a minor, bur. 1 Sept., 1612. Inq. p.m. in P.R.O.

Eliza, dau. of Walter More, of Wivelsfield, Gent.

Frances, dau. and coh. = Francis Gerard. Mary, dau. and coh. = John Barefoot. Anne, dau. and coh. = John Eldred. Elizabeth, dau. and coh. = Richard Catcher, of London, Doctor in Physick. V. Visit. London, 1634.

William Parker. Agnes. = Ralph Dyne. bap. 1583. m. bef. 3 Aug., 1600.

Mary. bap. at Wivelsfield, 1580.

Joan. bap. at Wivelsfield, 17 July, 1586.

Mic. bap. 1602. Nicholas. = Sarah m. at W., Hurst. 1675.

Thomas Godman, of Wivelsfield, Lord of Otehall, 8 Oct., 1570. Marriage settlement dated Jan., 1594. bur. there 17 Oct., 1624. Will pr. 18 Dec., 1624, Lewes.

Mary, dau. of Rd. Porter, of Bayham, Sussex. bur. at Wivelsfield, 4 May, 1631.

Edward Godman, of W., gent., merchant in London, Lord of Otehall. bur. at W., 3 Sept., 1667. Admon. granted in P.C.C., 24 Nov., 1667, to Thomas, the son. bap. at Barcombe, 17 April, 1598.

Sarah, dau. of Anthony Shirley, of Preston co. Sussex (bro. of Sir Thos. Shirley, of Wiston, Knt.), and widow of Humphrey Gratwick, Esq. bur. 13 Nov., 1635.

John, of W., Gent. Will, 1635-6, Lewes. bap. at W., 30 Nov., 1606. bur. 5 March, 1636.

Richard. bap. at W., 20 Aug., 1609. bur. 2 Aug., 1662. Admon. in P.C.C. to nephew, Thomas, in 1670.

Thomas. bap. at W., 16 Oct., 1614. bur. at Ditchling, 6 June, 1659.

Damaris remar. 29 July, 1661, Rev. Henry Staples. bur. at Ditchling, 24 Oct., 1662.

Francis. bap. at Wivelsfield, 10 Jan., 1605. bur. 14 Sept., 1617.

Ann. bap. at W., 10 Jan., 1605. bur. there 7 Feb., 1620.

Lucy. = Peter Farnden, Esq. Mary. bap. at W., Barcombe, 14 March, 1596. Elizabeth Godman. bap. at Barcombe, 13 Jan., 1600.

Jane. bap. at Barcombe, 20 Oct., 1595. John Lichfield, Curate of W. m. at Ditchling, 3 Aug., 1630. Rose. bap. at Wivelsfield, 7 June, 1612. mar. there 23 July, 1633.

¹ Thomas Godman. bap. at W., 22 Dec., 1633. Took out Admon. to his father's estate, 1667. Ld. of Otehall Manor; of Kennington, co. Surrey, Gent. Will, 20 Dec., 1704. Pr. in P.C.C., 1 Jan., 1705.

² John, of London, Gent., Citizen and Cutler. viv. 1704. Lord of Otehall. Will, 1717-8, in P.C.C. 33 Tenison.

Jane V. S.A.C. XIII., 247.

³ Edward Godman, of St. Saviour's, Southwark. mar. at Framfield 1 Jan., 1676. Admon. in P.C.C., 8 May, 1701, to Edward Godman, the son.

Anne, dau. of Edward Warnet, of Hempsted, in Framfield, Esq., and sister and coh. of Edward Warnet, Esq. died before 18 July, 1694.

⁴ Sarah. bap. at W., 1 Nov., 1631. Will in P.C.C. 1710-12. (8 Barnes.)

⁵ Mary. bap. at W., 17 Dec., 1633. bur. 22 Dec., 1633.

⁶ Lucy. = Linfield. ⁷ Elizabeth, bap. at W., 26 March, 1635. ⁸ Ann. bap. at W. = Abraham Muddle, mar. at Wadhurst, Gent. 26 May, 1674.

Elizabeth. = William Shirley. died before 1717. William Shirley, of the Inner Temple, in 1717. Lord of Otehall Manor.

dau. (? Catherine.) = Turner. William Turner, grandson of John Godman, of Otehall. viv. 1717.

Edward. Took out Letters of Admon. in 1701, to his father's estate. bur. at St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, London, 22 May, 1707; a bachelor. Admon. in P.C.C., 14 July, 1707, to his brother Francis.

Francis, et. 14 in 1694; of Hempsted, in Framfield. bur. at Framfield, 31 Aug., 1725. Will at Lewes.

Martha, 4th dau. of John Baker, of Mayfield Place, Esq. bur. at Framfield, 16 May, 1750.

Jane. = Corfield.

John, bap. at Framfield, 1 Sept., 1715; of Jesus College, Cambridge, B.(? M.)A., Curate of Waldron, 1742 to 1747. Vicar of Mayfield, 17 May, 1746, to his death in May, 1750. Vide S.A.C. IX., 197.

Francis, bap. at Framfield, 16 July, 1724; of Hempsted, in Framfield. bur. at Framfield, 18 April, 1760. Will in P.C.C., 11 Jan., 1752—24 April, 1760, as "of Mayfield" (152 Lynch); left Hempsted to "Franc," son of his cousin, Jane Capell.

De Thoma de Chaggelegh	...	...	...	xvj ^d q ^{ta}
„ Willo Hereward	...	...	...	xvj ^d ob.
„ Willo de Cheyne	...	...	...	vj ^d
„ Rectore de Dichenyng	...	...	...	ij ^s
„ Isabella de Colewelle...	...	...	...	vj ^d
„ Johne de Hentye	...	...	...	xvii ^d ob.
„ Agnet de Cleewater...	...	...	...	ix ^d
„ Robto de Hentye	...	...	...	xij ^d q ^{ta}
„ Thoma de Lofeld	...	...	...	vij ^d
„ Johne ate Lee	...	...	...	vj ^d
„ Mauro ate Welfaghe...	...	...	...	vj ^d
„ Willo le ffader de Pellingger	...	...	...	xij ^d
„ Johne de Byneham	...	...	...	vii ^d ob.
„ Prior de Lewes pro Rethfeld...	...	...	...	xx ^d
„ Simone de Pellingger...	...	...	...	xxj ^d ob.
„ Willo de Pegheden	...	...	...	x ^d ob.
„ Waltero ate Vale	...	...	...	xij ^d
„ Alic. ate Lee	...	...	...	x ^d
„ Waltero ate Boure	...	...	...	xxj ^d
„ Rado wolfrich	...	...	...	ix ^d ob. q ^{ta}
„ Alano ate Wyke	...	...	...	vj ^s ij ^d
„ Johne de Byneham	...	...	...	xvj ^d
„ Rico Quatermund	...	...	...	x ^d ob.
„ Rectore de Chaggelegh	...	...	...	xix ^d
„ Johne de Ote hale	...	...	...	ij ^s
„ Willo Stonych	...	...	...	xx ^d
„ Johne de Colewelle	...	...	...	xvii ^d
„ Willo ate Venne	...	...	...	xv ^d ob. q ^{ta}
„ Simone Aylard	...	...	...	vj ^d
„ Willo ate Hoke	...	...	...	ix ^d
„ Johne Bysouthebrook	...	...	...	vj ^d
„ Johne ate Wyk	...	...	...	vj ^d
„ Hugone ate Chapele	...	...	...	vj ^d
„ Johne Stonych	...	...	...	xvii ^d ob.
„ Waltero le Hayward	...	...	...	vj ^d
Taxatores { De Johne ate More	...	...	...	xij ^d
{ De Thoma de Hayworthe...	...	...	...	xij ^d

The above is a collection of a twentieth. The next which we shall notice is the Poll Tax of 1379, which gives some of the inhabitants of this parish at that date. Unfortunately, though there are two records of this subsidy in the Public Record Office, both containing Wivelsfield, namely, “Lay Subsidies, Sussex,” $\frac{189}{36}$ and $\frac{189}{41}$ (of which the latter contains two [the last two] names more than the former), we are only able to obtain the names of the *married* people, those of the bachelors and spinsters above the age of fourteen having been apparently detached from No. $\frac{189}{36}$, and possibly not copied

on to No. $\frac{189}{41}$, which is merely a fragment. The amounts on both rolls are the same, but the name "William Trisse" in $\frac{189}{36}$ is spelt "William Trissche" in $\frac{189}{41}$.

VILLATA DE WYUELSFELD.

COMMUNAR DISPONS.

Waltus att More	...	...	ij ^s	Wills Trisse...	...	...	iiij ^d
Thom Otthale	...	...	xij ^d	Rads foruere	...	...	iiij ^d
John Borle	...	...	xij ^d	Walts hayward	...	...	iiij ^d
Waltus Hentye	...	...	xij ^d	Walts hayward junior	...	...	iiij ^d
Thom Colewelle	...	...	xij ^d	Johs ate fenne	...	...	iiij ^d
Thom Biolf	...	...	iiij ^d	Phus Aylard, labr	...	...	xij ^d
Rads Hentye	...	...	xij ^d	Radus Pottere	...	...	iiij ^d
Johs Grigge	...	...	iiij ^d	Johs Coks	...	...	iiij ^d
Ricus Brekespere	...	...	iiij ^d	& Waltus atte felde...	...	...	vj ^d
Johs Nithahurst	...	...	iiij ^d				

Between this date and the time of Henry VIII. the Subsidy Rolls are very deficient, after which, however, they grow more numerous, and furnish us with many names of inhabitants. It seems, however, necessary to make a selection, and I, therefore, merely give the Wivelsfield names from the Subsidies of 1524 and 1549, which contain the names of ratepayers by Hundreds, with a transcript of that of 1546, which gives us the inhabitants of Wivelsfield at that date.

"LAY SUBSIDIES, SUSSEX," $\frac{189}{119}$. 15 HEN. VIII. (1524).

Thomas Hyder in bonis	...	...	...	£20	20 ^s
Symon Hyder in vad	...	...	...	20 ^s	4 ^d
Wills a more in bonis	...	...	...	40 ^s	12 ^d
Thomas Hentye in bonis	...	...	...	£4	2 ^s
Johes At Tree in bonis	...	...	...	£3	18 ^d
Ricus At Ree in bonis	...	...	...	£20	20 ^s
Thomas At Ree in bonis	...	...	...	£5	5 ^s
Johes At Ree in bonis	...	...	...	£5	2 ^s 6 ^d
Thomas At Ree jun in bonis	...	...	...	£3	18 ^d
Ricus Hother in bonis	...	...	...	£10	5 ^s
Johes A more in bonis	...	...	...	£30	30 ^s
Thomas Holmewood in bonis	...	...	...	40 ^s	12 ^d
Ricus hother in bonis	...	...	...	£5	2 ^s 6
Philyppus Jenner in bonis	...	...	...	£8	4 ^s
Thomas Jenner in vad	...	...	...	20 ^s	4 ^d
Thomas A More sen in bonis	...	...	...	£30	30 ^s
Wills A More in vad	...	...	...	20 ^s	4 ^d
Henricus Hyder in bonis	...	...	...	£20	20 ^s
Johes Godman in vad	...	...	...	20 ^s	4 ^d
Thomas A More in bonis	...	...	...	40 ^s	12 ^d

Gerardus Holcomb in bonis	£20	20 ^s
Gerardus holmewode in bonis	£5	2 ^s 6 ^d
Johes Vynall in vad	20 ^s	4 ^d

“LAY SUBSIDIES, SUSSEX,” $\frac{1}{2} \frac{9}{35}$. 38 HEN. VIII. (1546).

THE HUNDRETH OF STRET.

Wyvelsfeld.	vj ^s	vij ^d	Thomas Newdigate in goods	xl ⁱⁱ
	ij ^s	vij ^d	Ric. Warren in goods	xvj ⁱⁱ
		vij ^d	John At Ree in londs	xl ^s
		vij ^d	Nicholas Hurst in londs	xl ^s
		vij ^d	Robt Kydde in londs	xl ^s
		xvj ^d	Thomas Godman in londs	iiij ⁱⁱ
	ij ^s		The teñnts of y ^e lands late Ric At Ree	vi ⁱⁱ
	ij ^s	vj ^d	Walter A more in goods	xv ⁱⁱ
	ij ^s	vij ^d	Xpöfer Turk in goods	xvj ⁱⁱ
		vij ^d	Ric. Esterfeld in londs	xl ^s
	ij ^s	vj ^d	Willm Colman in goods	xv ⁱⁱ
		vij ^d	Ric Chatfeld in londs	xl ^s
		xvj ^d	Roger Pakyn in londs	iiij ⁱⁱ
	ij ^s	vij ^d	Ric lewkenour in goods	xvj ⁱⁱ
	iiij ^s	iiij ^d	Alen ffawkenour in goods	xx ⁱⁱ
	ij ^s		Robert Hesman in goods	xvii ⁱⁱ

“LAY SUBSIDIES, SUSSEX,” $\frac{1}{2} \frac{9}{35}$. 3 EDWARD VI. (1549).

HUNDR. OF STRETE.

12 ^s	Gerard Onstye	... £12	15 ^s	Richard Button	... £15
10 ^s	John Ilman	... £10	10 ^s	Symon Potter	... £10
10 ^s	W ^m lynfeld	... £10	10 ^s	Richard hollyngdale	... £10
11 ^s	Henrs payn	... £11	10 ^s	John ffawkenor	... £10
26 ^s 8 ^d	Thomas luxford	£26 13 ^s 4 ^d	15 ^s	John Gere	... £15
10 ^s	Richard Michelborne	£10	10 ^s	Nicholas Chaloner	... £10
4 ^s	John Michelborne	£40	10 ^s	Richard A ford	... £10
10 ^s	Stephyn a wod	... £10	16 ^s	Richard Warren	... £16
10 ^s	John fferall	... £10	10 ^s	Thomas Godman	... £10
20 ^s	Henrs hider	... £20	15 ^s	Walter a More	... £15

FANNERS, NOW THE FERNS.

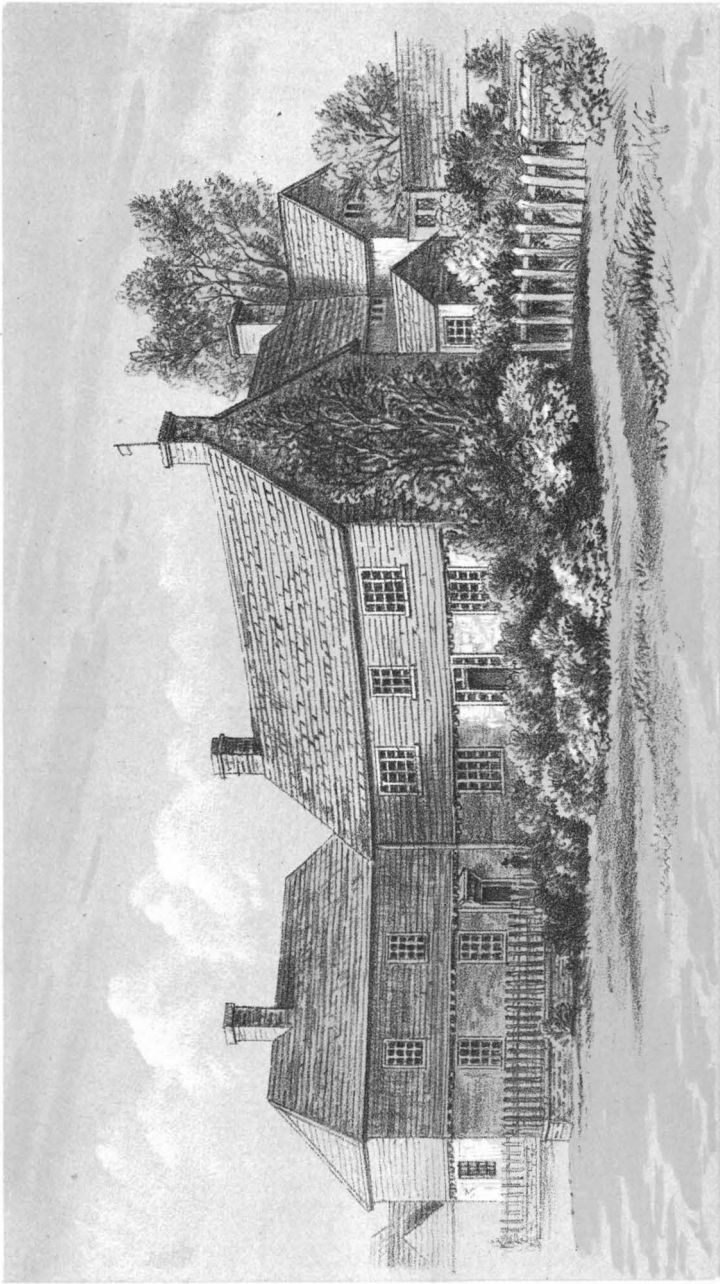
This was an ancient Elizabethan house, and was formerly held freely of the Manor of Ditchling by military service. The name of Fanners, according to village tradition, was derived from it being a signal station to More House, which probably at a former time when it was surrounded by a large moat was a place of considerable importance.

This theory is borne out by the meaning ascribed in Webster's Dictionary, 1831, to the word "Fanion," signifying a cloth, a flag, a banner. The first owner of whom I find any mention is a Richard Estherfield; this

name, which was also spelt Easthandfield as late as 1708, is evidently derived from their original residence in the east part of Henfield, William de Esthennefeld being among the Jurors of Hennefeld in the Inquisitiones Nonarum (1340). The dialectical "Hefful" will explain the various spellings of the name.

In 1612 Thomas Lucas,⁵³ of Wivelsfield, died, having alienated this property during his lifetime to Walter Lucas, his youngest son, who, by his will dated 13 Aug., 1640, in which he calls himself "of Wivelsfield, gent.," and proved in P.C.C. 11 June, 1645 (87 Rivers), left it to his son and heir Walter. The latter died in 1657, and was buried at Wivelsfield 2 July as "Mr Walter Lucas." By his will in P.C.C. (404 Ruthen), in which he is described as of Cuckfield, he left all his freehold lands in Wivelsfield to be sold in order to pay his debts, and the remainder to his son Walter at 21. Neither in the will of the latter, proved at Lewes in 1680, nor in that of his wife Frances (who appears to have been a sister of Abraham Edwards, of Mayfield, gent.), proved there in 1702, nor in that of his mother Frances, proved in P.C.C. in 1681 (109 North), do I find any mention of Fanners; so that it seems probable that it was sold soon after 1657. There is, however, no record of the transaction on the Feet of Fines in the Public Record Office up to 1680. It probably was purchased by John Middleton, of Chailey, Esq., who married Elyot, daughter and eventual heiress of Elyot More, Esq., as from the Church Marks of Wivelsfield, 1697, we find that Mr. "Midelton" had to keep up a certain portion of the churchyard fence on account of his ownership of Fanners. Since writing the above I have ascertained from an abstract of title, now in the possession of W. T. Neve, Esq., that Walter Lucas sold Fanners to Walter More about 1672, and that the latter sold it to John Middleton 30th Nov. 1694. It did not, however, long remain in this family, but passed by sale to Richard Webb, of Wivelsfield, yeoman, who mentions it in his will proved

⁵³ Of a family probably connected with that of Lucas of Barcombe, which seems, from its monumental memorials there and Berry's "Sussex Genealogies," to have descended from the same family as Baron Lucas, temp. Chas. II.



Sturges's drawing in the Museum.

M. N. Harcourt engr.

M O R E I O U S E .
PRESENTED BY CAPTAIN ATTREE, R.E.

at Lewes in 1705. This Richard Webb—from a note kindly given me by Henry Wagner, Esq., F.S.A. (to whom I am also indebted for much of the following account of the Webb family)—is identified as the son of Richard Webb, who died in 1672, and brother of Nathaniel, Joseph, and John Webb, whose pedigree from Adam Webb, of Moulscumb (who died 1490), will be found in Berry. Richard Webb, of Fanners, married Mary, daughter of Richard Marten, of Franklands, in Keymer, by whom he had a son, Marten Richard Webb, who is described on his tombstone at Ditchling as “late of Fanhouse in Weevilsfield.” He died in 1748, leaving two daughters and co-heiresses, Mary, the wife of Joseph Mercer, of Isfield, gent., and Sarah, the wife of Israel Paine, of Brighton, gent.⁵⁴ This estate then went to the Mercers, and from them to their son Joseph, by whom it was sold in 1808 to Mrs. Emma Pannett, widow, who remarried in 1809 Mr. Joseph Farncombe (recorded in “Horsfield’s Sussex,” as the owner of Fanners in 1834). They conveyed it in 1848 to Mr. Richard Pannett, of whom it was bought in 1853 by Thomas Jones Bellamy, Esq., J.P., who pulled down the old Sussex grange House (the hall of which was large enough for a horse and cart to drive into and turn round in) and built the present modern one on its foundations, removing to its present site in the cellar an old stone inscribed “1604 T.L.W.,” which I take to mean Thomas Lucas, Wivelsfield.

On the death of Thomas Bellamy, Esq., in 1859, the estate was purchased of his widow by its present owner, Colonel John Rose Holden-Rose, J.P. and D.L. (for whose pedigree and arms see “Burke’s Landed Gentry,” 2nd and 4th Editions), who re-named it “The Ferns.”

MOREHOUSE.

This was the residence of the most ancient and most important family in Wivelsfield, the Mores, and was perhaps once, when surrounded by a moat, of more imposing appearance than at the present time, when it only

⁵⁴ “Mrs. Mercer for Fanhouse,” Church Marks for 1759. She died in 1797. For some other members of this family see “S. A. C.,” IX, 33.

presents the aspect of a large, rambling and comfortable farmhouse. Horsfield, in his history of Sussex⁵⁵ (1834), states that the ancient mansion was burnt down many years ago; this statement is probably derived from village tradition, which is still to the same effect, since the house remains as it was in 1780, as will be seen from the accompanying plate, which is taken from Grimm's drawing in the British Museum.

As the small wing at right angles is also said to have been built by Mr. Fuller for his sisters, and he was only in possession from 1769 to 1786, we have some grounds for believing that there is some truth in the report that the old house was burnt down, and from the fact that the Mores were seated here from a very early period, and that they were a family of wealth and position in the county, we may imagine that their old residence, of which the greater part has unfortunately perished, probably somewhat resembled Otehall in its appearance. The oldest portion of the present house is that which now contains the kitchen and servants' apartments; there are some remnants here of post and panel work, and in the plaster of one of the attics is the date 1595. On an old board in an outhouse in this part of the building is the following inscription:—

THE LORD GEVT & TAKET BLE^SEI
ANNO DOI III II 1 5 5 1

More House and lands were not manorial, but from the fact that they were anciently held of the Manor of Clayton by an annual payment of five broad arrows (*barbat sagitt*), which was afterwards compounded for by an annual rent of 5d.,⁵⁶ it appears to have been a place of some importance, and was probably granted out at this merely nominal rent by one of the earlier lords of Clayton Manor to one of the earlier members of this family, who was possibly one high in rank among his military retainers.

From the earliest times, down to the extinction of the family indeed, the Mores were soldiers. We find William Atte More at Agincourt in 1415; two hundred years later Francis More speaks in his will, in 1616, of

⁵⁵ Vol. I., p. 228.

⁵⁶ Inq. p. m. 36 Hen. VIII., No. 104, and Inq. p. m. 18 Jas. I., Pt 1, No. 93.

“myne armor;” his son is described as Captain Thomas More in the Visitation of Sussex in 1634, and took, as is evident from his letters, a by no means inactive part on the Royalist side during the great rebellion, while Captain More’s grandson Thomas, the last More of Morehouse, is in the Marchant Diary, and also in the Church-Marks described as “Major.”

With regard to the armorial bearings of the family, a chevron between two bucks’ heads caboshed, there seems to be some little discrepancy as to the tinctures. On the monument to the Richbells, who were contemporaries, and in “Harl M.S.” 6164, they are depicted as *Azure* a bend *argent* between two bucks’ heads caboshed, *or*. Budgen in his unofficial heraldic Visitation of Sussex, in 1724,⁵⁷ gives *Azure*, a bend *argent* between two bucks’ heads caboshed of the *last* (*viz.*, *argent*), while they are recorded in the College of Arms, the most reliable and correct authority, as *Sable*, a bend between two bucks heads *or*.

Be the tinctures what they may, however, and though we do not know to whom these arms were granted (for that they were of a date anterior to Captain Thomas More, the first possessor recorded in the Visitation of 1634, is evident from the will of his father, Francis More, who mentions in his will⁵⁸ that he has sealed it “with my seal of arms”), a most interesting and probably correct history is obtained by following out the principles laid down by W. S. Ellis, Esq., in his “Derivative Coats of Arms.”

It would appear then that the original coat was that of Stanley—*Arg.*; on a bend *az.*; three stags’ heads caboshed *or*. A younger brother of Lydulph “Vicecomes Cestriæ,” named Randle, settled at Cranage, in Cheshire,⁵⁹ and took his name from the place, and his descendants apparently altered the original arms of the family to *Arg.*; a bend engrailed *az.*; between two bucks’ heads caboshed *sa*. On the marriage of William Nedham, second son of Thomas Nedham, of Nedham, in Derbyshire, with Alice, daughter and heir of William de Cranage, about

⁵⁷ “S. A. C.,” XXV., 100.

⁵⁸ There is now unfortunately only a copy of the original will without the seal.

⁵⁹ Ormerods Cheshire.

1375, he abandoned his paternal arms, and adopted those of his wife. Descended from John Nedham, of Nedham, Co. Derby, and therefore apparently of the same family, was James Nedham, of Chislehurst, in Kent, and of Wymondley Priory, Herts⁶⁰ (will in P.C.C. 1544-4, 21, Pynning), who, as also his son and grandson, married into Kentish families. Benet, the wife of John At More, with whom the following pedigree of More commences, by her will, proved at Lewes, left her lands at Staplehurst, in Kent, to her second son Thomas. She was the daughter of John Chaloner, of Lindfield, who died 1520, and received these lands under the will of her mother, Alice, who, from the subsequent variation of the coat by the More family, might have been an heiress of the Nedham family, who were for some generations connected with Kent.

John At More, with whom the pedigree commences,⁶¹ we find to have died possessed of a messuage, barn, and 30 acres of land in Street, held of that manor, worth 30s. per annum; of 130 acres called Parkers, in Cuckfield, held of that manor,⁶² worth annually £8; and of one messuage, one barn, and 100 acres called "The Morelonds," in Wivelsfield, held of Clayton Manor, worth £4; and of Peperesgarden in W. (3 roods worth 12d.), and of a messuage, barn, and 18 acres, called Pilstyes, in W., held of Franklyns Manor, worth 26s. 8d. per annum. In his will, dated 1st March, 1542, he directs: "My body to be buryed within the church doore on the sowth side of the said church next unto the hedde of John Att More is buryall my son," gives two wax tapers, "every of them to be 11 pound of wax thei to be lyght and so borne before the blessyd sacrament of the Alter every Sondag and Holyday," to wife Benet a jointure of £40—to daughter Margaret—to son Thomas lands in Street, remainder to son Walter. His mass-singing bequest has before been noticed.⁶³ He was also farmer

⁶⁰ Clutterbucks, Herts.

⁶¹ Inq. p.m. 36, H. VIII., No. 104.

⁶² "Per feodum et si non licet domino ipsum esse percarium redditum domino per annum tres sagittas barbatas pennatas cum pennis ancarum et albo liceo."

⁶³ "S. A. C.," III., 112.

of the Rectory of Ditchling, with all the profits and with the chapel of Wivelsfield.⁶⁴

Their grandson, Francis, greatly increased the patrimonial estates, purchasing lands in Pycomb, Billingshurst, and Pulborough, and becoming the owner also, by purchase in 1600 of the advowson and tithes of Wivelsfield, which, until the death of Richard Tanner, Esq., in 1845, followed the line of descent of the More House estate. In his will, dated 1616, and proved in P.C.C. in 1617, he leaves to his daughter, Lady Heyborne, "a silver tankard on the cover whereof are engraved the three Lyons paws her grandmother's arms." These I take to be the arms of the family of Peynes, into which he married. His pious request at the end of the will seems worth quoting—"And the Lord whose unworthy servant I am putte into the hart and mynde of my deare sonne Thomas my executor to weigh and consider how much I have allwayes aymed at his advancement and especially in this my will that soe he might gloryfy God and be the pillar and stay of my house and family not thereby to make him Lord over his brethren but that by his loving and discrete demeanor he might be a comfote and stay to his mother and a safe anchor and haven of refuge unto his brothers and systers." Thomas, the eldest son and heir, was a captain in the Royalist Army, and married Margaret, the only daughter and heir of Thomas Elyot, of Ryegate, co. Surrey, Esq., in consequence of which his descendants are entitled to quarter the ancient bearings of that family—Az.; a fesse or. His *pedigree* cannot, unfortunately, be said to be recorded in the Visitation of Sussex in 1634, as we only find therein the names of himself, his wife, and a few of his numerous family of fifteen children. By his marriage the advowson of Chipstead, co. Surrey, appears to have been acquired by the More family, and to have descended in that name until 1732, when his grandson, Major Thomas More, left it to his nephew, Thomas Middleton. Some interesting extracts from the correspondence of Captain Thomas More with the Bishop of Chichester

⁶⁴ "Valor. Ecol.," 1535.

have been before printed in these Collections,⁶⁵ and some further extracts will be given under the head of Ecclesiastical History, so that it is only necessary here to allude to these letters. One of his daughters, Abigail, married John Richbell, gent., and had issue six children, of whom the last survivor gave by will his whole property to his aunt, Frances More, a considerable benefactor to this parish, who erected the handsome monument to the Richbell family still remaining in Wivelsfield church.

Dorothy, another daughter, married Anthony Springett, of Plumpton, Esq. For an account of this family see "S. A. C.," XX., 34. In Plumpton Place, now called the Moat House (and inhabited by cottagers), where they used to live, are two boards in the old oak flooring of an upper wainscotted room, with a singular impression variously ascribed to the knees and to the boots of a former owner of the Springett family; in the former case it is stated that he was very devout, and in the latter that he was a prisoner, and made the impressions with his boots. The impressions certainly agree with the boot story rather than with that of the knees.

A third daughter, Anne, married Philip Bennet, of Southover, gent. The remainder died young or unmarried.

Of the sons, Walter married Elizabeth, daughter of John Attree, of Theobalds, and had a numerous family; George married Ann, daughter of Major John Gratwick, of Etons, in Ashurst, and had, as far as I have been able to ascertain, an only daughter and heiress, Mary, who married Thomas Fuller, and had issue while the son and heir—

Elyot More, Esq., by his wife, Ann, daughter of Edward Paine, of East Grinstead, Esq., was father of Thomas More, of More House, who died a bachelor in 1731, Ann and Elizabeth, who died single; (The latter's will, proved at Lewes, 1718, contains the following singular request: "I will that 15 gallons of Canary shall be disposed of and given to the Company that shall be at my funerall and each of them a Rosemary Strigg,⁶⁶ and my will is that my Executor hereafter named shall not

⁶⁵ "S. A. C.," IV., 259.

⁶⁶ *Vide* Parish's "Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect."

speake to any person whatsoever to come to my ffunerall but that the knell shall be rung from Twelve of the Clock at noon till Eleven at night, at which time I desire to be carried to church.) Edward, who died young, and a daughter, Elyot, who, by her marriage with John Middleton, Esq., carried the property eventually into that family. This John Middleton was the son of Francis, and grandson of Arthur and Ann Middleton, recorded in Berry's "Sussex Genealogies."

Their daughter, Frances, who inherited the More House and Hurstbarnes estates, on the death s.p. of her brother, Thomas Middleton, in 1741, married Robert Day, gent., and, surviving her husband, made a singular will,⁶⁷ leaving the More House estate and the advowson and tithes of Wivelsfield to her friend, John Fuller, of Wivelsfield, and the Hurstbarnes estates to her servant, Edward Payne. It is stated on the monument to her memory at Chailey that she "was the last of the Middleton and More families," which may perhaps account for these singular bequests.

A somewhat romantic tale is told concerning the marriage of Frances Middleton. Her husband, Robert Day, was at the time acting as her father's bailiff, and though of a respectable family could not be supposed to be an eligible match for the heiress; they were therefore married without Mr. Middleton's consent, and when his truant daughter came to him to make her confession and receive forgiveness, the old gentleman's only remark was, "Well, you must go and live at Hurstbarnes." It would seem, however, from the Wivelsfield Registers, in which are the baptisms and burials of their three children, that they resided, at all events occasionally, at More House.

This John Fuller was not connected with the More, Middleton, or Day families, so far as I have been able to ascertain, in any way. He was twice married, but leaving no issue by either of his wives, on his death in 1786 he left the More House estate and advowson and tithes of Wivelsfield to his nephew, William Tanner, son of his sister Jane, by William Tanner, her husband. William Tanner, the son, married Sarah, the daughter of

⁶⁷ Pr in P.C.C. in 1769 (279 Bogg).

John Hamshar, of Ditchling, and dying in 1831 was succeeded in possession of the More House estate by his third son, Richard Tanner, Esq., on whose death, unmarried, in 1845, it passed to his brother, William Tanner, of Patcham, Esq., and the advowson and tithes to his sister, Miss Jane Tanner, eldest son and daughter of William and Sarah Tanner. William Tanner, Esq., married Philadelphia, daughter and heir of Thomas Scrase,⁶⁸ of Patcham, and at his death in 1870 left three daughters and coheirs, Philadelphia, the wife of William Farncombe, Esq., Sarah, the wife of the Rev. Edward Crofton, and Miss Jane Tanner. The son of W. Farncombe, Esq., William Tanner Farncombe-Tanner, of Kelvedon, Essex, inherited the More House estate, and, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, took the additional name and arms of Tanner, and the following arms were exemplified to him, 6th December, 1881 :—Sa. ; 3 piles arg. ; two issuant from the chief and one from the base, each charged with a Moor's head coupé at the shoulder proper, wreathed about the temples of the second and gules.

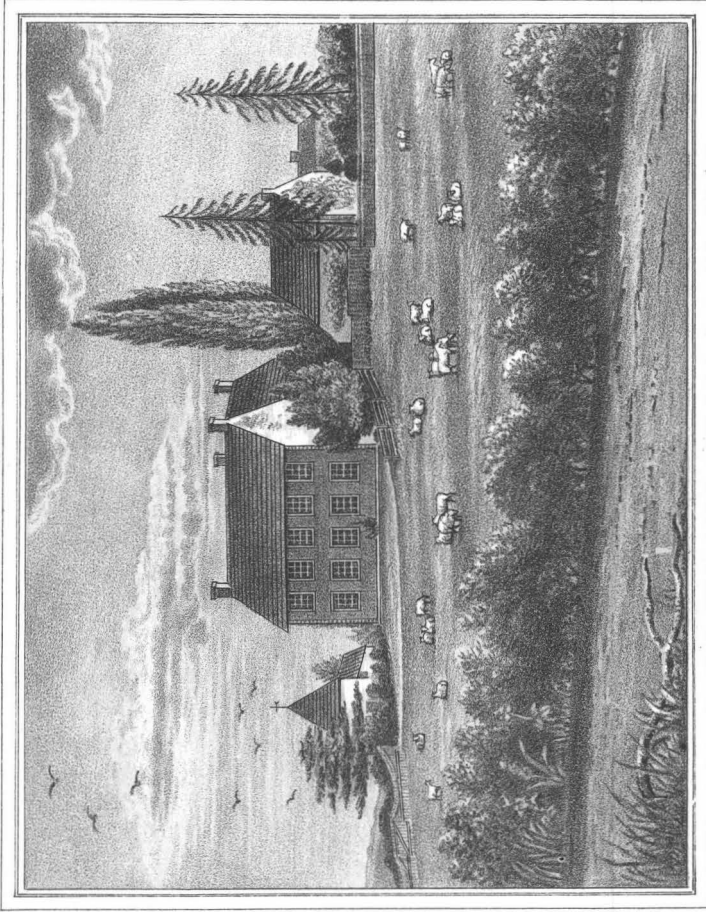
There are some curious legends connected with More House, one of which is that the infant heir to the estates was murdered in one of the attics, and afterwards placed in the oven and roasted ; also, that all bread baked in that oven will have streaks as if of blood in it, but I have been recently informed that bread has been baked in the oven without any such result.

Another legend is to the effect that if an old stone head, said to resemble one of the Mores, should fall from its pedestal, More House will also fall. Some credence has apparently been lent to this superstition by the fact that the pedestal on which the head is placed is built into the angle of the wall, so that it is protected on the back and on each side, and can only fall forwards.

THEOBALDS.

This is now but a comfortable farm-house, the lower part of stone, the upper of brick, and roofed with Horsham

⁶⁸ For her pedigree see "S. A. C.," VIII, 15.



M. K. Haubert imp.

T H I E O B A I L D S .
(From an old engraving)
PRESENTED BY CAPTAIN ATTREE, RE.

PEDIGREE OF MORE, OF MORE HOUSE.

WALTER DE LA MORE and HENRY ATTE MORLAND. 1296. S.A.C. II., 306, and p. 29 *ante*.
 John atte More. 1326. Add. Chart., 24684.
 John at More. 1342. S.A.C. XIII., 255.
 Walter atte More. 1377. married 1378. Add. Chart. 24685, and p. 46 *ante*.
 John atte More } Add. Chart. 24686.
 Nicholas atte More. 1381. }
 William atte More. 1429. At Agincourt 1415. Add. Chart. 24683. S.A.C. XV., 136.
 John atte More. 1485. Add. Chart. 24690.
 John A More or At More, junior. 1526 & 1534. } Otehall Deeds.
 John At More the elder. 1534. }

John At More, of Wivelsfield. Married about 1520. Will dated 1st March, Benet, dau. of John Chaloner, of Lindfield. Her will dated 19 Aug., 1548, pr. 156...
 1542, at Lewes. bro. T. Chaloner, gent., & bro. John Stempe. bro. Thomas Challenor, gent. Lands at Staplehurst, Kent.

John, ob. viv. pat.	dau.—Edward Marcer, or Mercer.	Alice.—Thomas ? Spenser.	Thomas a Moore, of Wisdoms, in Ditchling, died before 31 March, 43 Elizabeth (1601), of Staplehurst, Kent.	Margaret=..... Saxpes.	Walter at More, a More, Moore, of Wivelsfield, gent., collector of a subsidy for Sussex, 1570. Will dated 1st July, 1585, proved 11 Dec., 1592, at Lewes. bur. 22 June, 1592. M.I.	Elizabeth. bur. 27 July, 1603. M.I.
			Thomas a Moore, eld. son & h. in 1601. Died before 6 Sept., 8 James, 1610.			
Thomas a Moore, son and heir.						

Mary. Charitie.	Edward Covert. ob. ante 1585.	Bridgett. bur. 24 Feb., 1615.	Francis More of Wilsfyeld, gent. Will dated 15 July, 1616; pr. in London (111 Weldon). bur. 23 Jan., 1564. mar. 1st Aug., 1588. bur. 10 Sept., 1617.	Anne Peynes. bur. 9 Nov., 1651. Will 1648-51 (37 Bowyer).	Rose. bur. 8th June, 1574.	Eve. bap. Jan., 1561. mar. 14 June, 1584.	John Button. (?) bur. 8 Dec., 1603.	Dorothy. bur. 3 Feb., 1577.	John Mascall, of Sherington. mar. 3 Feb., 1577.	Eliza. Godman.	

Thomas More. bap. 23 July, 1592. bur. 2 Feb., 1664. M.I. Admon. granted 9 April, 1664, to Elliott More, the son (London), Capt. Thos. More, of Morehouse, Wivelsfield.	Margaret, only dau. and heir of Thomas Elyott, of Ryegate, co. Surrey, Esq. bur. 4 Jan., 1681. M.I.	Elizabeth. m. before 1616. Will 1625-7 in P.C.C.	Sir Ferdinando ² Heybourne, Knt. Will 1618-8 in P.C.C.	Jno. Melton, Esq., afterwards Bart. Will 1648-51 (37 Bowyer).	Walter, of Standene, in Pyecombe, youngest son. bur. at Pyecombe 22 Nov., 1651. Admon. in P.C.C.	Elizabeth Frere. bur. at Piecombe 29 Dec., 1648.	John. bap. 6 Jan., 1600. bur. 16 Sept., 1601.	Dorothy. bap. 26 Aug., 1604. bur. 14 June, 1624.	Henry. bap. 11 Jan., 1607. bur. 8 Feb., 1610.	George, of Billingshurst & Pulborough. 2nd son. bap. 29 April, 1595. Rector of Hackney and Chipstead. died in 1664. bur. at C.	Mary, dau. of Walter Dobell, of Street, Esq.

¹ Elliott More. 1671. Admon. granted 24 July, 1703, at Lewes, to Thos. More, the son. bap. 16 May, 1630. bur. 7 July, 1703.	Ann, dau. of Edward Paine of East Grinstead, Esq. ob. 12 Dec., 1691. æt. 43.	² Walter. viv. 1705. bap. 24 March, 1633. bur. at Horsham 13 Dec., 1706. (MSS. Colls. R. G. Rice, Esq.)	Elizabeth, dau. of John Attree, of Theobalds. mar. 7 Sep., 1665, at Buxted. bur. 24 March, 1727, at Wivelsfield.	³ Margaret More. Will dated 16 May, 1671, pr. at Lewes. bap. 8 April, 1634. bur. 9 Aug., 1671.	⁴ Dorothy Moore of Wivelsfield. mar. 1658, at Plumpton. bap. 7 June, 1637. ob. 1695. 4 children.	⁵ Ann. bap. 1671. 3 July, 1631. m. 1659 at Maresfield.	Philip Bennett of Southover, gent. Will 1695-5, Lewes.	⁶ Jane, bap. at Cuckfield, 13 Sept., 1638. bur. 22 Aug., 1639.	⁷ Francis, eld. son. bap. 6 Aug., 1623. bur. 9 Aug., 1642.	⁸ Thomas. bap. 25 May, 1626. bur. 2 Jan., 1642.	

⁹ George. bap. 22 July, 1627. mar. at Ashurst, 9 June, 1670.	Anne, dau. of Major John Gratwick, of Etons.	¹⁰ Eliote. bap. 29 July, 1621.	¹¹ Geruase. bap. 10 Sept., 1624.	¹² Elizabeth. bap. 8 April, 1629. bur. 28 Jan., 1634.	¹³ John. bap. 17 May, 1635. bur. 9 Oct., 1636.	¹⁴ Frances. bap. 3 Feb., 1643. Will 1723-7, London.	¹⁵ Abigail. bap. 26 Feb., 1640. bur. 21 April, 1715. M.I.	John Richbell. born 1639. died 1697. M.I.	
Mary.—Thomas Fuller. (Wills of Dorothy Springgett and Ann More.)								Six children, all died s.p.	

Elizabeth, ado. (a minor) 8 Oct., 1687, to father, Walter, Lewes. bap. 29 Dec., 1667.	Margaret. bap. 22 June, 1669.	Ann. bap. 9 Nov., 1670.	John Chatfield, of Cuckfield, before 1694. Will, 1714-4, Lewes. = ² John Plumer.	Dorothy. bap. 28 Nov., 1672. bur. 16 Oct., 1689.	Walter. bap. 24 May, 1675. viv. 1694 (?).	Frances. bap. 20 Nov., 1677. viv. 1694.	Ede. bap. 11 May, 1682. bur. 14 June, 1732 (?). viv. 1694 and 1723.

Thomas More. Will 7th April, 1731. 6 March, 1732, London. bap. 16 May, 1679. bur. 10 Aug., 1731.	Ann More, 1705. (will pr. 19 Jan., 1744, Lewes.) bap. 20 July, 1684. bur. 8 July, 1742.	Elliott, 1705. bap. 16 March, 1674. bur. 17 July, 1722.	John Middleton, 1705. mar. 16 May, 1697. bur. at Chailey, 8 Feb., 1751.	Edward. b. 14 June, 1671. d. 8 Nov., 1679.	Elizabeth. Will 23 July, 1705, pr. 13th Sept., 1718, at Lewes. d. 1 Aug., 1718, æt. 46. M.I. bap. 9 March, 1672.

3 children, died infants; baptized and buried at Wivelsfield.

stone. There are traces of a moat or ditch having once partially surrounded it, and in making some excavations near the house a few years ago, the massive stones of which the foundations are built were found to extend to some little distance beyond the site of the present house, from which it seems probable that a larger house once stood here. During these excavations, among other things a small silver spoon, of the reign of Queen Anne, and a copper token of the size of a halfpenny, were dug up.

The oldest part of the house is that containing the pantry, dairy, &c., and rooms over the kitchen (where is an old iron fire-back, on which is the date 1568, surmounted by a crown and E. R.), and the small hall, the outer door of which has an old-fashioned knocker, and the date 1627 studded on it with nails.

The name of the house, sometimes pronounced "Tibbles," probably arises from its having once been the residence of the family of Theobald or Tebald, one of whom, Thomas Tebald, was witness to a charter of lands in Wivelsfield in 1441. Being copyhold of the Manor of Houndean, the descent, as is customary, has always been to the youngest son.

For 256 years or more this was the residence or estate of the family of Attree, of which a short account and pedigree is here given.

Richard Atree, or At Ree, whose probable descent from the lords of Otehall Manor has before been set forth, in his will dated 15th Jan., 1544, and proved at Lewes, desires that twenty masses may be said for his soul, and leaves his estates called Webbs Inholmes,⁶⁹ Lock Crofts, Lock Inholmes, the Inholmes at Otehall, and the Inholmes at Woodward's Hill in Wivelsfield, to his son John, with remainder to his daughters, Eleanor, Joan, and Agas; appoints his son John and "John Shery, Clerk, Archedekyn of Lewes uncle to my said children" executors. Thomas Newdigate, gent., supervisor. As all of his children are minors, he directs that "The rents, rentals, tithes, profit and accumulations growing out of my lands at Wivelsfield, whether freehold or copyhold, during the

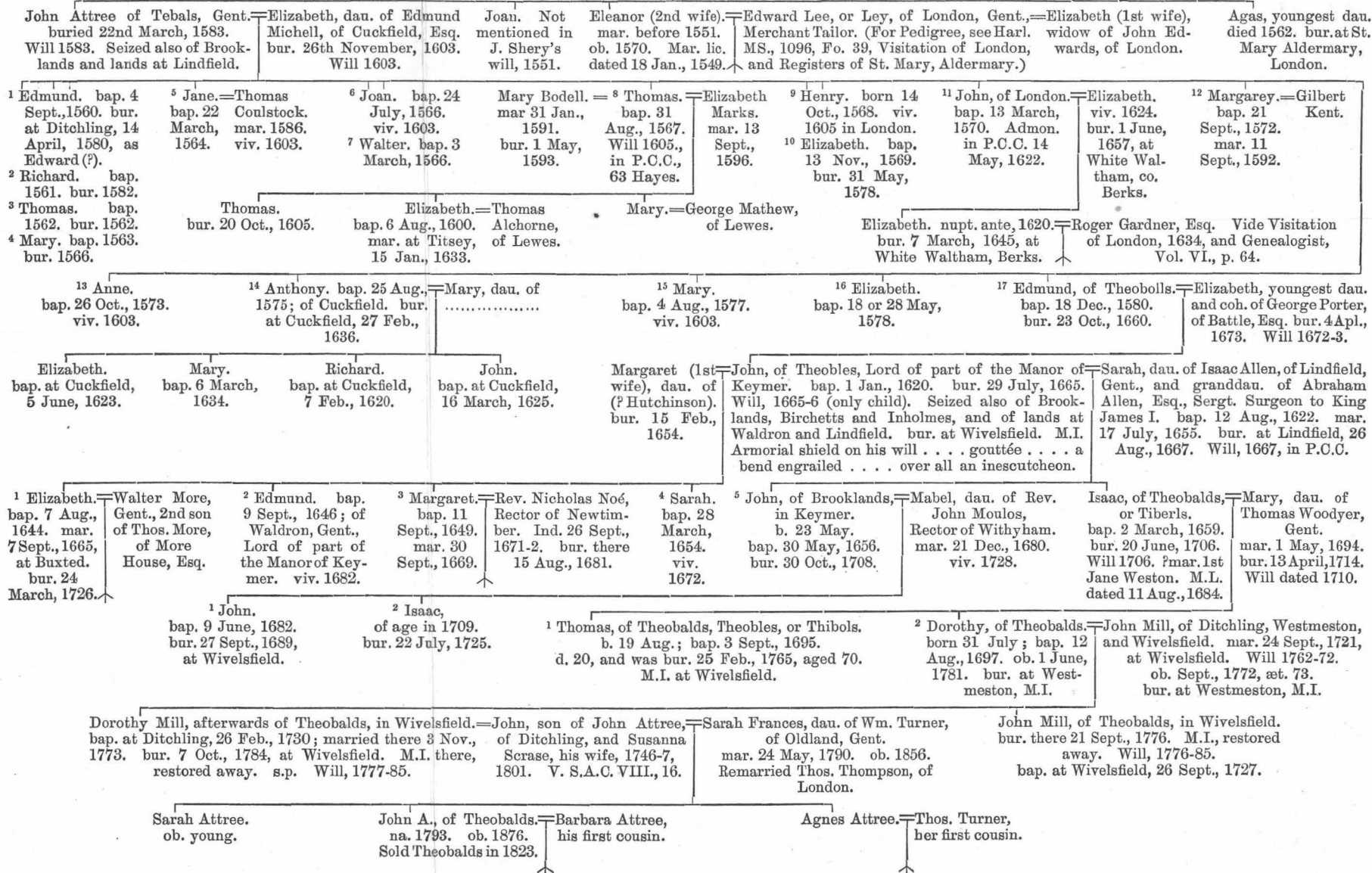
⁶⁹ The word Inholmes, I believe, simply signifies "In hand," or "Home farm."

nonage of the said John my son shall be employed at the disposing of John Shery, Clerke, uncle to my said children until he shall be of the age of twenty one yeres."

This John Shery was a man of some little consequence in his day; in addition to being Archdeacon of Lewes, he appears to have been also Precentor of St. Paul's, and, from a note in Newcourt's Repertorium, to have been "a Person elegantly Learned" and "much esteemed by learned Men." In his will, in which he styles himself "prest," dated 1st Aug., 5 Edw. VI., and proved in P.C.C. last, Nov., 1552 (32 Powell), he bequeaths as follows:—"Poor of Worthe £5—of Horsham £5 & of Fletching £3-6-8." "Whereas I was executor of the Last will of Richard at Ree my brother in lawe and had all his goodes and cattalls to the use of his children, I will afore all other my legacies that this my mynde be obserued and performed That is to saye that Agas at Ree his doughter and my nease be honestly married by the oversight of Edward Lee Marchaunt Taillo^r, who hath married her sister, Christopher Turke and Robert Monke—to the children of Agnes Monke my sister £14 to be paid to Robert Monke their father—to Thomas Shery, 'my unnatural brother sonne sixe pounds to fynde hym two yeres a stole, and every of thother children of my brother one cowe and one bullocke.'—my books to Vicar of Dichenig, Vicar of Preston & parson of Horsted Caynes equally—live and dead stock 'on my lands at Wappysborne to the use of John Shery my nephew'—rest and residue half to children of Robert Monke and half to James Pykes—lands called 'Wappysborn and bakenwyshe in Cheyley' to nephew John Shery he paying his father Tye Shery 'my unnaturall brother' £4 yearly—to nephew John Monke lands called Sternbern in Fletching—'my parte, moite & purparte of the Manors of Bravelty and Laiuertye' (Brambletye and Lavortye) 'in Grynsted and Hartfeld' to James Pykes & his heirs with remainder to my nephew John Monke—all tenements & lands in 'Lyndefeld' to nephew 'John Atree' with remainder to nephew John Shery.—to nephew John Monke 'the great Suthfelde in flecching.'"

PEDIGREE OF ATTREE, OF THEOBALDS.

RICHARD ATTREE, of Webbs, Loxcroft, Inholmes, dan. of Shery, and sister of John Shery, and Woodward's Hill, in Wivelsfield. Will 1544, Archdeacon of Lewes, afterwards Precentor of St. Paul's (his will in P.C.C., 32 Powell).
at Lewes; for whose descent see Pedigree of Godman, of Otehall.



John, the only son of Richard Att Ree was of Theobalds in 1567 (as we find from the entry of his son's baptism in the registers), if not at an earlier date. By his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Michell, Esq.,⁷⁰ about 1559, he had a large family of seventeen children; his will was proved at Lewes in 1583, but cannot now be discovered.

Of the sons, Thomas, the eldest survivor, who made his will (in P.C.C., 63 Hayes) as "of Lindefeilde, yeoman," married two wives, and by the second was the father of Elizabeth, who is noticed under the Parochial Registers as baptised in 1600; Henry, another son, appears to have been living in 1605; John, a third son, settled in London, and was apparently well connected by marriage, as Edward Vaughan, of the Barbican, parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London, Esq., in his will, dated and proved in P.C.C. in 1612 (84 Fenner), mentions "my cozen John Tree and his wife," and gives his "house in St. Ellen's London unto Elizabeth Attree the yonger my wife's kinswoman."

A fourth son, Anthony, was of Cuckfield, and was buried there 27 Feb., 1636, as "Anthony Attree, gent." He probably built the house in Cuckfield which is still called "Attrees," where the Rev. Henry Kingsley died.

The youngest son, Edmund, who inherited from his father Theobalds in this parish, Brooklands in Keymer, and Birchets in Lindfield, by his wife, Elizabeth, youngest daughter and coheiress of George Porter, of Battle, Esq.⁷¹ (of the same family as the Porters of Cuckfield and Lamberhurst), was father of an only child.

John Attree married twice; by his first wife, Margaret, he had four children:—

1. Elizabeth, who married Walter, the second son of Thomas More, of More House, Esq., and in whose descendants, I believe, the direct representation of both families remains.

2. Edmund, who succeeded his father in possession of his freehold lands, and in the lordship of part of the

⁷⁰ *Vide* "S. A. C.," XXXII., 138, n. 4.

⁷¹ Will of Dorothy Porter (2 Coventry), Thorpe's "Catalogue of Battle Abbey Deeds," p. 155; "Chancery Bills and Answers," Mitford, 54-5.

Manor of Keymer, but who was otherwise cut off with 1s. left him by his father's will "to exclude him from all other filial persons." What his offence was I have been unable to discover, but his grandmother, Elizabeth Attree, and his mother-in-law, Sarah Attree, both left him by their wills a portion of their property.

3. Margaret, who married the Rev. Nicholas Noé,⁷² Rector of Newtimber, and had, so far as I have been able to ascertain, an only daughter, Margaret.

4. Sarah.

By his second wife, Sarah, daughter of Isaac Allen, of Lindfield, John Attree was the father of two sons.⁷³

5. John, who succeeded him in possession of Brooklands, in Keymer, and whose family appears to have died out, as shown in the pedigree, and

6. Isaac, of Theobalds, the youngest son, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Woodyer, gent. (*vide* Manor of Franklyns), and had two children, Thomas, of Theobalds, who died s.p., and

Dorothy, who married John Mill (of the same family as that of John Mill, D.D., translator of the Greek Testament), and had two children.

John Mill, who died a bachelor in 1776, and Dorothy, who left the Theobalds property to her husband, John Attree, and any children he should have by a second wife.

John Attree married again in 1790, Sarah Frances, daughter of William Turner, of Oldland, and had an only son—

John Attree, who sold Theobalds in 1823 to William Henry Bacchus, Esq. (styled Captain Bacchus in "Horsfield's Sussex," I., 227), of whom it was purchased by the Right Hon. John George Dodson, now Lord Monk Bretton, the present owner.

N.B.—I should be happy to receive any additions to the pedigrees of More, Godman, and Attree, the wills in confirmation of which have been printed in "Misc. Gen. et Her., 1885."

(To be continued.)

⁷² Probably son of Rev. Nicholas Noé and Elizabeth Gosselin, his wife *Vide* Cussan's "History of Hertfordshire" and Register Mercht. Taylor's School.

⁷³ "S. A. C.," XXX, 249.

THE ANNALS OF AN ENGLISH FAMILY.

COMPILED BY THE REV. ROSE FULLER WHISTLER, M.A.,

Of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Vicar of Ashburnham, and Rector of
Penhurst, Sussex, and sometime Rural Dean.

The earlier public records are so involved and obscure that it needs an expert to understand and decipher them; no regular order is observed, and there is no index to guide the search for particulars. They consist for the most part of public documents concerning national transactions, although among them are to be found, here and there, family accounts, relating to fines or payments upon the succession to various properties; hence it is a matter of extreme difficulty to trace the position of middle-class families, while it is comparatively easy to discover that of those who have held high office in the State, or have officiated as Sheriffs of Counties, or as members of our earlier Parliaments. Where, however, smaller landed proprietors or yeomen were Lords of Manors, we find certain data to guide us in our search for information. There are the particulars of the first acquisition of these manorial rights, with the account of their transfer; and later on the *Inquisitiones post-mortem* supply material out of which the descent of families may often be determined.

Referring to these remarks, as relating to the family whose annals we are about to trace, we find the first mention of the Whistlers in:—

JOHA LE WISTLER
DE WESTHANNYE
TEMP EDW I
(1272-1307)

Afterwards we meet with :—

RIC WHYSTELERE DE WESTHANNYE AND DE WESTLAKYNGS
ET JOHĀ UẪ EJUS SEIZED OF THE MANOR DE WESTLAKYNSS
1375, 21 May.

And considering the peculiarity of the name, the identity of the localities, and the continuance of the manors in the family, there can be little doubt that the above are direct ancestors of the Whistler of Fowlescourt, although the obscurities and comparative meagreness of material of the annals render it difficult to trace the immediate connection. Thenceforward no doubt remains, but all is clear, and by means of wills, inquisitions, visitations, Chancery proceedings, parochial records and registers, we are able to chronicle a complete history of the family from a time prior to the Reformation to the present day. And this appears to be noteworthy, that this middle-class race has pursued the even tenor of its way, with no great advancement, and no conspicuous fall; that its members have been uniformly well educated, generation after generation receiving University training—a proof that the middle way is the enduring way—holding their own the while, but not without supplying their quota of able men and comely women to help in doing good service to the Fatherland in which the Providence of God had placed them. There is no tradition as to the origin of the name; it was probably first applied to some individual as the result of personal peculiarity; it is one of the few surnames which take their rise from a habit of an individual, and thenceforward mark his descendants through successive generations.

The family appears to have been always armigerous: but there has been a change in the crest. As now borne, it has been used by them for more than 300 years. In the Harleian MSS. (No. 1556) we find that the arms assigned to “Whistler” are “gules, five mascles in bend between two talbots passant argent with the crest a talbot passant semé de torteaux.” In a subsequent page, however, although the arms are constant, the crest is altered to a talbot’s head only, still semé de torteaux, and at the

Visitation (Co. Oxon., A.D. 1574) this is confirmed to Wm. Whistler by Sir William Segar, Garter; and thus it has been borne by the family unto the present day. In its present form it occurs in the Records of the College of Arms, in "Gwillim's Heraldry," upon very many family tombs, notably in Whitchurch, Oxon.; Aldworth, Berks; and Hastings, Sussex. It is also among the six shields which were introduced in the carved oak-work of the Chapel of King's College, Cambridge, where it was placed as an acknowledgment of a benefaction of Gabriel Whistler, of Combe, then a tenant of certain College lands.¹

For many years the Whistlers were settled on either side of the River Thames, in that pleasant valley to which the railway at Pangbourne now gives ready access, and there is scarcely a village church in that district of Oxfordshire and Berkshire which fails to supply them with some family memorials. Their connection with Sussex appears to have begun with the Revd. John Whistler, Vicar of Clapham, near Worthing, who died and was buried there in 1685. His brother, Henry Whistler, of Epsom, who died in 1719, at the age of 85, was the grandfather of Jane, wife of Sir Thomas Webster, Bart., the purchaser of Battle Abbey, and of Robertsbridge Abbey and lands, and it was mainly by means of the wealth which this lady inherited from him that the Webster family acquired their Sussex possessions. In Thorpe's "Catalogue of Battle Abbey Charters" there are numerous allusions to the effect of this alliance, and many interesting particulars of family settlements and purchases. The connection was marked by the adoption of "Whistler" as a Christian name by the Websters, until, on the early death of "Whistler," the eldest son of Sir Whistler, it was exchanged for that of "Godfrey." The next member of the family who is settled in the county was the Revd. Webster Whistler, memorable in his generation as the somewhat eccentric Rector of Hastings, who, after passing his boyhood at Battle Abbey, proceeded thence to S. John's College, Cambridge, and subsequently became a well-known Sussex Incumbent, having been also Rector

¹ Cole MSS., Vol. I., page 96, Brit. Mus.

of Newtimber, near Brighton, for no less than 58 years, from 1774 to 1832. His grandson, the present writer, was for 14 years Rector of Hollington, and is now Vicar of Ashburnham and Rector of Penshurst, and by marriage with the elder daughter of the late James Watts, Esq., of Battle, his children can claim connection with many Sussex families, among others Relfe, of Ashburnham, and Longley, of Hooe, with all their local ramifications. There are, however, certain passages connected with the family prior to their settlement in Sussex, which, relating as they do to interesting public events, may fairly claim attention.

The first direct clue to a well authenticated ancestor in the direct line is found in the "Gray's Inn Records," where the following entry occurs:—

Johes Whistler filius et hæres apparens Hugonis Whistler de parva Miltona in com. Oxon gener admissus est in sen huius hospitii iiii die Maii a^o Regni doni Regine quadragesimotertio (1601).

JAMES ALTHAM.

From the Harl. MSS., 6,365, fol. 100, we find that the Hugh Whistler here mentioned was buried in Little Haseley Church, Co. Berks, having succeeded to property in that parish (Clause 9, Jac. I., part 7, No. 1), and that the following lines were on his tomb:—

HERE LYETH Y^e BODY OF HUGH WHISTLER,
IN VIRTUE, OLD AGE, AND PATERNITY,
IN TRUST, HONOUR, & NOBILITY.

The mention of this individual in the will of Ralph Whistler, of Fowlescourt, Co. Berks (proved in Archd. of Berks, 1559), together with the *Inquisitiones post mortem*, 19 Eliz., p. 2, No. 63, leaves no doubt as to the relationship of the three members of the family here mentioned, and their descendants are very readily to be identified, and have been duly enrolled in the Royal College of Arms. With the next generation we become interested in the fortunes of four brothers, each of whom played a part of more or less importance in the stirring times of the Great Rebellion. We have John Whistler, a barrister at law, of Gray's Inn, Recorder of Oxford,

and representative of that city in four Parliaments, disabled from sitting in the Long Parliament by his having joined (as it was asserted) the King when he entered Oxford.

Then comes Ralph Whistler, also a barrister, and of Gray's Inn, a captain of Horse in the Parliamentary army—the provisions of whose will have some bearing upon the divisions of those times—a man of mark as the original colonizer of the lands in Ulster assigned to the Salters' Company, a vast tract of some 12,000 acres in the County of Londonderry, now producing to that Company a large revenue. The third brother, a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxon., is mentioned in "Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses," and was Rector of Whitchurch,² Oxon., for 56 years. The fourth was the Rev. Hugh Whistler, Rector of Facomb, Co. Hants, the possessor of the Manor of Ham, ejected from his benefice by one Tabor, and reduced to great distress in the confusion of those troublous days. Of these brothers we have abundant records, from which, however, we only select the following as possessing the most public interest, showing how brother was "divided against brother," and how there was an upheaval of all order while that civil discord raged. We quote now from "The Royalist Composition Papers," LXIX., 609 :—

To the hon^{ble} the Com^mitte at Goldsmith's Hall the humble Petition of John Whistler of Graies Inn sometimes an unworthy member of the commons house of Parliament. That he hath neither given nor lent any money horse or armes unto his Ma^{tie} nor any waies aided or assisted him in this intestine warre; only was p^sent at the meeting of some of the members of Parliament at Oxford, albeit very much against his will. ffor going into the Country to attend the execution of the Comission for regulating of forrests within the County of Oxon (being by the honble house of comons therein named a comissioner) that business (by reason of strong opposition) continued many months, and was not ended till very neere the time of the battaile of Edgehill. And before y^r Pet^r could conveniently return to London the King came from Edgehill to Oxford. At which time y^r Pete^r left the place of his habitation, and almost all

² Jac., I., 13, & A. W., 29, 33.

Whistler v. Singleton.

Dated Octr., 1617.

"The Father of Henry Whistler, B.D., rector of Whitchurch was Hugh Whistler. Hy. Whistler had a brother John."

his goods, to the spoile, and (within a short space after) was brought a prisoner to Oxford. And after hee had there given 2000£ baile with two sureties, he was taken from the cheife justices chamber, carried to prison againe, had his money, sword, watch, and horses taken from him, and continued seven weekes in prison. And during that time his house was taken from him, and a woman put in who kept a taverne, and a house of worse fame, who tore his house burnt great parte of the materialls, and spoiled and embezzled almost all his goods. And upon new baile of 2000£ with two other sureties to appeare at the Assises y^r Pet^r was again delivered. And the day before the Assises was imprisoned again, carried prisoner to Hungerford, with purpose to cause him to forfeit his baile. But (making means to have leave to appeare at the Assises) albeit nothing was objected against him, yet was his recognizance continued untill the meeting of the Parliament men at Oxford, and long after 1^o Junii 1644 y^r Petitioner gott forth of Oxford and being brought before S^r Will Waller who after exaiaio of y^r Pet^r intreated him courteously and dismissed him. Then y^r Pet^r (having no means to maintaine himselfe) went to Combe in Hampshire, and lived with his brother (who had served at Edgehill for the Parliament) until his said brother was carried away Prisoner to Winchester. And then y^r Pet^r came to another brother's house at Whitechurch within foure miles of Reading, where he continued sick some time untill he came to London and voluntarily submitted himself to Mr Speaker from Whom he stands referred unto y^r grave wisdom and consideration Most humbly referreth himselfe unto y^r goodnêss & mercy

And y^r Pet^r &c.

JOHN WHISTLER

1 Novem:

611

THE ESTATE OF JOHN WHISTLER.

He hath at Little Hasely in co Oxon. lands of } 50
about the value of }

In Great Haseley in the same County lands of } 24
about the value of }

In Eaton in the County of Birks a messuage } 58
lately burnt and lands of about the value of }

In the pish of ffacombe in com South-senall }
small pcells of land of about the value of 23 ld } 11
one of which is issueing a ppetual annuall rent of }
12 ld so that here is clearly due not above }

By reason of the double contribution none of this hath yeilded any profit these 3 yeares

JOHN WHISTLER.

We have no means of learning the result of this petition; our only further information is as follows:—

In y^e body of y^e church,³ in y^e middle ile on a marble stone on y^e ground this inscription is engraven :—

Hic sepultus est Johannes Whistler civitate oxon. Recordator, in quatuor parliament burgess, in Gray's Inn London assessor vere doctrinæ amator et patronus in lege et evangelio constans et fidelis.

Here then we leave him, where “after life's fitful fever he sleeps well.”

The second of these brothers, to whose house the Recorder went for refuge, appears to have lived comparatively undisturbed by the civil commotions of the times. For the long period of more than half a century he was Rector of Whitchurch, where he was buried under a black marble stone, in which his armorial bearings were inserted upon white marble, with this inscription :—

Here lyeth the body of Henry Whistler Bachelor of Divinity who departed this life in the year of our Lord 1672 in the 86th year of his age having been Rector of this Parish 56 years.

In “Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses,” Vol. III., p. 962, he is thus described :—

An Oxfordshire man born, was elected scholar of Trinity College Oxford 1601 aged 16 years, and four years after that was made Fellow thereof; so that taking the degree of M.A. he entered into Holy Orders, became Rector of Little Whitnam in Berks: and about that time Rector of Whitchurch in the S. part of Oxfordshire near to which place he was born. He hath written and published a rhapsodical piece entitled, “Aim at an upshot for Infant Baptism by the Good Will of Christ as Priest Prophet and King” &c. : London 1653.⁴ He died at Whitchurch before mentioned, &c.

In Ralph Whistler we have an uncompromising Parliamentary officer, and whatever doubt there may be as to the political principles of his brothers, there can be no question of his. His will, which we subjoin, is characteristic of the man, and from it we gather that of his nephews one was of a congenial temperament, who afterwards became his heir, the husband of his only child, and the successor to the troubled inheritance of the Irish estate, the first lease of which he had acquired from the Salters' Company of London. In early life he

³ Haseley Church, co. Berks.

⁴ Dedicated to the Lord Protector, O. Cromwell.

was admitted to Gray's Inn, during the Assessorship of John Whistler, as appears from this entry :—

Fine Fine. Radulphus Whistler de Salterstown in com. London Derry infra Regna Hiber. armig. admissus est in Senetate huius hospitii sexto die Martii olim dict.

JOHN WHISTLER.

In the Parliamentary Army List we read :

The List of the Troops of Horse under the command of William Earle of Bedford : each Troop consisting of 60 Horse ; besides 2 Trumpeters, 3 Corporalls, a Sadler, and a Farrier.

11 TROOP.

C. L. Wharton.
L. Ralph Whistler.
C. Peter Ware.
Q. Nich. Battersby.

In the same corps, and under the same Colonel, there was then serving Oliver Cromwell, as a cornet, for we have :—

8

C. L. St. John.
L. Marmad. Couper.
C. Oliver Cromwell.
Q. W. Wallen.

It is, therefore, reasonable to conjecture that the influence of the future Protector may have led to the acquisition by his comrade of his Irish lands. We have seen that he was present at Edgehill. We next read of him in the

List of the Field Officers chosen and appointed for the Irish Expedition by the Committee at Guild Hall London, for the Regiments of 5000 foot and 500 horse ; under the command of Philip Lord Wharton, Baron of Scarborough, Lord Generall of Ireland.

TROOPS OF HORSE.

Colonell Generall's Troop.
Captaine, Ralfe Whistler.
Cornet, Peter Ware.
Quarter-Master, Nicholas Battersby.
Corporals { Conyers Coopers.
Bartho. Johnson.
Ralph Henery.

Other particulars of our Roundhead trooper are found in connection with their Irish lands in the Books of the

Salters' Company, which contain much interesting matter relating to the original plantation of Ulster.⁵ We have instructions to "Mr. Counsellor Whistler" to prepare a Lease for "his brother Captain Whistler the company's Tenant."⁶ We have the particulars of the renewal of this lease to his nephew Gabriel "for 100 years for a fine of 500£, 100 a year and a good fat buck."⁷ We find that the estate was of vast extent, comprising no less than 22,015 Irish acres, producing (in 1844) a rental of £16,153; that it remained in the Whistler family for 130 years, and after passing through the hands of the Bateson and Londonderry families finally reverted to the Salters' Company in 1853. To this tract of country we learn that Ralph Whistler betook himself, and there his active life came unexpectedly to end. "He went over" to Ireland "and suddenly died there." He was buried in the church of Magharafelt, Co. Londonderry, and his tomb, of curious construction, was lately removed to a new church which took the place of one which the Whistlers built, and upon it is this inscription, surmounted by the family arms:—

H. S. E.
 RADULPHUS WHISTLER ARMIGER
 qui obiit
 Feb. 23. 1657.

The will of Ralph Whistler, Esquire, of Combe, dated 15 Dec., 1656:

I Ralphe Whistler of Salterstowne in the County of Londonderry in the Kingdom of Ireland now of Combe in Hampshire give my body to the earth to be buried in the Church Yard of Combe close to the chancel or thwart the chancel door if I dye at Combe. Imprimis I give to my good friend Maior Timothy Crosse⁸ marchant in Bishops-gate Street London . . . to all my servants, men and maydes half

⁵ 1627, 6 Sept., the Court ordered a map of the estate of Capt. Whistler.

⁶ 1628, 22 Sept.

⁷ 1630, 28 June, granted to Ralph Whistler 12 old armouries and one barrel powder and all the Jacks.

⁸ "A list of the Names of the officers in chief of foot and horse the Train of Artillery and other officers under the command of his excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax.

For the Train:

Colonel Rainsborough
 Lieutenant Colonel Bowen
 Major Done, slain at Sherborne
 Major Crosse, slain there
 &c., &c."

a yeares wages to each . . . to the Parish Church of Combe twenty shillings. Item I give to my brother Henry Whistler of Whitchurch in recompense of all his burdences to me Thirteen pence halfpenny, and my brother Hugh thirteen pence halfpenny. Item I give to my brother Hugh twenty shillings. Item I give to my brother Hugh his children that are unmarried Twenty pounds, and to as many of his children that are married twenty shillings to each, excepting my cosen⁹ Gabriel Whistler to whom I am obliged for his truth to mee in my troubles wherefore I give to my cosen Gabriel Whistler all my land at Eaton in Berkshire now in the tenure and occupation of Henry Mitchell and Martin Bosh, and I give to my cosen Gabriel Whistler more a hundred pounds. Item I give to my daughter Ann Whistler & her heires my two yard lands at fawcombe as also my lease at Combe farme and my freehold at Balemor as also the lease of the Salters proportion in the County of Londonderry in Ireland . . . and my will is, and earnest desire, that my cosen Gabriell Whistler doe marry my daughter Ann Whistler as soon as she be marriageable . . . my wife Elizabeth . . . my daughter Ann Whistler my full and sole executrix."

On the 4th May, 1658 :—

Letters of administration issued forth unto Gabriell Whistler the lawfull husband and curator to Ann Whistler a minor the daughter and sole executrix named in the last will and testament of Ralphe Whistler of Salterstowne &c.

Of this marriage there was no issue. Gabriel Whistler in due course succeeded to the large properties of his uncle;¹⁰ but how perplexing his troubled inheritance

⁹ Nephew; the use of the word cousin here implies any collateral relationship more remote than that of brother or sister. So in *Romeo and Juliet*: "Tybalt my cousin! Oh! my brother's child."—Act iii., Scene i.

¹⁰ He built Magharafelt Church, and the Bawn or small castle, the remains of which are to be seen on the shores of Lough Neagh. With reference to this ruin there is a note by Henry Kemble, Esq., dated 2 Sept., 1830, and addressed to the Salters' Company:—"Approaching Ballymolderry the ruins of Whistler's Castle are an object of interest, but the day was too far advanced to examine them as I wished."

Speaking of this ruin, the Rector of Magharafelt writes to Edward W. Whistler, Esq., of Colchester, in August, 1857:—"The ruin which Mr. Kemble speaks of still remains, and is indeed a very fine specimen of the old Bawns (Ballia) in which the first Saxon settlers fortified themselves against the savage Aborigines. The locality is called Salterstown. It stands on the very edge of Lough Neagh, and is washed by its waves. And it is a curious fact that the only hops I have ever seen in Ireland grow wild in the hedges of this place, relics, doubtless, of the old colonists who brewed their own beer. There is a round tower-like structure in good preservation, but of course devoid of floors. This is connected with another less perfect by a portion of wall still showing the holes where the floor posts were inserted, and enough of other walls to show that the building was square with perhaps four such other corner towers. The intermediate space or area of the old house is now used as a flower garden. . . . There are many families in this neighbourhood who boast that their 'Forbears' came over with Ralph Whistler, and that they still occupy the grounds originally assigned to them. The old monument in our Parish Church is a curious structure. You have the Epitaph (*justus et fidelis*) correctly copied; it is surmounted with the coat of arms. I purpose removing it, for its preservation, to the new Church now nearly completed. . . ."

proved to be the subjoined letter shows, which, as it is of some historic interest, we give (almost) in its entirety as it is printed in the private records of the Salters' Company. We have the notice of burial in the register of Combe:—

Gabriel Whistler, Esqr: was buried the 14th Augt. 1710.

The following letter was written by Mr. Gabriel Whistler, the Company's Tenant in the year 1691, in reply to an application made to him for Rent.

“HONORED LANDLORDS,

“I lately received a letter from Mr. Redmayne your clerk, wherein he writes, that he had presented my letter to you, and that you were pleased to order him to give this answer to me, that you were credibly informed, that my losses in Ireland were not what I had in my letter represented unto you, and that I had got 2 or £3,000 by insurances upon your estate. There I beseech you give me leave to inform you that I am not used to write or tell lies, and that what I wrote to you is true to a tittle, to the utmost of my knowledge, and the best information I can have; & that my losses there are many hundred pounds more than I represented to you. And as to my gains by insurances in all my lifetime I never made nor was concerned in any assurances whatsoever of the value of so much as one shilling. And that neither directly, nor indirectly, by myself or any other, I never got so much as the value of one shilling by any insurance whatsoever. If this does not satisfy you, I will give you my oath of the truth of it, in any words whatsoever that you shall please to put it. And if you please to send for my brother, who lives in the city, & is also your tenant, to attend you, he will clear me from this aspersion, (for such I cannot but take it to be) and set me right in your thoughts as to that; or if any of you please to inquire of my kinsman, Mr. John West, Scrivener, at the Stocks Market, or my brother-in-law, Mr. Peter Joye, Merchant of your city, they will satisfy you I have not been concerned in anything of that nature, they being parties to most of my concerns that have occurred in your city for many years past: my brother I heard made some insurances, but what I know not, nor was I ever concerned with him in it the value of a halfpenny. Mr. Redmayne also says, you were pleased to order him to write, that what loss had happened, was upon the improvement that was upon their land, and not on the land itself. And that your rent was in the nature of ground rent, and therefore ought to be paid without any manner of delay. You may call it what you please, but sure I am, it is a land rent, an Irish rent, and a great rent as affairs have happened there; and I beg leave to inform you what rent it hath been, and what hath been the fate of that estate ever since it was first granted to the company, and my uncle and I have been your tenant. In the year 1615, King James the 1st granted the Irish lands to your city. In the year 1617 your company had their proportion settled upon them. From that time to the year 1627, you kept the lands in your own

hands, and managed them by three succeeding agents, who let them to some for thirty, to others for forty years, for £122 in the whole, as by a rent roll I have; out of which the agent's salary, and other public charges being paid or never received, as I was more than thirty years since credibly informed, and believe you may find by your book £80 paid in the year 1627. The company for £400 fine, and the present rent granted the lease to my late uncle, who held it but to the year 1631, when an information was exhibited by the then Attorney-General on the behalf of King Charles the 1st in the then court of star chamber against the city of London upon pretence of not performing agreements and covenants concerning their Irish lands. And that coming to hearing suddenly after, the court of star chamber fined the city £70,000 and ordered all their lands in Ireland to be seized into the King's hands, which was immediately accordingly done by commissioners sent over by the King, and your & all the city and other companies' tenants turned out of possession. The city of London finding the court against them, and to get clear of that monstrous fine of £70,000 compounded with the King, and gave back all their land in Ireland to the King, and accordingly their patents were made void in the Court of Chancery, and the King had the possession and profit of all their lands until in the year 1640 a parliament was called in England, whereupon the companies' tenants in Ireland came over and petitioned against the proceedings of the court of star chamber. The parliament referred it to a grand committee, of whom my late uncle, and your then tenant's brother was. After more than six months' attendance and examination the parliament, upon report of the committee, in May, 1641, came to twenty-two resolutions, all of which I have, but are too long now to trouble you with. The 18th of which is in these words:—Resolved, that upon the whole matter the sentence in the star chamber was arbitrary, unlawful, and unjust. And the 22nd resolve is, That the opinion of this house is, that they think fit that both the citizens of London, and those of the new plantation in Ulster, and all undertenants, and all those put out of possession, shall be restored to the same state they were in before the sentence in the star chamber. And accordingly the parliament addressed the King to re-grant the lands to the city, for it was in the King's hands by the surrender of their charter. The King declared he would restore them, and ordered a patent to be made accordingly; but while the companies' tenants were attending to get it done, and before it could be done—In October, 1641, broke out the great rebellion in Ireland. Within a few days all the houses whatsoever in the county of Londonderry, excepting the city of Derry, and town of Coleraine and one poor tenant's house that stood in the woods, and so of all the province of Ulster, excepting the great towns of strength, were burnt, and the protestants that could not make their escape to some place of strength were murdered, and all the stock they had both of live and dead goods taken away; and from that time to the year 1656, there was not so much as one single inhabitant upon your land, nor upon any other of the companies' lands that ever I heard of. In the year 1656, all the lands being in the Crown, and Cromwell

having the government, he upon application, granted a charter to the city of all their lands again; and then my uncle, your then tenant, went over and suddenly after died there, when the lease came to me. And in the year 1657, I went over and got a few straggling people to come upon your land, but all I could get out of it for four years, until the year 1660, was but £134 above the public taxes laid upon it.

“The company then claimed four years’ rent, from 1656 to 1660, and were pleased to accept of £160 for it, which was more by £26 than ever I made of it. In the year 1660, King Charles the 2nd returned, and your lands were again in the King’s hands, Cromwell’s patents being void; and in the year 1662, King Charles the 2nd, upon application from the City, and in pursuance of his father’s promise and declaration, by patent again granted your lands to the city. In the year 1668, the City, or the Irish Society, granted your proportion to you, for until then, you nor I had no title to it; and from that time, for many years, your full rent, and the public taxes could not be made out of it, but it is true what could not be got, the company was pleased to abate, as by your books, if you please to let them be perused, will appear; but until the year 1677, I got little out of it above what you had and the taxes; and what I did, I laid out, with many considerable sums I carried from England, to rebuild the tenants’ houses that were burnt in the rebellion. It is true, by the year 1677, I had got it planted and it turned out to advantage, but being in taxes it was settled low: and that we should have no more troubles there, I laid out the most of it in rebuilding the two chief houses, and making them strong for a defence for the protestants of that county to fly into in case of a sudden massacre, as the great rebellion was, which houses are now again burnt. But so soon as the late King came to the Crown, he put the government and arms in Ireland into popish hands, and thereby put the protestants in fear, so that trade and rents began to cease, and the people that had any thing considerable to remove out of that kingdom, and so it continued until the happy revolution. But when the late King James was in Ireland, and summoned his parliament, as he called them there, that parliament, by public act which I have, made void your charter, and granted all your lands to King James, not so much as saving the rights of one single person. And at the same time happened that fatal seige at Derry, into which almost all the people of that country, that had either purse or strength, and were not fled into England or Scotland, went and were besieged sixteen weeks, and wherein many thousands died, of which I had above sixty whose hands I now dearly want; and when that siege was raised, the Irish, out of malice, burnt almost all the whole country, some few houses excepted, and drove and carried away all their cattle and goods, and left only a few poor naked people and ready to perish for want. And sure I am, were you truly sensible of the miseries that kingdom has suffered, and wherein the county of Londonderry by that siege, and therein the loss of the people and by fire and robbery of their houses and goods have lost more than any county in Ireland, you would rather think them objects fit to be relieved than take anything from them for what is past. I have the

inheritance of some lands in that kingdom, besides what I hold from you, and do take it as a blessing that I have hopes of getting something out of it for the future, without expecting anything for what is past; and I do believe most of the landlords of that kingdom will or must do so. But all at present I intreat of you is, that you will give me time to see what I can get out of what is past, for I neither expect or desire to get a shilling for myself, and then I will wait upon you and lay the whole before you. It was not in your nor my power to hinder what hath happened; war, fire, and the sword hath done it, and I am a very great loser by it, never to be repaired—never will that kingdom, in twenty years of peace, be put into the condition they were before these calamities happened; besides the vast losses to the owners. In the mean time, I have writ you the truth of what hath befallen, and beg your pardon that I have been so tedious, but in less, I could not lay before you the misfortunes that have attended our unhappiness there. I only further intreat that you would please to do to me as you would be done by, were you in my condition, and that you will give me leave to subscribe myself

“Your’s, &c.,

“GABRIELL WHISTLER.”

The comparative importance of the nephew’s position, as illustrated by the letter here quoted, has caused us to anticipate the mention of the remaining uncle—Rev. Hugh Whistler, Rector of Facomb, in the County of Southampton, a charge which he served for some 30 years, until 1st May, 1680, when he was supplanted by one John Tabor. Against this usurper the nephew Gabriel brought an action¹¹ to recover possession. He does not appear to have regained the Rectory, for we learn “that Hugh’s expulsion was a great cause of the shortening of his life.” A tombstone formerly standing in Facomb Churchyard had this inscription:—

Here lyeth the body of Hugh Whistler Rector of Facomb who departed this life in the Year of our Lord 1662, aged 62.

He was Lord of the Manor of Ham, in Wiltshire, the account of his acquisition of which may be found in a long document, Claus. 1651, part 35. He was twice married; by his first wife he had no issue, but his second produced nine children, and it is noteworthy that of this large family several members acquired positions in life not often attained by the descendants of a simple

¹¹ Easter & Trin., 1661; Bridges, 1 B. & A., No. 36, “Whistler v. Tabor.”

country parson. It is with one of them that the connection of the Whistlers with Sussex begins, in the person of Henry Whistler, of Epsom and Bengeo, through the marriage of whose granddaughter with the first Baronet of the Webster family the greater part of their Sussex possessions were acquired.

Our record will now be confined mainly to this branch, although mention will be made in the sequel of some of the most notable members of the collateral connections.

From John Whistler, Vicar of Clapham, the second son¹² of the Rector of Facomb, near Worthing, the seat of the Shelleys, and their burial place, is descended in the direct line numerous members of the family, who have now for some time settled in Sussex. His grandson, John Whistler, of Newbury and of Tangley, ended his days at Bexhill, in near neighbourhood to his kinsmen at Battle Abbey, with whom he appears to have been in constant communication. His son again, the Rev. Webster Whistler, spent his boyhood with his guardian, Jane, the wife of Sir Whistler Webster, at the Abbey, proceeding thence to St. John's College, Cambridge, and succeeding in due course to the Rectory of Hastings, at that time in the gift of the family.

Of Henry Whistler, of Epsom, we have many particulars, to which we shall refer, gathered from "Thorpe's Catalogue of Battle Abbey Records" and elsewhere; only mentioning first that a daughter, the only child of Raphael, the fourth son of Hugh, of Facomb, married Valentine Blake, and became the ancestress of the talented family of Westmacott; that Eleanor, another daughter, married first, Rawlinson, of Combe, and second, Peter Joye, a merchant of eminence of that date, while her sister Joane, by her marriage with Dr. Ayscough, Dean of Bristol, was grandmother to Sir James Cockburn, of Langton, from whom descended the many worthies of that distinguished race. Henry Whistler, bap. 1634, and who lived to be 85 years of age, appears to have been a London merchant, and in that capacity to have amassed very large possessions. He

¹² The eldest boy died young.

may have been connected with the Salters' Company, for in recent years there was a court leading from Cannon Street, London, to Salters' Hall bearing his name.¹³ In the Webster family papers¹⁴ there are very many particulars given, which prove his property to have been extensive and various:—

In York he leased the Water Tower, on the Ouse, to his brother Gabriell for 42 years, he held leases of houses and land near the Tower of London from the sisters of St. Katherine's Hospital; in the same locality he leases "a piece of ground and a wharf with the brick messuage, near the Iron Gate, near the Tower of London." In 1713, June 27th, he grants a lease for seven years of the "Messuage with Yard, Summer House, &c.; abutting on the S. upon the Street or Yard called Castle Yard and upon Staple Inn on the W. in the Parish of S. Andrew Holborn." These and many other properties appear to have vested eventually in the Websters. Among other interesting papers we select one which recites "numerous drafts of assignments & Deeds of Sale of the Houses and other possessions of Henry Whistler grandfather of Lady Jane Webster the produce of which 30548£ purchased the Manor & lands of Robertsbridge"¹⁵ and another:—"Decree by the Lords Com^{rs} in the cause between Sir Whistler Webster Bart. Plaintiff and Godfrey Webster and others, respecting the Will of Lady Jane Webster—dec^d," p. 42, folio not given.

The decree contains many particulars respecting the Webster family. The children of Sir Thomas were all portioned by Sir Godfrey their grandfather; and the daughters received little or no fortune from Sir Thomas on their marriage; yet on the death of Lady Webster they were left only £500 each; and Sir Whistler's share of Henry Whistler's property was £68,000. This excited complaint among the others, the children of Sir

¹³ "Assignment by Sir Thos. Webster Whistler Webster &c of the Leases of eight Houses, called Whistler's Court in considⁿ of 760, 10. 0 to Edwd. Archer. Dec 21 1734."

¹⁴ Published by Thomas Thorpe, 1835.

¹⁵ Thorpe, page 197.

Thomas; and the power of Lady Webster to dispose so inequitably the property derived from her grandfather was questioned. Her will, however, by this judgment was held valid ¹⁶.

The will of Henry Whistler, Esq., was dated 1719. He leaves "Executors Peter & James Joye his Nephews leaves them a debt due to him from Thos. Byde Esqre of Ware Park of 2500£; 1000£ stock to his granddaughter Eliz. Byde; also a farm at Ware in case of her death before being married, and not married to Whistler Webster—40£ per annum to Mrs. Black his housekeeper—to his niece (*sic*) Lady Jane Whistler, the whole personal and freehold including houses held under the Salters Co. in Whistler's Court, &c. 1£ each to 20 poor women at Epsom." He died in 1719; was buried at Waltham, and his body was afterwards removed to the vault of the Webster family in Battle church, where it now reposes.

There are some now living who remember the Rev. Webster Whistler, who was born in 1747, and died at Hastings in 1832, having been Rector of Newtimber, near Brighton, for 58 years, and of Hastings for 31. There is an interesting letter from Battle upon his graduating at Cambridge, which recalls the habits of people living in former days, and may repay perusal. It runs:—

DEAR WEB.

With great satisfaction I had the account of your having taken your Degree of Bachellor, and was informed by Mr. Chevalier it was with some degree of credit. My intention is that you should no longer continue in College, than is necessary for preparing for your journey to Battle Abbey, where with application on your part and the advice of friends you may pursue studies proper to qualify you for your intended profession. I would therefore have you send me an account of what is wanting in point of money to enable you to leave the University with that credit I would wish you to preserve in every part of life, and if I find it not extravagant it shall be remitted to you.

When this is settled, I will send horses to meet you at Tunbridge at the time you will appoint. I sent to Mr. Chevallier last week a

¹⁶ Thorpe, page 199.

dr^t for payment of your quarter bill ending 24th Dec., and by this post write to that gentleman in answer to his of this last.

Lady Webster sends you her compliments and congratulations.

Dear Web, your affect^e Friend,

W. WEBSTER.

Battle Abbey, 24 Jan., 1769.

At that time the journey from Battle to Cambridge was performed on horseback, and in his first journey to the University Mr. Whistler was accompanied by Isaac Ingall, afterwards of note for his extreme longevity. An original picture of this individual, drawn from life by order of Sir Godfrey Webster, is now in the possession of the Vicar of Ashburnham, with an inscription stating that he was then aged 109. From other data it is pretty certain that he lived to be 117. The tradition is, and the parish register of Battle may appear to confirm it, that he was buried in Battle churchyard at the east end of the church, aged 120. A writer in the "Hastings and St. Leonards Observer"¹⁷ has recently given a full account of many passages in the life of the Rev. Webster Whistler, under the heading "A Hastings Rector 70 years ago." The memoirs were read with considerable interest at the time, for they contained many references to contemporary events, and marked the progress of Hastings from a fishing town to the extensive watering-place which it has since become. The extracts we give may be worth preserving:—

Mr. Whistler, born at Stow Wood, near Oxford, in 1747, was of an old Oxfordshire family of good position, who were for many successive generations Lords of the Manor of Whitchurch, where Henry Whistler, Fellow of Trinity in 1605, was for fifty-six years rector. Many members of the family graduated at Oxford, including Dr. Daniel Whistler, Fellow of Merton, who, in 1647, was President of the College of Physicians. This able person, styled by Pepys the most learned and facetious man of his day, was followed by a regular succession of descendants, until Anthony Whistler, of Pembroke, closed the series in 1744. Our Rector, had he regarded the traditions of his race, should have graduated at Oxford also. He was sent, however, to St. John's, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1770, "not without credit," as writes Sir Whistler Webster in arranging his return journey to Battle Abbey, whence he had gone to pursue his studies at the University. In due course he was ordained, and shortly afterwards presented to the Rectory of Newtimber

¹⁷ R. F. W.

(1774), which preferment he held for the long period of nearly fifty-eight years. In 1776 he was appointed chaplain to Nathaniel, Earl of Harrowby. At that time the influence of the Webster family (with which Mr. Whistler was intimately connected by the marriage of the first baronet with an heiress of his house) was very considerable in East Sussex, and he received the promise of his kinsman that he should succeed to the family living which should first fall vacant, whether Ewhurst, Battle, Bodiam, or Hastings. Accordingly, on the cession of the Rev. Wm. Coppard, in 1803, Mr. Whistler was appointed Rector of Hastings, taking, as a necessary preliminary to the holding of two benefices together, his Master of Arts degree. There are many traditional anecdotes in connection with this clergyman of the old school which may serve to indicate the manners of the day as well as the characteristics of the man.

“30th December, 1827 (aged 80).—I continue (thank God for it) my duties at both churches without intermission, and, as usual, without any fatigue. On Christmas Day we had about 300 communicants, but I had Dr. Wellesley (brother of the Duke of Wellington), Dr. Goodenough (Archdeacon of Carlisle), and Mr. Stonestreet to assist, and the duty passed off pleasantly and respectably—as it has done to-day at the upper church, with the Archdeacon’s help. . . . I buried Mrs. Shorter about a fortnight ago. The body-snatchers came down from London in hope of a prey, but an intimation was given of their intention, and the grave has been watched nightly ever since by respectable neighbours all through the night, two by two, by turns. We had an old sexton here from London, who built a house on the East Hill (supposed by perquisites in this way), but about two months ago he and his wife died suddenly, within a week of each other. They had ordered *their* grave to be well secured (so it was when I buried them), but nobody watched for *them*.”

“January 8th, 1828. There has been, within these few days past, a terrible affray between the Preventive sailors and the smugglers, near Bexhill; several on both sides killed. The smugglers mostly came from Kent, but had no firearms. It was just by Sidley Green; only four tubs were seized, as we hear.”

“21st May, 1831. Incendiaries are at mischief. A barn was burned down at Bexhill yesterday, another at Brede, one in this neighbourhood the day before; in short, the law, or the execution of it upon *notorious* and *convicted criminals*, has been too lenient in making examples.”

Mention has been made of smugglers and their lawless doings. Here is an instance of the manner in which they showed their gratitude to those whom they supposed to have connived at their illegal ventures:—Voices and an unusual noise were one night heard under the Rector’s window. Carefully approaching the casement, and stealthily opening it, there, immediately below, he saw two men bearing, as he thought, something away. Before, however, he could greet the intruders with a charge of shot, a subdued voice reached his ear—“Hush! your reverence; it’s the brandy!” That was

intended as a thankoffering for the surreptitious use of the church tower, where, on a previous night, a run cargo of spirits had for the time been stowed away. There was never any sequel to this true story. The late Mr. St. Quintin used to tell how a similar circumstance happened to him while in charge of the Old Church at Pevensy, where, it may be remembered, the chancel was for years entirely shut off from the nave, and converted into a store-room for chests, brooms, and other etceteras not ecclesiastical in character. Into this convenient receptacle a band of smugglers had run a large quantity of contraband goods, and there, it appears, they had remained for many days undisturbed and almost out of the reach of detection. Mr. St. Quintin was never able to find out to whom he could return the keg of spirits which was afterwards left at his door with a letter of thanks for the accommodation his church had afforded. It would astonish a Hastings congregation of the present day to find their number gradually diminishing during the time of divine service, until, at last, minister and officials were left alone to marvel at the unwonted occurrence. Such an event, nevertheless, took place some half-century or more ago. The Lower Church was, as usual, well filled, when suddenly the devotions of the worshippers were disturbed by the report of a gun on the fort, followed immediately by a second, and then by continuous discharges. The commander of the coastguard, who was present, summoning those of his men who were among the congregation, was the first to quit the church. Others followed by twos and threes, then in large numbers, until the sacred building was altogether deserted—for rector and clerk were fain to join the throng who had hastened to the beach, longing to ascertain the cause of this unusual and startling interruption. It was not far to seek. A French privateer had audaciously approached the town and cut out a trading vessel which was lying there unprotected, and both privateer and prize were now to be seen sailing away, gradually diminishing in apparent size in the far distance. Without hesitation or delay the fishermen and others manned a vessel which was happily available, and eagerly started in chase of captor and captive. On the following day a more gratifying spectacle gladdened the eyes of the townsmen, for they saw three ships returning. At the stern of the venturesome volunteers were the Frenchman and her prey, which had succumbed to these hardy beachmen.

The following circumstance will serve to show the extreme care that should be taken in order that any disturbance of the bodies of those who have died of small-pox may be carefully avoided. Many years after the above date (?) (we were told fifteen), and during the absence of the sexton, there was occasion for the immediate burial of a stranger in All Saints' churchyard. An apparently vacant spot was soon found by the sexton's substitute, who, on disturbing the soil, found that the ground had been previously used, and that several bodies had already been interred there. These were the remains of those who had died of small-pox at the time mentioned. But a few

days passed before symptoms of the infection developed themselves in this unfortunate grave-digger, who sickened and died a victim to this most malignant disease.

It was the custom of Mr. Whistler to reside, as a rule, at Hastings, but to spend some part of each year at his other living, Newtimber, where he kept the Rectory House in his own hands, and farmed his own glebe. He also visited Newtimber at intervals, whenever opportunity offered. His journeys were sometimes made by sea to Brighton, near his destination; but he commonly rode over the Downs, making his way there in the course of a long day. As he rode leisurely along on one of these occasions, just as he was entering upon the most retired and solitary part of his journey, he was joined by a powerful, well-mounted companion, from whom he found it extremely difficult to part company. The stranger kept at his side with most accommodating pace—trot, canter, or gallop, it was all the same; there was no shaking off this undesired associate. All at once the Rector conceived the notion that the stranger coveted more than his companionship. He was a man of action, and at once reasoned with himself that he who struck the first blow would have the advantage, “so I knocked him off his horse,” he said, “and galloped on.” It seems that he was not altogether satisfied with his own summary proceeding, and that he returned very shortly to the place which had been the scene of his adventure. He saw no more of his quondam parasite, and the conclusion he arrived at was probably a correct one, viz., that he would have heard somewhat more of the matter had his companion been a man of harmless intention. Those were days when highway robberies with violence were frequent, and modes of self-defence were necessary which it may startle us to hear of now.

“It is my intention (if it please God I am as well as I am now) to go to London to see my living (Newtimber) sold, and to be there at the end of the antecedent week.” Thus he wrote in 1817. He took the journey as he had intended, was present at the sale, and considerably astonished the intending purchasers. But it will be necessary to go back a little to give full meaning to the story. Our Rector was, by nature and habit, a lover of field sports, and although in his earlier days he was free to carry his gun over the manor, when the estate passed into other hands than those of his patron his rambles in quest of game were not so amiably regarded. Servants, as a rule, take their tone from their masters, and the gamekeeper in this case was true to the instincts of his order. The omission of customary civilities—offensive because intentional—soon took the form of more open and insolent affront, until, on one unlucky day, the keeper, disputing the passage through a gate with the parson, soon found himself the worse man, and was deposited by this officer of the Church militant in an adjoining pond. A legal process ensued, and the divine was duly fined for an assault. Time rolled on, and at length the day arrived in which he was able to retaliate in the following amusing and effectual manner. Even in those days country

squires treated their church patronage as if it were their private property, existing for their own personal aggrandisement; and he of Newtimber caused it to be duly notified that, on a certain day, the highest bidder might become the patron of this particular cure of souls. Among the company assembled at the time and place of sale, our Rector—now about seventy, but still hale and vigorous—took up his position. The seller expatiated upon the beauty of the locality, and the desirability in various ways of the benefice, and summed up the catalogue by what he no doubt considered the climax of its attractiveness, viz., that the present holder of the living was a poor, tottering old man, of whom he might indeed use the common but expressive phrase that he had already “one foot in the grave.” At that moment all eyes were attracted by a movement in the assemblage making a passage, for a tall, stalwart figure of a man in clerical garb, who mounted first upon a chair, then upon the table, exclaiming in loud, clear tones, “Now, gentlemen, do I look like a man tottering on the brink of the grave? My left leg gives me no sign of weakness, and as to the other, Mr. Auctioneer, if you repeat your remarks, you will find it very much at your service.” We need hardly add that the Rector remained master of the situation. Some two or three years before the end came, he made this singular preparation for the closing scene. In his garden there grew a large yew tree, under whose friendly shade he had passed many a pleasant hour. At length this favourite tree shared the common fate of trees, and fell to the fatal axe of the destroyer, but the man, who was ever a staunch friend, would not lightly part company even with this familiar object. How should he preserve it? Time had passed pleasantly beneath it. Why should he not utilize the trunk by making of it a coffin as his final receptacle? The thought was carried out. A coffin was made out of the tree, and that it might not be altogether useless until required for its special purpose, it was placed at the foot of his bed as a chest for clothes and a daily *memento mori*. “Too short for you,” said a visitor, who noticed this strange wardrobe. “Indeed,” he replied; “then, when I have no further use for it, why not cut off my head and deposit it between my legs?” But let it not be supposed that this genial man was ever unmindful of his sacred office or of his own personal responsibilities. On the contrary, an undercurrent of deep, heartfelt piety pervaded his life, and there are yet those who can recall the solemnity of his ministrations and his deep reverence for the house of God. He was no respecter of persons. “Take off your hat, sir!” said a stentorian voice to a thoughtless person who was not uncovered in St. Clement’s Church. “I shall never forget the effect it had upon me, emphasised as it was by the earnestness of the venerable speaker,” said the gentleman who afterwards mentioned the incident. When the appointed time came that “the silver cord should be loosed,” and this strong man laid low, there was but a short space between the fatal seizure and the end. Until within a very few days of his death his duties were unremittingly performed. To one who expressed a hope that all was well with him in the short illness which preceded the final change, he said, with

much feeling, "Pray do not think that while I have for so many years been engaged in preparing others for Heaven I have neglected to prepare myself." He died March 2nd, 1831, and was buried in a vault within the grand old tower of All Saints'—his favourite church—where a plain tablet marks his resting-place.¹⁸

From his time to the present the family has had continuous representatives in Sussex. Many are still living, and of them it will be sufficient to say that one was Rector of Hollington when the old church in the wood was restored, and the church of St. John the Evangelist founded and nearly completed; that he has since become Vicar of Ashburnham and Rector of Penhurst. The rising generation is also resident in the locality, the Rev. Charles Watts Whistler having lately undertaken the charge of the Fisherman's Church in the parish of All Saints, Hastings, where of old his great-grandfather laboured. Neither is the connection likely to die out, for by a marriage with the daughter of the late James Watts, of Battle, they can claim kin with many descendants of Sussex worthies.

To complete the catalogue, already prolonged, it will suffice to mention certain notable individuals of the collateral branches, either as of personal interest or importance, or supplying by visitation records, Chancery proceedings, or wills, certain connecting links in the family chain. Here is a simple notice of the closing scene of William Whistler, of Stapenhill, who died 5th Jan., 1591:—¹⁹

The said William deceased, the same night in which he dyed caused the foresaid Margaret his wief to be called upp^m to him, and when she came to his bed syde he said to her as followeth: "Megge I see now I must needs depart from thee: I owe to John Whistler 12 pounds besides his yeares service which is ffortye shillings more & that makyth 16 pounds; good Megge lett y^t be paid & for all the rest I have, all came by thee & I doe give it all to thee, doe therewith what thou list.

From many inquisitions extant, we take the subjoined:—

¹⁸ Two handsome windows, by Lavers and Barraud, have lately been placed in All Saints' Church, Hastings, as memorials of him.

¹⁹ Kidd, folio 83.

Inquisitiones post mortem 19 Eliz. p. 2 No. 63. Edward Whistler deceased.

Oxon. Inquisition at Henley on Thames 19 Eliz. (1577). Ralph Whistler father of Edward dec^d was seized of the Manor of Gatehampton in the Co. of Oxford in his demesne as of fee, & by his Deed indented dated 1 Novr 4 & 5 Philip & Mary he by the name of Ralph Whistler of Fowscott Berks . . . in consideration of a marriage before the Purification next after the date of the same Deed to be solemnized between the said Edward Whistler the second begotten son of the said Ralph & Maryon Smythe of Langley eldest daughter of Gregory with the licence of the late King & Queen dated 24 Octr in the same years—granted to Edward Yonge & John Styles the said Manor to hold one moiety thereof to the use of the said Edward & Mariona and their joint heirs male. . . . Ralph died in Edward's life time at Fowescourt Berks long before this inquisition. Edward died at Gatehampton 23 July last (1577) and Mariona survived him. . . . The said Manor is held of the Queen in chief by the fifth part of one knight's fee, and is worth yearly ten pounds 7s. 3d.

A curious provision in the will of the aforesaid Mariona (proved 11th Feb., 1590) relates to the fittings of the Manor House at Gatehampton, and is unusual:—

I give and bequeath unto my eldest son John Whistler whom I doe make and ordain my executor . . . and if my said sonne John Whistler will not undertake to be my Executor, then I give & bequeath to him five pounds in money and all the Wainscote²⁰ and Benches in the Hall and the glasse in the windowes, parlor, and about the House & chambers.

From the eldest son of this Mariona descended John Whistler, of Whitechurch, whose representatives held that manor and property for several generations; they are mentioned repeatedly in "Shenstone's Memoirs" and contemporary books, and for many years occupied a prominent position in that locality. They died out with Anthony Whistler, who married and left no issue, when the estates passed to Mr. Gardiner, the present possessor. Anthony Whistler was of Pembroke College, Oxford, and a cup bequeathed to the College by him is still to be seen there. John Whistler's will describes his possessions. It was proved in London 7th Jan., 1627:—

Ye 7 daie of Dec in y^e yeare of grace 1626 I John Whistler of Whitechurch in y^e Co. of Oxon. gent. . . . my body to be decently buried at y^e discrecon of my Executors . . . Imprimis

²⁰ See "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXIV., page 51.

I will that my eldest sonne Edward Whistler shall have my whole manor of Gatehampton . . . and three copyholds in my manor of Whitchurch . . . 'also the advowson and patronage of y^e Church of Whitchurch . . . unto William my third sonne the mills & the fishing of the river of Thames which is pte of my manor of Whitchurch & also Gt. Bendishe, Little Bendishe & Hamerlye . . . Raphe Whistler my second sonne all my manor of Whitchurch except what is before bequeathed—Mary Whistler my youngest daughter all y^e copyhold in Whitchurch now in y^e possession of Robt. Clerke . . . unto Edward Whistler my Brother that cottage called the Church House in Whitchurch, & the ground thereto belonging for the terme of his life. . . the poore of the Parish of Whitchurch fifty-two shillings yearly for ever . . .

Edward Whistler, of Gatehampton, in his will proved 6 Feb., 1662:—

Leaves to the Clerke of Goring Church, and five ringers at the time of his funerall each 2s. 6d. "And my desire and request is," he concludes, "that the Text which shall (God willing) be preached upon for my Funerall sermon may be the five or six and twentieth verse of y^e 73 Psalm, 'My flesh & my heart faileth but God is the strength of my heart & my portion for ever.'"

The will of John Whistler, gent., ²¹ proved 15 April, 1656, recites:—

I give my dr. Elizabeth Whistler one gilded salt, &c. . . . my dr. Mary one gilded bowle & silver goblet &c. . . . Item I give to Solomon Seaman my best grey suite and cloake & best drivinge hatt because he shall be ready to looke abute my studdye as occasion shall serve, in finding out monys, wrightings. . . . My will is that all the magistrates within the Corporation shall have scarves & gloves, & the twenty four that are my friends ribbons and gloves, and none other.

As an instance of the great use to the genealogist of those monumental inscriptions which are now so often ruthlessly disturbed by the bad taste of the "restoring" church architect, we quote one still to be found within the altar rails at Goring Church, where so many of her family are buried.²² It gives three generations of her progenitors, and verifies the pedigree which was on record before this tablet was discovered by the compiler.

²¹ Town Clerk of Wallingford.

²² An ancient brass to the memory of Master John Whistler, of Goring, was removed from the church and found in a cottage in Wallingford.

It is in memory of Elinor Whistler, of Chelsey, who was the third daughter of John of Goring; it is small, of oval form, and still in perfect preservation:—

Helinor Whistler
 filia tertia Johanni
 Whistler de Goaring
 filii primi Willii Whistler
 de Stapenhill filii tertii
 Radulphi Whistler
 de Fowlescote
 in Comitatu Berkonive
 de Dedit en perpetu
 pauper
 de Goaring et paupibus
 Civitatis Oxon.
 Supplusagium status
 Ætatis suæ vicesimo septimo
 annoque sepulta fuit
 23 die Jan. 1630 in
 eodum tumulo cum
 Margarita Sorore
 natu minima.

In her will ²³ she mentions many other relatives—among them, “my kinsman Mr. Henry Whistler parson of Little Wittersham,” to whom she gives “one piece of plate of the value of four pounds,” and “her kinsman Mr. John Whistler, of Graies Inn,” whom she makes her executor.

In the “*Athenæ Oxonienses*” and “*Ward’s Professors of Gresham College*” we have full accounts of Daniel Whistler, M.D., Fellow of Merton, President of the College of Physicians, London, 1683, and Professor of Mathematics at Gresham College. There is also occasional incidental mention of him in the Diaries both of Pepys and Evelyn. His portrait in the College of Physicians gives the idea of a man of great talent, but with a leaning to the indulgencies of those dissolute days. He was undoubtedly a man of mark; of abilities which reflected lustre upon his college, although it is said he was a poor steward of its revenues, inclining, probably, too readily to the habits of

²³ Proved Lon., 9 April, 1631.

his contemporaries. There is a long letter from him to Oliver Cromwell, dated Upsal, Feb. 18, 1653, in the Thurløe State Papers, II., 104.

His will, dated 10 May, 36 Car. II., A.D. 1684, is here given :—

I Daniel Whistler, D^r of Physick . . . Imprimis I give unto y^e Col: or comonalty of the ffaculty of Physick in London all y^e Wainscott, Chimney Pieces, Marbles, Tyles, floors, partitions, Staires & all other goods & furniture which are fixed to the house I now live in, & also all the backs & mangers Planks & Partitions which are in my Stable belonging to my said House. Item: I give unto the said Colledge the Kings model and S^r John Cutlers face which are in my Alcove Room, and likewise y^e Kings Head which is in my man's house, and Sir John Cutler's modell which is in my closett, and I do also give unto the said Colledge all my Books Manuscripts and rarieties and the shelves and drawers which are in my closett and it is my desire y^t the same be carefully kept & preserved . . . unto my loving niece Mary Henchlow and her heires for ever, all my houses lands tenements and hereditaments . . . lying and being at Walthamstow in the County of Essex. . . . Item I give unto my loving ffriend Sir John Cutler of Tuttlles Street Westminster Knight and Baronet, and Anthony Lowther of Maske in Cleveland in the County of York 50£ apiece . . . to them all the residue of estate not before disposed of to the uses and purposes following, that is to say $\frac{1}{3}$ part thereof to the Coll: of Physicians of which I am President, and the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ parts to Anthony Lowther Esq. John Lowther Esq. Mrs. Willoughby, Mrs. Morris, the Lady Holmes and Mrs. Hannah Lowther the sons and daughters of my late wife to be equally divided between them.

Exors: S^r John Cutler, and Anthony Lowther.

With these selections from our voluminous manuscripts this compilation must conclude.

Our notes have referred to different members of some ten generations of a long-lived race, and have traversed a period of at least 350 years. It is a creditable distinction that in this unbroken line, traceable without doubt or difficulty, there is to be found no single individual who reflects discredit upon his kindred, or whose name the compiler could desire to withdraw from his catalogue.

“Stemmata quid faciunt?” The answer is not far to seek. Of the present generation the pedigree shows four members serving their Queen and country in the honourable profession of arms, while other four are content to

labour for the common good in that holy calling, which is now striving to maintain its sacred status unimpaired in a season of uncommon perplexity.

These annals have grown upon the writer. Here and there a passage may interest a casual reader, but before his mind's eye a living array of the worthies of his own race has seemed to pass—for him they have an individual and distinct existence.

And, indeed, it is ordinarily so with any who enter upon the search for the particulars of those from whom they are descended. To quote the eloquent words of Bishop Horne :—

Curiosity naturally prompts us to enquire into the records of the Family or Society to which we belong. Every little incident that befell our ancestors is collected with care and remembered with pleasure. The relation it bears to us gives it consequence in our eyes, though in the eyes of others it may seem to have none. The mind, in its progress, finds attention excited, as the velocity of a falling body is increased; nor can it repose itself at ease upon any account which stops short of the original and first founder of the Community.²⁴

The compiler desires to acknowledge with gratitude the valuable contributions of H. Stinton Smith, Esq., by whom many of the original documents quoted in this paper were supplied.

²⁴ Sermon on the Creation of Man.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SUSSEX ASSIZE ROLL, 1279.

By FREDERICK E. SAWYER, Esq., F.S.A.

THE following extracts from one of the earliest existing Assize Rolls for Sussex (7th Edw. I., M. $\frac{6}{10}$ l. mem. 3) afford interesting illustrations of the criminal law and its administration in Sussex at that period. I have added such explanatory notes as appeared necessary:—

PLEAS OF THE CROWN AT CHICHESTER. SUSSEX.

Matthew de Hastings who died, & William de Hastings, son & heir. William de Heure, John de Wautham & Aymer de Cancell. These were the Sheriffs.

Coroners. To wit. William de Worth who died, for whom Robert de Gotele answers, Simonde Palling¹ who died, & John his son & heir answers for him. Richard de Walebergh, John de Kyngeston & Dionisius de Croft² who now are and answer. Richard Dodding Coroner of Arundell is present & answers &c.

RAPE OF HASTINGS. HUNDRED OF GESTELING.

Helewys wife of Adam de Lideham was burnt in her own house in the Hundred of *Estling* (sic). Alan de Lydeham the first finder did not come. And was attached by Robert de Caunford & John Gerebert. Therefore amerced And four neighbours came³ &c. Judgment accidental.

Henry de Wulmerton as he was ascending a mill to put down the sail he fell from it & died immediately. The first finder & four neighbours came. Judgment accidental. Price of the Sail 2s. whereof the Sheriffs to answer⁴ & Richard Botterole falsely presented himself as

¹ Qy. Palingham in Wisborough Green or Pellinges in Westham.

² Philip de Crofts is mentioned as Sheriff. XV. "S. A. C.," 96.

³ These were the *frank-pledges* who came to represent their Hundred.

⁴ This was a *Deodand*, i.e., an article forfeited on account of causing the death of a man. It was usually sold and the proceeds given to the Church to pay for masses, as the deceased had been sent to his account without the benefit of extreme unction. Deodands were not abolished until 1846.

a neighbour. Therefore he is amerced & the twelve jurors falsely presented the finder & therefore they are amerced.

Walter Attefelde, Adam Attefelde & William de Dumbed came to the house of Walter de Frosteburne & slew the said Walter & immediately fled. Therefore outlawed. The Chattels of the aforesaid Adam are 34s. 6d. whereof the Sheriff is to answer. And the aforesaid William & Walter had no Chattels & the Aforesaid Adam was in the tithing of Peter de Cranehurst & Walter & William were in the same tithing therefore they are amerced & the townships of *Ikelsham*, *Estlyng*, *Farlegh*⁵ have not done suit when this happened, therefore they are amerced. And the townships of *Petts & Higham*⁶ have not come and they are also amerced. And because the Abbot of *Robertsbridge* & the Abbot of *Fyscaumpe*⁷ have taken the aforesaid Chattels without warrant therefore amerced. Judgment Murder upon the hundred the first finder & four neighbours came & were not discredited.

John Monyn of Beggestrete put himself in the Church of St. Bartholomew of *Wynchelse*⁸ & before the Coroner acknowledged himself to be a homicide & abjured the kingdom.⁹ His Chattels are 20s. whereof the Sheriff will answer. The same had land for one year & waste 10s. 6d. whereof the same Sheriff answers & it was in the tithing of William Ikelesham. Therefore fined.

Alice daughter of Simon Attewyk was found killed in the village of *Ikelsham*. The first finder & four neighbours came & were not discredited & afterwards it was found by the Coroners rolls that Geoffrey Chese-man & Dionysius de Hawkhurst decamped & twelve jurors discredited them. Therefore the said Geoffrey is outlawed, & the said Dionysius & Geoffrey had not chattels being strangers & Geoffrey had for bail Alice de Bello Campo, therefore she is amerced. And a certain Alice, daughter of Ralph de Graungys, was taken for the said death & now is in *Guildford* prison. Therefore it was ordered to the Constable of *Guildford* that he should have her here on Tuesday together with the other persons. Afterwards the said Alice came & in the end put herself on the Country & the 12 jurors say she is guilty. Therefore &c. No chattels.

William le Messer¹⁰ pursued Gilbert Emme whereby Gilbert raised the hue & cry to which came Robert de Ichinton¹¹ & William de Ichinton. Which said William de Ichinton struck the said Messer with a hatchet on the head & the aforesaid Robert struck the said

⁵ Fairlight.

⁶ The site of New Winchelsea. A manor of Hiham appears in Domesday, with which Northiam and Bod-iham were evidently connected.

⁷ The Manor of Brede (which extended into all the parishes mentioned) was given by Edward the Confessor to the Abbey of Fécamp.

⁸ Old Winchelsea is here referred to. It was destroyed eight years after, viz., in 1287.

⁹ The usage in forswearing the realm is described by Palgrave, "The Merchant and Friar," p. 189.

¹⁰ The reaper.

¹¹ Perhaps Eckington (or Rype) spelt in Domesday Echintone.

William with a pickaxe wherefore the said Messer died. Four neighbours came & were not discredited & Robert & William come & are committed to jail. And it was witnessed by the twelve jurors that Roger Bollock, Robert atte Kecherton, Gilbert son of Emma & John Hened were present & could have taken the aforesaid Robert & William if they wished & in no way discredited them. Therefore as for life & limb let them be quit, but let them be in mercy for the trespass &c.

Bollock made a fine of half a mark in the end & the twelve say on oath not guilty. Acquitted.

Of Alexander de Warham for having respite one mark by pledge of Roger Ploket & William Herin.

Of Ralph Polle of fine for the same half a mark by the pledge of William de Warham & Thomas Tredegodl.

Thomas Russel fined for contempt & is amerced at 20s.

The jurors say that Thomas Swift & Isabella who was the wife of Stephen Andrew struck William de la Leghe when he ought to make distraint for the debt of the King & they are staying in the *Five Ports* [Cinque Ports] therefore judgment given concerning them.

Of wines they say Roger Bullock sold two casks after the last journey contrary to the Assize, therefore fined.

Of default they say that Henry de Ores, Adam de Ferlegh, Alice de Bello Campo, Roger de Stanbregg, Reginald de Grainger, Walter de Tateney & William Faber have not come on the first day therefore fined.

The Jury present that Thomas Legat of *Wynchelse* Clement Langters of the same have exchanged with Moses the Jew who is in prison in the Tower of *London* & who stayed at *Oxythe*¹² in that hundred & took from him money. Staying in the *Five Ports* they are not to be arrested but fined & so fined.

The jury present that a certain stranger wished to exchange with Moses the Jew certain moneys & the same Jew sent to Geoffrey Russel then bailif who came with the Jew & took the money from the said Christian & permitted them to go away. The Christian was brought & it was ordered Geoffrey was to come & they took of a boy of Wm. Chaplin of *Ebbemye*¹³ a certain vestment which he wished to exchange & detained him until William made a fine of 6s. Geoffrey denies the accusations & puts himself upon the country.

The reference to Moses the Jew is specially valuable. It is the earliest instance I can find of a Jew in Sussex. It occurs at a time when that persecuted race was in growing disfavour, Jews having been in 1269 forbidden

¹² It is not quite clear what place is intended. Oxney is in Kent. There is an Oxenbridge in Iden, and another in Beckley, but Oxythe is here said to be in Guestling Hundred.

¹³ Ebony in Oxney Hundred, Kent.

to enjoy a freehold. Their final banishment took place in 1290. In 1273 Edward I. wrote to Sir Matthew de Hastings (Bailiff of Winchelsea, 1266 to 1274) to expel all Jews.¹⁴

¹⁴ "The Antiquities of Hastings and the Battlefield," (T. H. Cole, M.A.), 1884 edit., p. 160.

WORTHING 200 YEARS AGO.

BY JAMES ALEXANDER FENTON, Esq.

WORTHING, a hamlet and chapelry of Broadwater, although a Domesday manor (where it is called *Ordinges*) and a recognized hamlet of Broadwater from early times, has so modern an air about it that it is not unusual to hear it spoken of as if recently "discovered" or "invented," as the phrase goes. The visit of the Princess Amelia, shortly before 1800, having called attention to the place, gave it what Mr. Lower denominates "The first 'fashionable' impulse."

In a "Picture of Worthing," written in 1814, it is stated, if I mistake not, that "the first visitor to Worthing came some time about the middle of last century, and it was many years before he was followed by others."¹ It was, indeed, very late in the eighteenth century that Worthing became a seaside watering-place.² Brighton, some 50 years before, began to be a seaside resort, the first of the watering-places on the South Coast. The town grew rapidly, and then others, such as Worthing, followed. The growth of Worthing was as rapid almost as that of Brighton. During the last ten years of the eighteenth century, and the first ten or twenty of the nineteenth, land, which had previously been fields (upon which stood an occasional homestead),

¹ "In the year 1759, Peter Wyche, Esq., of Great Ormond Street, London, sent his son to board and lodge at a farm-house at Worthing, for the sake of sea air and sea bathing, which is the earliest account the Editor has obtained of Worthing as a watering-place."—"Dallaway's Sussex," vol. 2, part 2, page 33, *note*.)

² In a "Diary of a Journey from London to Littlehampton," written in 1792, by the Clerk of Arraigns at the Old Bailey, London, the following occurs:—"In our return we took tea at Worthing, at an inn pleasantly situated upon the beach. It really seems a desirable place for bathing, not so retired as Hampton, and yet perhaps quite enough so."—See the "West Sussex Gazette," for Jan. 3rd, 1878.

was laid out for building, and streets were quickly formed, so fast, indeed, that a lady writing to a friend in 1803 says: "The people of Worthing are growing building mad; it will soon become a second Brighton." At that time the sea-front of the town was probably where it is now, that is, the sea has not encroached on the land to any appreciable extent, though not many years before there had been a common where the beach now is.³ One constantly reads of Worthing as one does of Brighton, that it has grown from a *mere fishing village*. This seems to be the usual way to describe the state of every seaside place at the period when it was not a resort for visitors, but it is most decidedly not the fact. I very much doubt if anything like as much fishing was carried on then as now, and we know that the village was, like nearly every other village in the country, an agricultural one.

Not much longer ago than 100 years, if so long, the only approach to Worthing was by South Farm Lane, then called Brooksteed Lane. The Teville stream, which separated Worthing from the village of Broadwater, ran, and still runs, though hidden in many places by culverts, a little south of the railway. After the road had crossed the stream, it branched out east and west; the west branch formed the present Tarring Road, the east was the road to Worthing, which passed along the line of the present Teville Road, forming the southern boundary of a small common lying between it and the stream, and called the "Worthing Teevil."⁴ The site of this common is now occupied by the houses on the north side of Teville Road, and between South Farm Lane and Chapel Road. Thence the road continued down Chapel Road as far as Worthing House, at which spot the village commenced. From this point the road proceeded down North Street into High Street, and thence to the Brighton Road, then called East Lane. Here it divided; the East Lane ran as far as the spot

³ "The land within the hamlet of Worthing consists of about 300 acres, but the sea has, within the memory of man, much encroached."—"Dallaway's Sussex," vol. 2, part 2, page 33.

⁴ Teeville, or Tevill.

where Selden Place now commences, and then turning suddenly southwards led on to the common. The East Lane, however, did not run quite on the site of the present road, but starting from the bottom of High Street, as at present, inclined more to the south. The other branch of the road running west from the High Street (then called Worthing Street), ran along the site of Warwick Street and South Street (the east side) to the common, and is called in old documents "the road leading from Worthing Street to the sea." Out of this road ran westwards Montague Street (then called Cross Lane), which went as far as where West Street is now. These were at that time, and doubtless for centuries before, the only public roads in Worthing. A farm track seems to have run along the sea front to Heene, and Ham Lane was a similar way, so named from the fact of its passing over a common called "The Ham," on the Broadwater side of the stream.

Scarcely a third of the land in the hamlet was enclosed until about 1810. The homesteads, farm houses, and cottages then forming the village, were in our present North Street, and High Street, and Tanner's Lane (that part of High Street round the Swan Inn, where the village pump once stood). Two of the old farm houses are still standing. One was lately the residence of the late Mr. Wm. Tribe, the other is the house opposite called the Manor House; the farmyards, gardens, and orchards lay adjoining to the houses and cottages, going back eastwards not quite as far as the present gas works, and westwards nearly as far as the present Chapel Road. The other enclosed lands were the fields between Cross Lane (Montague Street), and the common and the fields north of Cross Lane, lying nearly as far northwards as Christ Church Schools. The land between the East Lane and the common was also enclosed. But besides these and a few other detached enclosures to the north-east (the "poor's ten acres" is one), Gorefield, on part of which the "Half Brick" stands, the site of Wenban Road and Hertford Road, and some fields lying between the north of High Street and the Teville stream, and

the commons, the whole of the hamlet was divided into three large tracts, called the West Field, the Middle Field, and the East Field.⁵

The West Field lay between Heene and the homesteads on the east side of High Street. The Middle Field or Home Field lay between the homesteads on the west side of High Street and Ham Lane. The East Field lay east of Ham Lane, and extended nearly to the parish of Lancing. These fields were called Common Fields, *i.e.*, they belonged to many owners. They were divided into furlongs, and the furlongs were again divided into small pieces, generally containing about half-an-acre, and called "lands." These pieces were usually held with the homesteads, and really formed the chief part of the farms, but the "lands" belonging to one farm by no means lay together. Sometimes two or three adjoining "lands" belonged to one owner, but seldom more. A farmer of the present day would scarcely care to cultivate a farm consisting principally of detached half-acres; but 100 years ago a great portion of the agricultural land of this country was thus divided. About the beginning of the century that state of things was to a great extent put an end to by these large fields being enclosed, that is, roadways were made, generally on the site of old cart tracks, and each owner had allotted to him one or more large pieces in lieu of his "lands." So generally have these common fields been enclosed throughout the country, that it is curious that one of the few which are now left should be almost in the middle of a town like Worthing. The "Heene Field" (the collection of market gardens between Worthing and Heene) is still held, by different owners, in "lands." The Worthing fields were enclosed in 1810, under an Act passed some years before, and it was then that

⁵ See upon this, "Village Communities in the East and West," by Sir H. Sumner Maine. This gentleman, in speaking of "the Mark system," says that the cultivated land appears to have been almost invariably divided into three great fields, separated by baulks of turf, and having a rude rotation of crops, so that each field should lie fallow once in three years. Kemble's "Saxons in England" and "Sebohm's Village Communities" may also be consulted.

Chapel Road, Park Lane, Lyndhurst Road, and the present Brighton Road were opened up.

The Teville Common I have already described, but *the* common, the "Worthing Common," or "Worthing Saltgrass,"⁶ as it was indifferently called, has long passed away. It existed in 1741, and then extended almost as far southwards from the present sea front as the present sea front now extends from the Town Hall, and comprised nearly 50 acres, showing how rapidly the sea was encroaching before it was kept back by groyning. The soil of the common was found, after the inundation, to consist of a clay suitable for making white bricks, many of which were sent to Brighton, and, I believe, the houses forming the Steyne at Worthing are also built of them. The part of the common nearest the sea was, in old times, called "The Shops," a name still used for the common and beach in front of Lancing, but the meaning of which does not appear obvious. A map of Worthing, engraved in 1741, shows a house or cottage on the common, nearly at its southern extremity, and a little east of where the Pier now stands, and describes it as "A tenement at the Shops." Right on the edge of the then beach, and almost in the line of the Pier, is a spot marked "The ruins of a hut where the Court" (*i.e.*, the Court for the Worthing Manor) "was kept." This shows clearly that the sea was encroaching then, as it doubtless had been for ages, and if this common of 50 acres was washed away in little more than as many years, who can say how much had been swallowed up by the sea since Worthing first became an inhabited place. It was, perhaps, at first farther inland than Broadwater is now.

Worthing does not appear to have had at any time one large landowner. The owners of the land were principally the yeomen themselves. Each had his own small

⁶ There is no reference in Domesday, in the brief record of the manor, to the existence of salterns at *Ordinges*, but Mr. Lower, in his "Compendious History of Sussex," Vol. II., page 277, says:—"In 1219 William Berneus granted to Dyonisia, his mother, for her life, a hide of land at Wyrddingg, at the rent of a horse-load of salt, which shows the existence of salt-pans here." Whence it is just possible the name of "Saltgrass," as applied to the common, may be derived.

homestead, a few enclosures and his "lands" in the common fields, his right to pasture his horses and cattle on the Teevil, and the common, and his right to send so many sheep on to the Downs.⁷ The yeoman, with the assistance of his family and a few labourers, cultivated his farm, and the labourers and yeomen seem to have been the fishermen also. At all events, we find them the owners of boats and fishing tackle. A list of the contents of a yeoman's house two hundred years ago may suffice to give an idea of his mode of life; such a list is subjoined. The site of Bedford Row; the houses and lawn on either side, including the houses on the Parade at the south end, and the houses in Warwick Street on the north, was formerly a homestead. The farm house stood at the north end. The house and homestead, and other "lands" in the common fields, belonging to it, were then called "South House and South Lands." This property was bought by John Hunn, of Nicholas Page, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. In his family it continued till 1662, when his grandson, Richard Hunn, died, and by his will (wherein he described the property as his "mansion dwelling house, with one barne, and eight acres of land") he left it to be sold. It was sold in 1665, to Edward Howell, in whose family it continued till the house was pulled down, and the land cut up for building in about the year 1790. The following is a valuation and list of the contents of the house and farm, and the rest of Richard Hunn's property at the time of his death in 1662, and from it it appears that he farmed other lands besides his own, and was also a fisherman:—

				£	s.	d.
Mony and waring closs	...	...	...	2	0	0
All ye lease	...	...	...	34	0	0
Ye wagon ...	...	...	...	7	0	0
The hogs ...	...	...	...	6	10	0
To dung carts	...	...	...	3	0	0
Ye — mar (mare)	...	...	...	4	10	0

⁷ See authorities mentioned in note on page 96. The division into—1, *The Mark of the Village* (i.e., the inhabited part); 2, *The Arable Mark*, or cultivated district; and, 3, *The Common Mark*, or waste lands on which cattle were pastured, is clearly illustrated in this very interesting reference to Worthing.—ED. "S. A. C."

	£	s.	d.
Ye younge mar	4	10	0
Ye jacke (? pack) horse	1	0	0
Ye oulde mar	1	10	0
Ye harnes	2	0	0
14 yeus and lambs	4	10	0
27 ——— shape (sheep)	7	0	0
12 (or 16) q'ters of barly	9	12	0
5 q'ters and $\frac{1}{2}$ of whete	11	0	0
25 bushulls of whet sold	11	0	0
Plowinge ye whet ground	4	0	0
Dunging and foldinge ye ground	2	10	0
20 achers of pese and ters	7	10	0
3 akers of wotes	0	18	0
For plowinge ye pese, ters and oats grounds	4	12	0
22 achers plowed for barly twiss	7	14	0
Ye plow, harows, and a roler	2	0	0
In ye cichan (kitchen) ye puter	0	14	0
Ye brase	2	10	0
Ye irne things	2	0	0
One tabell, one forme, one setall, and five chairs	0	15	0
And one cheste, and other things and erthen war	1	10	0
In ye hall, ye puter, and one tabell, and 6 ———, one ould cubard, one ould side boarde, and one forme... ..	1	0	0
And ———	0	4	6
The bier veselis, and tubs, and things, ———, and poudering tubs... ..	2	14	0
In ye cichan chamber, one bede standinge	1	10	0
In ye hall chamber, on (one) bed standing	4	0	0
Four chestes, four trunks, and two tabells	0	13	0
In ye same chamber, housald shets and other linen	6	0	0 (?)
In ye iner chamber one ——— bed, and one trukell standing	5	0	0 (?)
Five chestes	0	5	0 (?)
12 pr shetts			
17 napkins and 10 pilla cots, (?) and three tabell cloths ———			
Pte (part) of a boate and nets... ..	2	10	0
Things ———	2	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£186	17	6

The writing in this list is very bad, and in some places illegible; the orthography is decidedly curious.

Richard Hunn was, no doubt, a fair sample of the inhabitants of Worthing of his time. Many such small farms as his existed in England once, but as times

advanced these farms became too small for "improved farming," and any one who has any acquaintance with old records knows that many of the large estates of the present day are composed of these little farms, bought one after another during the last two or three hundred years.

The Hunns and the Howells have, we believe, become extinct. The other families of yeomen, a dozen or so in number, who held small farms in Worthing for centuries, and were all related by frequent intermarriages, have still their representatives in the county, and not a few in various positions of life are living in the town and neighbourhood.

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS TOWARDS THE HISTORY OF THE PRIORY OF ST. PANCRAS AT LEWES.

BY SIR G. F. DUCKETT, BART.

Few things are better known to those engaged in historical investigations than the fact that one research is not only productive of another, but usually of many more, and truths become disclosed, neither looked for or expected on the part of the inquirer, whether in tracing the history of a religious foundation or the genealogy of some particular family. Thus it is with regard to the original records of Lewes Priory. These documents, inconsiderable though they were in point of number, sufficed for the requirements of a "*Dugdale*," but were quite inadequate for the advanced notions of modern sceptics. In striving to combat and upset the fallacious views enunciated of late in regard to such existing evidences, a vast amount of unlooked-for documentary proof has come to light (which we shall presently quote), conclusive of the genuineness and absolute reliability, beyond all further doubt, of this Priory's principal and most important charters.

The documents quoted by *Dugdale*, and the ("*Vesp. M.S.*," XV.) "*Nigrum Registrum prioratus de Lewes*," which contains the Chartulary and Annals of the house, have both been questioned and held up as inauthentic; while little else¹ has been hitherto forthcoming which the modern cavilling school of critics has not gainsaid and perverted in order to suit the ingenuity of some

¹ The various valuable contributions of the late Mr. Blaauw to the "*Archæologia*" and to the first volumes of the Sussex "*Collections*" are a manifest exception; but even in his list of Priors of St. Pancras, there are omissions and errors of date, which his references (*Browne Willis, &c.*) were unable to fill up or rectify. (*Cf.* "*Sussex Collections*," III., p. 194 *sq.*)

particular theory. Of these evidences, one (Earl Warren's second confirmation charter) has been by a recent writer pronounced a forgery, whilst a charge of questionable authenticity has been as unscrupulously cast upon the remainder.² It may be reasonably urged, however, that though on the one hand we are under no obligation to take the airy quibbles of any writers into consideration, and that it is far more conclusive to *assume* propounded vagaries to be true, in order to prove that they are *false*; so on the other, if unauthenticated inferences are to be regarded as establishing proof, *however wrongly*, and to count as a necessary factor in considering the subject, the history of this Priory would have to be rewritten *in toto*, for we should plainly be reduced to the conclusion that nothing reliable had hitherto been recorded of it, save its foundation and ultimate suppression. Thus, also, would it be with all history, if perversion of facts and truth were once established and allowed to take root, not only would it become a myth, but future generations would be consigned to the grossest deception. Such a view of the matter as regards the present inquiry is simply a *reductio ad absurdum*, because recent evidence (as already observed) tends fully to establish the truth of the written and traditional history of this Cluniac foundation.

There are four records which primarily concern Lewes Priory, viz., its first and second foundation charters; the confirmation charter of the second Earl Warenne; and the grant of Walton by the Conqueror. First as to the two former.

From original and irrefutable evidence recently, and

² Mr. Chester Waters affirms (or did affirm in the absence of these proofs) the second charter of W. de Warenne to be a *forgery*—a theory completely upset by the production of the original confirmation charter and the Vidimus or attested copy of the second; while the late Mr. Stapleton ("Archæol. Journal," March, 1846) casts unfounded and unnecessary doubt upon the Register of Lewes Priory. The views of the last gentleman are so thoroughly fallacious that we need not dwell more upon them than to give an example of one of his many blunders. He quotes the Conqueror's grant to the Monks of Lewes [Appendix A] as the "confirmation charter" of Lewes Priory, which of itself is sufficiently condemnatory; but not this only, he suppresses, in so doing, that part of it which is in favour or affirmative of Gundreda's paternity, and by that omission renders it an unfaithful copy of the record whence he took it.

one may say simultaneously, brought to light among the Archives of Cluni, we have not only the original confirmation charter of the Priory, which was all that was in fact wanted to upset the pretence of the non-validity of the second foundation charter, but we have the *Inspeximus* and attested copy of this very charter itself. Those two original and indisputably authentic records put the question of validity beyond further doubt or dispute.

This last instrument recites also the second Earl of Warenne's deed of confirmation as given by Dugdale, so that the authenticity of this also is as fully established.

Of the fourth record, the grant of Walton, we will speak presently.

The *Inspeximus* or *Vidimus* charter in question, with its notarial attestation and certificate, was made in 1417 by direction of the then Prior of St. Pancras, Thomas Nelond, the Abbot of Cluni's Vicar-General over the whole order in England and Scotland, and a copy of it is given in the Cluni "Record Evidences" recently published.³ These evidences also contain a letter from the above Prior, written ten months earlier to the Abbot of Cluni, explanatory of this Priory's position, not only in the hierarchy, but in regard to the parent community. The close and frequent intercourse which, from the letter would be seen, was kept up by the Cluniac offshoots and the mother-house, and the control exercised by the latter over its affiliations, are matters hitherto not sufficiently considered or taken into account by critics, if, indeed, there had ever been until now any evidence of such facts.

The fourth material record affecting the Priory is of the same, perhaps even of greater importance, and, we believe, may be shown to be equally worthy of reliance, the Conqueror's grant, namely, of Walton to the Monks of Lewes [Appendix A]. Modern theorists have held fast to what they deemed a weak point in the words "*filie mee*" in this charter, pronouncing the same to be

³ "Record-Evidences of the Abbey of Cluni." Printed for the author. Wolff: Lewes, 1886.

an "interpolation." They have also endeavoured to pervert its sense by adding an "interpolation" of their own, viz., "*pro me et heredibus meis*," a reading which is in fact wanting in sense in connection with the words previously foregoing, and has no existence at all in a copy of the same charter made 200 years ago.

Among the "Rawlison MSS." in the Bodleian library is a volume of "Collections" by Sir Richard St. George, Norroy King-at-Arms.⁴ There are several handwritings in the volume ("Rawl. MS.," B, 103), and at fo. 251 is a copy of the very grant in question, but the transcript has been made by Sir Richard himself.⁵ When we consider that he was appointed Windsor Herald as early as 44 Eliz., and that his character as a herald and historian stands very high indeed, we arrive at the conclusion, either that the words "*filie mee*" (if an interpolation at all) were written *after* his copy of it was taken, or, that they were then legible and on the face of the charter. This should go far, looking at the matter from an unprejudiced point of view, to justify the correctness of these words and remove entirely all suspicion of interpolation. Should the majority concur in this our view, the history of the Gundreda descent may safely be allowed to return to the same position which it occupied before the late Mr. Stapleton and his followers undertook to tamper with it.

We have so far made apparent that *three*, at any rate, if not four, of the Priory's principal evidences are genuine and reliable. Then does it not follow that this stamps the general authenticity of other documentary evidence relating to the foundation, such as the "Nigrum Registrum prioratus de Lewes ('Vesp.' XV.) quod fieri fecit Robertus Auncell, A.D. 1444" ?

We have somewhat deviated from the main or objective point of this paper, but on a subject which has

⁴ This we have on the undoubted authority of one more conversant with that herald's handwriting than any other living man, the Rev. W. D. Macray; as he is also with the Bodleian treasures generally.

⁵ Sir Richard St. George's patent as Windsor Herald is dated Dec. 18th, 1602 (44 Eliz.); he became Norroy King-at-Arms Jan. 24th, 1607; and Clarencieux Dec. 17th, 1623. [For this information we are indebted to the present Norroy King, G. E. Cokayne, Esq.]

afforded, from the time of Mr. Stapleton, so many facilities for propounding crotchets, and given loopholes of escape from one theory to another, it is necessary to state such matters plainly, in order to show that the traditional and written history of a religious house, extending over 700 years, and unquestioned during that period, is not to be lightly traduced or put aside as worthless at the caprice of any writer. Furthermore, it is to be devoutly hoped, now that the truth has become apparent, that, as observed by a writer in "Notes and Queries" [Series 7th, Feb. 20, 1886], "further attempts will cease to bolster up ingenious theories by impugning the veracity of ancient deeds and the honesty of their authors, simply because the latter do not lend themselves to the ingenuity of the theorist."

That St. Pancras of Lewes, as an alien-priory, should in after times have risen to such eminence, and have become of late the subject of so much interest, may not at once be apparent; still, the reasons are quite explainable. The peculiar and almost romantic facts connected with its co-founders, and the remarkable discovery of their remains in 1845, when forming a cutting through the grounds of the Priory, may be the chief cause of the latter circumstance; but its position as the principal foundation of the Cluniac order in England and Scotland,⁶ and the control exercised by its Superior under Cluni as the Abbot's Vicar-general over the other affiliations, will very reasonably account for the former. But other matters seem to have enhanced its importance. It was at this Priory that Henry III. took up his quarters before the Battle of Lewes, and it was the place in which he sought refuge after his defeat. As a foreign affiliation it was entirely in his favour and that of its great patron-lord, the Earl of Warenne, the King's adherent. It was here that an attempt at reconciliation was made between the King and the rebellious Barons, and here it was that, after the battle, the celebrated "*Mise of Lewes*" was entered into and confirmed. These,

⁶ See Prior Nelond's letter in 1416 to Abbot of Cluni ("Record-Evidences of Cluni;" 1886, Wolff, Lewes).

at any rate, seem the prominent causes, but there were other matters to elevate its importance, in which Popes and Kings took a prominent part.

Of its co-founders, Gundreda de Warenne, has been invested with more notoriety than she ever expected or probably would have desired ; whilst her husband has left us, in his second foundation charter, a more than usually interesting history of the motives which prompted himself and his wife to undertake its foundation.

The numerous charters and original documents which have lately come to light as available materials for the object we have undertaken, are derivable from two distinct and independent sources, both quite beyond the reach of cavil or dispute.

The MS. volume of early charters until lately forming part of the Chapter-house muniments at Westminster, is one source of information for the history of Lewes Priory. These have been roughly calendered, and some of the earliest are given subsequently.

This collection of original documents we have near at hand in our own Public Record Office.⁷ It dates from the reign of Henry I., and extends to a period not far removed from the dissolution of the Priory (*temp.* Hen. VIII.), and the documents of latest date in the series are probably some of chief interest. To these records we shall recur in due course.

For the next evidences of Lewes Priory, and of many other Cluniac foundations, we have in the original charters and records of the ancient Abbey of Cluni a source of paramount importance.⁸ These MSS. form at present some of the French national archives, and are replete with evidence affecting the affiliated establishments of the Abbey. Those pertaining to Lewes are numerous, and are given subsequently from Delisle's Catalogue of the Cluni MSS.⁹

⁷ The reference for the volume is lettered B₆, Chapter House Misc. Books.

⁸ "Record Evidences of the Abbey of Cluni." Wolff, Lewes, 1886.

⁹ The other Cluniac foundations to which these Record-Evidences refer are—The Priory of the Holy Trinity of Lenton (Notts); St. Mary of Thetford (Norfolk); St. Andrew of Bromholme or Baketun (Norf.); St. Peter and Paul of Montacute (Somerset); St. Andrew of Northampton (N^o Hants); St. John the Evangelist of Pontefract (Yerkshire); with the Cluniac Abbey of Crossraguel in Ayrshire, and that of SS. Mary, James, Milburga, and Mirin of Paisley (Renfrewshire) in Scotland.

When we consider that this great Benedictine Abbey, founded A.D. 910, only ceased to exist at the French Revolution in 1793, and that it retained until then, with some omissions caused by the last event and the Vandalism of the Huguenots in 1542, its chief evidences more or less intact—which, although dispersed by these occurrences, have since, with some exceptions, been brought together at the National Library of France—the importance of its charters and original records is incalculable for the elucidation of its different Cluniac foundations. We are enabled to form some idea of these from the Descriptive Catalogue of the Cluni MSS. published lately by M. Léopold Delisle, Director-General of that establishment.¹⁰

In recent discussions (particularly in connection with the Gundreda problem) it has been the custom to speak of a Chartulary of Cluni, and we ourselves, in ignorance of facts, have used such expression. This is inexact. There exist several Chartularies. The first dates from the foundation of the Abbey in 910 to 990, the second from 990 to 1122, and so down to the end of the thirteenth century. The third Chartulary contains the most important charters of the tenth and eleventh centuries.¹¹ These Chartularies—five in all—will be found to affect the Abbey's relations more with its Continental foundations than with those of this country. The records available as materials for the elucidation of our own Cluniac houses are to be found principally in certain MS. volumes known as the "Burgundy Collection" [*Collection de Bourgoyne*],¹² and from these, and the Collection known as "nouvelles Acquisitions," the annexed list has been drawn up. The several entries are arranged in the order in which they are recorded in the Catalogue, and this, as a rule, is according to date.

The first on the list is the original confirmation charter of Lewes Priory by the Conqueror, and is in the most

¹⁰ "Inventaire des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale; Fonds de Cluni," par Léopold Delisle, Paris, 1884.

¹¹ A detailed description of this Chartulary and its contents will be found in "Recueil des chartes de l'abbaye de Cluny," par Bruel, Vol. I., pp. 28 *sq.*

¹² The volume in the Collection which first concerns this inquiry is numbered 78; the last is vol. 90.

perfect state of preservation. The second is no less so, being a *Vidimus*, made in 1417, reciting attested copies of Earl Warenne's second foundation charter of St. Pancras, and the confirmation charter of his son, the second Earl.

The copy of this attested (and collated) charter of *Vidimus* it given in full among the Cluni Evidences, recently published.¹³ It was made in September, 1417, by order of Thomas Nelond, for general business purposes, apparently in the second year of his appointment as Prior of St. Pancras, and owing to the danger of transporting the originals from place to place, due (as is stated in respect of Earl Warenne's second foundation charter) to the *fragility* of the seal and age and general *condition* of the instrument.

This *Inspeximus* recites not only the second foundation charter of Earl Warenne, first Earl of Surrey, but the confirmation charter of the second Earl, and its production quite disposes of the imputation cast of late—beginning with Mr. Stapleton—on the Lewes Priory evidences in general, but on the said second foundation charter in particular. The charter of William, second Earl of Surrey, confirms to the Priory the grants of his parents.

In point of date this notarial instrument of attestation is 27 years prior to the copy made by Prior Amicel for his "*Nigrum Registrum prioratus de Lewes*" ("*Vesp.*," f. XV.). [Three very able critiques have been written on this subject, to which we would refer the reader—one in the "*Academy*" of Aug. 28th; another in "*Notes and Queries*" of Sept. 5th; and a third in the "*Athenæum*" of Dec. 25th, 1886.]

RECORD EVIDENCES OF THE ABBEY OF CLUNI.

Original charters of the eleventh century [1039-1090], forming Vol. LXXVIII. of the "*Burgundy Collection*" (*Collection de Bourgoyne*) in the National Library of France.

¹³ "*Record-Evidences of the Abbey of Cluni*," printed for the author; Wolff, Lewes, 1886.

1. Original foundation charter of William de Warenne of the Priory of St. Pancras, signed by William the Conqueror and his Queen Matilda. This charter is exhibited under glass in the National Library, numbered 428, and lithographed *fac-simile* of it is given in "École des Chartes," No. 549. [An extended copy of this original document is given in "Sussex Archaeological Collections," Vol. XXXIV., 1886.]

2. *Vidimus* or *Inspeximus*, dated 6th Sept., 1417, of two ancient records of the Priory of St. Pancras, viz., William de Warenne's second foundation charter of that Priory; and the confirmation charter of William de Warenne, second Earl of Surrey.

Original charters from the end of the eleventh century to the beginning of the twelfth century [1090-1119], forming Vol. LXXIX. of the "Collection de Bourgoyne."

3. Ancient copy of a charter of Stephen de Blois, King of England, to the Priory of Lewes.

4. Charter of Hubert (Walter), Archbishop of Canterbury, and Eustace, Bishop of Ely, for electing a prior of St. Pancras at Lewes. Affixed to the document is a brief of Pope Innocent III., dated 3rd May, 1200.

5. Three copies of the agreement made with the Earl of Warenne and Surrey for the election of a Prior of Lewes; dated 10th June, 1201.

6. Letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Chichester and Ely, relative to the same agreement.

7. Letter of the Prior of Lewes; dated June 19th, 1201.

Original charters of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries [1240-1344], forming Vol. LXXXII. of the "Collection de Bourgoyne."

8. Brief of Pope Alexander IV., relating to the Priory of Lewes; dated 12th June, 1256 (40 H. III.)

9. Collation to the Priory of Lewes; dated 13th June, 1298 (26 E. I.).

10. Letter of John, eighth Earl of Warenne and Surrey, on the installation of the Prior of Lewes; dated April 22nd, 1327 (1 Edw. III.).

Original charters of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries [1370-1413], forming Vol. LXXXIII. in the Burgundy Collection.

11. Letter in favour of the Prior of Lewes from the Queen of England; dated at Windsor, 20th April.

12. Letter from the Countess of Arundel and Surrey, daughter of the King of Portugal, commending the Prior of Lewes; dated at Arundel, the 2nd September.

13. Letter of Raimond, Abbot of Cluni, to the Prior of Lewes; dated 18th Sept., circa 1410 (11 Hen. IV.).

14. List of documents relating to the Priory of Lewes; about 1412.

15. Notes or minutes on the affairs of the Abbey of Cluni in England. The first of these is dated in July, 1401.

16. Petition addressed, about 1401, to the King of England (Hen. IV.), in favour of the Priors of Crespi and Dampierre, about to undertake an abbatial visitation of the Cluniac foundations in England.

17. Contract entered into by John Ok, Prior of Lewes, 5th Aug., 1401 (2 H. IV.).

18. John Burghersh, Prior of Lewes, invested with certain powers or authority by Raimond, Abot of Cluni; 26th Nov., 1410.

19. Deed executed by the above Prior; 20th Jan., 1411 (n. st.).

20. Letters of John Burghersh, Prior of Lewes, to the Abbot of Cluni and to the Prior of St. Martin-des-Champs, 9th Aug., 1412 (14 H. IV.).

21. Letter of John Burghersh, Prior of Lewes.¹⁴

22. Letter of the Prior of Lewes of April 14, 1413 (1 Hen. V.).

Original charters of the fifteenth century [1413-1488], forming Vol. LXXXIV. of the "Collection de Bourgoyne."

23. Three documentary evidences pertaining to the affairs of the Abbey of Cluni in England; *circa* 1415 (3 H. V.).

24. Letter of Thomas Nelond, Prior of Lewes, dated 10th October (1416).

25. Letters in favour of Thibaud Drouet, Prior of "la Charité-sur-Loire," sent on a mission to England.

26. Documents referring to Robert Amicel, Prior of Lewes, from 1432 to 1434.

27. Letter addressed to Henry VI. of England by René, titular King of Jerusalem and Sicily, commending to his favourable notice certain abbatial visitors of the order of Cluni, proceeding to England.

28. Four documentary evidences of 1446, having reference to the election of a Prior of Lewes (25 H. VI.).

29. Sundry records relative to the election of Thomas Attwell (Atwell or Awell) as Prior of Lewes in 1464.

30. Briefs of Pope Sixtus IV. for the Priory of Lewes; dated 20th Sept., 1480.

Collection of charters and documents relating to English and Scotch foundations dependent on the mother-house of Cluni, between the years 1200 and 1448, forming No. 2280 of the "fonds latin des Nouvelles acquisitions."

31. Agreement between the Abbot of Cluni and Earl Warenne (2nd E. of Surrey) touching Lewes Priory; dated 10th June, 1201.

32. Abbatial visitation in England of the several religious houses of the order of Cluni; dated 1262 (47 H. III.).

¹⁴ A Prior not mentioned by Browne-Willis.

33. Visitation of the Cluniac foundations in England, in 1275 and 1276 (4 and 5 Edw. I.).

34. Visitation of the English Cluniac houses in 1279 (8 Edw. I.).

35. Amount in detail of sums due to the King's treasury by the Prior of Lewes, in respect of the abbey of Cluni's estate. The list bears this heading:—"In magno rotulo de anno VI^o regis Henrici quarti in Sussex" (1404).

So far the Cluni evidences affecting the Priory of Lewes, and of these it may be said that they exceed all other records in prominence and value, the earliest documents of the series being the actual originals from which its Register was compiled.

The volume of charters in our Public Record Office, to which we have above alluded, are far more numerous, and perhaps of less value, but form a remarkable series of original documents. They number about 249 original charters, mostly undated, and some of them are very ancient. These are mounted on parchment, and bound up in one large folio volume. We have gone through the series, and find the following some of chief interest, the arrangement of the pagination of the volume being no criterion of the date of the instrument.

EVIDENCES OF LEWES PRIORY FROM CHAPTER HOUSE, MISC. BOOKS; B ½.

Mutilated charter of Henry I. confirming to the monks of Lewes for the souls of his father and mother, his wife Matilda, and his son William, the gift which William de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, made to them: To wit, the churches of Bristelmestuna [Bristhalmestone], Hangeltona [Hangleton], Cleituna [Claytune, Clayton], the chapel of Kiemeld [Keymer], the churches of Berca [Bercamp, Barcombe] and Erdingslega [Ardingly], and 40 solidates of land [solidatas terræ], and half a hide at Bristhalmestone.

Witnesses: Randulfo cancell',¹⁵ Ricardo de Capell', Everardo filio Rog' comitis (Fo. 41, No. 3).

Fo. 14, No. 1, Stephen, King of England, to the archbishops, bishops, &c., confirming to the church and monks of Lewes, the gifts in lands, churches, tithes, and all other things made to them by William Earl of Warenne.

Witnesses.—Henry, Bishop of Winchester,¹⁶ Matilda the Queen,¹⁷

¹⁵ Ranulph (or Arnulph), the Chancellor in 1107 and chaplain to Henry I.

¹⁶ Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, Cardinal and Abbot of Glastonbury, brother to King Stephen: ob. 1171.

¹⁷ Matilda, Queen of King Stephen.

Eustace my son, W. de Ipra, W. Martel, Richard de Luci,¹⁸ &c. At London.

Fo. 16, No. 2, Stephen.—Stephen, King of England, to the Bishop of Chichester, and the Justices, &c. of Pevensey Rape, confirming the gift by Eustace [Earl of Boulogne], his son, to the monks of Lewes of the fishery of Pevensey with its belongings.

Witnesses.—William de Braiosa,¹⁹ Robert de Hastings,²⁰ Roger de Fraxincto.²¹ At Lewes.

Fo. 23, No. 3, Stephen.—Stephen, King of England, to the Bishop of London, Andrew de Buce [Buci], and to the Sheriffs and Barons of London, quit-claiming to the monks of Lewes certain lands held by them beyond the gate of London, &c., &c.

Witness.—Bishop of Winchester. At Bacham.

Fo. 25, No. 3, Stephen.—Stephen, King of England, to the Bishop of Chichester, the Justices, Sheriffs, &c. of Sussex, confirming to the monks of Lewes 100 solidates of land near Grinstead in Sussex, the gift of Alur 'de Benneville and Sibilla his wife, with other land and meadow near Tunbridge Wells.

Witnessed at Malling.

Fo. 39, No. 2, Stephen.—Stephen, &c., Confirmation charter of 2 hides of land, the gift of William, son of Adelard flandrensis.

Witnessed by Simon, Bishop of Worcester, Chancellor to Q. Adeliza, Henry de Essex,²² and others. At London.

Fo. 56, No. 2, Stephen.—Stephen, King, &c., to the Bishop of Chichester, Barons, Justices, &c., confirming the grant to the monks of Lewes by Earl Eustace, his son, of the lands of Robert de Horstede.

Witnessed at Lewes, by William, Earl of Warwick (William de Newburgh), W. de Braiosa, Robert de Hastings, and Roger de Fraxincto. [The date is thus fixed at 1153, 19 Stephen.]

Fo. 76, No. 3, Stephen.—Earl Eustace, son of the King [Stephen], to the Barons, Justices, &c., of the Honour of Pevensey, confirming his grant to the monks of Lewes of the land of Robert de Horstede, the service of the men of the Hundred, and of all his tenants of the Honour of Pevensey.

Witnessed at Rype [Ripe].

Fo. 2, No. 2, Hen. II.—Henry, King of England, to the Archbishops, etc., etc.; notifying that he has confirmed the agreement and fine made between the monks of Lewes and the canons of St. Leonard de Nobiliaco, of the Church of Stieples [*Staples*] with its belongings, and of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene de Stanesgata [*Stanesgate*] with its be-

¹⁸ Chief Justiciary in the reign of Hen. II.; founded the Abbey of Lesnes in Kent.

¹⁹ William de Braiosa, a justice itinerant in 1195. His grandfather is recorded in Domesday Book as holding between 50 and 60 lordships in Sussex, Berks, Wilts, Surrey, and Dorset. His father was Philip de Braiosa, who m. Bertha, d. and one of the heirs of Milo, E. of Gloucester (Foss).

²⁰ Robert de Hastings is quoted by Madox in 14 Hen. II.

²¹ Fraxino, Fraxincto, or Ash. Of this name were Robert de Fraxincto, 5 Stephen; William, sheriff of Suffolk, 2 H. II.

²² Henry de Essex, a justice itinerant in 1156, and held under H. II. the office of Constable.

longings; also of a hide and a half in Thillingeham and of the tithes of Smedefeld.

Witnesses.—“G. Archdeacon of Canterbury,²³ Ric' Archdeacon of Poitiers,²⁴ Earl Hugo,²⁵ Richard de Luci.²⁶ At Westminster.”

Fo. 36, No. 3, Hen. II.—Henry, King of England, to the Justices, Sheriffs, etc. of London. Grants to the Monks of Lewes the land which they hold in London, and beyond the gate of London, quit of lot and scot, etc. He further grants to them that which belongs to him in their houses.

Testibus.—“Ric' arch' Picta', Ric' de Hum' conest', Man' bis' dap', Ric' de Luci, Wilfo Malet. Aꝑd Westm'.”

Fo. 51, No. 4, Hen. II.—Henry, King of England, to William de Hichingham. Forbidding him to disturb the Monks of Lewes in the lands which the father of the said William gave to them in Langeneia [*Langney*], or to demand of them any other custom or service than what is due from them.

Testibus.—“Will' fil' Andel' dap'.²⁷ Aꝑd Woodstock.

Fo. 73, No. 2, Hen. III.—King of England to the archbishops, bishops, etc. Grants and confirms to the Monks of Lewes all the lands, tenements, and churches which they had in the time of King Henry, his grandfather.

Witnesses.—A. Wigorn' eꝑo, Reg' com' Corn', R. com' legr', Ric' de Lvcy,²⁸ M. bis. da . . . fil' Ger'. com'. Aꝑd Romesyan.

Fo. 46, No. 3, 27 Hen. III.—Henry, King of England, to William, son of Robert de Horstede. Forbids him to molest the Prior of Lewes in his free tenement which he holds of the said William in Langeneye [*Langney*], &c., nor to demand of him any custom or service not due therefrom.

Witness.—Walter, Archbishop of York [Walter de Gray]; at Westminster, vi of Jan. xxvij.

Fo. 55, No. 2, before 1148.—William, 3rd Earl of Warenne, confirms the gift in frankalmoinage which Isabel his mother made to the Monks of Lewes, to provide “lucernam sepulture” burial lamp (?) for his father William; To wit, Ordericus de Berecampa [*Bercamp*, *Barcombe*] with all his land.

Testibus.—“Rog' de Capella, Wilfo de Petraponte [*Pierpont*], Milone de Vallon', Rad' de Vaill', Wilfo de Mengecurth', Drogone de friewilla.”

²³ Geoffrey Ridel, Archdeacon of Canterbury and Bishop of Ely; chaplain to Hen. II.; became in 1179 chief justiciary (Foss).

²⁴ Richard Toccliffe, Archdeacon of Poitiers, and Bishop of Winchester in 1174. In 1176 was chief justiciary of Normandy, and in 1179 held the same office in England (Foss).

²⁵ Earl Hugh, when the aid was levied 14 Hen. II. for marrying the King's daur. Mand to the Duke of Saxony, accounted for 120 Knights fees of the old feoffment (Madox).

²⁶ Richard de Luci was Chief Justiciary of England in 1154; defended Falaise in Normandy against the Empress Maud's husband Geoffry, Earl of Anjou; founded in 1178 the Abbey of Lesnes in Kent; and died about 1179 (Foss).

²⁷ William Fitz Aldelm, or Aldelin, was dapifer 23 Hen. II.; was sheriff of Cumberland 8 Richard I., and justicier 1189; founded the Priory of St. Thomas the Martyr in Dublin (Madox, Foss, Dugdale).

²⁸ Lucy.

Fo. 53, No. 3, before 1138.—Earl William (W. de Warenne II.) has granted to the Monks of Lewes the lands which Bristelmus had in Suambergia [*Swanborough*] and in the vicinity of his castle. He also grants in the aforesaid place 12 acres of land.

No witnesses.

Fo. 54, No. 3, .—William, Earl of Warenne (2d E. of Surrey) to Hugo sheriff, and other his bailiffs and all his men; notifying that the lands, men and all things belonging to the Monks of Lewes are in his custody, and prohibiting anybody to take any of their goods under penalty of forfeiture to himself.

Testibus.—“Wilfo de Criscetock.”

Fo. 58, No. 3, .—Rainaldus de Warenne grants to the Monks of Lewes the tenement in the town (of Lewes) which belonged to Gilbert son of Reiner, and pilecherestrete which is near to it.

Testibus.—“Rog' de capella, Hug' de Petraponte; Rad' de Wiburtvill', Wilfo de Petraponte, Rad' de pleiz.”

Fo. 55, No. 4, .—William, Earl of Warenne (2d E. of Surrey), confirms the grant which Rainaldus de Warenne made to the Monks of Lewes, to wit, the tenement in the town (of Lewes) which belonged to Gilbert, son of Reinerus, and pilcherestrete, which is near.

Testibus.—“Rog' de capell', Hug' de petrapont', Rad' de Wiburvill', Will' de petrapont', et Rad'. de pleiz.”

Fo. 18, No. 4, .—William, Earl of Warenne (2d E. of Surrey), gives to the Monks of Lewes all the land of Burchard, with its belongings, to provide occasional house-room (guest accommodation) for the use of the Prior and monks.

Testibus.—“Rog' de Capella, Jerdan' de Blossueil', Will' de petraponte, et Drogon' de frevill.”

Fo. 48, No. 4, .—William, Earl of Warenne (2d E. of Surrey), grants to the Monks of Lewes, for the souls of his father William, his mother Gundreda, and his brother Rainaldus six churches. To wit, the churches of Bristelnistona [*Bristhalmestone*], Hangveltona [*Hangleton*], Claitona [*Clayton*], Chiemelda, Bercamis [*Bercamp*, *Barcombe*], and Hardingveleia.

Testibus.—“Petro vicecomite, Drohardo de Wacchesfelda, et Geraldo de Capella.”

Fo. 90, No. 3, .—W. de Warenne (2d) Earl of Surrey, to all his faithful people, French as well as English; notifying that he has confirmed to them all the churches, tithes and lands belonging to them, which his father and mother had given them, or which he or any of his men had given them.

Fo. 86, No. 1, .—William, Earl of Warenne (2d Earl of Surrey) grants to the Monks of Lewes all the lands, churches, tithes and tenements which the said Monks had of his fee, To wit, the land which is called Suthoure [*Southover*] with two ponds and mills. In the borough of Lewes the churches of St. John, St. Peter, St. Nicholas, Holy Trinity, St. Mary, St. Andrew, and St. Martin, and whatsoever they possess in his borough either in churches, lands, men, customs or liberties, etc., etc. (This charter contains a long recital of possessions.)

Witnesses.—William, Earl of Chichester, Ralph de Warenne.

Fo. 54, No. 1, before 1138.—William (2d) Earl of Surrey gives to the Monks of Lewes for the souls of his father and mother and his brother Rainaldus, three . . . in . . . iscumba, and that which Richardus the Archdeacon held of his father.

Testibus.—“ + Willmi comiti? S . . . fi de querceto, + f Rodŕti de petraponte, + f Willmi filii godefredi de petraponte. . . + f Radulfi filii Radulfi, + f Godefredi de petraponte, + f Nigelli generi Godefredi + f Humfredi.”

Fo. 53, No. 1, . . . —William (3d) Earl of Warenne, and the Countess Isabel his mother, and Radulfus his brother, give to the Monks of Lewes the church of Chingestona [*Chington*], and 1 acre of land, and what William de Petraponte gave to the Monks at his death.

Testibus.—“ . . . one de Scalariis, Wilto de Cricchetot, Wilto vicecomite, Widone de . . . ecart, Hugo . . . Petraponte.

The dorse of this document has been used to enter up a later minister's account.

Fo. 5, No. 2, before 1230.—William de Warenne (6th) Earl of Surrey, son of the Earl Hamelinus and the Countess Isabella, has granted to the Monks of Lewes all the churches, tithes, lands and tenements which they hold of him.

Testibus.—“ D'no Galfrido de Say,²⁹ D'no Radulfo de Clere, Ada' de Kaili, Radulfo de Normavill', Willmo de Lamare., Ricardo de Wiharvill', Ricardo Branche, Widone de Rocheford, Helia de Marevill', Reginaldo coco, Hugone de Acra, Reinere de Duntuñ, Ricardo de Hatvill'.”

Fo. 62, No. 1, 5 Edw. III.—John (8th and last) Earl of Warenne and Surrey, Lord of Bromfield. Whereas the Stewards, bailiffs, foresters, etc., of our woods, waters, and parks, and others our servants in our lands in England, challenge and demand of our house of Lewes various things under color of their offices, to wit, silver, corn, cheese, and divers repasts every year, contrary to the tenor of the foundation of our said house: We wishing to maintain the said foundation in its full force, will and grant that our house of Lewes be quit of all such challenges and demands. At our Castle of Lewes, the 24th of May, 5 Edw. III., 1331.

Fo. 57, No. 1, before 1145.—This is the agreement made between the Monks of Lewes and Hawis de Gurneio, by which the latter granted to the Monks of Lewes all the land of Adhelingwrcch with its appurtenances.

Witnesses.—Queen of England; the Lord Abbot [of Glastonbury] Seffride, Bishop of Chichester; and the Earl Hamelin.

Fo. 60, No. 3, before 1202.—Hamelinus, (5th) Earl of Warenne grants to the Monks of Lewes 2 hides and a half of land in Ovingedene [*Ovingdean*]. He makes this gift for his own health and that of his wife and children.

Testibus.—“ Reginaldo de Warenn', Radulfo de pleiz, Rogerio de clere, Simon' de Petraponte, Adam de Puninges, Wilto filio Reginaldi de Warenn', Wilto dapifero, Wilto Pettevin, Radulfo cñico dne Regin' Ric' camberlingo, Pagano cñico, Wilto Pettevin minore, Ricardo filio Hunfichel, Radulfo canonico., Wilto nepote Aldredi.”

²⁹ Geoffrey de Say, 5th Baron.

Fo. 66, No. 2, .—William de Warenne, Earl of Suthreie grants to the Monks of Lewes xviii acres of land and pasturage for 100 sheep in Herbetingis [*Herbeting, Harebeating* in Hailsham].

Witnesses.—Toscelin, Peter the Sheriff, alwyn of Winchester, &c.

Fo. 61, No. 2, Radulfus "sine Averio," has given to the monks of Lewes for his own soul and for the souls of his father and Mother and all his ancestors and successors, five solidates of land which were held of Roger Curebroche and Herebert de la Rede, to wit, one virgate of land and half a "ferding."

Witnesses.—"William de alta Ripa, Peter FitzRalph, Henry, seneschal of St. Pancras, and many others.

Fo. 50, No. 2, between 1146 and 1169.—Hyl', [Hillary] bishop of Chichester, to all the sons of the Holy Mother Church; Notifying that Aluredus de Bendeville, and Sibilla his wife, have given to the Monks of Lewes one hide in Grenstede, and their lands of Pleghe [*Playden*] and Hesteshewinde, Bunesgrave, [*Bunesgrove*] and Crottesberghe, Hectuna, [*Hecton*] Runtintuna and Rede, and their land which is near the bridge of Tunbridge, with the meadows belonging to the said land.

No witnesses.

Fo. 59, No. 1, .—Robert, Earl of Leicester, grants for the soul of his father and mother the alms which Hugo de Diva gave to the Monks of Lewes, and which were confirmed by William, son of Hugo; To wit, half a hide of land at Langeleia, and the land of Burneha' which is adjacent to Chirlacestone, and the wood of Bradeherst [*Bradhurst*].

No witnesses.

Fo. 73, No. 3, 1282, 11 Edw. I.—Michael of Sevenoak has sold to John Tengis, Prior of Lewes, Reginald Cuyot his serf of Bryctalinstone [*Brighthelmstone* ?] with all his "sequela."

Testibus.—"Magro Hugon' de Pgrave, Galfro de Marisco tunc temporis sen' dni prioris, Gifo Sykelfot clico,³⁰ Ric'o de Pistrino, Joh'e janitore, Petro de Ponte, Gil' Hendy clico, et multis aliis."

Dated at Lewes, 1282.

Fo. 50, No. 1, .—William, Prior of Lewes, grants Sneling the fisher and his heirs, with his houses, farm and garden in Southover at the marl-pit, for the use of the infirm.

Testibus.—"Roçio subpriore, Henrico socio ejus, Fulcone Ruffo, Turst' decan' Bristelm', Phyllyppo filio Giraldi, Hug' parvo, Rainaldo sacristo."

Fo. 12, No. 2, .—Humbertus, Prior of Lewes, has granted to William de Kent sculptor, the messuage next to the great gate towards the hospital with the curtilage (or courtyard) belonging to it. Mentions payment of two shillings which William the sacrist paid towards the light of the Holy Cross near the altar of St. Lawrence.

Testibus.—"Magistro Henrico de Kent, Warino de Kingestune, Philippo fratre suo, &c."

Fo. 6, No. 3, 42 Hen. III.—Agreement between William, Prior of Lewes and Warinn le Bat de Grensted for the lease of 18 acres of land with the appurtenances in Grensted, by which the Prior grants to Warinn the aforesaid 18 acres of land for the sum of 4s. per annum.

³⁰ Appears in the Subsidy Roll of the Rape of Lewes, Hundred of Fishergate (S. Sussex, "Archaeol. Coll.," II., 301). Blaauw says that he witnessed a charter in 1290 in "Lewes Chartulary MS.," f. 63.

Testibus.—"D'no Amfrido de Ferring', Jocelino Mangefer,³¹ Simo'e de Herbetinghes, P'ho de Kingeston', Johanne Bereng', Jofie de Hyndedale, P'ho de Wubne, Walfo de la Felde, et aliis."

Fo. 75, No. 1, 1 Edw. III.—Adam de Winchester, prior of Lewes, has granted to John de Boreford and Agnes his wife, the messuage with the appurtenances, situated in Suthenover [*Southover*] in Lortepole street, which helps to provide the lights of the Blessed Mary.

Dated at Lewes 12th of May, 1 Edw. III.

Testibus.—"Ricardo Delve, Wilfmo Darnel, Jofie Denne, Henrico le Hone, et multis aliis."

Fo. 76, No. 1, 22 Edw. III.—John de Janitura [*Gain*], prior of Lewes, has granted to John de Foxle de Suthenover [*Southover*] the messuage with the appurtenances, which provides the lights of the Blessed Mary, for the term of 100 years.

Dated at Lewes 9th of March, 22 Edw. III.

Fo. 8, No. 1, 3rd Sept., 13 Edw. II., 1320.—John, Prior of Lewes, has by this charter granted to John Sutton, Joan his wife, and John his son, for the sum of 100 marks, his manor of Sutton.

Testibus.—"Jofie fillol', Gilb'to Sikelfot,³² Andr' de Medestede, Thoma Gardyn, Jof'ne atte See, et aliis."

Fo. 72, No. 1, 18 Ric. II.—The Prior of Lewes surrenders to Richard Edwardes and Anastasia his wife, the site of the manor of Nytymbr' [*Nytimber, Neutimber*] with its appurtenances, for which they are to pay him annually £4 sterling.

Dated at Lewes 21st Nov., 18 Ric. II.

Fo. 72, No. 3, 1209, 10 John.—Robert, archbishop of Rouen to all the faithful in Christ; notifies that Ralph Fitz-Geroldi, archdeacon of Eu, for the health of his soul has remised or quit-claimed to the monks of Lewes the annual rent which he received of them in England, surrendering all evidences which he held in respect thereof into the hands of the Prior of Estouteville,^{32*} and brother Rainaldus, monk of the said house. For their greater security also he confirms this act by his deed in writing.

Witnessed at Valmont, by Ralph de N—[*obliterated*] our chaplain, A.D. 1209, on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Gregory.

Fo. 89, No. 1, 21st Ric. II.—Thomas, Duke of Norfolk,³³ to all to whom these presents shall come; notifying that he has granted to the Monks of Lewes to have and enjoy all their possessions as freely as is contained in their charter of foundation.

Dated at Lewes 2nd November, 21 Ric. II. (1397).

³¹ Gilbert and Jocelin Mangefer appear in "Lewes Chartulary," ff. 59, 63, 101, 102, 18 Edw. I.

³² S. antea.

^{32*} The Priory of Estouteville is mentioned in Rymer's "Fœdera," Jan., 1420, on the restitution of its temporalities; but as we fail to find other mention of it under the name "Estouteville," it is presumably to be identified with Valmont, the Benedictine house, founded in 1169 in the diocese of Rouen by Nicholas d'Estouteville, lord of the seigneurie of Valmont. That the deed also is tested at Valmont is in favour of the supposition ["S. Gallia Christiana," XI., col. 279; also "Neustria pia," p. 869]. King John made several grants to this foundation ["Migne, Abbayes, et Monastères," s. v.].

³³ 11th Baron Mowbray, created Duke of Norfolk 1297.

Fo. 89, No. 3, 40 Edw. III., 1366.—Indenture made between John Prior of Lewes, and William, Lord of Say,³⁴ by which the latter, for the sum of 100 marks sterling has sold to the former 300 trees, half of them oaks, the other half “fewes.”

Dated at Lewes 1st of May, 40 Edw. III.

Fo. 78, No. 1, 1350, 24 Edw. III.—Hugo, prior of Lewes, has granted to John Scras [Scrase] two virgates of land in Kingeston [Kingston-juxta-Lewes] for the term of nine years, for which virgates the said John is to pay the said prior 26s and 8d per annum.

Dated at Lewes on Tuesday, 24 Edw. III.

Fo. 81, No. 2, .—Roger called “citor,” Alice his wife and Isabella his daughter, have given to the Monks of Lewes their messuage in Warnerstreet with all its belongings in the parish of St. Nicholas of Lewes.

Testibus.—“Galfrido le Waleis tunc senescallo, Rogo le walewere,³⁵ Rob' le wimpler,³⁶ Philippo clico, et multis aliis.”

Fo. 37, No. 1, between 1114 and 1122.—Radulfus (or Ralph), Archbishop of Canterbury, to Ralph [de Luffa], bishop of Chichester; notifying that he has given to the Monks of Lewes the rent of certain beans³⁷ which he has in Pagheham [Pagham, Pageham]. They are to have every year 36 seams of beans [*i.e.*, 288 bushels].

Fo. 58, No. 4, Hen. II. (?).—John, Earl of Augo [Eu],³⁸ confirms the grant of the land of Crosteslea [Croteslyve] with all its appurtenances, which Rainaldus de S̄co ligerio [St. Leger] gave to the Monks of Lewes. He does this for his own soul, and for the soul of Helisend his wife.

Testibus.—“Rob' de Augo, Rain' de Warenne, Rob' de Wennevali, Symone filio drogonis, Wilfo de s̄co Pet'.”

Fo. 66, No. 4, 1282, 10 Edw. I.—Frater Hugo, almoner of Cluni, appoints Robert, the bearer of these presents, to receive in his name and for him, 10s sterling and the arrears thereof, by which the almoner of Castelat'³⁹ is bound to the said Richard (?) every year.

Dated at Cluni A.D. 1282, in January.

Fo. 70, No. 1, .—Robert, E. of Leicester, to O. the chaplain, and William the butler, commanding that the Monks of Lewes shall continue to hold all things pertaining to his fee, which they now hold, especially those of William “dedina,” Will. son of Boselinus, Hugo de Kahaignes and Albolda.

Testibus.—“Comite de Warenn', Rad' pinc'.”

Fo. 89, No. 2, 1349.—Frere Michel, Abbé of the Monastery of St. Martin de Sees, to the Lady Isabel,⁴⁰ mother of the King of England; ⁴¹ notifying that they have chosen Frere Michel de Mōckal to be Prior of

³⁴ William de Say, 10th Baron.

³⁵ Roger le Walewar appears as a witness in “Lewes Chartulary,” ff. 62, 100 (“S. A. C.,” II., 303).

³⁶ Maker of wimples.

³⁷ Fabarum.

³⁸ The name is apparently the same, whether Auca, Aucus, Augo, Angi, Ou, Eu, or Ewe. John, E. of Augi or Ou lived t. H. II.

³⁹ La Castelle (?).

⁴⁰ Queen of Edw. II., d. of Philip IV., King of France.

⁴¹ Edward III.

the Priory of St. Nicholas of Arundel,⁴² and begging the Lady Isabel to receive him graciously.

Dated at the Abbey of Sees,⁴³ on the 30th of April, 1349.

Fo. 88, No. 1, 11 Ric. III.—Agreement made between the Prior of Lewes and Robert Atte Helde, by which the Prior grants to the said Robert a certain messuage in the Ostporta of Southenovere [*Southover*], for which the latter is to pay one peppercorn every year during his life.

Given at Lewes 3rd of July, 11 Ric. III., 1387.

Fo. 74, No. 3, .—Idonea, formerly the wife of William Champenays has granted to the Monks of Lewes, for the support of lights, one messuage with the appurtenances at the Westport of Suthenover [*Southover*].

Testibus.—"Rošo le wimpler, Bartho Onchenet, Jordano le plom', Nicšo Easel, Rošo le hasše, Ade le gerdlere, Andrea de Bracino, Gileberto Sikelfot efico,⁴⁴ et multis aliis."

Fo. 74, No. 4, .—Gaufridus de Sčo Ligerio [*St. Leger*] grants to the Monks of Lewes all the fief of Crocteslea [*Croteslyve*], which his father formerly granted to them, as well in lands as in churches.

Testibus.—"Rošio filio Rainfredi,⁴⁵ Jocelino frē ejus, Edwardo frē ejus, Michaele de Tornebā, Stephano de sčo Martino, Radulfo de Cudenne, Wilfo clerico, Gileberto clerico."

Fo. 78, No. 3, .—William Yvory [*Yvery*],⁴⁶ clerk of Lewes, has given to the Monks of Lewes one pound of good and pure wax of annual rent, to be taken in the form of one taper fitly made, on the vigil of Palm Sunday.

Testibus.—"Barth'o Bochenet [*Buchenet*], Još'e filio suo, Wilfo Kentyng,⁴⁷ Ričo le Palmer,⁴⁸ Još'e Kenne, Nicšo Treddel, Rogero Týmpan, Ričo de la Rye, Jofie Page, Thoma de Ponte, Wilfo de Percy, Simone de Cruce, Edwardo le loriner, Rošto Stute, Pet' mcatore, Walfo Yvery, Bartšo le corneyser, Rošto le pelyter, et multis aliis."

Fo. 54, No. 2, 19 Edw. III., 20th June.—Walter, son of Walter, priest of Melton Mowbray, has remised and released to the Monks of Lewes all actions, calumnies, complaints, and demands, real and personal, which he has against them, by reason of the sum of two thousand marks sterling, in which the Monks of Lewes are bound to him, by a recognisance made in the Court of Chancery on the 23rd of Nov., 14 Edw. III.

No witnesses.

Fo. 11, No. 2, .—Robert Champeneys, brother and heir of William Champeneys, has given to the Monks of Lewes, for the support of lights for the Blessed Mary, all the right which he had in one messuage in la Westporte of Suthenover [*Southover*], with the moiety of the court-yard belonging to that messuage.

Testibus.—"Gilb'to Michell, Nicholao Casel, Roš'to le hattere, Adam

⁴² S. "Sussex Arch. Col.," XXX, p. 42.

⁴³ Benedictine Abbey of St. Martin de Séz, Orne, France.

⁴⁴ S. *antea*.

⁴⁵ Roger Fitz Reinfrid was Sheriff of Sussex 23 H. II., and his name fixes the date of this charter temp. H. II. or Richard I.

⁴⁶ S. "S. A. C.," II, 304 n.

⁴⁷ S. "Subsidy Roll," 24 Edw. I. ("S. A. C.," II, 304).

⁴⁸ M.P. for Lewes in 1295 and 1302.

le gerdlere,⁴⁹ Joñ'e Gise, Roß'to le wimpler,⁵⁰ Wilfo le teyntur, et multis aliis."

Fo. 53, No. 2, .—This is an agreement made between the Monks of Lewes and Walter de Hertefelda [*Hartfield*], whereby the Monks hold the land of Cudenovra of the said Walter, paying him for the same 3s. a year.

Testibus.—"Roğ'o p̄bro camerarii, Walfo de Hesseta, Simon'dapifero, Roß't de Lund', Ricard' de Turflega, Ricard' filio portarii de Penenesel, Brian' de Hanechā, Hallemot de Langancia, Ranuulf' de Horseia, Edwin' de Cukefelda."

Fo. 49, No. 2, .—H. minister of the Church of Winchester, confirming to the Monks of Lewes the churches and possessions in his parish, to wit, the churches of Blacingeleia and Galtona with the tithes and other appurtenances; also one tithe of Fecheham, and the tithe of the land which belonged to Baldwin, and two parts of the tithe of Reigate and Bethew, etc., etc.

Testibus.—"Rad' archid' Hantesir', Robt' archid' Surreie, Rob' de Lun', Alb' Sūman', Petr' Romano, Rob' de Clatf'."

Fo. 52. No. 1, .—Aluredus de Bendevilla, and Sibilla his wife, have given to the Monks of Lewes 1 hide of land in Grenesteda [*Grinstead*], and the lands of Plege, Hegtesgewinde, Bunesgrave [*Buntesgrove*], Crottesbuge [*Crotleslyve*], Heagtuna [*Heghton*], Runtinkuna and Rede [*Brede ?*], to wit, 100 solidates of land which they have in Sussex.

Testibus.—"Huberto p̄sbit'o, Angerio capellano, Rotß'to capelto, Hug' de Petraponte, Simone de Castello, Simone de Herbe . . . Wilfo lunel, Wilfo russel, Roß'to de bendeville . . . Cree, Rog' de excestria, Wilfo Huscarl', Henrico bacun, Wilfo bacun, Nicholao cñico, Ernoldo coquo."

Fo. 47, No. 2, .—John Eustace grants to the Monks of Lewes one messuage with the appurtenances in Lewes, in the parish of St. John the Baptist in Lodderestrete. He grants it for the support of the tablecloths and cups in his refectory at Lewes.

Testibus.—"Bartholomeo Buchen . . . Ričo de Lulleham, Joñe le Bener, Joñe de Mallinges, Thom' de Ponte, Thom' de Ascune, Hamelino le ponere, Petro le Palmere, Nich'o treddel, Alano Goman, Gilbto filio ejusdem, Wilfo le binder', Joñe le gardner, et multis aliis."

Fo. 67, No. 4 .—Walter de Hertefeld, son and heir of Ric. de Hertefeld, has granted to the Monks of Lewes all the land in Cudenore which they held in the time of his grandfather and father.

Testibus.—"Ricardo de Exsete, Joñ'e de Aldringetona, Magro Sāsone, Ricardo de Sčo Edmundo senescallo, Henrico de Baa, Reginaldo cñico, Roğ'o de Hadlie, et multis alijs."

Fo. 67, No. 1, 4 Ric. II., 1381.—Ric. Otelond de Southnore remises to the Monks of Lewes all the right which he has in one tenement in Southover with all its appurtenances.

Testibus.—"Stepho Holte, Henrico Werkman, Walfo Gosselyn, Nicho Vphows, Joñe Parker, et alijs. Dat' apud Lewys sexto decimo die Maij, Anno regni Regis Riçi scundi post conquest Angl quarto."

Fo. 66, No. 3, 16 Edw. I.—Roger de Santknappe remises and quit-

⁴⁹ Maker of belts, "S. A. C.," II, 304.

⁵⁰ Maker of wimplers for ladies' necks, "S. A. C.," II, 304.

claims to the Monks of Lewes all the right which he has in a certain land called Hengteswynde in the manor of Hymerborne.

Testibus.—"Ada de Scelurestode, Walfo Le Vike, Symone de Haldeye, Palfrido fit Johis de Molendino, Alexandro de la Medeweze et aliis. Dat' die s̄ci Barnabe ap̄ti, Anno regni Reḡ Edwardi sexto decimo."

Fo. 85, No. 1, 1 Ric. III., 1484.—John Stretcher, Richard Skynner, and Thomas Bilyngton have remised to the Monks of Lewes all their right in 489 acres of land lying in Pevensey and Westham.

No witnesses. Given 1st Jan., 1 Ric. III.

Fo. 84, No. 2, .—Matilda, daughter and heiress of Adam de Myvelde, has granted to the Monks of Lewes the half of one messuage with its appurtenances lying in the parish of Suthenover [*Southover*], near the mill of Watergate.

Testibus.—"Joh̄e le tanner, Rōto le wympler,⁵¹ Ric'do fraunceys, Ada zonario, Joh̄e le port, Rōto le hafte, Niēho Casel, et multis aliis."

Fo. 69, No. 1. 8 Edw. IV., 1464.—Letter from Edward Bergevenny to the chaplain of Lewes acknowledging the right of the latter to be restored to an island called Southye.

At Cokefeld [*Cuckfield*], 1st of Oct., 8 Edw. IV.

Fol. 5, No. 1, .—Adam Lorans remises to the Monks of Lewes all his claim in 1 messuage in the parish of Suthenover in Aveye street.

Testibus.—"Gilbo Sykelfot,⁵² Joh̄e Serle, Niēho Casel, Adamo zonario,⁵³ Joh̄e le Sumet, Wilfo Bunde, Andrea braciatore, Rōto Chanry, Rīco upe Pende, Wilfo' Beleteste, Mathes Scoldecok, Rad'o de Dunton et aliis."

Fo. 42, No. 2, .—Alice and Leticia, daughters and heiresses of Bagilie [*Bageley*] de Bevehorne, remise to the Monks of Lewes all their right in the lands and tenements which their father held near the bridge of Bevehorne⁵⁴ in Chaghelegh.⁵⁵

Testibus.—"Heur' de Hertefeld, Wilfo Dany, P̄ho de Stanton, Johanne le Marescal, Rogo le Waleys, Johanne de Hyndedal', Wilfo Erch, Wilmo Erkenband, Thom' de Eston, Regin' Grysillon', et multis aliis."

Fo. 48, No. 2, .—Ralph de Dena confirms to the Monks of Lewes the gift which Thomas son of Robert Francigene made to them. To wit x acres of land which lie before the gate of Edwin de la Feld.

Testibus.—"Rog' de capello, Petro fil' Omeri, Joh̄e Hupe, Ric' de Hasting ps̄bri'o, Pagano cfico de Blagint, Wilfo Ruffo, Joh̄e Chudinech, Thoma fil' francigene, Gaufr' de Gattun', Mil' de Hamare, Ric de Sruel', Will de Houltys, Ysaac' Gilebro, Joh̄e Cur', Hug' fil' Rōti, Alex' de Den'."

Fo. 54, No. 4, .—Sibilla de Dena⁵⁶ grants to the Monks of Lewes the Church of Waldne with all its belongings.

⁵¹ Maker of wimples for women.

⁵² S. *antea*.

⁵³ Witness in "Lewes Chartulary," f. 100; a maker of belts, girdles, or sashes.

⁵⁴ Bevehorn or Bevan ("S.A.C.," XV, 162); Bevan's Bridge.

⁵⁵ Chailey.

⁵⁶ Sibilla de Dene appears to have been wife of Robert, son of Ralph de Dene, so that this charter dates from 1200 to 1250. The name is clearly identified with East and West Dean, the latter near Seaford.

Testibus.—"Mağro Sansone, Mağro Thoma de Strace, Roβto de Castell', Henrico caballanario, Joñe archid', Roβto portario.

Fo. 75, No. 3, .—Radulphus de Dena, son of Rob. pincerna, grants to the M. of Lewes the lands of del West de Thorna, and those of Chroerst membru' de Havetwisel, which lands Robert, his father, gave to them in frankalmoigne.

Testibus.—"Willo Malfe, Riç de Hindedala, Thoñ Malfect, Anff clico, Willo de Sço Pancratio, Ranñ portario Sçi Pancratii.

Fo. 51, No. 2, .—Rainaldus of St. Ligerio [*St. Leger*] grants to the Monks of Lewes xxv solidates of land at Hastings, also two thousand herrings every year, and 1 hosp^o at Springfield called Olaf.

Testibus.—"Rog' de Belse, canonico de Hasting, Simone presbiterio, Will'o de sço ligerio fr̄e meo, Alano de Hasting', Wilto de Capennis, Godardo fr̄e meo, Brizone nepote meo, Rodb' socero meo, Rad' de Sço Ligerio."

Fo. 56, No. 1, .—William, clerk, son and heir of William Takepeni, baker, has given to the Monks of Lewes a certain messuage which he had in the parish of Suthover in the lane of Lertepole, opposite the fountain which is called Lortepole.

Testibus.—"Hernico capplo, Wilto de Arundel', Rad' godechild, Joñe le tayllur, Joñe Horn, Joh'e de Demmitargis, Rogero le walewere, Petro allutario, Roβo le wimpler⁵⁷ et multis aliis."

Fo. 60, No. 2, .—Juliana, daughter of Alan Gomman has granted to the Monks of Lewes, for the support of lights, all right and claim which she has in a certain messuage, which lies between the messuage of Nicholas le Cuper and that of Roger le Wes' in Westport.

Testibus.—"Roβto le wympler, Rogero le walewere, Roβ'to le hatter, Joñ'e Avurey, Roβ'to Lomb, Jordano le plum', Roβto Drab, Rađo Godechild, Nich'o Casel, Roberto le hattere, Joñe le hattere, Johanne de Westute clico. et aliis."

Fo. 64, No. 2, .—Hawysia, daughter of William le Queynte, remises and quit-claims to the Monks of Lewes, one curtilage in the parish of Southover in Aveyestreet, lying between the curtilages of Herbert le Mersch and Thomas Laurenz, for the support of lights in the chapel of the Blessed Mary.

Testibus.—"Gilβto Sikelfut,⁵⁸ Ricardo atte Pende, Nich'o Sartriner, Roβ'to le hattere, Galfrido de . . . Thoma de Nothwode, et multis aliis."

Fo. 70, No. 2, .—Agnes de Pinewelle remises to the Monks of Lewes one curtilage with its appurtenances in the parish of All Saints in Pinewellestrete.

Testibus.—"Gilβo Sykelfot,⁵⁹ Will'o de Cařlla, Rogero Tympan,⁶⁰ Henrico Hokeday,⁶¹ Will'o le gerdlere,⁶² Gervasio de Winehope, Nich'o le tannere, Wilto' Sylverlegh,⁶³ Joñ'e Merle et multis aliis."

⁵⁷ In subsidy Roll, 24 E. I.

⁵⁸ S. *antea*.

⁵⁹ S. *antea*.

⁶⁰ Roger Tympan occurs in Subsidy Roll of 24 Edw. I. ("S. A. C.," II, 304).

⁶¹ Occurs in Subsidy Roll of Rape of Lewes ("S. A. C.," II, 304).

⁶² Maker of belts.

⁶³ Occurs in Subsidy Roll of 24 Edw. I.

Fo. 44, No. 3, .—William son of Robert de Horstēda grants to the Monks of Lewes all the gifts which his ancestors made them, to wit, their demesnes of Horstēda, and three hides of land in Langeneia and four solidates of land “de la delva.”⁶⁴ He also confirms to them Burgildehurst and the land of Buchenelea.

Testibus.—“Thom’ dec’, Hug’ cūico de Horstēda, Wilto de Hec-tuna, Rošto de Lund’, Rad’ frē meo, Wilto dap’, Norm’ de Horst’, Rann port’, Rad’ Walensi, Rošto fil’ Rošti gual’, Rogo de Wenelanda.”

Fo. 77, No. 2, .—Gaufridus, son of Rainerius of London, has granted to the Monks of Lewes 6 bovates of land in Chetelbi.

Testibus.—“Nicolao cantore S̄ci Pauli de lund’, Joſie Hochier, Adā filio ejus, Adā filio Gaufridi.”

Fo. 35, No. 3, .—Simon, son of Drogonis, grants to the Monks of Lewes half a hide in Langenia, for his own soul, and for those of his father and mother and all his relations.

Testibus.—“Radulfo de Dena, Rošto frē ejus, Wilto de s̄co Pancratio, Rogio dapifero.”

Fo. 45, No. 2, .—Richard the door keeper⁶⁵ of Penvesel [*Pevensey*], with the assent of his wife Cecilia and his heir Robert, grants to the Monks of Lewes free entrance to, and exit from his mill of Longaneia through his marsh, which is in the vicinity of the said mill.

Testibus.—“Thom’ decano, Sim’ filio drogonis, Will’ Lovel, Nich’ cūico, Edwino cementario, Sim’ dap’, Aldredo cambellano prioris, Rann’ portario S̄ci Pancratii, Rog’ capſano, Will’ de S̄co Pancratio, Andrea serviente prioris.”

Fo. 61, No. 3, Matilda de Port, formerly wife of Adalard Flaming, confirms the grant which the said Adalard made to the Monks of Lewes; To wit, half a hide of land in the manor of Burna, in that part which is called Langport, which he gave at his death.

Testibus.—“Ailwino filio p̄sbiti de poluberga, Salom’ p̄sbito de Stratfelda, Ric’ capellano, Henr’ filio meo, Walt’ villano, Hug’ dapifero, Wilto de Dunstanvilla, Rad’ de Cūba [*Comb*], Burnello camblingo, Rodſ Malgred, Rannulfo janitore, Rad’ Waleis, Petro famulo de Swanebga, Bened’ de Lond’.”

Fo. 40, No. 2, William son of Adam de Wulvedee remises and quit-claims to the Prior of Lewes all right and claim for the pasturage of six oxen more or less in the lands and pastures which the said Prior has in Wantlee [*Wantley*] in Hanfelde.

Testibus.—“Philippo de Kingestune, Bartho’ Buchenet de Lewes, Petro le Palmer, Nicſo de Porta Castri, Ričo Dod, Willmo le enfant, Joſie de Mallinghes, Reginaldo le buchario de Westgrenstede, Rošto Ede de Adburghetune, Petro de porta Castri, Willmo Peverel, et aliis.”

Fo. 57, No. 3, .—Radulfus de Angens grants to the Monks of Lewes one hide of land, quit of all customs and services.

Testibus.—“Rogerio p̄sbit’, Ada’ vicecomite, Willmo Luvello, Rannulfo dapifero, Radulfo Wallense.”

Fo. 43, No. 3, .—Geraldus Chotardus de Pessi has granted to the Monks of Lewes one vineyard⁶⁶ which belonged to Walter, son of Yvor, and which is at the upper part of his house in Villeines.

⁶⁴ At the digging, cut, or canal?

⁶⁵ Portarius.

⁶⁶ Clausum vinee.

Testibus.—"Waltero de Paris, Gaufrido del Bech, Herlenbando, et Osmundo, Philipp' et Joſie, et multis aliis."

Fo. 87, No. 1, .—Alan son of Rembert grants to the Monks of Lewes "Turgstū de Suttuna" with all the lands. William son of Alan confirms the grant. For this grant the said Monks gave them x marks of silver.

Testibus.—"Angerio capellano, Magistro Wilſo de Cukefelda, Wilſo preſbiſo de Suttuna, Rotbto pinčna, Rotbto franceso, Radulfo Walensi, Walfo cſico, Alano nepote prioris."

Fo. 90, No. 1, .—Henry de Sculariis grants to the Monks of Lewes all the churches which Hugo his father gave them, to wit, the churches of Wadona, Widiala, Ruth, and Bercameſteda. Also 10 solidates of land in Wadona.

Testibus.—"Wilſo preſbiſo de Wadona, Gaufrid de ſcō . . . riis, Ricard' filio Rad', Tethbald' Martino."

Fo. 56, No. 3, .—Radulfus de Clera, to all the faithful; notifying that he has granted to the Monks of Lewes, all the town of Adelinchwrthe with the men, stock and produce.

Testibus.—"Hilario persona de Sira, Joſie caſſlan' fr̄e ejus, Wilſo Bainardo milite, Andrea capellano, Martino nepote meo, Josepho marescallo de Lewes, Philippo carpentario, Algaro de Neutimb', Nicholao filio Hugonis coci."

Fo. 80, No. 2, .—Walter de Lepe grants to the M. of L. all his right and claim to one mess. of land which Robert le Rapel formerly held in Suzenovere.

Testibus.—"Galfrido le Waleis tunc senescallo aule, Matſio Puge, Hamelino tunc pinčna, Robto le wimplere, Roſo le walewere, Joſie Stute, Joſie plumbario, Joſie de lamport', Joſie le taylur, Alexandro sagittario, et multis aliis."

Fo. 70, No. 2, .—William de Braose to his men of Sorham; notifying that he has granted to the Monks of Lewes the house and land of Sorham [*Shoreham*].

Testibus.—"Rob' Salnag', Buceio Simon, W. bastardo, et Ol' capell'."

Fo. 81, No. 1, .—Hug' de petrapont', Rad' de pleiz, Rodbto de Wosneual, Rodbto de frevilla, Rodbto de petraponte, Wilſo de petraponte, Widone de Mencecort, Wilſo de Mencecort, Wilſo de Droſeis."

Fo. 80, No. 3, .—Thomas de Estone has remised to the M. of L. all right and claim which he has in one half of a carucate of land with the appurtenances, which is called La Heghelond in the parish of Westhamme next Pevenesel.

Testibus.—"Domino Wilſo de Pageham, Roſo le huser, Simone de Hellingeleghe, Warino le bat, Simōe de Ferles, Hugōe de Flinthā, Joco Mangefer, et aliis."

Fo. 42, No. 1, .—Gervatius, Abbot of Westminster to the Sheriffs and all the Barons of London; notifying that he has confirmed the grant which John son of Radulphus made to the Monks of Lewes of the land which Aluricus Lambesheanod held in London, and two lands which Wiſtus de Arraz held of the Abbot.

Testibus.—"Petro aldmanno, Alwardo pr̄bo, Rad' de Arund', et aliis pluribus."

Fo. 77, No. 1, .—Richard Walengis with the consent of Dionisia his wife, and Godfrey his son, has granted to the M. of L. that croft, with the ditch, of the land of Edwin Grund which is near the mill of Sudmaneria. He makes this gift for his soul and that of his wife.

Testibus.—“Henrico Baiocensi decano Melling, Wilto Balino de Meltig’, Henrico senescall’ de S̄co Pancratio, Petro fil’ godwini et multis aliis.”

Fo. 69, No. 2, .—Ric. atte Pende, and Margeria his wife, remise to the Monks of Lewes, for lights in the chapel of the blessed Mary, one curtilage in the parish of Southover, lying between the curtilages of John le Rede and John Waldebagge.

Testibus.—“Gilbto Sikelfot, Roſto le haſte, John Benne, Nicſo pellipario, Richero Hyndehened, Joſie le hattere, Joſie Montargys, Thoma de Northewode, Joſie de Berresford c̄ico, et multis aliis.”

Fo. 79, No. 2 .—Richard de la Delve remises to the Monks of Lewes all his right and claim in 7 acres of land with all the appur. in the parish of parva Horstede.

Testibus.—“Wilto David, Maġro Michaelē, Gilbo Hirsch, Wilto Hirkeband, Gilberto de Heston’, Thom’ le waleys, Roſo Atterede, et aliis multis.”

Fo. 17, No. 2, .—Matilda de Diva, wife of William de Diva, grants to the Monks of Lewes the land which Ailwin de Bredford held, and which had already been given to the said Monks by William de Diva, for the soul of her lord William, for her own soul, and for those of her predecessors and successors.

Testibus.—“Hugon’ de Hadleg’, Rog’ de Halinger, Ric’ Ruff’, cleric’, Rad’ de Berchamp, et multis aliis.

Fo. 78, No. 2, .—John de Frevilla has granted to the Monks of Lewes 4 acres and a half of land in Ovingdene.

Testibus.—“Herbert de . . . , Gue’ vicecom’ Sussex’, G. Barrer. Laurencio de Horsia, Nigello de Gongerda (?), Wilto de Bosco, Roſto Alex’ de Rottingdene, Bartholomo de fleg’, Thoma de Suambga, Adgaro de Ovingdene, Helia serviente et aliis.”

Fo. 90, No. 2, .—Richard de Baliol grants to the Monks of Lewes all his service in Rotingdene, which Stephan his man (homo) held of him, and for which he rendered to the said Richard xii^d per annum. This he does for the soul of his lord the Earl, and for the soul of Ralph his brother.

Testibus.—“Rob’ de Baliol, Regin’ de Baliol, Will’ de Baliol, Au-cherio de Baliol.”

Fo. 60, No. 1, .—Robert “manubriator” has granted to the Monks of Lewes, for the support of lights, a certain messuage with its appurtenances in the parish of Suthovere [*Southover*], between the messuages of Nicholas the cuper and Roger le wes in Westporta.

Testibus.—“Wilmo de Punz c̄ico, Philippo c̄ico, Rad’ janitore, Johanne Prudhume, Joh’ Aufray, Joh’ le tailur, Joh’ Horn, Ric’ zonario, Ric’ le Franceso, Matſio Page, Roberto Drad, et multis aliis.”

Fo. 71, No. 2, .—Robert Peverel, son of Robert Peverel, confirms the grant which his father made to the Monks of Lewes; to wit, the land near the mill of Saford [*Seaford*].

Testibus.—"Johē de Alwrichestune, Wilto de Holte, Hugone de dol, Magistro Helia sculptore, Magistro Rog' cementario,⁶⁷ Philippo carpent, Johē vitriario."

To the foregoing evidences we subjoin one from the Historical MS. Commission among the documents of the See of Canterbury, in the 4 of Edw. III., 1330.

1330. Prohibicio Regis de provisione per Priorem de Prioratu de Lewes.

Responsio facta ad prohibitionem predictam.

The King writes, that in case of a vacancy in the Priorate of Lewes the proper procedure is for the Abbot of Cluny to nominate two monks, of whom the Earl of Warrene may choose one for the office. At a late vacancy this mode of presentation has been departed from, and Joh. de Courtenay, a monk of Tavistock, *provided* by the Pope, has caused the Prior of Ch. Ch. to procure inhibitions, &c., against the nominee of the Abbot and the Earl. The Prior's answer, addressed to Earl Warrene is very conclusive: "A noble Seigneur, &c. Trescher Seigneur, voillez savoir qe nous ne savons qy le dit Johan de Courteney est, ne unques a luy ne parlames, ne a luy, ne autre pur luy ne par luy a nous ne parla, ne ne moustra, ne manda de les dites busoynes."

APPENDIX A.

William the Conqueror's Charter to Lewes Priory of the Manor of Walton, in Norfolk.

Notum sit presentibus et futuris quod ego Willelmus Dei Gracia rex Anglorum, Concedo monasterio S^{ti} Pancratii quod situm est apud Lewes, pro anima Domini et antecessoris mei Regis Edwardi, et pro anima patris mei Comitis Rotberti, et pro anima mei ipsius et uxoris mea Matilde Regine, et filiorum et successorum meorum, et pro anima Will'mi uarenne et uxoris sue Gundrede, filie mee, quandam mansionem in Norfolcia, nomine Waltonam, cum omnibus ad eandem mansionem pertinentibus, quam Will' de me tenuit. Concedo etiam, ut monachi in eodem monasterio conversantes et conversaturi ea libertate possideant, quam ecclesie quas baronas mei, me concedente, construunt, possident; elemosinas quas ego eis concessi, et ita quod ego in ista elemosina habeam quicquid in illis habeo, et ut hac donatio firma remaneat, sigillo Sancte crucis manu propria confirmavi, et manibus fidelium meorum testificandam liberavi. Signum+Willelmi regis; Signum+Will'mi filii regis; Signum+Henrici filii regis; Signum+Rotberti+Comitis de Mellent; S.+Will'mi ep' Dunelmensis; S.+Walteri Giffardi; S.+Edwardi vicecomitis; S.+Ricardi de Tona; S.+Rogeri Bigotti; S.+Milonis Crispini.

[Rawl. MS. B. 103, fo. 251; Bibl. Bodl.]

⁶⁷ Ecclesiastics and monks were, as is well known, the architects of all our old cathedrals and abbeys. Here we have a satisfactory instance in two of these witnesses; the one designated "cementarius" or architect, the other sculptor, the prefix "magister" attesting their spiritual calling.

A RETURN OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE COUNTY AND BOROUGHES OF SUSSEX.

By ALAN H. STENNING, Esq.

(Continued from Vol. XXXIII. S.A.C., p. 100.)

1 James II. (1685).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 19 May, 1685.
Dissolved 2 July, 1687.¹

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir Henry Goreing, } bart.	} 26 March, 1685.	Sussex County.
Sir Thomas Dyke, bart. }		
William Garway, esq., } of Ford	} 1 April „	Arundel Borough.
William Westbrooke, } esq., of Ferring		
Sir Thomas Bludworth, } knt.	} 31 March „	Bramber Borough.
William Brigeman, } esq.		
Sir Richard May, knt., } Recorder of Chichester	} 9 „ 1684-5.	Chichester City.
George Gounter, esq. }		
Simon Smith, esq. } Thomas Jones, esq. }	} 19 „ „	East Grinstead Borough.
Anthony Eversfeild, } esq.		
John Machell, esq. }	} 12 „ „	Horsham Borough.

¹ 1685, Nov. 20. The King in person prorogues Parliament to 10 February, 1685-6. After five more prorogations the Parliament is dissolved by Proclamation 2 July, 1687.—Parry, pp. 599, 600.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Thomas Pelham, esq. Richard Bridger, esq. }	11 May, 1685.	Lewes Borough.
Sir William Morley, knt. of the bath. John Lewknor, esq. }	13 Mar., 1684-5.	Midhurst Borough.
Sir Edward Hunger- ford, knt. of the bath Sir Richard Haddock, knt. }	14 " "	Shoreham Borough.
Henry Goreinge, esq. Sir John Ffagge, bart. }	12 " "	Steyning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Sir Denny Ashburn- ham, bart. John Ashburnham, esq. }	26 March, 1685.	Hastings.
Sir Thomas Jenner, knt., serjeant-at-law Thomas Frewen, esq. }	3 April " "	Rye.
Sir William Thomas, bart. Sir Edward Selwyn, knt. }	6 " "	Seaford.
Charles, Earl Mid- dleton, one of the Principal Secretaries of State Cresheld Draper, esq. }	11 " "	Winchelsea.

Parliament (Convention) of England.

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 22 January, 1688-9.
Dissolved 6 February, 1689-90.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir John Pelham, bart. Sir William Thomas, bart. }	17 Jan., 1688-9.	Sussex County.
William Morley, esq., of Halnaker, county Sussex William Garway, esq., of Ford, county Sus- sex }	12 " "	Arundel Borough.

² This convention was declared to be the Parliament on the following 20th February, which Declaration received the Royal Assent on 23rd February.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
John Alford, esq.	} 14 Jan., 1688-9.	Bramber Borough.
Charles Goring, jun., esq.		
Thomas Miller, esq.	} 9 " "	Chichester City.
Thomas May, esq.		
Sir Thomas Dyke, bart.	} 17 " "	East Grinstead Borough.
Thomas Sackville, esq.		
Anthony Eversfeild, esq.	} 16 " "	Horsham Borough.
John Machell, esq.		
Thomas Pelham, esq.	} 14 " "	Lewes Borough.
Richard Bridger, esq.		
Sir William Morley, knt. of the bath, of Halnaker, county Sussex	} 11 " "	Midhurst Borough.
John Lewknor, esq., of Westdeane, county Sussex		
Sir Edward Hunger- ford, knt. of the bath	} 9 " "	New Shoreham Borough.
John Monke, esq.		
Sir John Fagge, bart.	} 10 " "	Steyping Borough.
Sir James Morton, knt.		

CINQUE PORTS.

John Ashburnham, esq.	} 14 Jan., 1688-9.	Hastings Borough.
Thomas Munn, esq.		
John Beaumont, esq., <i>vice</i> John Ashburn- ham, esq., called to the Upper House as Baron Ashburnham of Ashburnham ³	} 9 Aug., 1689.	ditto.
Sir John Darrel		
Sir John Austen, bart. ⁴	} 15 Jan., 1688-9.	Rye.

³ Two documents.⁴ Sir John Austen (22 Jan.) and Peter Gott (26 Jan.) petitioned on this election. The Committee reported (1 April) on the petition of Sir John Austen against the return of Thomas Frewen that the former was duly elected, to which the House agreed, and the Mayor was ordered to attend the House to amend the return.—“Notices of Errors, &c.” by W. W. Bean (1883), p. 40; “Commons Journals,” Vol. X. (1803), pp. 12, 13, and 73.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
William Champion, esq. } Sir Nicholas Pelham, } knt. }	14 Jan., 1688-9.	Seaford.
Robert Austen, esq. } Samuel Weston, esq. }	17 " "	Winchelsea.

2 William and Mary (1689-90).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 20 March, 1689-90.
Dissolved 11 October, 1695.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir John Pelham, bart. } Sir William Thomas, } bart. }	20 Feb., 1689-90.	Sussex County.
William Morley, esq., } of Halmakre, county } Sussex } James Butler, esq., of } Patcham, county } Sussex }	1 Mar. "	Arundel Borough.
John Cook, esq., <i>vice</i> } William Morley, } esq., deceased. ⁵ }	20 Jan., 1693-4.	ditto.
Nicholas Barbon, M.D. } John Radcliffe, M.D. }	4 Mar., 1689-90.	Bramber Borough.
Sir Thomas Miller, } knt. } Thomas May, esq. }	24 Feb. "	Chichester City.
Thomas Sackville, esq. } Sir Thomas Dyke, } bart. }	25 " "	East Grinstead Borough.
Simon Smith, esq., <i>vice</i> } Thomas Sackville, } esq., deceased }	18 Jan., 1692-3.	ditto.
Lyonell, Earl of Orrery, } baron of Broghill, } <i>vice</i> Simon Smith, } deceased }	26 Feb., 1694-5.	ditto.
John Machell, esq. } Thomas White, jun., } gent. }	3 Mar., 1689-90.	Horsham Borough.
Thomas Pelham, esq. } Richard Bridger, esq. }	" "	Lewes Borough.

⁵ Return amended by order of the House dated 22 February, 1693-4; the name of Henry, Lord Walden, erased and that of John Cooke, esq., substituted.—“Commons Journals.”

		DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir William Morley,	}	26 Feb., 1689-90.	Midhurst Borough.
knt. of the bath John Lewkner, esq., of Westdeane			
Sir Edward Hunger-	}	18 „ „	New Shoreham Borough.
ford, knt. of the bath John Pery, esq.			
Sir John Fagge, bart.	}	1 Mar. „	Steyning Borough.
Robert Fagge, esq.			

CINQUE PORTS.

John Beaumont, esq., Lieutenant of Dover Castle	}	28 Feb., 1689-90.	Hastings.
Peter Gott, esq.			
Sir John Austen, bart.	}	14 Mar. „	Rye.
Sir John Darell, knt.			
Thomas Frewen, esq., <i>vice</i> Sir John Darell, knt., deceased	}	9 Feb., 1693-4.	ditto.
William Champion, esq.			
Henry Pelham, esq.	}	4 Mar., 1689-90.	Seaford.
Robert Austen, esq.			
Samuel Western, esq.	}	15 „ „	Winchelsea.

7 Will. III. (1695).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 22 November, 1695. Dissolved 7 July, 1698.

		DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir John Pelham, bart.	}	14 Nov., 1695.	Sussex County.
Sir William Thomas, bart.			
Henry, Lord Walden	}	5 „ „	Arundel Borough.
Edmond Dummer, esq.			
Nicholas Barbon, esq.	}	2 „ „	Bramber Borough.
William Stringer, esq.			
Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, a Privy Councillor	}	29 Oct. „	Chichester City.
William Elson, esq., a Common Councilman			
Sir Thomas Dyke, bart.	}	19 Nov. „	East Grinstead Borough.
John Conyers, esq.			

		DATE OF RETURN.	
John Machell, esq.	}	1 Nov., 1695.	Horsham Borough.
Henry Yates, esq.			
Thomas Pelham, esq.	}	12 " "	Lewes Borough.
Henry Pelham, esq.			
Sir William Morley, knt. of the bath	}	28 Oct. "	Midhurst Borough.
John Lewknor, esq.			
John Pery, esq.	}	2 Nov. "	New Shoreham Borough.
Henry Preistman, esq.			
Sir John Fagge, bart.	}	29 Oct. "	Steyning Borough.
Sir Edward Hungerford, knt. of the bath			

CINQUE PORTS.

John Pulteney, esq.	}	25 Oct., 1695.	Hastings.
Robert Austen, jun., esq.			
Sir John Austen, bart.	}	25 " "	Rye.
Thomas Frewen, esq.			
William Champion, esq.	}	12 Nov. "	Seaford.
William Lowndes, esq.			
Robert Austen, sen., esq.	}	4 " "	Winchelsea.
Samuel Western, esq.			
Sir George Choute, bart., <i>vice</i> Robert Austen, sen., esq., deceased	}	2 " 1696.	ditto.

10 Will. III. (1698).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 24 August, 1698.
Dissolved 19 December, 1700.

		DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir William Thomas, bart.	}	28 Aug., 1698.	Sussex County.
Robert Orme, esq.			
John Cooke, esq., of Petworth, county Sussex	}	27 " "	Arundel Borough.
Christopher Knight, esq., of Westdean, county Sussex			
Sir Henry Furnac, knt.	}	25 " "	Bramber Borough.
William Westbrook, esq.			

DATE OF RETURN.

John Courthope, esq. <i>vice</i> Sir Henry Furnace, expelled the House	}	24 Feb., 1698-9.	Bramber Borough.
John Asgill, esq., <i>vice</i> John Courthope, esq., deceased			
Sir Richard Farrington, bart. John Miller, esq.	}	23 July, 1698.	Chichester City.
Lyonell, Earl of Orrery, in Ireland			
John Conyers, esq., of Walthamstow, county Essex	}	25 " "	East Grinstead Borough.
John Machell, esq. Henry Yates, esq.			
Thomas Pelham, esq. Henry Pelham, esq.	}	26 " "	Lewes Borough.
Sir William Morley, <i>knt.</i> of the bath John Lewknor, esq., of Westdean			
John Perry, esq. Charles Sergison, esq.	}	26 " "	Shoreham Borough.
Sir John Fagge, bart. Sir Edward Hungerford, <i>knt.</i> of the bath			

CINQUE PORTS.

John Pultiney, esq. Peter Gott, esq.	}	22 July, 1698.	Hastings.
Sir John Austen, bart. Joseph Offley, esq.			
Sir Robert Austen, bart., <i>vice</i> Sir John Austen, bart., deceased	}	23 Jan., 1698-9.	ditto.
Sir William Thomas, bart. William Lowndes, esq.			
William Champion, esq., <i>vice</i> Sir William Thomas, bart., who elected to serve for the county of Sussex	}	31 Dec. "	ditto.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
John Hayes, esq.	} 23 July, 1698.	Winchelsea.
Robert Bristow, jun., esq.		

12 Will. III. (1700-1).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 6 February, 1700-1.
Dissolved 11 November, 1701.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Henry Lumley, esq.	} 9 Jan., 1700-1.	Sussex County.
John Miller, esq.		
John Cooke, esq.	} 8 " "	Arundel Borough.
Edmund Dummer, esq.		
Thomas Stringer, esq.	} 8 " "	Bramber Borough.
Thomas Owen, esq., of Gray's Inn		
Francis Conway, esq., <i>vice</i> Thomas Stringer, esq., who elected to serve for Clitheroe, county Lancaster	18 Mar. "	ditto.
Sir Thomas May, knt., of Raughmare, county Sussex	} 7 Jan. "	Chichester City.
William Elson, esq.		
John Conyers, esq.	} 7 " "	East Grinstead Borough.
Mathew Pryor, esq.		
Henry Yates, esq.	} 6 " "	Horsham Borough.
Henry Cowper, esq.		
Thomas Pelham, esq.	} 7 " "	Lewes Borough.
Sir Thomas Trevor, knt., Attorney- General		
John Lewknor, esq., of Westdean, county Sussex	} 8 " "	Midhurst Borough.
Lawrence Alcock, gent		
Nathaniel Gould, esq.	} 7 " "	New Shoreham Borough.
Charles Sergison, esq.		
Sir John Fagg, bart.	} 7 " "	Steyning Borough.
Sir Edward Hungerford, knt. of the bath		
Sir Robert Fagg, bart., <i>vice</i> Sir John Fagg, bart., deceased	4 Mar. "	ditto.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Charles Goring, esq., <i>vice</i> Sir Robert Fagg, bart., whose election was declared void	16 April, 1701.	Steyning Borough.

	CINQUE PORTS.	
John Pulteney, esq. Peter Gott, esq.	6 Jan., 1700-1.	Hastings.
Sir Robert Austen, bart. Joseph Offley, esq.	6 " "	Rye.
Sir William Thomas, bart. William Londes, esq.	31 " "	Seaford.
⁶ Thomas Newport, esq. ⁶ Robert Bristow, jun., esq.	7 " "	Winchelsea.

13 Will. III. (1701).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 30 December, 1701.
Dissolved 2 July, 1702.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir William Thomas, bart., of Folkington, county Sussex Sir Henry Peachey, knt., of Petworth, county Sussex	11 Dec., 1701.	Sussex County.
John Cooke, esq. Carew Weekes, esq.	22 Nov. "	Arundel Borough.
Francis Conway, esq. Thomas Owen, sen., of Gray's Inn	19 " "	Bramber Borough.
John Miller, esq. William Elson, esq.	24 " "	Chichester City.
Lyonel, Earl of Orrery in Ireland John Conyers, esq.	24 " "	East Grinstead Borough.
Henry Yates, esq. John Wicker, gent	22 " "	Horsham Borough.

⁶ Robert Austen and John Hayes petitioned (13 and 17 February, 1700-1.) against the return of Thomas Newport and Robert Bristow. On the hearing of the petitions at the bar (27th February) the House declared that none of the candidates were duly elected, and that the election was void, and that no new writ for a new election should issue that session.—“Notices of Errors, &c.,” Bean, p. 47.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Thomas Pelham, esq. Henry Pelham, esq. } John Lewkenor, esq., of Westdean, county Sussex } Lawrence Alcock, esq. }	21 Nov., 1701.	Lewes Borough.
Charles Sergison, esq. Nathaniel Gould, esq. } Charles Goreing, esq. } Sir Robert Fagg, bart. }	22 " "	Midhurst Borough.
	21 " "	New Shoreham Borough.
	22 " "	Steyning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

John Pulteney, esq. John Mounsher, gent. } Thomas Fagg, esq. Joseph Offley, esq. } Sir William Thomas, bart., of Falking- ton, county Sussex } William Lowndes, esq., of Westminster }	24 " "	Hastings.
	24 " "	Rye.
	24 " "	Seaford.
Thomas Chowne, esq., of Alfriston, county Sussex, <i>vice</i> Sir William Thomas, who elected to serve for the county of Sussex }	27 Jan., 1701-2.	ditto.
Robert Austen, esq. John Hayes, esq. }	25 Nov., 1701.	Winchelsea.

1 Anne (1702).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 20 August, 1702.
Dissolved 5 April, 1705.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Thomas Pelham, esq. Henry Lumley, esq. } Edmund Dummer, esq. Carew Weekes, esq. } Francis Connaway, esq. John Asgill, esq. }	23 July, 1702.	Sussex County.
	17 " "	Arundel Borough.
	16 " "	Bramber Borough.
John Middleton, esq., <i>vice</i> Francis Conway Seymour, esq., called to the Upper House }	20 Nov., 1703.	ditto.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Samuel Sambrooke, esq., <i>vice</i> John Middleton, whose election was declared void	} 1 Feb., 1703-4.	Bramber Borough.
John Miller, esq.	} 16 July, 1702.	Chichester City.
William Elson, esq.		
John Conyers, esq.	} 17 " "	East Grinstead Borough.
John Toke, esq.		
Henry Cowper, esq.	} 16 " "	Horsham Borough.
John Wicker, esq.		
Thomas Pelham, esq.	} 15 " "	Lewes Borough.
Richard Paine, esq.		
Sir Nicholas Pelham, knt., <i>vice</i> Thomas Pelham, esq., who elected to serve for the county of Sussex	} 24 Nov. "	ditto.
John Lewkenor, of Westdean, county Sussex	} 17 July "	Midhurst Borough.
Lawrence Alcock, esq., of Midhurst		
John Perry, esq.	} 18 " "	New Shoreham Borough.
Nathaniel Gould, esq.		
Sir Edward Hungerford, knt. of the bath	} 15 " "	Steyning Borough.
Charles Goreing, esq.		

CINQUE PORTS.

William Ashburnham, esq.	} 20 July, 1702.	Hastings.
John Pulteney, esq.		
Thomas Fagge, esq.	} 20 " "	Rye.
Edward Southwell, esq. ⁷		
Sir William Thomas, bart., of Folkington, county Sussex	} 21 " "	Seaford.
William Lowndes, esq., of the city of Westminster		
George Clarke, esq.	} 21 " "	Winchelsea.
James Hayes, esq.		

⁷ Return amended by order of the House, dated 19 December, 1702; the name of Joseph Offley, esq., erased and that of Edward Southwell, esq., substituted.

4 Anne (1705).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 14 June, 1705 ; declared to be the First Parliament of Great Britain by Proclamation dated 29 April, 1707. Dissolved 15 April, 1708.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
John Morley Trevor, esq. } Sir George Parker, bart. }	24 May, 1705.	Sussex County.
James Butler, esq. } Edmund Dummer, esq. }	9 " "	Arundel Borough.
John Asgyll, esq. } Thomas, Viscount Windsor, of the kingdom of Ireland }	7 " "	Bramber Borough.
William Shippen, esq., } <i>vice</i> John Asgyll, esq., expelled the House }	29 Dec., 1707.	ditto.
William Elson, esq. } Sir Thomas Litleton, bart. }	10 May, 1705.	Chichester City.
Thomas Onslow, esq., } <i>vice</i> William Elson, esq., deceased }	26 Nov. "	ditto.
John Conyers, esq. } John Toke, esq. }	11 May "	East Grinstead Borough.
Charles Eversfeild, esq. } Henry Cowper, esq. }	10 " "	Horsham Borough.
Harry Goring, esq., } <i>vice</i> Henry Cowper, esq., deceased }	4 April, 1707.	ditto.
Thomas Pelham, esq. } Richard Payne, esq. }	9 May 1705.	Lewes Borough.
Robert Orme, esq., of Woolavington, county Sussex } Laurence Alcock, esq. }	9 " "	Midhurst Borough.
Nathaniel Gould, esq. } John Wicker, esq. }	11 " "	New Shoreham Borough.
William Wallis, esq. } Charles Goring, esq. }	10 " "	Steyning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
William Ashhurnham, esq.	} 12 May, 1705.	Hastings.
John Pulteney, esq.		
Edward Southwell, esq.	} 14 " "	Rye.
Philip Herbert, esq.		
Phillipps Gibbon, esq., <i>vice</i> Philip Herbert, esq., after appoint- ment as a Commis- sioner of the Sick and Wounded	} 2 Dec., 1707.	ditto.
Sir William Thomas, bart., of Falkington, county Sussex		
William Lowndes, esq., of Chesham, county Bucks	} 10 May, 1705.	Seaford.
George Naylor, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, county Middlesex, <i>vice</i> Sir William Thomas, deceased		
George Doddington, esq.	} 12 Dec., 1706.	ditto.
James Hays, esq.		
George Doddington, esq.	} 12 May, 1705.	Winchelsea.
James Hays, esq.		

7 Anne (1708).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 8 July, 1708.
Dissolved 21 September, 1710.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir Henry Peachey, knt.	} 20 May, 1708.	Sussex County.
Peter Gott, esq.		
Sir Henry Peachey, knt.	} 4 " "	Arundel Borough.
Richard, Lord Vis- count Shannon		
Lord Henry Lumley, <i>vice</i> Sir Henry Pea- chey, who elected to serve for the county of Sussex	} 7 Dec. "	ditto.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Richard, Lord Viscount Shannon re-elected after appointment as Deputy Governor of Dover Castle	12 Mar., 1708-9.	Arundel Borough.
William Hale, esq. ⁸ Sir Cleve Moor, bart. ⁸	1 May, 1708.	Bramber Borough.
Thomas Carr, esq. Sir Richard Farrington, bart.	4 „ „	Chichester City.
Richard Lumley, esq. Henry Champion, esq.	5 „ „	East Grinstead Borough.
Charles Eversfield, esq. John Wicker, esq.	3 „ „	Horsham Borough.
Peter Gott, esq. Thomas Pelham, esq.	3 „ „	Lewes Borough.
Samuel Gott, esq., <i>vice</i> Peter Gott, esq., who elected to serve for the county of Sussex	6 Dec. „	ditto.
Lawrence Alcock, esq. Thomas Meredyth, esq. ⁹	4 May „	Midhurst Borough.
Anthony Hamond, esq. Richard Lloyd, esq.	5 May „	New Shoreham Borough.
Gregory Page, esq., <i>vice</i> Anthony Hamond, esq., disabled to sit	18 Dec. „	ditto.
Robert Fagg, esq. William Henry, Lord Tunbridge	3 May „	Steyning Borough.
Harry Goreing, esq., <i>vice</i> William Henry, Lord Tunbridge, called to the Upper House ¹⁰	1 Feb., 1708-9.	ditto.

⁸ Return amended by order of the House, dated 15 January, 1708-9, by erasing the names of Thomas, Viscount Windsor, and William Skipper, esq., and substituting those of William Hale, esq., and Sir Cleve Moor, bart.

⁹ Return amended by order of the House, dated 8 March, 1708-9, by erasing the name of Robert Orme, esq., of Woollavington, county Sussex, and substituting that of Thomas Meredyth, esq.

¹⁰ Double return. The Indenture by which Richard, Lord Bellew, was returned was taken off the file by order of the House of 1 February, 1708-9.

CINQUE PORTS.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
John Pulteney, esq. William Ashburnham, esq. }	6 May 1708.	Hastings.
John Ashburnham, esq., <i>vice</i> William Ashburnham, esq., called to the Upper House }	10 Feb. 1709-10.	ditto.
Philipps Gibbon, esq., Sir John Norris, knt. }	6 May 1708.	Rye.
William Lowndes, esq., of the City of West- minster }	5 " "	Seaford.
George Naylor, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, county Middlesex }		
George Doddington, esq. Sir Francis Dashwood, knt. and bart. }	4 " "	Winchelsea.
Robert Bristow, esq., <i>vice</i> George Dod- dington, esq., who elected to serve for Bridgwater, county Somerset }	20 Dec. "	ditto.

9 Anne (1710).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 25 November,
1710. Dissolved 8 August, 1713.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Charles Eversfield, esq. Sir George Parker, bart. }	5 Oct. 1710.	Sussex County.
Charles Eversfield, esq., re-elected after appointment to an office of profit by the Crown }	7 Aug. 1712.	ditto.
Richard, Lord Lumley Henry O'Brian, Earl of Thomond of the kingdom of Ireland }	3 Oct. 1710.	Arundel Borough.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Thomas, Lord Viscount Windsor of the kingdom of Ireland } Andrews Windsor, esq. }	4 Oct., 1710.	Bramber Borough.
William Shippen, esq., <i>vice</i> Thomas, Lord Viscount Windsor, who elected to serve for the county of Monmouth }	8 Dec. "	ditto.
Sir Richard Farington, bart. } Sir John Miller, bart. }	3 Oct. "	Chichester City.
John Conyers, esq. } Leonard Gale, esq. }	7 " "	East Grinstead Borough.
Charles Eversfeild, esq. } John Wicker, esq. }	4 " "	Horsham Borough.
John Middleton, esq., <i>vice</i> Charles Eversfeild, esq., who elected to serve for the county of Sussex }	5 Dec. "	ditto.
Thomas Pelham, esq. } Peter Gott, esq. }	4 Oct. "	Lewes Borough.
John Morley Trevor, esq., <i>vice</i> Peter Gott, esq., deceased }	5 May, 1712.	ditto.
Lawrence Alcock, esq. } Robert Orme, esq. }	4 Oct., 1710.	Midhurst Borough.
John Pratt, esq., serjeant-at-law, <i>vice</i> Robert Orme, esq., deceased }	28 Dec., 1711.	ditto.
Gregory Page, esq. } Nathaniel Gould, esq. }	6 Oct., 1710.	New Shoreham Borough.
Harry Goring, esq. } William Wallis, esq. }	7 " "	Steyping Borough.
Richard, Lord Bellew of the kingdom of Ireland, <i>vice</i> William Wallis, esq., whose election was declared void ¹¹ }	16 Feb. 1711-12.	ditto.

¹¹ Return amended by order of the House, dated 20 March, 1711-12, by erasing the word Viscount; Richard, Lord Bellew of the kingdom of Ireland, having by mistake been described in the return as Richard, Lord Viscount Bellew in the kingdom of Ireland.

		DATE OF RETURN.	
Robert Leeves, esq., <i>vice</i> Richard, Lord Bellew, whose elec- tion was declared void.	}	24 April, 1713.	Steyning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Sir William Ashburn- ham, bart.	}	10 Oct., 1710.	Hastings.
Joseph Martin, esq.			
Sir John Norris, knt. Phillips Gibbon, esq.	}	10 " "	Rye.
William Lowndes, esq. Thomas Chowne, esq.			7 " "	Seaford.
Sir Francis Dashwood, bart.	}	9 " "	Winchelsea.
Robert Bristow, esq.			

12 Anne (1713).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 12 November, 1713. Dissolved 5 January, 1714-5.

		DATE OF RETURN.	
Henry Campion, esq. John Fuller, esq., jun.	}	3 Sept., 1713.	Sussex County.
Henry, Earl of Tho- mond of the king- dom of Ireland.			
Richard, Lord Vis- count Lumley.	}	31 Aug. "	Arundel Borough.
Francis, Lord Haw- ley, Baron of Dun- cannon in Ireland.			
Andrews Windsor, esq.	}	28 " "	Bramber Borough.
William Elson, esq. James Brudenell, esq.			31 " "	Chichester City.
Spencer Compton, esq. John Conyers, esq.	}	28 " "	East Grinstead Borough.
Charles Eversfeild, esq.			
John Middleton, esq.	}	28 " "	Horsham Borough.
Thomas Pelham, esq. John Morley Trevor, esq.			28 " "	Lewes Borough.
John Pratt, esq., ser- jeant-at-law William Knight, <i>alias</i> Woodward, esq.	}	29 " "	Midhurst Borough.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Nathaniel Gould, esq. } Francis Chamberlayne, esq. }	29 Aug., 1713.	New Shoreham Borough.
Colonel Harry Goring } William Wallis, esq. }	1 Sept. „	Steypning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Archibald Hutchinson, esq. } Sir Joseph Martin, knt. }	27 Aug., 1713.	Hastings.
Sir Joseph Martin, knt., re-elected after appointment to an office of profit by the Crown }	18 Mar., 1713-4.	ditto.
Sir John Norris, knt. } Phillips Gybbons, esq. }	28 Aug., 1713.	Rye.
William Lowndes, esq. } George Naylor, esq. }	26 „ „	Seaford.
George Doddington, esq. } Robert Bristow, esq. }	28 „ „	Winchelsea.

1 George I. (1714-15).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 17 March, 1714-15. Dissolved 10 March, 1721-22.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
James Butler, esq. } Spencer Compton, esq. }	17 Feb., 1714-15.	Sussex County.
Henry Lumley, esq. } Thomas Micklethwaite, esq. }	28 Jan. „	Arundel Borough.
Thomas Micklethwaite, esq., re-elected after appointment to an office of profit by the Crown }	26 April, 1717.	ditto.
Joseph Micklethwaite, esq., <i>vice</i> } Thomas Micklethwaite, esq., appointed to an office of profit by the Crown }	29 Mar., 1718.	ditto.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Edward Minshull, esq. ¹²	} 27 Jan., 1714-15.	Bramber Borough.
Sir Richard Gough, knt.		
Sir Richard Faring- ton, bart.	} 28 " "	Chichester City.
Thomas Miller, esq.		
Henry Kelsall, esq., <i>vice</i> Sir Richard Farrington, bart., deceased	} 3 Dec., 1719.	ditto.
Spencer Compton, esq.		
John Conyers, esq.	} 28 Jan., 1714-15.	East Grinstead Borough.
Richard, Lord Vis- count Shannon, <i>vice</i> Spencer Compton, esq., who elected to serve for the county of Sussex		
Hon. Arthur Ingram, esq. ¹³	} 29 Jan., 1714-15.	Horsham Borough.
Arthur Ingram, esq. ¹³		
Charles Eversfield, esq., of Den, <i>vice</i> Hon. Arthur In- gram, esq., called to the Upper House as Viscount Irwin	} 12 June, 1721.	ditto.
Thomas Pelham, esq.		
John Morley Trevor, esq.	} 28 Jan., 1714-15.	Lewes Borough.
Thomas Pelham, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment to an office of profit by the Crown		
Philip Yorke, esq., <i>vice</i> John Morley Trevor, esq., deceased	} 21 April, 1719.	ditto.
Philip Yorke, esq., re- elected after appoint- ment to an office of profit by the Crown		
	} 30 Mar., 1720.	ditto.

¹² Return amended by order of the House, dated 1 June, 1715, by erasing the name of Sir Thomas Styles, bart., and substituting that of Edward Minshull, esq.

¹³ Return amended by order of the House, dated 16 June, 1715, by erasing the names of Sir Harry Goring, bart., and Charles Eversfield, esq., and substituting those of the Hon. Arthur Ingram, esq., and Arthur Ingram, esq.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
John Fortescue Aland, esq., Solicitor-Ge- neral to H.R.H. George, Prince of Wales William Knight, esq. }	28 Jan., 1714-15.	Midhurst Borough.
John Fortescue Aland, esq., re-elected after appointment as So- licitor-General }	14 " 1715-16.	ditto.
Alan, Lord Broderick, Baron of Middle- ton, in the king- dom of Ireland, <i>vice</i> Sir John Fortescue Aland, knt., ap- pointed one of the Barons of the Ex- chequer }	27 Feb., 1716-17.	ditto.
Sir Richard Mill, bart., of Woolbedding, county Sussex, <i>vice</i> William Knight, esq., deceased }	6 Nov., 1721.	ditto.
Nathaniel Gould, esq. Sir Gregory Page, bart. }	29 Jan., 1714-15.	New Shoreham Borough.
Francis Chamberlayne, esq., <i>vice</i> Sir Gre- gory Page, bart., de- ceased }	11 June, 1720.	ditto.
Major-General John Pepper William Wallis, esq. ¹⁴ }	28 Jan., 1714-15.	Steyning Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Henry Pelham, jun., esq. Archibald Hutche- son, esq. }	26 Jan., 1714-15.	Hastings.
Sir John Norris, knt. Phillips Gybbon, esq. }	26 " "	Rye.

¹⁴ Return amended by order of the House, dated 12 April, 1717, by erasing the name of Robert Leeves, esq., and substituting that of William Wallis, esq.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir John Norris, knt., re-elected after ap- pointment to an office of profit by the Crown	} 28 Mar., 1718.	Rye.
George Naylor, esq. Sir William Ashburn- ham, bart.		
Henry Pelham, esq., of Haland, <i>vice</i> Sir William Ashburn- ham, bart., appointed to an office of profit by the Crown	} 29 Jan., 1714-15.	Seaford.
Henry Pelham, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment to an office of profit by the Crown		
Henry Pelham, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment to an office of profit by the Crown	} 28 Feb., 1716-17.	ditto.
Henry Pelham, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment to an office of profit by the Crown		
Henry Pelham, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment as one of the Lords Commis- sioners of the Trea- sury	} 7 June, 1720.	ditto.
Henry Pelham, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment as one of the Lords Commis- sioners of the Trea- sury		
Robert Bristow, esq. George Bubb, esq.	} 10 April, 1721.	ditto.
Robert Bristow, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment to an office of profit by the Crown		
Robert Bristow, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment to an office of profit by the Crown	} 25 Jan., 1714-15.	Winchelsea.
Robert Bristow, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment to an office of profit by the Crown		
Robert Bristow, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment to an office of profit by the Crown	} 25 Mar., 1720.	ditto.
Robert Bristow, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment to an office of profit by the Crown		

8 George I. (1722).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 10 May, 1722.
Dissolved 17 July, 1727.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Spencer Compton, esq. Henry Pelham, esq.	} 5 April, 1722.	Sussex County.
Henry Pelham, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment to an office of profit by the Crown		
Henry Pelham, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment to an office of profit by the Crown	} 16 „ 1724.	ditto.
Henry Pelham, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment to an office of profit by the Crown		

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Thomas Lumley, esq. Joseph Micklethwaite, esq. }	21 Mar., 1721-2.	Arundel Borough.
William Charles Van- huls, esq. Sir Richard Gough, knt. }	21 " "	Bramber Borough.
David Polhill, esq., <i>vice</i> William Charles Vanhuls, esq., de- ceased }	18 Feb., 1722-3.	ditto.
Charles Lennox, Earl of March Sir Thomas Miller, bart. }	27 Mar., 1722.	Chichester City.
William Beauclerk, esq., <i>vice</i> Charles Lennox, esq., com- monly called Earl of March, called to the Upper House as Duke of Richmond }	20 Jan., 1723-4.	ditto.
Spencer Compton, esq. John Conyers, esq. }	21 Mar., 1721-2.	East Grinstead Borough.
Richard, Lord Vis- count Shannon, of the kingdom of Ire- land, <i>vice</i> Spencer Compton, esq., who elected to serve for the county of Sussex }	6 Nov., 1722.	ditto.
Edward Conyers, esq., <i>vice</i> John Conyers, esq., deceased }	6 April, 1725.	ditto.
Henry Ingram, esq. Charles Eversfield, esq., of Den }	21 Mar., 1721-2.	Horsham Borough.
Henry Ingram, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment to an office of profit by the Crown }	17 May, 1727.	ditto.
Henry Pelham, esq. Thomas Pelham, esq. }	24 Mar., 1721-2.	Lewes Borough.

DATE OF RETURN.

Sir Nicholas Pelham, knt., of Guestling, county Sussex, <i>vice</i> Henry Pelham, esq., deceased	}	27 Jan., 1725-6.	Lewes Borough.
Alan, Lord Viscount Middleton, in the kingdom of Ireland, and Lord High Chancellor of Ire- land			
Bulstrode Peachey, esq.	}	20 Mar., 1721-2.	Midhurst Borough.
Sir Nathaniel Gould, knt.			
Francis Chamberlayne, esq.	}	22 " "	New Shoreham Borough.
John Gumley, esq., of Isleworth, county Middlesex			
John Pepper, esq.	}	24 " "	Steyning Borough.
John Gumley, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment to an office of profit by the Crown			
John Bridges, esq., commonly called Lord Marquis of Carnarvon, <i>vice</i> John Pepper, esq., deceased	}	23 Nov., 1724.	ditto.
John Bridges, esq., commonly called Lord Marquis of Carnarvon, <i>vice</i> John Pepper, esq., deceased			
Colonel William Stan- hope, esq., <i>vice</i> John Bridges, esq., com- monly called Mar- quis of Carnarvon, deceased	}	26 Jan., 1725-26.	ditto.
Colonel William Stan- hope, esq., <i>vice</i> John Bridges, esq., com- monly called Mar- quis of Carnarvon, deceased			
Colonel William Stan- hope, esq., <i>vice</i> John Bridges, esq., com- monly called Mar- quis of Carnarvon, deceased	}	24 April, 1727.	ditto.
Colonel William Stan- hope, esq., <i>vice</i> John Bridges, esq., com- monly called Mar- quis of Carnarvon, deceased			

CINQUE PORTS.

Sir William Ashburn- ham, bart.	}	22 Mar., 1721-2.	Hastings.
Archibald Hutcheson, esq.			
Henry, Lord Aylmer, of the kingdom of Ireland	}	21 " "	Rye.
Phillips Gibbon, esq.			

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Phillips Gybbon, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment to an office of profit by the Crown	} 21 May, 1726.	Rye.
Sir William Gage, bart.		
Sir Philip York, knt.	} 20 Mar., 1721-2.	Seaford.
Sir Philip York, knt., re-elected after ap- pointment as Attor- ney-General		
Robert Bristow, esq. George Dodington, esq.	} 5 Feb., 1723-4.	ditto.
Thomas Townshend, esq., <i>vice</i> George Dodington, esq., who elected to serve for Bridgwater, county Somerset		
	} 22 Mar., 1721-2.	Winchelsea.
	} 1 Nov., 1722.	ditto.

1. George II. (1727).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 28 November, 1727. Dissolved 17 April, 1734.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir Spencer Compton, knt. of the bath, Privy Councillor	} 17 Aug., 1727.	Sussex County.
Henry Pelham, esq., Privy Councillor		
James Butler, esq., of Worminghurst, county Sussex, <i>vice</i> Sir Spencer Comp- ton, knt. of the bath, called to the Upper House as Lord Wil- mington	} 29 Feb., 1727-8.	ditto.
Henry Pelham, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment to an office of profit by the Crown		
	} 21 May, 1730.	ditto.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Johu Lumley, esq. ¹⁵	} 18 Aug., 1727.	Arundel Borough.
Sir John Shelley, knt.		
Sir Richard Gough	} 18 " "	Bramber Borough.
Joseph Danvers, esq.		
James Hoste, jun., esq., <i>vice</i> Sir Richard Gough, knt., de- ceased. ¹⁶	} 2 Mar., 1727-8.	ditto.
Charles Lumley, esq.	} 16 Aug., 1727.	Chichester City.
William Beauclerk, esq.		
James Lumley, esq., <i>vice</i> Charles Lum- ley, esq., deceased	} 31 Jan., 1728-9.	ditto.
Sir Thomas Prender- gast, bart., <i>vice</i> William Beauclerk, esq., commonly called Lord William Beauclerk, deceased	} 13 Mar., 1732-3.	ditto.
Richard, Lord Vis- count Shannon, of the kingdom of Ire- land	} 19 Aug., 1727.	East Grinstead Borough.
Henry, Lord Viscount Palmerston, of the kingdom of Ireland		
Henry Ingram, esq.	} 15 " "	Horsham Borough.
Charles Eversfield, esq., of Den		
Thomas Pelham, esq.	} 14 " "	Lewes Borough.
Thomas Pelham, esq., of Stanmer, county Sussex		
Bulstrode Peachey, <i>alias</i> Knight, esq.	} 16 " "	Midhurst Borough.
Alan, Lord Brodrick, Viscount Middle- ton, of the kingdom of Ireland		

¹⁵ Return amended by Order of the House, dated 23 February, 1727-8, by erasing the name of Thomas, Viscount Saye, of Ireland, and substituting that of John Lumley, esq.

¹⁶ Return amended by Order of the House, dated 4 April, 1728, by erasing the name of John Gumley, jun., esq., and substituting that of James Hoste, jun., esq.

DATE OF RETURN.

Sir Richard Mill, bart., of Woolbed- ding, county Sussex, <i>vice</i> Alan, Lord Vis- count Middleton, of the kingdom of Ire- land, deceased	}	1 Feb., 1728-9.	Midhurst Borough.
Sir Nathaniel Gould, knt.			
Francis Chamberlayne, esq.	}	18 Aug., 1727.	New Shoreham Borough.
Samuel Ongley, esq., and John Gould, jun., esq., <i>vice</i> Sir Nathaniel Gould, knt., and Francis Chamberlayne, esq., deceased			
William, Lord Vis- count Vane, of the kingdom of Ireland	}	16 Aug., 1727.	Steypning Borough.
Thomas Bladen, esq.			

CINQUE PORTS.

Thomas Townshend, esq.	}	21 Aug., 1727.	Hastings.
Sir William Ashburn- ham, bart.			
Thomas Pelham, jun., esq., <i>vice</i> Thomas Townsend, who elec- ted to serve for the University of Cam- bridge	}	22 Feb., 1727-8.	ditto.
Phillips Gybbon, esq.			
John Norris, esq.	}	16 Aug., 1727.	Rye Town.
Matthew Norris, esq., of Hempstead, co. Kent, <i>vice</i> John Norris, esq., ap- pointed to an office of profit by the Crown			
Sir William Gage, bart., knt. of the bath	}	19 Aug., 1727.	Seaford.
Sir Philip Yorke, knt., Attorney-General			

	DATE OF RETURN.	
William Hay, of Glyndbourn, county Sussex, esq., <i>vice</i> Sir Philip Yorke, knt., appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and called to the Upper House as Lord Hardwicke	} 25 Jan., 1733-4.	Seaford.
Robert Bristow, esq. John Scrope, esq.	} 15 Aug., 1727.	Winchelsea.
Sir Archer Croft, bart., <i>vice</i> John Scrope, esq., who elected to serve for Bristol, county So- merset	} 28 Feb., 1727-8.	ditto.
Peter Walter, esq., <i>vice</i> Sir Archer Croft, bart., who elected to serve for Beeralston, county Devon	} 23 April, 1728.	ditto.

8 George II. (1734).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 13 June, 1734.
Dissolved 27 April, 1741.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Henry Pelham, esq., Privy Councillor	} 9 May, 1734.	Sussex County.
James Butler, esq.		
Sir John Shelley, bart. John Lumley, esq.	} 27 April "	Arundel Borough.
Garton Orme, esq., of Woolavington, county Sussex, <i>vice</i> John Lumley, esq., deceased	} 23 Nov., 1739.	ditto.
Sir Henry Gough, bart., of Edgebas- ton, county War- wick	} 23 April, 1734.	Bramber Borough.
Harry Gough, esq., of Enfield, Middlesex		

	DATE OF RETURN.	
James Brudenell, esq. } Thomas Yates, esq. }	7 May, 1734.	Chichester City.
Charles Sackvill, esq., commonly called Earl of Middlesex } Edward Conyers, esq. }	26 April ,	East Grinstead Borough.
Henry Ingram, esq., of Hills } Charles Eversfield, esq., of Den }	23 " "	Horsham Borough.
Henry Ingram, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment to an office of profit by the Crown }	20 May, 1735.	ditto.
Colonel Charles In- gram, <i>vice</i> Henry Ingram, esq., called to the Upper House as Lord Viscount Irwin, of the king- dom of Scotland }	7 Feb., 1736-7.	ditto.
Thomas Pelham, esq. } Thomes Pelham, esq., of Stanmer, county Sussex }	27 April, 1734.	Lewes Borough.
John Trevor, esq., of Glynd, county Sus- sex, <i>vice</i> Thomas Pelham, esq., of Stanmer, deceased }	13 Feb., 1737-8.	ditto.
Bulstrode Peachey Knight, esq. } Thomas Bootle, esq. }	25 April, 1734.	Midhurst Borough.
Sir Henry Peachey, knt., <i>vice</i> Bulstrode Peachey Knight, esq., deceased }	2 Feb., 1735-6.	ditto.
Sir John Peachey, bart., of the parish of St. Faith's, Lon- don, <i>vice</i> Sir Henry Peachey, bart., de- ceased }	3 " 1737-8.	ditto.

DATE OF RETURN.

Thomas Frederick, esq., of the city of Westminster	} 24 April, 1734.	New Shoreham Borough.
John Phillipson, esq., of London		
John Phillipson, esq., re-elected after appointment as one of the Commissioners of the Navy	} 28 May, 1739.	ditto.
John Frederick, esq., of the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, county Middlesex, <i>vice</i> Thomas Frederick, esq., deceased		
Henry Bridges, commonly called Marquis of Carnarvon	} 27 April, 1734.	Steypning Borough.
Robert Fagg, esq.		
Hitch Younge, esq., of the city of London, <i>vice</i> Sir Robert Fagg, bart., deceased	} 26 Nov., 1740.	ditto.

CINQUE PORTS.

Sir William Ashburnham, bart.	} 29 April, 1734.	Hastings.
Thomas Pelham, the younger, esq.		
Sir William Ashburnham, bart., re-elected after appointment to an office of profit by the Crown	} 9 „ 1735.	„
Sir John Norris, knt. Phillips Gybbon, esq.		
Sir John Norris, knt. Phillips Gybbon, esq.	} 23 „ 1734.	Rye.
Sir William Gage, bart., and knt. of the bath	} 1 May, „	Seaford.
William Hay, esq., of Glyndbourne, county Sussex		

	DATE OF RETURN.	
William Hay, esq., re- elected after appoint- ment as one of the Commissioners for victualling the Navy	}	22 May, 1738. Seaford.
Robert Bristow, esq. Edmund Hungate Bea- ghan, esq.		24 April, 1734. Winchelsea.
Robert Bristow, esq., <i>vice</i> Robert Bris- tow, esq., deceased		30 Jan., 1737-8. ditto.

15 George II. (1741).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 25 June, 1741.
Dissolved 18 June, 1747.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Henry Pelham, esq., a Privy Councillor James Butler, esq.	}	7 May, 1741. Sussex County.
Charles Sackville, esq., commonly called Earl of Middlesex, <i>vice</i> James Butler, esq., deceased		14 Jan., 1741-2. ditto.
Henry Pelham, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment as First Lord of the Treasury	}	15 Dec., 1743. ditto.
Charles Sackville, esq., commonly called Earl of Middlesex, re-elected after ap- pointment as First Lord of the Treas- ury		12 Jan., 1743-4. ditto.
James Lumley, esq. ¹⁷ Garton Orme, esq. ¹⁷	}	6 May, 1741. Arundel Borough.
Harry Gough, esq., of Enfield, county Middlesex		}	4 " " Bramber Borough.
Thomas Archer, Esq., of Pirgo, county Essex		

¹⁷ Two Indentures.

DATE OF RETURN.

James Brudenell, esq. } John Page, esq. }	5 May, 1741.	Chichester City.
George Keppel, commonly called Viscount Bury, <i>vice</i> James Brudenell, esq., deceased }	19 Aug., 1746.	ditto.
Charles Sackville, esq., commonly called Earl of Middlesex } Whistler Webster, esq. }	5 May, 1741.	East Grinstead Borough.
John Butler, esq., <i>vice</i> Charles Sackville, esq., commonly called Earl of Middlesex, who accepted the office of Head Steward of the Honor of Otford, county Kent }	23 Jan., 1741-2.	ditto.
Charles Ingram, esq. } Sir Richard Mill, bart. }	4 May, 1741.	Horsham Borough.
Thomas Pelham the younger, esq., of Crowhurst } John Trevor, esq., of Glynd }	2 " "	Lewes Borough.
John Trevor, esq., re-elected after appointment as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty }	20 Mar., 1741-2.	ditto.
Sir John Shelley, bart., <i>vice</i> Thomas Pelham the younger, esq., deceased }	6 Dec., 1743.	ditto.
Sir Francis Poole, bart., <i>vice</i> John Trevor, esq., deceased }	6 " "	ditto.
Sir John Peachey, bart. } Thomas Bootle, esq. }	5 May, 1741.	Midhurst Borough.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir John Peachey, } bart., eldest son of Sir John Peachey, bart., <i>vice</i> Sir John Peachey, bart., his father, deceased }	23 April, 1744.	Midhurst Borough.
Charles Frederick, esq., } of the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, county Mid- dlesex }	2 May, 1741.	New Shoreham Borough.
Thomas Brand, esq., of the Hoo, county Hertford }		
Charles Frederick, esq., } re-elected after ap- pointment as Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance }	21 April, 1746.	ditto.
Charles Eversfield, } esq., of Denn, in the parish of Horsham, county Sussex }	6 May, 1741.	Steypning Borough.
Hitch Younge, esq., of the City of London }		
	CINQUE PORTS.	
James Pelham, esq. } Andrew Stone, esq. }	5 May, 1741	Hastings.
Andrew Stone, esq., } re-elected after ap- pointment as Secre- tary of the Island of Barbadoes }	6 April, 1742.	ditto.
Sir John Norris, knt. } Phillips Gybbon, esq. }	4 May, 1741.	Rye.
Phillips Gybbon, esq., } re-elected after ap- pointment as one of the Lords Commis- sioners of the Treas- ury }	23 Feb., 1741-2.	ditto.
Sir William Gage, } bart., and knt. of the bath, of Firle, county Sussex }	11 May, 1741.	Seaford.
William Hay, esq., of Glyndbourn, county Sussex }		

	DATE OF RETURN.	
William Hall Gage, esq., <i>vice</i> Sir William Gage, bart. and knt. of the bath, deceased	}	9 May, 1744. Seaford.
Arthur Mohun St. Leger, Lord Vis- count Doneraile of the kingdom of Ireland		5 ,, 1741. Winchelsea.
Thomas Orby Hunter, esq.	}	

21 George II. (1747).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 13 August, 1747.

Dissolved 8 April, 1754.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Henry Pelham, esq., a Privy Councillor and Chancellor of the Exchequer	}	6 July, 1747. Sussex County.
John Butler, esq.		
Garton Orme, esq., of Woollavington, county Sussex	}	29 June, ,, Arundel Borough.
Theobald Taaffe, esq., of Hanover Square, county Middlesex		
Harry Gough, esq., of Enfield, county Middlesex	}	29 ,, ,, Bramber Borough.
Joseph Damer, esq.		
Henry Pelham, esq., son of Thomas Pel- ham, esq., of Lewes, county Sussex, <i>vice</i> Harry Gough, esq., deceased	}	22 Nov., 1751. ditto.
George Keppell, com- monly called Vis- count Bury		30 June, 1747. Chichester City.
John Page, esq.	}	
Whistler Webster, esq.	}	1 July, 1754. East Grinstead Borough,
Sydney Stafford Smythe, esq.		

DATE OF RETURN.

Joseph Yorke, esq., <i>vice</i> Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, knt., appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer	}	22 Jan., 1750.	East Grinstead Borough.
Colonel Charles In- gram, of Hills			
Charles Ingram the younger, esq.	}	30 June, 1747.	Horsham Borough.
Sir Lionel Pilkington, bart., <i>vice</i> Charles Ingram, esq., deceased			
Sir Francis Poole, bart.	}	27 June, 1747.	Lewes Borough.
Thomas Sergison, esq., of Cuckfield			
Sir John Peachey, bart.	}	29 " "	Midhurst Borough.
Sir Thomas Bootle, knt.			
John Sargent, esq., <i>vice</i> Sir Thomas Bootle, knt., de- ceased	}	25 Jan., 1754.	ditto.
Charles Frederick, esq., of Berkeley Square, London			
Robert Bristow, esq., of Micheldever, county Southampton	}	26 June, 1747.	New Shoreham Borough.
Charles Frederick, esq., of the city of Westminster, county Middlesex, re-elected after ap- pointment as Sur- veyor-General of the Ordnance			
Hitch Younge, esq., of Roehampton, county Surrey	}	27 June, 1747.	Steving Borough.
Abraham Hume, esq.			

CINQUE PORTS.

DATE OF RETURN.

James Pelham, esq. Andrew Stone, Esq.	}	26 June, 1747.	Hastings.
Andrew Stone, esq., re-elected after ap- pointment as one of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations			
Sir John Norris, knt., of Hempsted, county Kent	}	26 June, 1747.	Rye.
Phillips Gybbon, esq., of Hole, county Kent			
Thomas Pelham, esq., of Stanmer, county Sussex, <i>vice</i> Sir John Norris, knt., deceased	}	13 Dec., 1749.	ditto.
William Pitt, esq., of the City of West- minster			
William Hay, esq., of Glyndbourne, county Sussex	}	29 June, 1747.	Seaford.
Colonel John Mor- daunt, esq., of Par- son's Green, Middle- sex			
Thomas Orby Hunter, esq.	}	26 " "	Winchelsea.

27 George II. (1754).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 31 May, 1754.
Dissolved 20 March, 1761.

DATE OF RETURN.

Thomas Pelham, esq., of Stanmer	}	2 May, 1754.	Sussex County.
John Butler, esq., of Warminghurst Park			

		DATE OF RETURN.	
George Colebrook, esq., of Thread- needle Street, Lon- don.	}	15 April, 1754.	Arundel Borough.
Thomas Griffin, esq., of the parish of Dixon Hadnock, county Monmouth			
George Cholmondeley, esq., commonly called Lord Viscount Malpas	}	15 " "	Bramber Borough.
Nathaniel Newnham, jun., esq., of New- timber-place, county Sussex			
George Keppell, com- monly called Lord Viscount Bury	}	15 " "	Chichester City.
John Page, esq.			
Augustus Keppell, esq., <i>vice</i> George Keppell, esq., com- monly called Lord Viscount Bury ; called to the Upper House as Earl of Albemarle	}	15 Jan., 1755.	ditto.
Joseph Yorke, esq.			
Sir Whistler Webster, bart.	}	19 April, 1754.	East Grinstead Borough.
Charles Ingram, esq.			
Sir Lionel Pilkington, bart.	}	15 " "	Horsham Borough.
Sir Francis Poole, bart.			
Thomas Sergison, esq., of Cuckfield.	}	15 " "	Lewes Borough.
Sir John Peachey, bart.			
John Sargent, esq.	}	23 " "	Midhurst Borough.
Robert Bristow, esq., of Micheldever, county Southamp- ton			
Richard Stratton, esq., of Charlton, county Kent	}	16 " "	New Shoreham Borough.

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Sir William Peere Williams, bart., of Chichester, county Sussex, <i>vice</i> Richard Stratton, esq., deceased	27 Dec., 1758.	New Shoreham Borough.
Hitch Younge, esq., of Roehampton, county Surrey	15 April, 1754.	Steyning Borough.
Alexander Hume, esq., of Hill Street, Berkeley Square, county Middlesex		
Fraser Honeywood, esq., of Hampstead, county Middlesex, <i>vice</i> Hitch Younge, esq., deceased	10 Feb., 1759.	ditto.

CINQUE PORTS.

James Pelham, esq.	15 April, 1754.	Hastings.
Andrew Stone, esq.		
Phillipps Gybbon, esq.	13 " "	Rye.
George Onslow, esq.		
William Hall Gage, esq., of Firle	16 " 1755	Seaford.
William Hay, esq., of Glynebourne		
James Peachey, esq., of Newgrove, in the parish of Petworth, county Sussex, <i>vice</i> William Hay, esq., deceased	21 Nov., 1755.	ditto.
William Hall, Lord Viscount Gage, in the kingdom of Ireland, re-elected after appointment as Paymaster of Pensions	30 Dec. "	ditto.
James Peachey, esq., re-elected after appointment as one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber	2 " 1760	ditto.
Thomas Orby Hunter, esq.	13 April, 1754.	Winchelsea.
Arnold Nesbitt, esq.		

	DATE OF RETURN.	
Thomas Orby Hunter, esq., re-elected after appointment as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty	8 Dec., 1756.	Winchelsea.
Thomas Orby Hunter, esq., re-elected after appointment as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty	6 July, 1757.	ditto.
George Gray, esq., <i>vice</i> Thomas Orby Hunter, esq., appointed Superintendent or Director of Forage, Provisions, Necessaries, and Extraordinaries for the combined army under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick	26 Jan., 1759.	ditto.
Thomas Orby Hunter, esq., <i>vice</i> George Gray esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Manor of Old Shoreham, county Sussex	5 April, 1760.	ditto.

(To be Continued.)

GLOSSARY OF SUSSEX DIALECTAL PLACE-NOMENCLATURE.

BY FREDERICK ERNEST SAWYER, Esq., F.S.A.

The varied spellings of English place-names often puzzle and sometimes baffle the archaeological student, and attention has, therefore, lately been directed to the necessity of collecting all the different spellings adopted during 800 years (*i.e.*, from the Domesday Survey to the present time). This is of more importance than would at first appear, for, in addition to upsetting speculations on name-derivations based on later forms, it enables a searcher to know under what name to seek in ancient records, deeds, &c., for the parish or place-name with which he is concerned.

The writer has made a collection of upwards of 8,000 spellings of various Sussex place-names. The result of his work in this direction seems to show that phonetic spellings have been adopted to a greater degree than might be supposed, and many apparent mis-spellings take their place in a regular chain of name-development. On further research, many of the peculiarities of the Sussex dialect, as described by the late Mr. W. D. Cooper ("Glossary of Sussex Provincialisms," &c.), the Rev. Chancellor Parish ("Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect"), and the late Mr. M. A. Lower ("The Song of Solomon" in Sussex dialect¹), could be distinctly traced in the early spellings, and, perhaps, the most interesting discovery was the illustrations of Sussex dialect found in the Domesday Survey. This

¹ Compiled by the late Mr. M. A. Lower, for Prince Lucien Bonaparte, and published in 1860.

curious connection being found was speedily utilized (and with great success) for the purpose of elucidating some of the more obscure names which had previously escaped identification. Thus, *Gorde*,² a manor near Ringmer, revealed itself as *Goat Farm*, the word "Goat" being in Sussex dialect a word of two syllables (Goät, Gaw-ut, or Go-ut), and the word *Gorde* was evidently the nearest phonetic spelling of the broad Sussex speech which the Norman scribe could supply. Again, the mysterious *Fodilant*,³ near Sedlescombe, disclosed itself as *Footland Farm* in that parish, the word "Foot" being a dissyllable, and becoming Foo-ut, Foe-ut, or Fowat.

Some of the modern dialectal forms are nearly identical with those given in Domesday, thus:—Harrundel (Arundel), Montifelle (Mountfield), Selescome (Sedlescombe), Peteorde (Petworth), Mesewelle (Mayfield?) of Domesday, now appear respectively as Harndel, Muntful, Selzcum, Pettuth, and Maövul. We also gain a slight knowledge of the correct pronunciation of the Domesday names, and find that "ch" stands for "k," cf. Cochinges (Cocking), Chingestone (Kingston-Bowsey), Cocheham (Cokeham), Stoches (Stoke), &c., and it appears that the vowels were very broad.

In the following Glossary the chief modern dialectal forms of Sussex place-names are compared with earlier forms quoted in various records, and also in later maps. Many of the modern forms are given in the late Mr. M. A. Lower's "Compendious History of Sussex." One of the most valuable lists of Sussex place-names occurs in a work entitled, "A Book of the Names of all Parishes, Market Towns, Villages, Hamlets, and Smallest Places in England and Wales" (London. Printed by M. S. for Tho. Jenner at the south entrance of the Royal Exchange, 1657).⁴ It is referred to in the Glossary by its date. The other abbreviations used are (D) for the Domesday Survey; (T.P.N.), the Taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1292; (I.N.), the Nornarum Inquisition of 1341; (*Val.*

² Fol. XII., b. 50.

³ Fol. IX., b. 15.

⁴ This was kindly lent to me by Mr. G. W. Ryde, a member of the Sussex Archaeological Society.

Ecc."), the Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1535; (I.P.M.), Inquisitions Post Mortem;⁵ (*Ect. Thes.*), "Ecton's Thesaurus," 2nd edit., 1754; (1576), Lea's Map; (1646), Norden's Map, lately republished by Messrs. Kelly and Co.; (P.S.), Parliamentary Survey.

<i>Dialectal.</i>	<i>Domesday or Early Spelling.</i>	<i>17th Century.</i>	<i>Modern Spelling.</i>
ABBERTON		Abberton (P.S. 1651) ⁶	Edburton. Albourne.
AHBURN			
AHSON OR AHSTON	Alston (I.N. 354)		Alciston.
A local proverb says:—			
"When Firlle Hill and Long Man has a cap We at A'ston gets a drap."			
Long Man is the Wilmington Giant (see "S.A.C.," XXIII. 105).			
AHSON-TOWN			Alfriston.
AIST-HOADLYE		Hoadleigh (1658) ⁷	East Hoathly.
AITCH-AN-HAM ⁸		Itchniham (1657)	Etchingham.
ALLINTON	Alintune (D.)		Arlington.
AMERLY			Amberley.
Izaak Walton, in his "Complete Angler," says: "And so does Sussex boast of several fish, as namely . . . an Amerly trout."			
AMERSHAM		Amersham (1657)	Ambersham.
ARD'NLYE		Ardingleigh (1657)	Ardingly.
ARNDDEL OR HARNDDEL	Harrundel (D.)		Arundel.
AUDINGBORN			Aldingbourne.
AUSTON (16th century)	Auston (1587) ⁹		Alfriston.
BAASDEAN		Bazedean (1718) ¹⁰	Balsdean.
BARLINGTON			
BARLTON OR BELTON			Barlavington.
BARKUM	Bercheham (D.)	Barkam (1730) ¹¹	Barcombe.
BAWKUM			Balcombe.

⁵ The references of these four are to the Public Record Series.

⁶ "S. A. C.," XXIII. 237.

⁷ "S. A. C.," I. 78.

⁸ "Field Paths and Green Lanes" (Louis Jennings), p. 44.

⁹ "S. A. C.," VII. 82.

¹⁰ "S. A. C.," VIII. 11.

¹¹ "Magna Britannia," p. 509.

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<i>Dialectal.</i>	<i>Domesday or Early Spelling.</i>	<i>17th Century.</i>	<i>Modern Spelling.</i>
BERRICK			Berwick.
	This pronunciation is given by Lower, and corresponds with that used in respect of Berwick-on-Tweed. The railway porters, however, call it Burwik, and this is no doubt the correct mode, when it is considered that it appears as <i>Berwyk</i> in I.N. and "Val. Ecc.," and in Norden's Map as <i>Berwyke</i> , of its Domesday form <i>berenica</i> .		
BODGEM		Bodgiham (1657)	Bodiam.
BONEY			Bolney.
BURFAM			Burpham.
BURRISH or			
BERRISH			Burwash.
	The Rev. Chancellor W. D. Parish states that there is a matrimonial rhyme which runs thus:— " To love and to cherish, From Battle to Berrish, And round-about Robertsbridge home."		
	A careful inquiry has failed to obtain the remaining lines. It is not clear whether the Bervice of Domesday should be identified with Berwick or Burwash, but the phonetic rule seems to point to the latter.		
BUTTLES	Butles (1576)	Buttles (1646)	Botolphs.
CHANTON.	Chanton (56 Hen. III.) ¹²	Channton (1646) Chaunton (1657)	Chalvington.
CHIDDESTER			Chichester.
CHIDHURST			Chithurst.
CHIDD'NLYE			Chiddingly.
CHINTIN	Chintinges (T. P.N. 140)		Chyngton (near Seaford).
COKKUN			Cocking.
COOKFULL	Cookfield (25 Eliz.) ¹³		Cuckfield.
CROWB'OR			Crowborough.
	The old Ang.-Saxon <i>beorh</i> is distinctly preserved here.		
CUFFOLD	Coufolde (I.N.)	Cove-wald (1646)	Cowfold.
	Mr. J. Elliot suggests ("Burrell M.S.," 5683, p. 179) that all Sussex place-names now ending in <i>field</i> originally terminated in <i>wold</i> , <i>weald</i> or <i>wald</i> . There are many <i>folds</i> round Horsham. There was a West Sussex family of Cuffaud, whose name was perhaps derived from this place. See "Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus," Rev. Father Foley, S.J.		
DIDLUN			Didling.
DOLLINTON			Dallington.
DOWNTON		Downton (1646)	Donnington.
EAST DAIN			East Dean (near Eastbourne).

¹² "I. P. M.," I. 44.

¹³ "Add. MS.," 5683, p. 179.

<i>Dialectal.</i>	<i>Domesday or Early Spelling.</i>	<i>17th Century.</i>	<i>Modern Spelling.</i>
ESDEN			East Dean (near Chichester).
FANT	cf. Rowfant	Fant (<i>Ect. Thes.</i> ¹⁴)	Frant.
FARELYE	Farelye (I.N. 354)	Fayrleigh (1657)	Fairlight.
FARMER or FAHMER	Fawmere (1576)	Fawmer (1657)	Falmer.
FELFUM	Phelphame ^{14a} (1571)	Felfeham (1646)	Felpham.
FINDEN		Findon (1657)	Findon.
FOWINTON		Foynton (1657)	Folkington.
FRANTFIELD		Frantfield (1718) ¹⁵	Framfield.
FRISSUN			Friston.
FUNNINGTON		Foundington (1646)	Funtington.
GATES	Gates (T.P.N. and <i>Val. Ecc.</i>)		Eastergate.
GLYNE	Glyne (I.N.) ¹⁶	Glyne (1657)	Glynde.
GREEN		Green (1646)	Wisborough Green.
A Sussex place-rhyme says :— "Ridgick for riches, Green for poors," &c.			
GREENLY	Greenly (1649), P.S.) ¹⁷	Greeneley (1657)	Glynlye.
GRITTAM	Gretham (I.N.)	Gretham (1646)	Greatham.
HALNECK	Helnache (D.) Halnak (<i>Test. Nev.</i>)	Halneck (1657)	Halnaker.
HARTFUL	Hertewel (D.)		Hartfield.
HAULELAND		Hauleland (1657)	Halland.
HAWSOM		Horsam (1651 P.S.) ¹⁸	Horsham.
HAYTON		Hayton (1657)	South Heigh- ton.
HEFFUL ¹⁹	Estfel (T.P.N.)		Heathfield.
HELSOM	Helsham (<i>Val. Ecc. I.</i> , 296)		Hailsham.
HENVULL			Henfield.

¹⁴ 2nd edit., p. 65.^{14a} See Will of Agnes Skirle proved at Chichester in 1571.¹⁵ "S. A. C.," XXVI., 20.¹⁶ p. 351 (2nd mention).¹⁷ "S. A. C.," XXIV., 249.¹⁸ "S. A. C.," XXIII., 289.¹⁹ See "S. A. C.," XXXIII., for proverb relating to "Hefful Fair."

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<i>Dialectal.</i>	<i>Domesday or Early Spelling.</i>	<i>17th Century.</i>	<i>Modern Spelling.</i>
HERRINLYE			Hellingly.
HEWARDS			Haywards
HAWTH			Heath.
HOOVE	Houve, Hoove (I.N.)	(1646)	Hove.
HORSTED CANES			Horsted Keynes.
HOSSMOUNCEZ	Horstmouncez (<i>Val. Ecc.</i>)		Hurstmonceaux.
IFUL			Ifield.
IVORD			Iford.
IZVULL	Sifelle (D.) ?	Isefeld (I.N.)	Isfield.
It is by no means certain whether <i>Sifelle</i> may not be identified with Sheffield Park.			
KARD-FOORD	Cardford (1646)	Cardford (1657)	Kirdford.
KAY-FOORD			
KINGSTON-BY- SEA			Kingston-Bow- sey.
KYMER	Chemere (D.)	Kymer (1657)	Keymer.
The Domesday spelling obviously points to the fact that the name was then pronounced <i>Keemur</i> , as now spelt, and as most strangers call it, but the letter <i>e</i> must have been omitted by the 17th century.			
LAHNSING		Launsing (1657)	Lancing.
LANGLEY	Langelie (D.)		Langney.
LAVINTON			Woollavington.
LILLINTON			Litlington.
LIMSTER	Limenstre (<i>Test. Nev.</i>)	Lymister (1657)	Leominster.
LINKUN or LITTLE CHAPEL			Lullington.
MAÖVUL	Mavill (1574) ²⁰		Mayfield.
MARESFULL	Mesewelle (D.)	Marsfield (1657)	Maresfield.
The name <i>Mesewelle</i> may possibly, however, be identified with Mayfield.			
MARN			Up. Marden.
MAWLING		Mawling (1657)	Southmalling.
MEDHURST	Medhurst (4 Edw. III.) ²¹		Midhurst.
MOUSECOOM		Mouscomb (1646)	Moulscomb.
MUNTFUL	Montifelle (D.) Mundefeud (T.P.N.)	Munfield (1657)	Mountfield.

²⁰ State Papers, *cit.* "S. A. C.," III., 243.

²¹ "I.P.M.," II., 82.

<i>Dialectal.</i>	<i>Domesday or Early Spelling.</i>	<i>17th Century.</i>	<i>Modern Spelling.</i>
NINFULL		Nenvill (1657)	Ninfield.
NORGEM		Nordiam (1657)	Northiam.

Lower quotes the following old Sussex distich:—

“O, rare Norgem! thou dost far exceed,
Beckley, Peasmarsh, Udimore and Brede.”²²

OAFHAM	Woking (1576)	Wogham (1646)	Offham (near Lewes.)
OOVING		Offam (1657)	Oving.
PEASMESH	Pesemersh (I.N.)		Peasmarsh.
PEMSEY	Pemse ²³	Pemsey (1657)	Pevensey.
PETTUTH	Peteorde (D.)		Petworth.
PID'NHOO	Pidinho (20 Edw. II.) ²⁴		Piddinghoe.
PRESS'N			Preston.
PULBER	Poleberge (D.) Pulbergh (31 Hen. III.)		Pulborough.
PUNNINS or PUNNUNS	Puningas ²⁵ Poninges (D.)	Poonings (1657)	Poynings.
REUMER		Reumer (1646)	Rawmere.
RIDGICK	Riggewyke (I.N.)	Rudgwyk (1646) Rudwyke (1657)	Rudgwick.

The present dialectal form appears to be comparatively modern, as in the 17th century the letter “u” was distinct, although earlier expressed by “i.” (See rhyme *ante* p. 169.)

RUDDERFUL	Reredfelle (D.)		Rotherfield.
SEAFOORD			Seaford.

The well-known punning epitaph on the monument of Sir Nicholas Pelham (died 1559) in S. Michael's Church, Lewes, gives this dialectal form.

SELZCUM	Selescome (D.)	Sellscombe.	Sedlescombe.
SHEWSWELL		Shewswell.	Shoyswell.

This dialectal form seems rather to confirm the suggested derivation from the French *choiseul*.

SIMPSON	Silmestone (51 Edw. III.) ²⁶		Selmeston.
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²² “Hist. Suss.,” II., 63.

²³ Spelt thus on ancient seal, “S. A. C.,” I., 21.

²⁴ “Add. MS.,” 5684, p. 145.

²⁵ Charter of King Edgar, *cit.* Lower, “Hist. Suss.,” II., 105.

²⁶ “I.P.M.,” II., 359.

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<i>Dialectal.</i>	<i>Domesday or Early Spelling.</i>	<i>17th Century.</i>	<i>Modern Spelling.</i>
SLAFFHAM			Slaugham.
	The letter "g" appears to have been sounded formerly, as we find the name as Slaggham in I.N. and Slawgham in 13 Hen. IV. ²⁷		
SOUNTING	Sultinges (D.)	Souning (1646)	Sompting.
SOWTERHAM		Sowetam (1646)	Southerham.
STAMMER		Stammar (1613-4) ²⁸	Stanmer.
STEN'ING	Staninges (D.)		Steyning.
	The "y" has evidently always been superfluous.		
TISUS			Ticehurst.
UCKFUL			Uckfield.
UDDYMER	Dodimere (D.) Odymer (<i>Val. Ecc.</i>)	Udymere (1657)	Udimore.
	It will be remembered that there is in Normandy, near the mouth of the Seine, and close to its left bank, a town named <i>Pont Audemer</i> . That place is situated on the River Rille, and may probably have derived its name from <i>eau de mer</i> , i.e., the sea-water flowing up to the town. The Sussex town no doubt received its name from some Norman coming from Pont Audemer, and the early phonetic spellings confirm this. So matter-of-fact a derivation, if accepted, demolishes of course the legendary origin of the place-name. It is perhaps one of the most painful duties of an archaeologist thus to have to demolish legends.		
UDGEM ²⁹			Udiham.
WALDERNE	Walderne (T.P.N. & I.N.)	Walderne (1646)	Waldron.
WATLIN		Watling (1650) ³⁰	Wartling.
	This name well exemplifies the necessity of a glossary of dialectal place-nomenclature, as the writer, thinking WATLIN was a short name for WHATLINGTON, wasted much time in a search and then discovered WARTLING was meant.		
WEEK	Wyke (T.P.N.)	Wyke (1646)	Rumboldswyke.
WEST HOADLYE			West Hoathly.
WESSVULL	Westewelle(D.)		Westfield.
WHITIN		Wight Dean (Fine 29 Chas. II.)	Withdean.
WIDDY-H'AM	Wydyham (1291) ³¹		Withyham.
WILLSFUL, or WOOLSFUL		Wilsfield (Ect. Thes.) ³²	Wivelsfield.
WILNDON	Willendone(D.)		Willingdon.

²⁷ Lay Subsidy, *cit.* "S.A.C.," X., 140.

²⁸ Par. Reg. *cit.* "S.A.C.," XXVI., 88.

²⁹ Lower, "Sussex Worthies," p. 46.

³⁰ P.S. "S.A.C.," XXIV., 256.

³¹ Ancient deed, *cit.*

³² p. 65.

A RETURN OF ALIENS RESIDENT AT CUCK- FIELD AND LINDFIELD IN 1793.

WARDEN SERGISON, Esq., of Cuckfield Park, contributes the following returns of some of the foreigners, who, driven from the Continent by the stormy and terrible scenes incident to the French Revolution, found a refuge in England.

The reasons which led to the selection of Cuckfield and Lindfield as the temporary places of residence—it may almost be said of detention—of these refugees, may be gathered by a glance at the course of events immediately subsequent to the execution of Louis XVI. That tragedy occurred on the 21st January, 1793; and on the 24th M. Chauvelin, the French Minister, was ordered to leave England within eight days, on the 27th the Court went into mourning for Louis XVI., an example that was generally followed in London; on the 30th, Citizen Maret, who arrived in London with fresh proposals to avert hostilities, was forthwith ordered to leave the kingdom; on February 1st the French Convention declared war against England and Holland, and next day an “Order of Council was issued directing all aliens to reside within 50 miles of Cornhill, and ten miles distant from the sea coasts and dock-yards.”¹ The position of Cuckfield and Lindfield would bring them, therefore, within the requirements of the Order of Council, whilst they were accessible both from London and Brighton.

¹ “British History Chronologically Arranged.” By John Wade, London, 1839, p. 580.

RETURN OF ALIENS RESIDENT AT CUCKFIELD, IN THE
BEFORE FRANCIS SERGISON, ESQ., ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S
18TH DAY OF

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Occupation or Description.</i>
AT THE CORNER HOUSE.	
1—Nicholas Francis Laurance Martin, Baron de Villers	Major of the Light Horse of Hainault.
2—Angelica Louisa Leger, his Wife	
3—Child, Son aged 4 years.	
4—Male Servant	
5—Female Ditto.	
AT MR. EVERSLED'S.	
6—Jean Jaques Charles Mecfleet	French Officer in the Army of the Duke de Bourbon.
AT MR. DENCHES.	
7—Aymart Louis de Torcy	Late Captain of Grenadiers in Regt. de la Reine in the Army of the French Princes.
8—Mark Antonie Paul Giniste de Najac	Captain of French Infantry.
9—Aymart Claude de Torcy	Late Volunteer in the Company of Noble Ordonnance in the Army of the French Princes.
10—Aymart Marie Desirè de Torcy	Son of the former.
11—Francois Marie Giniste de Booz	Officer of French Infantry, Regt. de Bearn.
12—Julius Alexander de Miffant D'ancour.	Late Captn. of the Hommes d'armes a pied, in the Army of the Princes Servant to the last named.
13—Francois Fourneau	
14—Terregay Marie Jaques Guerin de Canteleu	Late Lieut.-Colonel of Infantry, in the Corps des Hommes d'armes a pied, in the Service of Emigrant Princes
15—Francois Marchant	Servant to the last named
AT JENNER'S, BUTCHER	
16—Granchet de St. Germain	A French Gentleman, in the Army of the Emigrant Princes
AT MR. MARKBEE'S.	
17—Toussaint Therese Hoquart	Captain of Cavalry in the Army of the Duke de Bourbon
18—Marie Madeliene Louise le Prince Beaufie, his Wife	
19—Poinfelet, his Servant	
20—A Young Man, his Cousin, named Simon Aimè Le Prince.	

COUNTY OF SUSSEX, WHOSE PASSPORTS WERE EXAMINED
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE SAID COUNTY, THE
FEBRUARY, 1793.

Residence for the last Six Months.

Declarations taken where first Examined.

Bornham, Coblentz, and Low Counties. By Passport from Brighton.

London, 14th January, 1793, by Sir Jas. Sanderson, Mayor.

Army of the Princes. By Passport from Brighton.

London, January 10th, 1793, before John Scott, Esq.

Princes Army. By Passport from Brighton.

London, January 18th, 1793, by Sir Jas. Sanderson, Mayor.

Germany. By Passport from Brighton.

Brighton, February 6th, 1793, by Kirby, Constable.

Princes Army and London. By Passport from Brighton.

Brighton, January 10th, 1793, by Kirby, Constable.

Do.
Germany.

Do.
Brighton, February 12th, 1793 by Mr. Kirby, Constable.

Germany and London. By Passport from Brighton.

London, January 10th, 1793, by Sir Jas. Sanderson, Mayor.

Do.
Do.

Do.
London, January 18th, 1793, by Sir Jas. Sanderson, Mayor.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Brighton, February 4th, 1793 by Mr. Kirby, Constable.

Germany. By Passport from Brighton.

Brighton, February 5th, 1793 by Mr. Kirby, Constable.

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Occupation or Description.</i>
21—Louis Antonie Barthelemy Le Moine d'Aubermenil	Captain of French Infantry de Bretagne.
AT MR. STAMMER'S.	
22—Jean Jaques Charles Margamite Chevalier D'amboix	Of the Regt. Royal de la Marine.
23—Francois Marie Joseph Compte de Sebiratz	French Officer of the Regiment de Bearn.
24—Jean Pierre Charles D'amboix	Lieut. in the Regimt de Bearn.
AT MR. BEAL'S.	
25—Charles Louis Compte de Pierpointe	French Officer (this is all the description in the Declaration), Regt. of Cambresis (declared before F. Sergison, Esq.)
AT MR. LINTOTTS.	
26—M: Le Telier, Junior	Gentleman of Normandy, Corps de garde du Roi.
27—M: Le Telier	Gentleman of Normandy, formerly in the Army of the Duke de Bourbon.
AT MR. BLOODS.	
28—Nicholas Louis Herard de Villiers	Has been Directeur General of the Correspondence for the Rect. of Taxes
29—Jean Ringard	French Priest (late Rector of St. Germain)

RETURN OF ALIENS, RESIDENT AT LINDFIELD, IN THE COUNTY OF SERGISON, ESQ., ONE OF HIS MAJESTYS JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Occupation or Description.</i>
AT THE HOUSE LATE OCCUPIED BY MRS. SMITH, SCHOOLMISTRESS.	
1—Pierre de Paul Deshebert	French Gentleman of Normandy, Eleve de Marine
2—Louis de Paul Deshobort	French Officer of the Emigrant Army, Norman Corps.
3—Constantine Nudes de Blama-nois (Le pere)	Captain of Infantry, and Chev. of St. Louis in the Army of the Emigrant Princes.
4—Constantine Nudes de Blama-nois, Junr.	Officer of Infantry, in the Army of the Emigrant Princes.
5—Alexander De la houssaye	Officer, in the Army of the Emigrant Princes.
6—Louis De la houssaye	Do. (Brother to the last named)

<i>Residence for the last Six Months.</i>	<i>Declaration where first Taken.</i>
Germany.	Brighton, February 7th 1793 by Mr. Kirby, Constable.
The Princes Army, Germany By Passport from Brighton.	Brighton, February 6th 1793 by Mr. Kirby, Constable.
Do.	Do.
Do.	Colchester, February 14th, 1793 by N: Barlow, Esq., Mayor
Germany and Holland By Passport from Brighton	Brighton, February 14th, 1793 by Mr. Kirby, Constable.
Germany, Brabant and Holland.	Brighton, February 7th, 1793 by Do.
Germany, By Passport from Brighton	Do.
In London since April 1792.	Brighton, February 16th, 1793 by Do.
Paris, and Air Street, Piccadilly, since 16th September 1792.	London, January 17th, 1793 before a Magistrate, whose Name we can't read.

SUSSEX, WHOSE PASSPORTS WERE EXAMINED BEFORE FRANCIS FOR THE SAID COUNTY, THE 18TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1793.

<i>Residence for the last Six Months.</i>	<i>Declarations where first Taken.</i>
GERMANY (By Passport from Brighton)	Brighton, February 6th, 1793 before Mr. Kirby, Constable.
Do.	Brighton, February 7th, 1793 before Do.
Do.	Brighton, February 4th, 1793 before Do.
Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.
Do.	Do

It may be remarked that the "Mr. Kirby, Constable," whose name appears so often in the returns as having taken the "first declarations" of the aliens, is mentioned in "Erredge's History of Brighton." John Kirby was High Constable of Brighthelmstone in 1792, but his term of office would extend to the Easter of 1793. It will be noticed that the said declarations were all taken in January and February. One consequence of the unsettled and threatening state of things in France at this time, and the apprehensions that prevailed in England of an invasion by the New Republic of France, was the establishment of what is familiarly known as "Brighton Camp," which was formed on August 13th, 1793, and was continued till the 28th October. "The left of the encampment was close to the town, in Belle-Vue Field—now Regency Square—and stretched in a direct line along the coast." Mr. Erredge, who has preserved a number of particulars of this gathering of troops, which comprised 10,000 "regulars and militia," also tells of the formation of a camp in the early summer of the following year about a mile and a half to the west of the town, in which at one time were nearly 15,000 men; and in 1795, of another in connection with which occurred what is known as the "Tragedy of Goldstone Bottom," when two mutineers belonging to the Oxford Militia were shot, after several others belonging to the same regiment had been mercilessly flogged.²

² See "Erredge's History of Brighthelmstone," page 168. A letter from one of the mutineers referred to as in the possession of the author, is now in the Brighton Museum.

CROWN PRESENTATIONS TO SUSSEX BENEFICES (*temp.* CHARLES II.).

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

The first Appendix to the 46th Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records (presented to Parliament on 11th August, 1885) contains an abstract of Presentations to Benefices in the early part of the reign of Charles II. recorded on the Patent Rolls.

It has hitherto been a difficult task to obtain accurate information as to this period, which is of special interest and importance, owing to its comprehending the ejections of Puritan clergy, and the filling up of vacancies created by uncanonical intruders abandoning their livings. I have, therefore, extracted all the Sussex names in this Report, and re-arranged them parochially (instead of personally), and have added as full notes as I could obtain respecting them.

Name of Benefice and Incumbent. *Date of Presentation and Reference to Patent Roll.*

ALFRISTON, V.

Thomas Malthus ¹	8 April (Pat. Roll. 13 Chas. II., p. 47, No. 250)
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¹ Calamy ("Nonconformist Memorial," Vol. III.) records Thomas Malthus as ejected from Barcombe, so that he must have refused to conform after being presented by the Crown. Burrell mentions ("Add. MS.," 5697, p. 304) the following Rectors of Barcombe:—

Thomas Tyroe [occurs between]	...	...	...	...	1626-1643
Samuel Smell	...	...	...	...	1646
Philip Barret...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 1663-1669

From "S. A. C.," XXVI., 75, it seems Thomas Tyroe was minister at Ringmer in 1644, and the "Par. Reg." there records: "Mr. Thos. Tyroe, min^r., bur. Aug. 26, 1652."

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Presentation and Reference to Patent Roll.</i>
BARCOMBE, R. Joseph Wood ²	3 Aug. (12 Chas. II., p. 1, No. 324)
BEXHILL, V. Thomas Delves, ³ <i>vice</i> John Nutt, ⁴ deceased	14 Aug. (12 Chas. II., p. 3, No. 80)
BIGNOR, R. Henry Germaine ⁵	1 Sep. (14 Chas. II., p. 19, No. 181)
BREDE, R. Samuel Horne ⁶	22 Aug. (12 Chas. II., p. 1, No. 264)
BROADWATER, R. Eyrell Tonge, ⁷ S.T.P. William Wade ⁷	15 Dec. (22 Chas. II., p. 9, No. 4) 23 April (24 Chas. II., p. 2, No. 24)

² Sir Wm. Burrell mentions Joseph Wood as officiating at Barcombe in 1643, and buried there on 18 Jan., 1670 ("Par. Reg."), though in the list of Incumbents we find — Bland, and the "Par. Reg." recording the burial of "Old Mr. Bland, minister," on 30 Oct., 1655, and succeeding Bland, he gives Thomas Bayley and then Joseph Woods. It is not improbable, therefore, that Bland was sequestered and Wood appointed, but ousted after a time and kept out until the Restoration.

³ Some particulars as to the Vicars of Bexhill are given in previous volumes—"S. A. C.," VI., and "S. A. C.," XXX., 117-18, &c. The correct sequence appears to be: John Nutt, 1620 to 1645, then sequestered ("S. A. C.," XXX., 117) and John Harrison appointed, but not properly presented until 28 June, 1654. ("S. A. C.," XXXIII., 214.) Thomas Delves was officiating in 1658, and presented by the Crown as above-mentioned. He did not long enjoy the benefice, for we find in the "State Papers" a "petition of Wm. Carr to the King for a grant of the Vicarage of Bexhill, Sussex, void by death of John Nutt, and in His Majesty's gift by the vacancy of the See of Canterbury," with reference thereon to Drs. Sheldon, Earles, and Morley. A formal presentation of Wm. Carr (in Latin) then follows—"Cal. State Pap. (Domestic)," 1660-1661, p. 115. Thomas Delves was instituted to the Vicarage of Ninfield in 1655 ("S. A. C.," XXX., 126), being presented by Sir Thomas Dike on 13 April, 1655. ("S. A. C.," XXXIII., 220.)

⁴ For Pedigree of John Nutt and other notes, see "S. A. C.," VI., 223, 238, and "S. A. C.," XXX., 117, 118.

⁵ Henry Germaine was a successor of Thomas Reeves, who refused to conform (Calamy, "Nonconformist Memorial," Vol. III.), but perhaps not immediate successor, as Burrell gives in the list of Incumbents Edward Hasler (or Hasler), in 1633 and 1639, ejected, and Peros or Beos intruded. Thomas Reeves in 1653. Hasler restored, 1660. ("Add. MS.," 5699, p. 55.) Thomas Reeves was presented on 3 Nov., 1654. ("S. A. C.," XXXIII., 214.) In the Vicars of Billingshurst, Burrell mentions Edward Hasler in 1639. ("Add. MS.," 5698, p. 384.)

There is a gravestone to Henry German in the chancel of Bignor church, with the following inscription:—"Here lyeth the Body of Henry German, Rector of this Parish who departed this life September the ninth Anno Dni 1698 aged 72 years. Here also lyeth Martha his second Wife who departed this life September, the 23rd, 1698. Within the Rails lyeth Agnes his first Wife who departed this life Anno Dni 1665." ("Add. MS.," 5699, p. 50.)

⁶ This was a confirmation of a Puritan appointment, for Samuel Horne was presented on 6 Feb., 1655-6. ("S. A. C.," XXXIII., 215.) He died 16 Nov., 1686, and the Horne family held the living until 1821. (*Ib.*, note.) Sir Wm. Burrell mentions George Potter as Rector in 1612 and 1620, and buried at Brede on 15 Aug., 1654. ("Add. MS.," 5697.) Nehemiah Beaton was presented on 24 Aug., 1654.

⁷ Sir Wm. Burrell gives the following Rectors of Broadwater:—
Granado Chester, ind. ; bur. Dec., 1646.

Edwardus Burton, S.T. P., ind. Jan., 1646 ; bur. 7 Aug., 1661.

William Wade, ind. 1669 [this is of course an error]; buried 23 Sept., 1714. ("Add. MS.," 5698, p. 383.)

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Presentation and Reference to Patent Roll.</i>
CHAILEY, R. Richard Bonner, ⁸ M.A.	1 Sep. (Pat. 12 Chas. II., p. 1, No. 232)
CHICHESTER (<i>Bishopric</i>). Ralph Brideock, ⁹ S.T.P., <i>vice</i> Peter Gunning, translated to Ely	Congé d'élire, Westminster, 27 Feb., 27 Chas. II. (Pat. Roll, p. 6, No. 10) Royal assent, Westminster, 20 March (p. 6, No. 9) Restitution of temporalities, Westminster, 19 April (p. 6, No. 8)
Guy Carleton, ¹⁰ S.T.P. (translated from Bris- tol), <i>vice</i> Brideocke, de- ceased	Congé d'élire, Westminster, 16 Nov., 30 Chas. II. (Pat. Roll, p. 5, No. 9) Royal assent, Westminster, 20 Dec. (p. 5, No. 7) Restitution of temporalities, Westminster, 16 Jan. (p. 5, No. 5)
(<i>Deanery.</i>) Joseph Henshaw, ¹¹ S.T.P., <i>vice</i> Bruno Rives, promoted to Deanery of Windsor.	15 Oct. (Pat. 15 Chas. II., p. 2, No. 36)

In the "Contrebuton of the Clergie within the diocese of Chichester towards the repairinge of St. Paules Church in London" in 1634, we find "Granado Chester, parson of Broadwater xx^s p. ann for five yeeres £01 00 00. ("Sussex Daily News," 17th Oct., 1876.)

Burrell quotes a gravestone inscription to Mrs. Francis Wade (mother of Wm. Wade), buried 15 Oct., 1678, æt. 70; also inscription to the latter, stating he died on 21 Sept., 1714, æt. 75; also to his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Wade (daughter to Sir Isaac Sidley, Bart., of St. Clare, Kent), died 29 Dec., 1724, æt. 87. ("Add. MS.," 5698, p. 379.)

⁸ Burrell mentions John Edsawe as Rector in 1621, and buried at Chailey on 21 May, 1647, and succeeded (qu.) by Richard Bona (*sic*), and the "Par. Reg." gives the burial of "Richard Bona, Minister," in 1658. ("Add. MS.," 5698, pp. 46A and 47.) In the "Proceedings of the Committee of Plundered Ministers," in the Bodleian Library, MS., No. 326, p. 122, there is reference to a Richard Bonner as minister of New Shoreham on 2 Nov., 1649, and this may perhaps be the one afterwards presented to Chailey.

⁹ He was appointed on the translation of Peter Gunning to the Bishopric of Ely, and at one time was private chaplain to Speaker Lenthal, and afterwards a popular preacher of the Presbyterian School. He died suddenly during his triennial visitation, 5 Oct., 1678, and was buried in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. (See Lower's "Worthies of Sussex.")

¹⁰ He was chaplain in ordinary to the King, and appointed Dean of Carlisle on 29 June, 12 Chas. II. ("Pat. Roll," p. 3, No. 157, and p. 19, No. 176), and Bishop of Bristol on 9 Jan., 23 Chas. II. ("Pat. Roll," p. 6, No. 17.) He died in 1685, and was buried in the choir. For biographical notice see Lower's "Worthies of Sussex," p. 118.

¹¹ He was born in 1603, and died 9 March, 1678. (See Pedigree, Elwes and Robinson, "Castles, Mansions, and Manors of Western Sussex," p. 35.)

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Presentation and Reference to Patent Roll.</i>	
Joseph Gulston, ¹² S.T.P. (one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to the King), <i>vice</i> Henshaw, promoted to Bishopric of Peterborough	30 May	(Pat. 15 Chas. II., p. 4, No. 33)
Lambrook Thomas, ¹³ S.T.P., <i>vice</i> Nathaniel Crewe, ¹⁴ S.T.P., pro- moted to Bishopric of Oxford	15 July	(Pat. 23 Chas. II., p. 4, No. 4)
George Stradling, ¹⁵ S.T.P. (one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to the King), on death of Lambrook Thomas	12 Dec.	(Pat. 24 Chas. II., p. 5, No. 6)
<i>(Precentorship.)</i>		
Joseph Gulston, ¹² on promotion Henshaw	19 May	(Pat. 15 Chas. II., p. 18, No. 2)
George Stradling, ¹⁵ on promotion Crewe	15 July	(Pat. 23 Chas. II., p. 5, No. 6)
HARTING, R.		
John Sefton, ¹⁶ M.A.	27 Feb.	(Pat. Roll, 20 Chas. II., p. 4, No. 9)
John Weston	27 Feb.	(20 Chas. II., p. 4, No. 9)

[There must be some discrepancy here. The Report describes John Weston as presented to "Harling," Sussex.]

¹² He was appointed canon or prebendary of Winchester on 9 July, 12 Chas. II. ("Pat. Roll," 12 Chas. II., p. 3, No. 125.)

¹³ The MS. Records of the Society of Friends ("Book of Friends' Sufferings," pp. 62 and 71) refer in 1659 to "Lambrick Thomas priest of Pemsey" (Pevensy). Dr. Thomas held two messuages and land by burgage tenure in Westham. ("Parl. Survey," 1650.) (See "S. A. C.," XXIV., 252 and 262.)

¹⁴ On 14 June, 23 Chas. II., Nathaniel Crewe, LL.D., Dean of Chichester, was presented by the Crown to the rectory with the vicarage annexed of Witney, co. and dioc. of Oxford. ("Pat. Roll," 23 Chas. II., p. 4, No. 8.)

¹⁵ He was appointed prebendary (or canon) of Wenlocke's Barne, London, 5 Dec., 12 Chas. II.; rector of Fulham, 2 Feb., 13 Chas. II.; and canon (or prebendary) of Westminster, 29 July, 15 Chas. II. (See "Patent Roll.")

¹⁶ Burrell does not mention either of these names, but amongst the Rectors gives—

Hugh Colley, bur. 13 Oct., 1641.

John Harris, inst. 1642, bur. 1670.

Abraham Spilsbury, A.M., inst. 1671, bur. 1676. ("Add. MS.," 5699, p. 502.)

John Sefton was no doubt the Canon Residential who suffered severely during the Rebellion. (See "S. A. C.," XXXI., 180.)

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Presentation and Reference to Patent Roll.</i>	
HOTHELEY, <i>alias</i> WEST- HOTHELEY.		
Richard Glydd ¹⁷	21 Jan.	(12 Chas. II., p. 1, No. 8)
ICHENOR, WEST, R.		
William Sergeant, ¹⁸ M.A., <i>vice</i> John Knight, deceased	15 May	(Pat. 14 Chas. II., p. 19, No. 210)
LAVANT, EAST, R.		
Thomas Gumble, ¹⁹ S.T.P., <i>vice</i> Joseph Henshawe, S.T.P., pro- moted to be Bishop of Peterborough	22 May	(Pat. 15 Chas. II., p. 18, No. 1)
LEWES, ST. PETER'S AND ST. MARY'S IN WESTOUT, <i>alias</i> ST. ANNE'S, R.		
Henry Thurman, ²⁰ M.A.	1 Nov.	(Pat. 14 Chas. II., p. 19, No. 190)

¹⁷ Thomas Blake was presented by the Lord Protector to this Vicarage on 9 Oct., 1657 ("S. A. C.," XXXIII., 224), but he evidently refused to conform, as Calamy "Nonconformist Memorial," (Vol. III.) includes him amongst the ejected, though his successor, Richard Glydd, was appointed as early as Jan., 1661.

¹⁸ It is not improbable that he is to be identified with the William Serjeant who had been ejected by the Puritans from the Rectory of Birdham before July, 1655. (See "S. A. C.," XXXIII., 215.) Burrell gives amongst the Rectors of West Ichenor:—Thomas Lancaster, there in 1650, and buried at Birdham on 5 April, 1658, and Humphrey Day, a subsequent Rector, buried at West Ichenor on 2 Dec., 1691. ("Add. MS.," 5699, p. 724.) In the "Contrebutation of the Clergie within the diocese of Chichester towards the repairinge of St. Pauls Church in London," in 1634, occurs "Robert Johnson, parson of Westichener £00 10 00." ("Sussex Daily News," 17 Oct., 1876.)

¹⁹ On 29 Oct., 1653, Richard Batsworth was sworn as minister ("S. A. C.," IV., 261), and Robert Parke was admitted on 25 March, 1657, on the presentation of the Lord Protector. ("S. A. C.," XXXIII., 217.) Burrell mentions amongst the Rectors, "— Gumble, D.D." ("Add. MS.," 5699, p. 528.) Robert Park was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. (See "Nonconformist Memorial.")

²⁰ On 3 June, 1646, the "Committee of Plundered Ministers," on the petition of the parishioners of St. Anne's and Southover, in or near Lewes, ordered that the churches "being neere adioyninge shalbe & stand vnited vntill further order shalbe taken by the Pliant & that the yearelie sum of 60^{li} be paid & allowed out of the Rents & Revenues of the deane & Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of Chichester to & for increase of the maintenance of Mr. Beniamine Pickeringe a godlie learned & orthodox Divine who is therefore required forthth to officiate the cure of the sa churches & preach diligentlie to the pishioners there & shall have further for his s^d service all proffitts benefitts and emouements due & payable to the Ministers of the sa Churches." ("Bodleian Library MS.," No. 323, p. 281.) On 24 Aug., 1645, the Committee had appointed Gabriel Gostwick, M.A., to these benefices. ("S. A. C.," XXX., 125.) Benjamin Pickering, who was incumbent of East Hoathly, was a Member of the Assembly of Divines. ("S. A. C.," XXXI., 169, 170.) On 4 Nov., 1657, Edward Newton, M.A., was admitted to St. Mary Westout with St. John's, Southover, on the presentation of the Lord Protector, having previously (in May, 1654) been admitted to the Rectory of Kingston Bowsey. ("S. A. C.," XXXIII. 219.) Calamy includes Edward Newton amongst those ejected in 1662 ("Nonconformist Memorial," Vol. III.), and states that he was born at Maidstone, was a

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Presentation and Reference to Patent Roll.</i>	
MERSTON, R.		
David Blany, ²¹ M.A.	23 July	(12 Chas. II., p. 1, No. 376)
MIDDLETON,²² R.		
Thomas Langrish ²³	27 Feb.	(13 Chas. II., p. 47, No. 78)
Roger Sparkes, ²⁴ <i>vice</i>		
Langrish, resigned	6 March	(16 Chas. II., p. 19, No. ½)
George Butler, ²⁵ <i>vice</i>		
Langrish, resigned	22 June	(17 Chas. II., p. 3, No. 60)
PATCHAM [Petcham], R.		
Edward Lowe, ²⁶ <i>vice</i>		
Robert Hall, clk., deceased	2 Dec.	(13 Chas. II., p. 47, No. 123)

member and afterwards fellow of Baliol College, Oxford, and ordained by the Presbytery of Sarum in St. Thomas's Church in that city in 1652. He began his ministry at Kingston-by-Sea, and there continued 4 or 5 years, and succeeded his father-in-law, Benjamin Pickering, in Lewes and Southover. He died Jan., 1712 (aged 84, or 85). His will, dated 6 Dec., 1711, was proved at Lewes on 12 March, 1711-12 (Regr., A. 48, fol. 173), gives his lands at Ditcheling to his son John, charged with an annuity to his wife, Elizabeth, and also a house in Market Lane to the latter for life. It also mentions testator's son-in-law, John Holmwood, cousin Wm. Newton, of Maidstone, goldsmith, and a grandson, Benjamin Newton.

²¹ He had been admitted to this living on 19 Jan., 1654-5. (See "S. A. C.," XXXIII., 220.) Burrell mentions amongst the Rectors Wm. Coxe, sen., in 1640, and John Dunstall in 1657. ("Add. MS.," 5699, p. 561.) The last name appears doubtful, as we now see that David Blany was presented by the Crown immediately after the Restoration, and probably occupied the living continuously.

²² On 27 Aug., 1657, Cromwell's Council of State approved an order of the Trustees for the Maintenance of Ministers, uniting the parishes of Middleton and Felpham. ("Cal. State Papers (Domestic)," 1657-8, p. 82.)

²³ Burrell describes him as presented by the King by Letters Patent, dated 3 March, 1661, and inducted 8 May, 1661. ("Add. MS.," 5699, p. 175.) The "Contribution of the Clergie within the diocese of Chichester towards the repairing of St. Pauls Church in London" in 1634, mentions "Adam Page parson of Middleton and rector of Tortington £01 00 00." ("Sussex Daily News," 17 Oct., 1876.) John Rowe was minister 21 March, 1644, and in 1647. ("Add. MS.," 5699, p. 175.)

²⁴ He was inducted on 5 June, 1665. ("Add. MS.," 5699, p. 175.) Sir Wm. Burrell gives amongst the Vicars of Felpham, John Goldwire in 1661, Thomas Bissec, A.M., in 1662, and Roger Sparkes in 1670, bur. there on 20 June, 1679. ("Add. MS.," 5699, p. 99.)

²⁵ He is not mentioned by Burrell, but may perhaps be the same George Butler who was on 12 Aug., 1628, instituted to the Rectory of West Blatchington by Archbishop Abbot (*sede vacante*) on the resignation of Alan Carr, clerk, and the presentation of Christopher Butler, of Westborough Greene, Sussex, clerk, and Thomas Carr, of Oving, Sussex, clerk. ("Reg. Abp. Abbot," f. 303a.)

²⁶ This was no doubt the same person who, on 9 Jan., 1662-3, was collated by the Bishop of Chichester to the Vicarage of Brightelmston. ("Bish. Cert.") He did not therefore long continue Rector of Patcham. On 8 Dec., 1681, he was collated to the Rectory of Slinfold ("Bish. Cert."), and was buried in the chancel there on 11 Oct., 1711 ("Par. Reg.") Amongst the earlier Vicars of Patcham we find Henry Dod instituted on 5 Dec., 1626, being presented by the King ("Lib. Inst."), and buried at Patcham 22 Jan., 1642. ("Par. Reg.") He was succeeded by Elias Paul D'Aranda in 1642, who continued until about 1654. ("Add. MS.," 5698, pp. 234 and 252.) Robert Hall was admitted on 28 Nov., 1655, on the presentation of Oliver, Lord Protector. ("S. A. C.," XXXIII., 220.) An order of the "Committee of Plundered Ministers," on 27 Nov., 1649, directs the Trustees for

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Presentation and Reference to Patent Roll.</i>	
Henry Holcroft, ²⁷ <i>vice</i>		
Robert Hall, ceded	12 June	(14 Chas. II., p. 19, No. 201)
PETT, R.		
John Eston, ²⁸ M.A.	4 Oct.	(13 Chas. II., p. 47, No. 151)
PORTSLADE, V.		
Robert Adams, ²⁹ M.A.	25 Nov.	(14 Chas. II., p. 19, No. 94)
PYCOMBE, R.		
Benjamin Naylor, ³⁰ on ejection Francis Chal- lener	17 Oct.	(Pat. Roll 12 Chas. II., p. 1, No. 104)
John Moulas, ³¹ <i>vice</i>		
Naylor, ceded	2 April	(13 Chas. II., p. 47, No. 240)
John Cock ³²	15 Jan.	(17 Chas. II., p. 3, No. 23)

the sale of Ecclesiastical Lands to pay Martin Simson, minister of Patcham, £10 for half a year, "Mr. Simson first subscribing the Engagement w^{ch} hee hath liberty to doe before the Com^{tee} of the said county." ("Bodleian Library MS.," No. 326, p. 123 b.) It would seem as if either D'Aranda or Simson must have been curate. It is not clear whether Robert Hall died or resigned (see appointment of Henry Holcroft), but we find a person of that name appointed to Southwick 4 Oct., 13 Chas. II. (See *post* and *note* 37.)

²⁷ The "Par. Reg.," (*cit.* "S. A. C.," II., 117) records "1662, 12 July, Henry Holcroft was inducted into the parish church of Patcham by Samuel Cherry, minister of the Gospel in the city of London." Also "1712, 8th Dec. Henry Holcroft Esq. (son of Sir Henry Holcroft, of East Ham in Essex, Bart.), being minister of this parish, died and was buried the 16th of the same month. He was buried in the vault in the chancel being 92 years complete." He was on 7 May, 1664, instituted to the Rectory of West Blatchington on the presentation of Sir John Stapely, Bart. ("Lib. Inst.," and "Bish. Cert.") The advowson of the Rectory of West Blatchington was subsequently acquired by Henry Holcroft, and on his death purchased to be annexed to the Vicarage of Brighton. (See "Return to Episcopal Commission," 1724.)

²⁸ John Eason was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. (Calamy, "Nonconformist Memorial," Vol. III.) The similarity of name suggests the question whether Calamy did not misspell the name, and whether it was not John Eston who was ejected. Burrell mentions no Rectors of Pett between 1620 and 1723. In the "Contrebuton of the Clergie within the diocese of Chichester towards the repairinge of St. Pauls Church in London," in 1634, occurs "Peeter Theobalde, parson of Pett £00 06 08." ("Sussex Daily News," 17 Oct., 1876.) On 4 Sept., 12 Chas. II., is a presentation of John Easton, clerk, M.A., to the rectory of Pertnall, co. Bedford ("Pat. Roll.," 12 Chas. II., p. 1, No. 211), and on 21 Nov., 12 (qu. 13) Chas. II., a dispensation to John Eston to hold the rectory of Pertenhall with the rectory of Pett. ("Pat. Roll.," 12 Chas. II., p. 21, No. 27.)

²⁹ He is not mentioned by Burrell. In the "Contrebuton of the Clergie, &c., for St. Pauls," in 1634, occurs "John Bridge, parson of Hangleton & Vicar of Portslade £00 10 00." ("Sussex Daily News," 17 Oct., 1876.) Burrell gives John Temple inducted 26 June, 1669, and buried at Portslade 12 Feb., 1709. ("Add. MS.," 5698, p. 258.)

³⁰ Burrell gives John Bysshe as Rector, inducted in 1609, and buried at Pycombe, 23 May, 1658, and Francis Challener, 1658 to 1661. ("Add. MS.," 5698, p. 268.) Francis Challoner was admitted on 20 July, 1658. ("S. A. C.," XXXIII., 221.) Calamy does not mention Francis Challoner amongst those ejected for nonconformity.

³¹ Burrell states that he died in 1665. ("Add. MS.," 5698, p. 268.)

³² Burrell ("Add. MS.," 5698, p. 268) states that he died in 1670.

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Presentation and Reference to Patent Roll.</i>	
RACKTON, R.		
Warberton Owen ³³	27 Aug.	(12 Chas. II., p. 1, No. 243)
ROGATE, R.		
Nicholas Love ³⁴	18 Sep.	(12 Chas. II., p. 1, No. 144)
SEAFORD, with SUTTON annexed, V.		
Richard Castell, ³⁵ M.A., <i>vice</i> John Saxby, ceded	12 Nov.	(16 Chas. II., p. 19, No. $\frac{1}{32}$)
SIDLESCOMB, <i>alias</i> SELS- COMB, R.		
Edward Natheley, ³⁶ M.A.	29 Aug.	(14 Chas. II., p. 19, No. 185)
SOUTHWICKE, R.		
Robert Hall ³⁷	4 Oct.	(13 Chas. II., p. 47, No. 152)

³³ He is not mentioned by Burrell, whose first Rector is John Buckenham in 1680. ("Add. MS.," 5699, p. 606.)

³⁴ Mr. Littleton seems to have been minister in March, 1644-5 (see "S. A. C.," XXX., 129), but there was probably a vacancy soon after, for on 13 Aug., 1646, the "Committee of Plundered Ministers," "Upon the humble petition of the Inhabitants of the pishes of Rogate and Turwick," ordered the parishes to be united, "as peere adjoining and the maintenance of the Ministers together only £80 and there are but 5 houses in Turwick To the use of Nicholas Love, Minister of Turwick who is to officiate for both parishes." ("Bodleian Library MS.," No. 323, p. 284.)

³⁵ In 1645 the vicarage was sequestered from Thomas Ballow, A.M., who had been inducted 2 Feb., 1638, to the use of John Saxby, A.M. ("S. A. C.," XXX., 130 to 132.) The latter was on 12 Feb., 1661-2, inducted to East Blatchington, and buried there on 16 Feb., 1664-5. ("Add. MS.," 5697, p. 340.) He seems to have retained the Vicarage of Seaford with Sutton until 1664 (see "S. A. C.," VII., 117, and XVII., 161), but according to the presentation recorded above he must have resigned shortly before his death. There was a Thomas Ballowe, S. T. P., presented to West Stoke Rectory on 4 Dec., 14 Chas. II. (See *post*, and *note* 38.)

³⁶ Cromwell's Council of State on 5 March, 1655, considered "The petition of Ed. Natheley, Minister, formerly sequestered from a fellowship at Cambridge, and lately presented to the rectory of Nenfield, co. Sussex, whereunto he cannot be admitted without special approbation from his Highness on account of the sequestration," and referred it to Nath. Studley "to learn what he can of the petitioner's affection to the present government and report." ("Cal. State Papers (Domestic), 1655, p. 68.") The petition was no doubt unsuccessful, for on 13 April, 1655, Thomas Delves, M.A., was admitted to the Rectory of Ninfield (see "S. A. C.," XXXIII, 220), but on 28 Sept., 1660, was superseded by Edward Natheley (there is a misprint in note 36 of "S. A. C.," XXXIII, 220), who was instituted by the Bishop of Chichester, but on 11 Feb., 1662, — Bowyer was instituted to Ninfield by the Archbishop *ratione visitationis Metropol.* ("S. A. C.," XVII., 61.) Thomas Delves was appointed to Bexhill (see *ante*).

Edmund Thorpe, M.A. (of Christchurch College, Cambridge), was ejected from Sidlescombe in 1662, and kept a school afterwards, one of his pupils being Titus Oates. He removed to Brenchley, where he died 17 March, 1678. (Calamy, "Nonconformist Memorial," Vol. III.) Edward Natheley was instituted to Sidlescombe Oct., 1662 ("Bish. Cert."), and buried at Crowhurst, 28 May, 1674. ("Par. Reg.," *cit.* "Add. MS.," 5697, p. 74.)

³⁷ See as to Robert Hall, *note* 26 (*ante*). He did not long enjoy the living, for Burrell records that Peter Wynne was inducted on 23 July, 1664. ("Add. MS.," 5698, p. 503.) In the "Contrebuton of the Clergie, &c., for St. Pauls," in 1684,

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Presentation and Reference to Patent Roll.</i>	
STOKE, WEST, R. Thomas Ballowe, ³⁸ S.T.P.	4 Dec.	(14 Chas. II., p. 19, No. 84)
TANGMERE, ³⁹ R. Paul Lawrence ⁴⁰	22 Nov.	(13 Chas. II., p. 47, No. 128)
TARRING, WEST, R. Thomas Dale, ⁴¹ <i>vice</i> Samuel Bernard, S.T.P., deceased	16 July	(12 Chas. II., p. 3, No. 116)
TELSCOMB, R. Daniel Pynner ⁴²	16 June	(Pat. Roll, 16 Chas. II., p. 19, No. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$)

we find "Cornelius Tinly, vicar of Southweeke £00 06 08." ("Sussex Daily News," 17 Oct., 1876.) Nathaniel Hancocke compounded for the firstfruits of Southwick on 10 July, 19 Chas. I.

³⁸ See as to Thomas Ballow *note* 35. Burrell gives the following Rectors of West Stoke:—

John English, 1636-1662.

Thomas Jackson, 1662, deprived 24 Aug., 1662, for nonconformity.

Ballard, D.D., 1662-1666. ("Add. MS.," 5699, p. 626.)

The last date of English and the first of Jackson would appear open to doubt. Calamy mentions Thomas Jackson, and states that he continued to reside in the parish until his death in 1666. ("Nonconformist Memorial," Vol. III.) The will of Thomas Jackson is dated 17th Aug., 1669, and describes him as of Funtington, Sussex, "Clarke." He refers to his daughter Elizabeth (to whom lands in Pulborough are given), also to his son Joseph and daughter Anne, and appoints his wife executrix. He says, "I doe professe that I dye in the true Christian faith as it is held forth by all the Protestant churches, the Church of England particularly in that w^{ch} the Assembly of Divines held forth in their Confession & Catechisme." It was proved at Chichester 30th Nov., 1669. (Reg. XXIV., f. 52.)

³⁹ Cromwell's Council of State, on 22 April, 1658, approved an order of the "Trustees for the Maintenance of Ministers," uniting the parishes of Tangmere and Boxgrove. ("Cal. State Papers (Domestic)," 1657-8, p. 376.)

⁴⁰ On 31 Jan., 1654-5, John Etheredge, M.A., was admitted on the presentation of Oliver, Lord Protector, and Mr. Dunkin states that as he refused to conform, Paul Lawrence was instituted on 15 Aug., 1660 ("S. A. C.," XXXIII., 223), but this date must be incorrect, as the latter was not presented until some time later, as we see above. Burrell gives Paul Lawrence as Rector of Tangmere from 1664 to 1680. ("Add. MS.," 5699, p. 658.) Calamy incorrectly describes Etheredge as "Eldridge," ("Nonconformist Memorial," Vol. III.)

⁴¹ Amongst the State Papers (Domestic) of 1661, we find a "petition of Wm. Clewer, M.A., to the King for the Vicarage of Croydon, Surrey worth 60l a year, and of Tarring, co. Sussex, a sinecure, void by death of Dr. [Sam.] Bernard and in His Majesty's gift during the vacancy of the see of Canterbury." There is also a warrant for his presentation to these livings. ("Cal. State Pap.," 1660, I., p. 115.) Dr. Bernard was collated to the Rectory of Buxted on 18 Sept., 1638, and to the sinecure Rectory of Terring on 28 Sept., 1629. He was deprived of all his benefices in 1643, and retired to Farley, near Croydon, where he died on 5 Aug., 1657, aged 67. ("S. A. C.," XXVI., 19, 20.)

⁴² He is not mentioned by Burrell, but Horsfield ("Hist. and Antiq. of Lewes," II., 231) gives Seth Rose as Rector in 1612, and in the "Contrebuton of the Clergie, &c., for St. Pauls," in 1634, we find "Seth Rose parson of Telscombe £00 05 00." ("Sussex Daily News," 17 Oct., 1876.)

<i>Name of Benefice and Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Presentation and Reference to Patent Roll.</i>	
WARBLETON, R. Richard Weller, ⁴³ S.T.P.	23 July	(13 Chas. II., p. 47, No. 174)
WARNHAM, V. William Avery ⁴⁴	3 July	(12 Chas. II., p. 1, No. 413)
WOODMANCOTE, R. John Holney, ⁴⁵ <i>vice</i> Richard Holney, de- ceased.	24 Aug.	(12 Chas. II., p. 1, No. 247)

⁴³ Burrell describes him as "B.D.," recording his burial at Warbleton on 8 Aug., 1683, and he also mentions Edward Tredcroft, a previous Rector, buried 12 Aug., 1644. ("Add. MS.," 5697, p. 243.) The latter compounded for firstfruits, 3 July, 16 Car. I. ("Bish. Cert.") It does not appear who held the living between 1644 and 1662, but Calamy does not mention anyone ejected.

⁴⁴ Burrell gives William Avery, A.B., inducted in 1647; patrons, the Commissioners of the Great Seal ("Add. MS.," 5698, p. 529), and buried on 25 Sept., 1684. Thomas Holland seems to have been Vicar from 1626 to 1643. (See "S. A. C.," XXXIII., 162.) Wm. Avery must have been deprived of his benefice some time during the Parliamentary period, as Burrell mentions Robert Vennes as Vicar in Sept., 1657. ("Add. MS.," 5698, p. 529.)

⁴⁵ Richard Holney is mentioned by Burrell as Rector in 1612 and 1620, and died in 1649, and John Holney (see above) died 25 March, 1666, æt. 72. ("Add. MS.," 5698, p. 555.) Richard Holney was no doubt the person of that name collated to the Rectory of St. Thomas-at-Cliffe, on 1 Feb., 1604-5. ("S. A. C.," XXVI., 26.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

No. 1.

A Relic of Brighton Camp.

An interesting relic of the Brighton Camp of 1794, has just come into the possession of Mr. Brinton, jeweller, of Middle Street, in the shape of a copper halfpenny "token" of H.R.H. George Prince of Wales. The "token," which is a little larger than the present halfpenny, and is in excellent preservation, was most probably struck as a memento of the Camp. These "tokens" have now become extremely rare. On the obverse is an excellent portrait of the Prince (then about 32 years of age), surrounded by the words, "GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES." On the reverse are the Prince's plume, with motto, "ICH DIEN," with "HALFPENNY" above, and the date "1794," below. The rim bears the words, "BRIGHTON . . CAMP . . HALFPENNY."—*Brighton Herald*, Feb. 26, 1887.

No. 2.

Letter from M. Léopold Delisle to Sir G. Duckett, Bart.

The following letter on the subject of "*Soror Gherbodi*," from M. Léopold Delisle, Director-General of the National Library of France, is highly satisfactory, and indeed, coming from a Frenchman, the first Latin scholar in Europe, and one of the first living archaeologists, ought to be conclusive. As editor of "*Orderic Vitalis's Chronicle*," no one could be so qualified to pass an opinion on the remarkable use of the word *Soror* as "*Sœur de lait*," employed by that historian:—

PARIS, le 29 juin, 1886.

Direction
de la
Bibliothèque
Nationale.

L'Administrateur Général.

MONSIEUR,—Je vous remercie des deux exemplaires de votre dissertation. Je suis porté à croire que vous avez raison de présenter "*Gherbodus*" comme le frère de lait de "*Gundreda*." Je ne manquerai pas de faire connaître et de recommander votre travail dans un prochain cahier de la Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes. La question que vous avez traitée intéresse autant l'histoire de Normandie que l'histoire de la Grande Bretagne. Les arguments que vous avez si habilement présentés ne doivent pas rester inaperçus de ce côté du détroit.

Je me permets d'être un peu moins sévère que vous pour notre *Orderic Vital*. J'aime beaucoup cet auteur, depuis que j'ai achevé l'édition de son *Histoire*, publiée il y a plus de trente ans par la Société de l'histoire de France, en 5 vol. in 8°. *Orderic*, comme tous les chroniqueurs, peut se tromper sur quelques détails; mais nulle part ailleurs nous n'avons un tableau aussi complet et aussi vivant de la société anglo-normande du temps de Henri I^{er}.

Avec mes remerciements, veuillez agréer, je vous prie, Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments les plus distingués et les plus dévoués.

(Signed)

L. DELISLE.

No. 3.

The Covert Family.

This once opulent and distinguished family, that flourished two centuries ago in Sussex, Kent, and Surrey, whose manors are said to have reached from Southwark to the Sea, and whose splendid residence in Sussex, Slaugham Place, has long been in ruins, is generally considered to be quite extinct. Yet this can hardly be regarded as entirely so; for there are many cadets in their numerous pedigree who doubtless left offspring whose descendants have fallen into obscurity. I have lately met with the will of one of these cadets who cannot be identified in Berry's "Sussex Genealogies," of which I subjoin notes. There may yet exist descendants of the "wheelwright" and "tallow chandler."

Will at Somerset House (Lort 211) dated 30 April 1696 of JOHN COVERT of Ockham, Surrey, gent. To wife Jone 4 acres in Wisley co. Surrey, with House and Barne for life, remainder to Nathaniel Covert of Cobham, *wheelwright* in fee. To my son Anthony Covert, a *tallow chandler* living at Guildford, 10£; to the heires of my daughter Glover 5 shillings; to my daughter Burleigh 5 shillings; son Nathaniel Exor. Proved 2 Oct. 1698.

W. S. ELLIS.

No. 4.

Sussex County Arms.

A short time since I was asked what was the correct mode of blazoning the Sussex Arms in a stained-glass window intended for the New Town Hall at Eastbourne. A search through our Collections, Horsfield, Dallaway and Cartwright, &c., having proved ineffectual, I consulted various books and manuscripts in the British Museum, but still without result. I next wrote to one of our members, G. E. Cokayne, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. (Norroy King of Arms), who kindly furnished the following note:—"I am not surprised at your not finding the arms of the County of Sussex, inasmuch as no such exist *for that or any other county*. It is curious how widespread is the delusion that it is otherwise, but perhaps it is owing to the Heraldry Shops selling 'Arms of Counties,' which consist mostly of those of the chief towns therein, *e.g.*, Arms of Guildford for the 'County of Surrey,' &c."

The Sussex arms commonly used seem to be "Argent five martlets sable," and are thus borne on one of the standards of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex Freemasons.

F. E. S.

No. 5.

Rood Screen at Etchingham.

In some notes communicated by J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A., to the Society of Antiquaries, he states that although every church in

England once had the great rood standing in its midst, remains of them are only to be found in seven places. Amongst them we find Etchingam, Sussex, as to which he observes:—"There used to be a moat round this church, and in it was found an image of oak, which looks very much as if it were that of Our Lady from the rood. When I saw it, it was preserved in the vestry." ("Proc. Soc. Antiq.," Vol. XI., p. 129.)

No. 6.

Bumboo (see XXXIV. "S. A. C.," page 259).

Mr. F. C. Birkbeck Terry, writes in "Notes and Queries," 7th S. I., 294, that the ingredients of *bumbo*, according to Smollett, were rum, sugar, water, and nutmeg.—Cf. "Roderick Random," Chap. XXXIV.

No. 7.

Dedication of St. Ann's Church, Lewes.

It is sometimes asserted that this church was re-named from Queen Anne (see Horsf. "Hist. Suss.," I., 212-13). This seems, however, to be entirely incorrect, for the "Burrell MS.," 5698, add. p. 139, refers to an Inquisition post-mortem (7 Car. I.) taken at Shoreham 18 Jan., 7 Car. I., touching the death of John Shirley, Esq. (ob. 3 Oct., 1631), which mentions—Tithes in Howdeane "in poch. S. Mariæ Westout als S. Anne prope Lewes." This is apparently quoted from "Harleian MS.," 156-160, and T. Cole's "Collection," Vol. III., fol. 55.

F. E. S.

No. 8.

Lewes Castle in Domesday Book.

In Vol. XXXIV. "S. A. C.," p. 59, Mr. G. T. Clark states that Lewes Castle is not mentioned in Domesday Book. This is, however, an error, for Sir Henry Ellis points out (in the "General Introduction to Domesday Book," p. lviii.) that Lewes Castle appears in the Survey amongst the possessions of William de Warenne in Norfolk as "Castellatione de Lauues," and Otringheia in the same county is described as held "de Castellatione de Lawes."

F. E. S.

No. 9.

East Sussex Populations and Sects in 1724.

Amongst the records in the Registry of the Archdeacon of Lewes are the returns to a Commission issued by Thomas, Lord Bishop of Chichester, in 1724, for obtaining certain particulars as to the churches in the diocese. The 7th question put, had reference to the number of families in each parish, and also of Papists and Dissenters. By the kindness of E. C. Currey, Esq., I was some time since allowed to examine

these returns, and have tabulated the particulars of population in the larger parishes.

	Families.	Presbyterians.	Quakers.	Ana- baptists.
Brighthelmstone	500 (about)	150	6	3
New Shoreham	163 (3 families of Dissenters ; sect not named).			
Cuckfield	270	—	1	20
Hurstpierpoint	100	—	2	1
East Grinstead	310	11	1	1
Eastbourne	140	2	—	—
Hailsham... ..	52	6 (or 7)	—	2
Hellingly	113	9	1	3
Hastings, All Saints' ...	200 (No Dissenters !)			
„ St. Clement's... ..	300 (Ditto)			
Winchelsea	35 (or 40)	1	—	1
Rye	200	—	2	— ¹
Ticehurst	150	2	—	1

Two Papists are returned at Eastbourne, but none elsewhere. The number of Presbyterians at Brighton is very great, and seems open to doubt ; and it is equally strange there were *no* Dissenters at Hastings.

FREDERICK E. SAWYER, F.S.A.

No. 10.

An Eighteenth Century Sussex Letter.

Among a number of parchments and miscellaneous papers, some of them ancient and curious, formerly belonging to Mr. M. A. Lower, and now in the possession of Mr. W. J. Smith, of Brighton, occurs the following brief letter, endorsed with the accompanying notes, relating to two Sussex families :—

Hastings, February —, 1755.

SIR,—As your time of Lambing draws near, and as I hope, before my Dog Tipler has done you any Mischief that way, I have thought proper to Send for him by the Bearer Peter Austen, I hope you'll be so good as to give him a Nights lodging and let him come out in good time a Tuesday morning—

I intend to come to Hellingly some time next March, and if you can then help me to Some money you'll very much Oblige

Your Humble Serv^t :

NA: CRUTTENDEN.

Pray mine and my wife's Compliments to Mrs. Newman.

On the back of the letter is written :—

Found, June 1856, in a copy just purchased of Camden's *Britannia* 2 V. Gibson's edition 1722, but the name of neither Newman nor Cruttenden is visible in either volume. The books however have been repaired and the covers new lined.

A. H.

Beneath this, in Mr. Lower's handwriting, are the following notes :—
The writer Nath^l. Cruttenden was of an armigerous family long resident at Burwash, co. Sussex. He served the office of Mayor of Hastings in 1733, 1738, 1744, and 1749. M. A. L.

The Newman family were owners of Horselunges in Hellingly.

M. A. L.

¹ 10 other Dissenters.

No. 11.

An early Grant to Lewes Priory.

For the following translation, made by the late Mr. Baxter, of the confirmation of a very early grant made to the Priory of St. Pancras, the Editor is indebted to Mr. Wright, of Lewes. It will be found to supply a list of the Churches and Chapels in Lewes, and adjoining thereto, which belonged to the Priory of Lewes in the year 1121; 55 years after the Norman Conquest. This translation, on being collated with the original in the British Museum recently, was found to be exceedingly well done. A few slight errors discovered have been corrected. A literal transcript of a portion of the grant in the original Latin has been added:—

TRANSLATION OF THE CONFIRMATION GRANT OF RALPH, BISHOP OF CHICHESTER,
TO LEWES PRIORY.

Bibl. Cotton Vitellius, E. X., 27.

Ralph by the grace of God bishop of Chichester sendeth Greeting To all the faithful in God everlasting, Forasmuch as from the times of our Predecessors the venerable bishops Stigand and William to our time, the Monastery of Lewes which is a Cluniac Cloyster hath by the grace of God arose & been Erected to Christ, in which pure religion & exceeding Charity shine forth and in which very many leaving their families & Fortunes have chosen the Lord for their portion, & they are the Lords portion, To whom the Church hath granted right by law to have Churches Tythes & Offerings because they gladly dispose those Alms they received to Guests & Travellers who stand in need thereof Willing therefore to favour as members of Christ, as well the Said Monastery as all the rights & possessions thereof with the immunities & liberties which thereto belong & which it is known to have obtained from ancient time And also all the Churches in the Diocese of Chichester by whomsoever conferred upon them And also all the Tythes in whatsoever Parish they be. We give & grant & by our Episcopal authority of the holy Church of Chichester we ever confirm to the said Monks there serving God and St Pancras for their support & maintenance, for the Entertainment of Guests, and for the refreshment of the poor & Travellers, The names whereof we have hereinafter mentioned. The said Monastery Hath in our Diocese within their own Burying Ground the Chappell of St John by our grant & gift free & quit of all things, and in the Castle adjoining the Church of St John which pays . . . pence, the Priests thereof if they shall be suspended for any fault, the divine Service shall not cease because of their fault not because . . . shall their right be lost or broken untill . . . but other Priests shall minister in their stead, And Confession & Penitence of the Priests affairs shall be in the hands of the Bishop but the, forfeiture [shall be in the hands] of St Pancras The said Monastery Hath in the same Castle the Churches of St Peter & St Trinity & St Nicholas & St Mary & St Andrew and St Martin & St Peter de Westout with the Chappell Lundewick & the Church of St Mary of Westout The said Monastery hath also the Churches of Meehinges & of Pidingho & of Radmeld with the Chappell of Northese & the Church of Iforde & of Swanberg and of Kingeston & of Rotingeden & of Falemere & of Borgemer & of Britelmonst & of Pecham & of Blachinton & of Hangleton & of Dithenings with the Chappell of Wivilesfeld & the Church of Claiton & of Kimere and of Puninges & of Piccumbe and of Cukefold & of Balcumbe and of Herdingelie & of Hadlei & of Pelinges & of Newick & of Bercamp & of Grenestode & of Waldern & of Echington & of Bercham and of Greceheham and the Chappells of Horsted & of Langenci & of Bellovdere & the Church of Sutthon & of Hereingeham

and of Stoctum & of Oppemeredum & of Loventun & of Tangmer. Also we confirm and commend whatsoever was given & granted to the said Monastery by our Lords the Kings William the 1st William the 2nd and Henry who now is and also by William Founders of the Monastery² Benefactors thereof we give all those aforesaid Premisses to the said Monks by authority of our Office and do Confirm and Corroborate the same with our Seal and we solemnly prohibit and direct that no person whatsoever who would do so shall presume to withdraw or diminish any part thereof whosoever shall presume against these presents unless Satisfactory Amends he shall incur the wrath of God & the peace grace and blessing of God be on the Benefactors Preservers & Servers thereof. I Ralph Bishop of Chichester have hereunto Subscribed a ✠ in the year of the Incarnation of our Lord MCXXI in the Roman Pontificate of Calixtus and in the Reign of Henry our King of England.

Cotton MS., Vitellius, E. X., Art. 26 (leaf 190).

Copy—verbatim et literatim.

“castro ecclesias Sēi Petri, et Sēe Trinitate et Sēi Nicoli et Sēe Marie et Sēi Andree et Sēi Martini et Sēi Petri de Westuta cū capella de Lundewika et ecclesiam Sēe Marie de Westuta Habet etiā ecclesiam de Methinges et de Pidingeho et de Radmelda cū capella de Northela et ecclesiam de Iforda et de Swanberga et de Kingstona et de Rotingedena et de Falemera et de Borgemera et de Britelmestona et de Pechā et de Blachintona et de Hangeltona et de Dicheniges cū capella de Wiewelesfeld et ecclesiam de Claitona et de Kimera et de Pūniges³ et de Piccumba et de Balecumba.⁴ Cukefelda et de Balecumba et de Hedingeleia et de Hadleia et de Pelinges et de Niwich et de Bercampa et de Grenesteda et de Walderna de Echintona et de Bertham et de Grecheham et pellas de Horsteda et de Langeneia et de Bello dere et ecclesiam de Sutthona et de Heringeham Stoctuna et de Oppemereduna et de Loventuna de Tangemera. Confirmam etiā &c.”

No. 12.

Brighton during the Regency.

In the *Sussex Daily News* for March 19th, 1887, there is an amusing description of Brighton as it presented itself to an enterprising Frenchman, who visited it just a hundred years ago. The writer gives no reference to the source of the not too flattering criticism, nor does he supply the name of the critic. “Brigtemstone” is described as “a miserable village, stuck in a hollow, commanded by a cemetery, and surrounded by barren mountains.” The Prince of Wales and his Court residing there, however, and all the “noblesse” of England going there for sea-bathing. “The Prince’s house” is spoken of as “no better than a French parish priest’s, and the theatre a barn.” As a set-off the “distinguished foreigner” was gallant enough, although a little inconsistent, to remark “All that atoned for this was the tall stature of both men and women, the fairness, health, and beauty of the girls, the wealth of the shops, and the great number of horses and carriages that passed through the sandy streets.”

² In the margin Mr. Baxter wrote: “’Tis burnt here, but it seems to speak of the Earls Warren, who were founders, and other benefactors of the monastery.” Nothing further could be made out when the original was recently consulted.—ED. “S. A. O.”

³ *Sic.* Pūniges, *i.e.*, Pūniges, Poyninges.

⁴ *Sic.* Pen struck through in original.

No. 13.

Falling of Towers and Spires.

Dr. Willis says : " In examining the history of Norman cathedrals, it would be found that falls were the characteristics of many of them " :—

Winchester Cathedral, tower fell in	...	...	...	...	1107
Gloucester Cathedral, tower fell in	...	...	...	...	1160
Worcester Cathedral, tower fell in	...	...	...	...	1175
Worcester Cathedral, two towers fell in	...	...	...	...	1222
Lincoln Cathedral, tower fell in	...	...	...	...	1240
Ely Cathedral, central tower fell	...	...	...	...	1341
Norwich Cathedral, spire and tower fell in	...	...	...	...	1361
Chichester Cathedral, spire and tower fell in	...	...	...	...	1861
Dunstable Priory Church, two towers fell in	...	...	...	...	1221
Evesham Priory Church, one tower fell in	...	...	...	...	1213

The towers of other cathedrals have been prevented from falling by inverts and buttresses. Were the inquiry extended to parochial churches, the list might be greatly lengthened.

No. 14.

Interesting Discovery at Twineham.

A discovery has lately been made at Twineham, which, if followed out, may prove of interest to antiquaries. From time to time for many years ancient instruments and weapons—such as axes and hatchets, as also spear and arrow-heads and spurs—have been picked up on the spot ; but not till the present winter has any sign of masonry been found. Now, however, traces of a wall have been come upon, indicating, apparently, that a substantial building once existed. The ground forms a sort of low mound of about two acres, covered with copse and surrounded with water on three sides. The land is the property of Mr. William Wood, of Hurstpierpoint, in whose family it has been for many years.—*Brighton Gazette*, Feb. 9th, 1886.

No. 15.

A Local Find.

A silver coin, since identified as one issued in the 15th century by the Court of Flanders, was discovered in the garden belonging to the Mayor of Lewes, recently. It is believed to be a very rare specimen, very few of the same issue being in existence.—*Sussex Daily News*, March 19th, 1887.

No. 16.

Guestling Church.

During the progress of the recent restoration of this church—a work necessitated by the fall of one of the pillars—"several interesting

features were brought to light, notably the ancient piscina and hagioscope, as well as two early Decorated (about 1300) windows, one on either side of the chancel, all of which are now restored to their original condition."—*Sussex Daily News*, Dec. 15, 1886.

No. 17.

Collins' Monument in Chichester Cathedral.

Among the drawings lately acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum, is one of local interest, it being in the form of an autograph illustrated letter by John Flaxman, R.A., dated from Rome, July 4th, 1791, and addressed to Mr. William Hayley, Earham, near Chichester, submitting a sketch for the monument, afterwards erected, to the memory of the poet Collins, in Chichester Cathedral.

No. 18.

A Find at Felpham.

As a labouring man was digging in his garden near Felpham Church a few days ago, he turned up a Spanish dollar, bearing date 1760. The coin was in a good state of preservation.—*Sussex Daily News*, Aug. 16, 1886.

No. 19.

Discovery at Edburton.

The Rev. C. H. Wilkie, the late Rector of Edburton, has communicated some additional particulars respecting the epitaph on a broken mural tablet in the Truleigh Chapel, in Edburton Parish Church, to which attention has more than once been directed in our Collections.⁵ The rev. gentleman, besides furnishing me with a list of about a dozen different suggestions for supplying the missing portions of the verse, "all of which," he remarks, "were sent to me by different persons (I think all before my note appeared in the 'Sussex Archaeological Collections')," gives some information relating to several members of the Hippisley family. The Rev. Mr. Wilkie says:—"I have given up the idea that the lines are a quotation. The tablet is of much interest, and I had a good deal of correspondence about it with the descendants of the Hippisley family while at Edburton. W. Hippisley was educated at Westminster, and became Fellow of Christ Church, Oxford. He travelled with the Duke of Buckingham as his tutor. He was nephew to Sir John Hippisley, of the Long Parliament."

There is no other entry of the name of Hippisley in the Edburton Registers. W. Hippisley's wife, daughter of John Pellatt, inherited (with her two sisters) the Manor of Truleigh from her grandfather, Sir Benjamin Pellatt. The manor passed out of the family in 1662 (being then sold to G. Kilner), that is five years after W. Hippisley's death.

⁵ See Vol. XXXII., p. 230, and Vol. XXXIV., p. 261.

It is some satisfaction to know that the tablet was imperfect 100 years ago, as appears from Sir William Burrell's description of the Church in the Burrell MS., in the British Museum. The Rev. Mr. Wilkie considers that "of the ending of lines five and six there can be no doubt,"⁶ although "in one instance," *to die*, "has been suggested in line five." The endings of lines three and four are, he thinks, also probably as given.⁷ The suggested renderings of the first line vary considerably, and are as follows:—"Yet scarce can show;" "yet never know;" "and speak most clear;" "and declare;" "O tell us now;" "full clear;" "this can avow;" "these will tell;" "yet cannot show;" "yet who can know;" "yet fail to show;" "yet who can tell." A curious proof on the whole is thus furnished of the impossibility of deciding such matters by mere conjecture. The discovery of the missing fragment—should this ever take place—would probably prove a surprise, in more senses than one, to those who have, thus far, had only their imagination to draw upon. One point of importance in relation to the inscription is brought out in a second letter from the Rev. Mr. Wilkie, where he says, "I may mention that from my last examination of the fragments of the tablet, in the first line after the words, 'And seeing stones can speak,' the next word appeared to be either 'yet' or 'yt' (for that). The wording of the inscription, copied in the volume and in my own letter, is correct with this exception. It will be noticed that in several instances the suggested ending of the first line commences with 'yet,' the correspondents in these instances having in those cases, probably, had the advantage of seeing the tablet *in situ*."

JOHN SAWYER.

⁶ See "S. A. C.," Vol. XXXIV., p. 262.

⁷ *Ibid.*

ERRATA.

Page 43, line 5 from bottom, for "plate" read "plates."

Page 119, line 8 from top, for "Richard III." read "Richard II."

INDEX TO VOL. XXXV.

Several of the papers in this Volume, such for instance as those by Captain Attree, R.E., Sir George Duckett, Bart., and the Rev. R. F. Whistler, M.A., contain a large number of names of persons and of places, with which—as being of little general interest apart from their context—it was not considered advisable to encumber the Index. A selection has therefore been made of some of the names that, for various reasons, appeared distinctive or noteworthy; but those engaged in tracing local names or in compiling pedigrees, are recommended to search such papers as those mentioned, in addition to consulting the Index.

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