

SUSSEX
Archaeological Collections,

RELATING TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY
The Sussex Archaeological Society.



VOL. XXXVI.

LEWES:

H. WOLFF, HIGH STREET.

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JANUARY, 1888.

Sussex Archaeological Society.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

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AND CUSTOS ROT.

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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.
LORD COLCHESTER, F.S.A.
LORD MONK BRETTON.
THE LORD BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.
LORD ZUCHE.
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EDWARD HUSSEY, ESQ.
W. TOWNLEY MITFORD, ESQ.

Honorary Secretaries.

FRANCIS BARCHARD, ESQ., *Horsted Place, Uckfield.*
REV. PREB. C. H. CAMPION, M.A., *Rectory, Westmeston, Hurstpierpoint.*
HENRY GRIFFITH, ESQ., F.S.A., *Montpellier Lodge, Brighton.*

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Hon. Curator and Librarian.

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

Elected Members of Committee.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
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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. |
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| WILLIAM HAMILTON HALL, Esq. | Uckfield. | High Street, Uckfield. |

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.

NOTHING of very special importance has occurred to mark the history of the SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY since the publication of the last report. The Society is in a satisfactory condition, and continues year by year to accomplish useful work of the kind for which it was first called into existence. The sustained interest which the members take in the welfare of the Society is exceedingly gratifying.

The Society at present consists of 571 members; the annexed statement of account will show the financial position of the Society at the commencement of the current year.

The ANNUAL MEETING took place on August 11th, 1887, at SELSEY. This was the first time the Society had been to Selsey, a spot rich rather in historic memories than in archaeological remains.

The weather being fine the day was much enjoyed by the members and their friends. The proceedings embraced visits to Donnington and Sidlesham Churches, to Selsey Rectory House, the remains of Old Selsey Church, and to an Earth-work adjoining the Churchyard, supposed to be an Ancient British Fortification.

On Selsey Bill the Rev. Prebendary C. H. Campion read an interesting paper on St. Wilfrith's connection with Sussex. The Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester presided at the Luncheon, which was served in the Public Hall. Selsey New Church was inspected by the members, and visits paid to a collection of antiquities arranged by the Local Committee.

The Committee desire to record their thanks to the Clergymen of the several Churches visited, for their courtesy in showing the architectural features of the sacred buildings under their care; to the Rev. Prebendary H. Foster for his paper upon the Rectory House at Selsey, and for his hospitable entertainment of the members of the Society in the grounds surrounding the Rectory House; to the Rev. Prebendary H. C. Campion for his admirable paper; to Mr. Gordon M. Hills, for his explanatory remarks upon the Churches visited; to Dean Burgon and to all who assisted in any way to promote the success of the Annual Meeting.

Unfortunately the day proved too short to carry out all that was intended, and it was with extreme regret the proposed visit to Mundham Vicarage, where the Rev. J. C. P. Fletcher was waiting in readiness to receive the party, had most reluctantly to be abandoned.

It will be observed that a Catalogue of the books in the Society's Library is inserted in this Volume. It has been compiled by the Clerk, assisted very materially by a member of the Committee, C. T. Phillips, Esq., to whom the thanks of the Society are due. The Library now contains between 900 and 1,000 volumes, and includes some valuable works. The Committee are exceedingly anxious to increase the collection of books relating to Sussex. Any additional

donations in aid of the accomplishment of this object will be welcomed.

During the year the Sussex Archaeological Society has lost several members by death, special mention should be made in this connection of the Venerable Archdeacon Walker, the Venerable Archdeacon Hannah, D.C.L., who on more than one occasion presided over the Annual Meetings, and in other ways rendered valuable services to the Society, and Major Sergison, who was only appointed on the Committee in March last.

At a General Meeting of the Society, held at Lewes Castle on June 21st, 1888, the Rev. Prebendary C. Heathcote Campion, M.A., and Henry Griffith, Esq., F.S.A., were appointed to act with Francis Barchard, Esq., as Honorary Secretaries, and the Committee was strengthened by the election of several new members, arrangements which will, it is believed, conduce to the increased efficiency of the Society.

Lewes, July, 1888.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1887.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.								
				£	s.	d.						
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Balance at Treasurer's, Jan. 1st, 1887...	54	8	6	Printing and Illustrating Vol. XXXV.	...	...	126	3	8
Annual Subscriptions	202	0	0	Index, Vol. XXXIV.	...	...	4	4	0
Ditto Arrears	20	10	0	Editor, Clerical Assistance, 1885-1886	...	...	42	0	0
Life Compositions...	16	0	0	Ditto, Expenses	...	...	4	9	3
Sale of Books	9	0	6	Clerk, Salary	...	...	25	0	0
Garden Rents	3	0	0	Ditto, Expenses	...	...	5	8	5
Dividends on Consols	15	6	4	Annual Meeting	...	...	2	13	2
Visitors to Castle	109	10	6	Stamps, Stationery, &c...	...	...	8	5	2
Sale of Pamphlets	0	17	0	Sundries	...	...	1	13	8
							Museum and Library Account—					
							Coals and Wood	...	...	£8	3	6
							Taxes, &c.	...	...	22	5	2
							Morgan	...	...	26	0	0
							Ditto, Commission, 1886...	...	...	5	11	4
							Repairs and Fittings	...	...	1	19	3
							Framing	...	...	1	12	0
							Binding	...	...	5	2	9
							Urns	...	...	0	13	6
							Rent—Castle	...	...	31	0	0
							Ditto—Castle Lodge	...	...	28	0	0
										130	7	6
							Balance, Dec. 31st, 1887	...	...	80	8	0
										£430	12	10

£430 12 10

£430 12 10

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.
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., The Members Mansions, Victoria Street, London, s.w.
1887. Abbott, Mr. George, M.R.C.S., The Pantiles, Tunbridge Wells (Hon. Sec. Tunbridge Wells Natural History and Antiquarian Society).
1868. Abergavenny, The Marquess of, K.G., Eridge Castle, Tunbridge Wells.
1862. Ade, Mr. J. S., Milton Court, Arlington.
1869. Alchin, John, Esq., Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.
1869. *Alexander, W. C., Esq., Aubrey House, Camden Hill, Kensington.
1874. *André, J. L., Esq., Sarcelles, 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, Captain F. W. T., R.E., Royal Engineers, Chatham.
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.
1882. Banister, F. D., Esq., London Bridge Railway Station.
1865. *Banks, Rev. G. W., Rectory, Worth.
1870. Barchard, Elphinstone, Esq., M.A., Duddleswell, Uckfield.
1857. Barchard, Francis, Esq., Horsted Place, Uckfield.
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.
1887. Bastick, Mr. Richard, 108, St. James's Street, Brighton.
1858. Batty, Rev. W. Wilberforce, Hever Rectory, 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. T. 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., Beechland, Newick.
1871. Blaber, C. O., Esq., Haywards Heath.
1879. Blaker, Edgar S., Esq., Springfield Lodge, Worthing.

1882. Blaker, Arthur Becket, Esq., Beechwood, Lewes.
 1881. Blaker, Rev. Cecil Renshaw, M.A., Turners Hill, Crawley.
 1882. Blaker, Evelyn Borrer, Esq., 83, St. Aubyns, West Brighton.
 1887. Blaker, Mr. Frederick, Warwick Street, Worthing.
 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., 6, Warwick St., Pall Mall, London.
 1862. Bloxam, Rev. J. Rouse, D.D., Beeding Priory, Hurstpierpoint.
 1873. Blunt, W. S., Esq., Crabbet Park, Worth, Three Bridges.
 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.
 1887. Brabourne, Lord, Smeeth Paddocks, Ashford, Kent; and 3, Queen Anne Gate, Westminster.
 1869. Braden, J. G., Esq., Lewes.
 1852. *Bridger, E. K., Esq., Berkeley House, Hampton, Middlesex.
 1857. Bridges, Rev. Canon A. H., Beddington House, Croydon.
 1882. Brix, Mons. Camille de, 65, Rue Henri Kolb, Lille.
 1888. Brooke, Edward, Esq., Ufford Place, Woodbridge.
 1863. Brown, J. Ellman, Esq., Buckingham Lodge, Shoreham.
 1873. Browne, H. Doughty, Esq., Tilgate Lodge, Crawley.
 1879. Brownell, Rev. J., Cowfold Vicarage, Horsham.
 1864. Buck, Rev. W. H. M., Vicarage, Seaford.
 1863. Buckell, Leonard, Esq., M.D., Chichester.
 1881. Burder, Mrs. Ellen, Park Dale, Battle.
 1881. Burr, G. F., Esq., 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., 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.
 1888. Champneys, Rev. F. W., Bayham Old Abbey, Lamberhurst, Kent.
 1882. Chetwynd, Rev. Charles R. B., Bracknell.
 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., 64, 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.

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, Edward, Esq., 147, Gloucester Road, South Kensington, s.w.
 1886. Cooper, Rev. Frederic Wilson, M.A., Hurstmonceux.
 1886. Cooper, G. P., Esq., 46, Denmark Villas, Brighton.
 1867. *Cosens, Frederick William, Esq., F.S.A., The Shelleys, Lewes; and 7, Melbury Road, Kensington, w.
 1885. Cotching, Alexander, Esq., Horsham.
 1888. Cotesworth, W. G., Esq., Roehath, Chailey.
 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, E., Esq., Steyning.
 1885. Cripps, Rev. John Marten, Hatherley Lodge, 4, Thicket Road, Anerley, s.e.
 1857. Crosskey, Robt., Esq., J.P., Castlegate, Lewes.
 1882. Crosskey, Walter F., Esq., Lewes.
 1886. Cruse, Francis G., Esq., Christ Church Vicarage, Worthing.
 1886. Cunliffe, Edward S., Esq., 66, The Drive, West Brighton.
 1862. *Curling, George, Esq., Elgin House, Addiscombe Road, Croydon.
 1860. Currey, E. C., Esq., Malling Deanery, Lewes.
 1886. Currie, Very Rev. E. R., Deanery, Battle.
 1846. Curteis, H. Mascall, Esq., Windmill Hill Place, Hailsham.
 1861. Daintrey, C. J., Esq., Market Place, Petworth.
 1874. Dalbiac, H. E. A., Esq., Durrington, near Worthing.
 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.
 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.
 1878. Dearsley, Rev. W. A. St. John, Wilmington.
 1860. 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., 26, Queen's Road, Brighton.
 1886. Dennant, John, Esq., 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, North Highlands, Haywards Heath.
 1886. Downing, Mr. William, Springfield, Olton, near Birmingham.
 1877. Drakeford, Rev. D. J., Elm Grove, Lower Sydenham.
 1857. Drewitt, Robt. Dawtrey, Esq., Peppering, Burpham, Arundel.
 1877. Duckett, Sir George F., Bart., F.S.A., Newington House, Wallingford; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, London.

1879. Duke, Frederick, Esq., The Conservative Club, Queen's Hotel, Hastings.
 1873. Dunkin, E. H. W., Esq., F.S.A., Kenwyn House, 27, Kidbrook Park Road, Blackheath, S.E.
1861. Earp, Frederick, 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, Kent.
 1850. Ellis, W. Smith, Esq., 6, Holtham Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
 1850. Ellman, Rev. E. B., M.A., The Rectory, Berwick.
 1861. Elphinstone, Howard W., Esq., Struan, Augusta Road, Wimbledon Park.
 1888. Else, Mr. William, 52, King's Road, Brighton.
 1870. *Elwes, D. G. C., Esq., F.S.A., 5, The Crescent, Bedford.
 1871. Elwes, H. T., Esq., Fir Bank, West Hoathly.
 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., Clydesdale Villa, Gresham Road, Staines.
 1864. Fielder, Geo., Esq., West Horsley Place, Leatherhead.
 1860. Fisher, Richard, Esq., F.S.A., Hill Top, Midhurst; and 91, Great Russell Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C.
 1881. *Fisher, Samuel Timbrell, Esq., 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.
 1887. Fletcher, Rev. F. C. B., Mundham Vicarage, Chichester.
 1888. Fletcher, Sir Henry, Bart., M.P., Ham Manor, Angmering.
 1888. Fletcher, W. H. B., Esq., Fairlawn House, Worthing.
 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., C.B., 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., North Street, Chichester.
 1882. Fuller, Mr. George, School Hill, Lewes, and 15, Cornfield Road, Eastbourne.
 1880. Fuller, Thos., Esq., M.D., Shoreham.
 1874. Furley, Robert, Esq., F.S.A., J.P., 32, North Street, Ashford.
1878. Gage, Lord Viscount, Firlie Park.
 1867. Garnham, Colonel, Densworth House, Chichester.
 1886. Gell, Rev. F., Edburton Rectory, Beeding, Steyning.

1888. Giles, Mrs. Agnes, Lincoln House, Dane Road, St. Leonards.
 1852. Godlee, Mrs., Leighside, 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., Newtimber, Hurstpierpoint.
 1849. Goring, Rev. John, M.A., Wiston Park, Hurstpierpoint.
 1877. Gorringe, Hugh, Esq., Kingston-on-Sea.
 1877. Goschen, Rt. Hon. 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 ;
 and 14, Lansdowne Place, Hove.
 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, Lewes.
 1851. Gravely, Richard, Esq., Newick.
 1875. Gray, F., Esq., Pippingford, Uckfield.
 1868. Gregory, G. B., Esq., Boarzell, Hurstgreen, Hawkhurst.
 1886. Griffith, A. F., Esq., 15, Buckingham Place, Brighton.
 1886. Griffith, Rev. C. H., 4, Belmont, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1876. Griffith, Henry, Esq., F.S.A., Montpellier Lodge, Brighton.
 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.
 1880. Hall, Mr. Charles, The Cottage, Kingston, Lewes.
 1884. Hall, Mr. William Hamilton, High Street, Uckfield.
 1858. Halsted, C. T., Esq., Chichester.
 1888. Hammick, James T., Esq., F.S.S. (Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn), The
 Wakelyns, Uckfield.
 1850. Hampden, The Right Hon. Viscount, G.C.B., Glynde Place, Lewes.
 1879. *Hannah, Rev. Prebendary John Julius, M.A., Vicar of Brighton, The
 Vicarage, Brighton.
 1878. Hannen, The Right Hon. Sir James, 49, Lancaster Gate, London, w.
 1888. Harbord, Rev. H., Rector of East Hoathly.
 1886. Hardwick, Mr. J., High Street, Lewes.
 1868. Harland, H., Esq., M.D., East Ridge, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
 1886. Harman, Miss M. B., 13, Grange Gardens, Eastbourne.
 1853. Harris, W. J., Esq., Church House, Heene, Worthing.
 1878. *Harting, J. Vincent, Esq., F.S.A., 24, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, w.c.
 1879. Haselwood, J. E., Esq., 3, Lennox Place, Brighton.
 1885. Haverfield, Frank, Esq., Lancing College, Shoreham.
 1863. Haweis, Rev. W. H., M.A., Brook Cottage, Slaugham, Crawley.
 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.
 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, Lewes.
 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. George, 27, Clifton Street, Brighton.
 1865. Honeywood, Thos., Esq., Horsham.
 1874. Hoper, W., Esq., St. Elizabeth Road, Worthing.
 1874. Hoper, Mrs. H., 85, Linden Gardens, London, w.
 1856. Hoper, Richard, Esq., Hill Farm, Cowfold.
 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.
 1888. Humble-Crofts, Rev. W. J., Waldron Rectory, Hawkhurst.
 1856. Hurst, Robert Henry, Esq., The Park, Horsham.
 1850. Husey-Hunt, Bernard, Esq., Compton, The Drive, Hove.
 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, Bolton Gardens West, London, s.w.
 1863. Ingram, Jas., Esq., Ades, Chailey.
 1857. Ingram, Rev. H. M., Southover, Lewes.
 1875. Ingram, Mrs. W. H., Colville Lodge, Haywards Heath.
 1879. Ingram, Miss, Hickwells, Chailey.
 1879. Ireland, Mr. S. Sheppard, 198, Western Road, Brighton.
1876. Jackson, Rev. G., Yapton, Arundel.
 1880. James, Francis, Esq., 190, Cromwell Road, London, and Edgeworth Manor, Cirencester.
 1888. James, Rev. David, Lamberhurst.
 1871. Jenner, Miss, 90, Black Heath Hill.
 1881. Jennings, Louis J., Esq., M.P., 73, Elm Park Gardens, London, s.w.
 1877. *Johnson, J. A. Luttman, Esq., 26, Great George Street, Westminster, s.w.
 1849. Jones, John, Esq., The Crescent, Southover, Lewes.
1871. Kemp, C. R., Esq., Bedford Lodge, Lewes.
 1884. Kemp, Captain William, Lyminster House, near Arundel.
 1877. Kempe, C. E., Esq., Old Place, Lindfield; and 28, Nottingham Street, London, w.
 1864. *King, Col. H., Isfield Place, Uckfield.
 1858. King, Mrs. Joseph.
 1851. Kirby, Rev. H. T. M., M.A., Mayfield.
 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.)
 1887. Knipe, Henry R., Esq., 54, Wilbury Road, West Brighton.
 1873. Knowles, Rev. John, M.A., LL.D., Ph.D., F.S.A., F.G.S., Tunbridge Wells.

1886. Lambe, R., Esq., Blatchington, Seaford.
 1886. Lamotte, Alphonse F., Mons., Dudley Mansion, Brighton.
 1852. Lane, Henry C., Esq., Middleton, Hassocks.
 1872. Larnach, Donald, Esq., Brambletye, East Grinstead.
 1873. Lear, Mrs. M., Maltravers House, Littlehampton.
 1879. Leathley, D. W. Beresford, Esq., Sand Rock, Midhurst, and 44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, w.c.
 1888. Lee, Arthur, Esq., Westfield House, Lewes.
 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., Fairview, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
 1870. Lister, John J., 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, Polegate.
 1887. Longman, F. W., Esq., Newells, Horsham.
 1884. Loosemore, Rev. Robert Wood, Salehurst Vicarage, Hawkhurst.
 1888. *Lucas, C. J., Esq., Warnham Court, Horsham.
 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. Astley, Esq., Mytten, Cuckfield.
 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, 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., The Watch Oak, Battle.
 1852. Martineau, E. H., Esq., 30, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, w.
 1888. Maughan, Rev. H., Sandrock, Maresfield.
 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., 39, St. Quintin Avenue, London, w.
 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., F.G.S., Eastbourne.
 1861. Monk, T. J., Esq., Lewes.
 1852. Monk Bretton, Lord, Coneyborough, Lewes.
 1881. Moore, Resta William, Esq., 34, Teville Road, Worthing.
 1886. Morris, James Berry, Esq., Eastbourne.
 1873. Mount, Ven. Archdeacon F. J., M.A., Chichester.
 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, H., Esq., M.A., 66, Woodstock Road, Oxford.
 1881. *Nichols, Robert Cradock, Esq., F.S.A., Highley Manor, Balcombe.
 1849. Noakes, Mr. J., Chiddingly.
 1881. *Noakes, Mr. Frederic, St. Mary's Villas, Battle.
 1855. Noble, Captain, F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S., Forest Lodge, Maresfield, Uckfield.
 1887. Noble, Wilson, Esq., M.P., 43, Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1881. Noloth, Rev. C. F., The Wallands, Lewes.
 1870. Norfolk, the Duke of, K.G., Arundel Castle, Arundel.
 1868. Norman, Mr. S., London Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
 1878. Norman, Mr. Geo., Cooksbridge, Lewes.
 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., Gloucester Lodge, Worthing.
 1872. Pakenham, The Honble. Admiral, Franklyns, Haywards Heath.
 1884. Papillon, Phillip Oxenden, Esq., M.A., D.L., J.P., Crowhurst Park, Battle.
 1858. Paris, G. de, Esq., 5, Denmark Terrace, Montpelier Road, Brighton.
 1876. Parish, Rev. Chancellor W. D., Selmeston, Polegate.
 1881. *Parkin, Thos., Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S., Halton, Hastings.
 1885. Parrington, Rev. J. W., East Dean Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 1885. Parsons, Latter, Esq., Mill Croft, Eastbourne.
 1881. Parsons, John, Esq., Priory Crescent, Lewes.
 1881. Parsons, Thos., Esq., Lewes.
 1870. Patching, Mr. E. C., Belfort, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing.
 1865. Peachey, W., Esq., Ebernoe, Petworth.
 1885. Peacock, Thos. F., Esq., 12, South Square, Gray's Inn, London.
 1871. Pearlless, J. R., Esq., Northleigh, East Grinstead.
 1858. *Pecfold, Hugh, Esq., M.A., Rustington, Worthing.
 1888. Penny, Rev. R. G., Warbleton Rectory.
 1888. Penny, Mrs. R. G., Warbleton Rectory.
 1879. *Peckham, Rev. Harry J., Nutley Vicarage, Uckfield.
 1871. Philpot, Rev. W. B., South Bersted Vicarage, Bognor.
 1884. Phillips, C. Taylor, Esq., 2, 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.
 1887. Powell, Rev. Clement, Rectory, Newick.
 1886. *Powell, C. W., Esq., Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
 1886. Powell, Frank, Esq., M.D., Hillbank, Redhill, Surrey.
 1864. Powell, J. C., Esq., Selsfield, East Grinstead.
 1848. Powell, James D., Esq., High Hurst, Newick.
 1846. Powell, Rev. Richmond, M.A., South Stoke Rectory, Arundel.
 1848. Prince, C. L., Esq., F.R.A.S., Crowborough Beacon, Tunbridge Wells.
 1881. Pratt, J. C., Esq., Highfield, Seddlescombe.
 1882. Pullinger, Mr. William Wallis, Union Street, Brighton.
1872. Quaritch, Mr. Bernard, 15, Piccadilly, London.
1888. Ramsbotham, Major John, Stony Royd, Ilkley, Yorkshire.
 1846. Raper, Sir R. G., Chichester.

1872. Raper, W. A., Esq., Battle.
 1884. Rathbone, Frederic, Esq., Ryssel Rydal Road, Streatham, London.
 1882. *Read, General John Meredith, 128, Rue La Bôetie Champs Elysées, Paris.
 1868. Read, Rev. T. F. R., Rectory, Withyham.
 1882. Rendell, Rev. Arthur Medland, Coston Rectory, Melton Mowbray.
 1882. Renshaw, Alfred, Esq., 2, Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, London.
 1863. Renshaw, T. C., Esq., Sandrocks, Haywards Heath.
 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. John, D.D., Vicarage, Hemel Hempstead.
 1888. Rogers, John, Esq., Burnfoot, Preston Road, Brighton.
 1856. Roots, G., Esq., F.S.A., 2, Ashley Place, Pimlico.
 1871. *Roper, F. C. S., Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S., Palgrave 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, Lewes.
 1884. Roswell, Mr. Thomas, Barcombe.
 1858. Rush, Rev. Henry John, M.A., Haute Terre, Haywards Heath.
 1866. Rutter, Joseph, 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 Place, Tunbridge Wells.
 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. Sclater, James H., Esq., Newick Park, Lewes.
 1852. Scott, M. D., Esq., 19, Lansdowne Place, Hove, Brighton.
 1871. Selmes, James, Esq., Lossenham, Ashford.
 1878. Sheffield, The Earl of, Sheffield Place, Fletching.
 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.
 1888. Sibbald, J. G. E., Esq., 3, Townshend Villas, Richmond, Surrey.
 1878. Simmons, Mr. T., Lewes.
 1852. Simmons, H., Esq., Seaford.
 1886. Simpson, Percy, Esq., F.R.E.G.S., Fernholme, Enys Road, Eastbourne.
 1878. Smith, A. W., Esq., T.C.L., St. Agatha's, 17, Amersham Road, New Cross, S.E.
 1886. Smith, Rev. G. F., Burcombe, Salisbury, Wilts.
 1871. Smith, Mrs. Henry, St. John's House, Chichester.
 1884. Smith, Rev. Irton, South Lynn, Eastbourne.
 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. F. H., M.A., St. Agnes Rectory, Papworth, St. Ives, Hunts.
 1856. Spratley, J. S., Esq., 153, Campbell Road, Bow, London.
 1878. Springett, Edmund S., Esq., Ashfield Lodge, Hawkhurst.

1877. Spurrell, H. Esq., 2, Hartfield Road, Eastbourne.
 1880. Staveley, G. A. P., Esq., Woldhurstlea, Crawley.
 1846. Stead, Rev. A., M.A., Ovingdean Rectory, Brighton.
 1882. Steggall, Mrs., Norton Cottage, Bishopstone, near Lewes.
 1876. *Stenning, A. H., Esq., Halsford, East Grinstead; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, s.w.
 1866. Stenning, J. C., Esq., Oakfield, Beckenham.
 1886. Stephens, Rev. Preb. W. R. W., Woolbeding, Midhurst.
 1886. Stewart, Mr. John, University School, Hastings.
 1884. Stewart, Robert, Esq., 11, Chesham Place, London.
 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.
 1887. Summerhayes, William, Esq., M.D., F.R.G.S., Mount Place, Brightling, Battle.
 1853. Sutton, Rev. Archdeacon R. S., M.A., Rype Rectory, Hawkhurst.
 1854. Sutton, Ven. Archdeacon R., M.A., Vicar of Pevensy.
 1886. Sutton, Thos., jun., Esq., Eastbourne.
 1881. Swainson, Rev. A. J., Vicarage, Forest Row.
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. Preb. 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, Lewes.
 1869. *Thompson, T. C., Esq., Ashdown Park, Forest Row, East Grinstead.
 1888. Thompson, Rev. W. Oswell, Vicar of Framfield.
 1886. Thompson, W. T., Esq., 82, Chapel Road, Worthing.
 1857. Thorpe, G. Archibald, Esq., High Croft, Ore, Hastings.
 1881. Tillstone, F. J., Esq., Yarra Villa, Preston, Brighton.
 1886. Tooth, Rev. W. A., 179, Park Road West, Brighton.
 1852. *Tourle, J. J., Esq., 32, Theobald's Road, Bedford Row, Holborn, w.c.
 1884. Trew, Thomas Medland, Esq., M.D., Eastfield Park Hill Rise, Croydon.
 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, G. F., Esq., 22, Iffley Road, Oxford.
 1846. Tyacke, Nicholas, Esq., M.D., Chichester.
1887. Urlin, R. Denny, Esq., F.S.S., The Grange, Rustington, nr. Worthing; and 22, Stafford Terrace, Phillimore Gardens, London, w.
 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.
 1887. Wallis, Clarkson, Esq., Springfield, Withdean.
 1870. *Wallis, G. A., Esq., J.P., Holy Well Mount, South Cliff, Eastbourne.
 1882. Walsh, Rev. Walter, M.A., Folkington Rectory, Polegate.
 1871. Warren, John, Esq., LL.B., B.A., Handcross Park, Crawley.
 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. Weekes, Arthur, Esq., Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint.
1872. Weir, J. Jenner, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S., Chirbury, Beckenham, Kent.
1868. Weller, T. E., Esq., 6, Springfield Road, Brighton.
1846. Wellesley, Lady Victoria Long, West Stoke House, Chichester.
1881. Wells, Arthur, Esq., 24, Stockleigh Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1857. Wetherell, Major Richard, 12, Lansdown Road, Tunbridge Wells.
1886. Whistler, Rev. C. Watts, Theddlethorpe Vicarage, Louth.
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, 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. Thomas, 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., "Oakfield," 28, St. James' Road, Tunbridge Wells.
1886. Wood, John, Esq., 21, Old Steine, Brighton.
1881. Woodman, Thos. C., Esq., 83, Montpellier Road, Brighton.
1868. Woods, A. W., Esq., 18, Denmark Terrace, Brighton.
1859. Woods, J. W., Esq., Chilgrove, Chichester.
1868. Wright, R., Esq., Hurstmonceux.
1848. *Wyatt, Hugh Penfold, Esq., Cissbury, Worthing.
1847. Wyatt, Rev. J. I. Penfold, M.A., Hawley Parsonage, Blackwater, Hants.
1857. Wyndham, Hon. Percy, Clouds, Salisbury.
-
1851. Young, Edmund, Esq., Steyning.
1852. Young, William Blackman, Esq., Grove, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1887. Young, Rev. W. E. A., Pyecombe Rectory, Hassocks.
1881. Young, Herbert, Esq., Bank Buildings, Hastings.
-
1873. *Zouche, Lord, Parham, Pulborough.

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- The Royal and Archæological Association of Ireland.
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-
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C.W. Whistler del.

THE MANOR HOUSE PENHURST.

Sussex Archaeological Society.

PENHURST:

BEING SOME ACCOUNT OF ITS IRON WORKS, MANOR HOUSE, CHURCH, &c.

(The substance of a Paper partly read at the Annual Meeting of the Sussex Archaeological Society at Penhurst, on Thursday, Aug. 19th, 1886.)

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

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

PENHURST is thus referred to in Domesday:—

In Peneherst, which Osbern holds of the Earl of Eu, the Abbot has half a hide, and there are two villeins with 2 ploughs and one acre of meadow and wood for 2 hogs. It is worth 15 shillings.¹

The name Penhurst is formed of *Pen* (British) *Hurst* (Saxon), which two words combined rightly describe the parish as the "Head of the wood," and serve to convey a very just idea of a locality in which every third acre is woodland, and the remainder so intersected by broad hedgerows, studded thickly with trees, that from many of the little eminences in which it abounds there is in the distance very much the appearance of what we may suppose the Weald of Sussex to have been, wild forest land, with here and there a clearer and more open space, giving sufficient land for cultivation by the inhabitants

¹ "Domesday Book in Relation to Sussex," IV., 6-33. Terra Ecclesiæ de la Bataille, in Totenore Hundreda. "In Penehest quod tenet Osbernus de comite de Ow habet abbas dimidiam hidam et ibi ii villani sunt cum ii carucis et una acra prati et silva ii porcorum. Valet xv solidos."

to supply the wants of its small and scattered population. A writer in our "Collections" remarks: "Pen, a head, in Penhurst, accurately describes the head or eastern extremity of the great wood of Andredes-weald,"² and with reference to its position and local tradition there are not wanting those³ who are bold to conjecture that the much disputed site of Anderida itself may possibly be claimed for a ruined cluster of habitations, the *débris* of which are still to be found in a wood, named from them "Town Creep." The undulations of the district are considerable, and through each little valley there trickles a streamlet, well stocked with trout, which eventually finds its way to the Ashburn, the insignificant river, or rather rivulet, that gives its name to the neighbouring village of Ashburnham.

The population of this isolated district, barely numbering a hundred, has been remarkably stationary, owing probably, among other causes, to the extremely miry nature of the lanes, which are almost impassable in winter, to the ample provision of garden ground attached to the several cottages, and in most cases to the convenience of the few adjoining acres which enables the inhabitants to keep their cow, and thus to enjoy some degree of home comfort, which is certainly one of the most permanent sources of local attachment.

In 1886 a new road was made from Ashburnham to Penhurst, to enable the parishioners of Ashburnham, on the closing of their own churchyard, to convey their dead to that of Penhurst, then enlarged by special arrangement for their accommodation.

This road, which passes the old forge, was made at the sole cost of the Earl of Ashburnham, and will materially alter the character of this part of the country.

In the valley extending from the ridge of hills between Dallington and Netherfield to Ashburnham Place, there was in former days a series of lakes, varying in width from 50 to 300 yards or more, formed by damming back the streamlets which flow to the little river Ashburn. At the lower end of each of these artificial

² "S. A. C.," VIII., 5.

³ Notably the Rev. E. Tatham.

sheets of water was a huge wheel, which served the various furnaces wherein the local iron works were carried on. Of these works among the most notable were the Penhurst Furnace and the Ashburnham Forge, situated about a mile apart, and still retaining traces of their arrangement for the working of this now extinct Sussex industry.

The names, too, of the neighbouring woods and fields help to preserve the recollection of the pursuits of the inhabitants, and the dark hue of the lanes is the evident result of the free use for repairs, of the scoriæ, the ejecta of the various furnaces. In the immediate vicinity of Penhurst Furnace the following names are still in use:— Hammer Wood, Mining Field, Mine Pit Field, Hammer Hill Field, Hammer Brook, Blackland, Mine Piece, Furnace Field, Forge Meadow; with many others of like character.

In a house adjoining the furnace there died in August, 1883, the last surviving labourer at Penhurst Furnace, who had wrought there as a boy, and continued his work until the last fire was blown out in 1811. A very short time before his death he looked up, in an out-house, the model of a fire back still in fair condition, and the only one in use at this furnace, I believe, which had been preserved, and he then explained how the process of casting was carried out. A writer⁴ in a local journal gives the following particulars of the death of the last of the Sussex iron workers:—

On Sunday last, at his pretty cottage near the extinct furnace at Penhurst, there passed peaceably away, in extreme old age, one of the last surviving labourers, if not quite the last, in the Ashburnham Iron Works. A shrewd and observant individual was William Hobday, and many a tale could he tell of a local industry, now a thing of the past, but which still possesses for many a lingering and fascinating attraction. Not many months ago he brightened up as he told a chance visitor⁵ how, when a boy, he had seen the last fire extinguished in 1813, after the casting of the last fire backs, the same which are still in use in the Manor House at Penhurst. "Will Rummings cast them," he said; "and the mould was made in the sand which was dug near William Lovell's house." . . . "You have heard tell of St. Paul's: Well, about fifty or sixty of the bars round it, were cast here." He then pointed out the

⁴ R. F. W.

⁵ The Rector.

position of the furnace, and described the mode of working, telling, with native pride, how "there was more myne in our soil than in that in any other county." With no little satisfaction, he next bustled about, and after some little searching among the rubbish of a wood lodge at length produced one of the very few remaining oaken models (an exquisite one), which, when pressed upon the sand prepared for the purpose, formed the mould into which the molten iron was poured. The mention of a sad and tragic incident concluded the old man's gossiping recollections, and his voice sunk low as he recalled the fate of his fellow work boy. "There were six of us there when the fire was blown out, two furnace men, two upper fellows to feed the furnace, and two boys. I was one of them. After it was out the boy Jones, from Robertsbridge, drank a whole bottle of gin. We sent for the doctor; but it was no good, he died before he came." These are but samples of the stories Hobday loved to tell. His last has now been told. For many years he has lived as a pensioner on the bounty of the Earl of Ashburnham. His failure has been gradual, but evident, and he has now ended his days near the scene of his labours, in the picturesque and comfortable home which the generous care of his patron had provided.

The accompanying engraving from a sketch by the Rev. C. W. Whistler, and made to a scale of $\frac{1}{8}$, will convey an impression of this curious work of local art. It is supposed to represent St. Michael overcoming the Dragon; and to be illustrative of the following texts:—"In that day the Lord with His sore, and great, and strong sword shall punish leviathan the piercing serpent, even leviathan that crooked serpent, and He shall slay the dragon that is in the sea." Is. xxvii., 1. "Thou brakest the heads of leviathan in pieces." Ps. lxxiv., 14.

This interesting relic, which was unfortunately missing, and could not, therefore, be inspected by the members of the Society on their visit, has since been recovered, and is now in the possession of Lord Ashburnham.

From the testimony of two or three other inhabitants, who though not engaged in the works had opportunities of observing them, we gather the following facts:—When the works were abandoned there were two fires, a larger and a smaller; to serve these there were two pairs of bellows blown by means of wheels turned by water power, the current of which may still be seen. The lower furnace was much the larger, and there the ore (brought from the neighbouring woods) was smelted, and poured into moulds in which it was shaped into such



C.W. Whistler delt.

WOODEN MODEL OF FIRE BACK

from the Furnace .

PENHURST .

now in the possession of the Earl of Ashburnham.

form as might be required. Here were made fire backs, brand irons, and sometimes cannon and shot of various sizes; but, as a rule, the molten iron was shaped into pigs for general purposes.⁶ At the upper and smaller furnaces, near the present water gate, the guns were bored, and afterwards tested by the discharge of balls, many of which are still from time to time dug from the banks of the opposite wood in which they had been embedded.⁷

In the workshop near the upper furnace there is still to be seen an iron vase of excellent design and in perfect preservation, 16½ inches high by 24 inches in diameter at the top of the bowl. This beautiful specimen of Sussex iron work, probably unique, is said to have been used as a punch bowl, and to have been filled for the workmen at the successful conclusion of any casting of unusual magnitude or consequence: it is now (1888) in the possession of the Earl of Ashburnham.

A large mound formed of scoriæ, now overgrown with thriving young trees, was, in 1884, drawn upon largely for the repair of the neighbouring roads; sufficient, nevertheless, still remains to show that the works carried on in this furnace were of somewhat extensive character. There are other similar mounds near at hand, the largest of which is upon the glebe land near Pannynrydge,⁸ where

⁶ A specimen pig, from Buxted, is now deposited in the Society's Museum at Lewes Castle.

⁷ Several of these were exhibited at Penhurst at the Annual Meeting in 1886.

⁸ Upon this word "Pannynrydge," Lord Ashburnham remarks: "Pandridge, or Pannynridge. I have always heard this name pronounced and seen it written 'Pannelridge,' but I merely mention this for your information . . ." Pannelridge is the form adopted in the Ordnance Survey, but the old use is retained in this article in accordance with a quotation which we here give from "Westalle's Book of Pannynrydge, A^o. Regis Hen. VII., xxxviii, 1546," quoted by Thorpe. It contains the accounts of some iron master, and exhibits the expenditure in carrying on an extensive concern during that year. "Sums paid for carrying Coals out of Pannynrydge Olyvers Wood, and Asylday, at fourpence and six-pence the load." "Moyné digged out of the Pannynrydge." "Paid unto Black Jack and others for digging of loads of moyné, at seven-pence the load," &c. "Sums paid for carying of lodes of Sand from Pannynrydge unto my forge at Robertsbridge at xvjd the lode." "Sums paid Mr. Chancellor for the farm of his Woods at Pannynrydge: sums paid to the Parson of Penherst for the farm of the Phurner (furnace) pond there; as also for the tythe of the Phurner there," &c.

The compiler of this article here desires to express his thanks to the Earl of Ashburnham, to whom it has been submitted, and by whom it has been revised, in order to avoid any errors in the various allusions it contains to places and matters connected with the Ashburnham property.

also there was formerly a furnace, and where the position of the wheel may still be traced. This bank was of sufficient importance to give its name to the copse in which it stands, called the "Cinderbank" in the Glebe Map of Penhurst, dated 1679, and still extant. Here it may be mentioned that in "Thorp's Catalogue of Battle Abbey Charters" there is a record of a payment to the Rector of Penhurst, for the use of the Pond, where there may now be seen one of the most thriving hop gardens in the district.

Of the adjoining forge there are not many remains, and, as already remarked, the new road will alter the quiet sylvan character of the lovely spot. It was worked for some 14 years after the furnace was closed, and there are many who can remember the working and who still speak of the sound of the hammers. It was carried on by the Earl of Ashburnham, under the superintendence of his steward, Mr. Pennington. There were some eight or ten men employed there, who migrated to America when their work at the forge was no longer needed. The mill pond was drained and the bed planted with hops. The work-buildings were partly converted into cottages and partly pulled down.

Mention has been made of the old glebe map, now in possession of the Rector. A reference to it would seem to prove that the boundaries of farms and fields may have remained unaltered through a very long course of years; few things, indeed, in this changeable scene, are so changeless as the boundary marks of remote country districts. With the exception of the mill pond, which is now a hop garden, and the closing of a lane at the side of the property, the fields all remain as they were when the map was drawn, and so they may have been for ages before then. The map, which is upon parchment, and curiously decorated, bears the following inscription:—

A map of a Parcell of Land lieing in the Parish of Penhurst, in the County of Sussex. Known by the name of Glebe-land; Belonging to y^e Rectory of Penhurst. Now in y^e possession of John Bowyer Rector

of Penhurst above said. Now also in the occupation of Mr. John Plummer of Ashburnham.

It contains	{	Plaine land and pond...	...	a.	r.	p.
		Woodland and shaws...	...	38	3	28
				15	3	0

By George Ridgway 1679.

In 1811 the Rectory of Penhurst was consolidated with the Vicarage of Ashburnham, and this consolidation is thus noticed by the late Rector in a note deposited by him in the parish chest of Ashburnham:—

The Living of Penhurst was united to that of Ashburnham. The Deed signed by the Bishop of Chichester bears date June 10th, 1811, and is deposited in the Chest of the Parish of Ashburnham. Mem. I could find no deed of this kind in the Ashburnham Register Chest on my induction in 1840.

JOHN READ MUNN, Rector.

The Manor of Penhurst is now the property of the Earls of Ashburnham, into whose hands it passed in the 16 Geo. III. It had formerly belonged to a family synonymous with the parish,⁹ and at one time to Joan, the widow of Thos. Gyles, Rector, who subsequently married Colonel John Busbridge, of Haremare, who, as a Lieutenant in "Col. Tillard's officers of foote," was taken prisoner in 1645, at Naseby.

From the Manor to the Manor House is an easy transition, and from the Manor House, or as it is now called the "Church House," to the church is but a short step; they stand within bow-shot of each other. The accompanying extract from a local paper will give a very fair description of both, and of their relative position, while it makes mention at the same time of the repairs which the latter has lately undergone:—

This church was re-opened on Christmas Day,^{9a} after extensive and thorough repair, without special service or ceremony. The building had gradually become so dilapidated and decayed that it would soon have become useless for Divine worship had not this reparation been at once taken in hand; indeed, the whole of the north side of the roof of the

⁹ In the Parish Church of Yalding, co. Kent, there is (or was) a monument in memory of Thomas, "son of Sir Thomas Penhurst, of Penhurst in Sussex."

^{9a} This was in 1881. R. F. W.

nave had given way, and the tiling had fallen *en masse* into the church-yard. Penhurst is so little known, and its population so small, that public attention is seldom attracted to it; nevertheless, the church is of great interest, and possesses features which would well repay the visit of the antiquary. The approaches are in winter so remarkably bad that it is then almost inaccessible, but in the summer months it would be difficult to find a prettier spot, or a more delightful road leading to it, than is afforded by the route through the undulating lanes, lying as they do between the noble old deer park of Ashburnham on the south, and the wooded hills which bound the landscape to the north. As the church is approached a single dwelling near it attracts the eye, standing out boldly in all the simple grey beauty of an early English manor farm-house, its lofty gables and picturesque chimneys appearing and disappearing with the rise and fall of the hills. Immediately behind, and close to this conspicuous building, stands the little church, perhaps as little altered from what it was ages ago as any that may be found; for the work now completed has been of the nature of a thorough repair rather than of what is called "restoration," and the noble windows, the well-proportioned chancel and lower arches, the oak screen, the hagioscope, the piscina, and other points of great ecclesiastical interest remain in all their original beauty. One noteworthy alteration has been made it is true, but this has merely been the substitution of an ancient carved oak pulpit (brought, it is believed, from Long Melford Church, in Suffolk) for the modern deal structure which had for some few years disfigured the interior; the new pulpit being the special gift of the daughter of the Rev. J. R. Munn, the late Rector, by whom, immediately before his death, the chancel had been restored. The cost of the repairs has been mainly provided by the Countess of Ashburnham, the patroness of the living, and her family, and by the friends of the late and present Rector. Very opportunely a picture of Penhurst Church has just appeared in the "Architect" of December 10th, where, also, the following brief description of it occurs: "This church presents a very picturesque appearance, and, with its square tower and shingled spire, is thoroughly typical of an ancient Sussex church. It has lately been carefully restored."

Of the house adjoining the church very little is certainly known, although from its importance it must have a history. There are no parish account books in existence, of sufficient age, to verify its earlier possessors or inhabitants, and for the last century, at least, it appears to have been held by the tenants of the adjoining farm. There is a tradition that it was built of materials brought from "Town Creep," but the sand-stone of which it is built appears to be similar to that used in the church, and it may have been procured from the large but now disused quarry near at hand in Ashburnham Park. The building is extremely picturesque, standing



C.W. Whistler del.

FIRE BACK.
in the Manor House
PENHURST.

boldly from the ground, and having gables, chimneys, porch, and chamber over, of unusually striking design and proportion. The date may be about the earlier part of the 18th century.

Within the house there is little to command notice. The rooms are of good size, with deep windows and corresponding window seats. In the larger living room there is a good old chimney corner, and there are preserved two interesting fire backs, said to have been the last, or nearly the last, which were made at Penhurst Furnace. Upon the authority of old Mr. Hobday, they were the work of Will Rummins, who certainly wrought at Penhurst, and who would probably be of the family mentioned in the "S. A. C.," Vol. II., p. 196.¹⁰

The accompanying sketches of these fire backs were made in 1883 by the Rev. C. W. Whistler, Vicar of Theddlethorpe, All Saints.

The coronet on the first is certain evidence that it was made on the Earl's estate. The design is a strange blending of heathen mythology with Holy Scripture, and it is at once apparent that we have Phœbus Apollo as the representative of the rising sun, and the lion passant as an illustration of the beautiful picture of returning day in the 104th Psalm, v. 20-22:—

Thou makest darkness that it may be night wherein all the beasts of the forest do move.

The lions roaring after their prey do seek their meat from God.

The sun ariseth and they get them away together.

Prayer Book Version.

The shape of the plate and the pattern of the border are, it will be observed, almost identical with those of the model to which reference has already been made.^{10a}

The subject of the second plate is clearly derived from Virgil's "Æneid," II., 705, 710. Our designer was, perchance, a classical scholar, or he may have been the happy student of Dryden's translation. He has given us his

¹⁰ The Manor House has for many years been the abode of the Lovell family, and is now occupied by Mr. Thomas Lovell, by whose courtesy the members of the Society were permitted to inspect the fire backs on the occasion of their visit to Penhurst in 1886.

^{10a} See illustration at page 4. This model is now in the possession of the Earl of Ashburnham.

idea of the pious care of Æneas in carrying his father, Anchises, from the burning city Troy.

Et jam per moenia clarius ignis
 Auditur, propiusque cæstus incendia volvunt
 Ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostræ
 Ipse subibo humeris, nec me labor iste gravabit.
 Quo res cumque cadent unum et commune periculum
 Una salus ambobus erit . . .

Almost all the objects of interest in Penhurst Church are still to be seen, although the whole building has at three several times undergone complete repair, and probably some alteration. About thirty years since the nave was reseated, as it is now seen, at the sole cost of the late Earl of Ashburnham, then the patron of the living. In 1879 the chancel was put into its present order, by the then Rector, the Rev. J. R. Munn, the expense being met by general subscriptions. The third and last instalment of this thorough renovation was completed (as has been mentioned) only a few years ago. The oak throughout the building is of home-growth and of excellent quality.

We look in vain for the inscription in Roman capitals "Ecce Homo," which was, we are told, formerly upon the cross-beam.¹¹ We can still, however, notice the hook upon which the crucifix was probably suspended. We miss also the legends which were on either side of the chancel arch; on the right hand, "Venite benedicti in regnum patris mei;" on the left, "Ite maledicti in ignem æternum." Otherwise there is little change. The arms of the Pelhams, so often to be found in honourable connection with Church architecture, are to be seen in the east window as of old, in token, perhaps, that they were, and are, lords paramount of the Manor. The remains of painted glass, as noticed by Sir William Burrell, have been carefully preserved. The hagioscope and piscina are perfect. The screen is unaltered. The altar rails, possibly introduced by order of Laud, retain their position. The only internal changes lately made have been the removal of brickwork from the beautiful west window,

¹¹ See Horsfield, Vol. II., page 561.



C.W. Whistler del.

FIRE BACK
in the Manor House .
PENHURST.

by which the light was obscured, and the repair and cleaning of the noble tower arch.

Externally there has been no alteration. The picturesque porch, with its time-worn moulding, still resists the wear and tear of time and weather; the roof has been removed, repaired, and replaced; the coping stones have been renewed where needful, and the symbol of our faith has been placed where we may suppose it originally to have been.

In the churchyard there has been a considerable alteration. An addition from the waste and the adjoining cattle yard has very recently been made in order to provide space for the burial of the parishioners of Ashburnham.¹² To effect this a clearance of worn-out hedges was made, and the effect has been that the little church has been thrown open to the road, thus displaying to advantage a picturesque object which was formerly greatly obscured.

As to the style of architecture and probable date of the building, I may quote the remarks of Mr. Arthur A. G. Colpoys, by whom a survey of the church was made in 1878, and who writes:—

This is unmistakably of the 15th century, and unlike most Sussex churches is *complete* in that style. By careful examination of details I should date it from 1440 to 1460.

The chief points of architectural interest are its completeness in one style, and yet the very superior quality of workmanship and material in the tower to the rest of the church. The tall, elegant arch into tower, which has not the usual gallery to disfigure it. The tower carried up just to clear the arch, and then stopped short (evidently, I think, on account of its foundation giving way soon after or during its erection), and roofed with a most interesting centre-post roof. The staircase to the tower, with its elegant little quatrefoil light, and entrance from the south-west corner of the nave. The timber porch, much decayed, but still showing signs of handsomely-carved bay-board and side panelling. The chancel screen with its door and grooving at top and round the arch from the road. The bell, probably that cast (according to the "List of Bells in Sussex")¹³ by William Chapman in 1781, no doubt to take the place of the one of 1686, "broken." The barrel roof of the chancel, with its moulded ribs and carved bosses.

The iron slab now resting against the chapel wall was removed from the chancel floor, near the priest's door, in

¹² See *ante* page 2.

¹³ "S. A. C.," Vol. XVI., page 220.

1878. It is of local make, and in memory of Peter Gower, who died 1703. One memorial tablet only is to be found within the church. On the south wall of the chancel there is a brass, placed there in memory of the late Rector, bearing this inscription :—

His friends and neighbours lamenting their loss place this memorial
to their late Rector,
The REV. JOHN READ MUNN, B.A.,
Who, after 38 years of ministerial usefulness among them,
died in peace December 9th, 1878.

The Penhurst Registers are well kept, and contain many interesting entries; they are continuous from 1559 until now. Horsfield, who says these Registers date from 1692, is in error, and Lower, following him, makes the same mistake.¹⁴ On the fly-leaf may be found a complete list of Rectors from early days; and there are several memoranda which will repay perusal; among others a list of collections, after briefs, with their objects. Extracts will be found subjoined. We only note here that with reference to the mention by Horsfield of a bequest of £10 made by Mr. John Giles, patron, to employ the poor, the present Rector has had the opportunity of tracing its application until April 3rd, 1796, when it was last recorded in an account book, furnished by Mr. Ashby, C.B., of Ninfield. The following was the last entry, and the Charity Commissioners now pronounce the legacy irrecoverable :—

1796. Jany 11.
Rec^d. of the Earl of Ashburnham due Michs : last for
Mr. Giles's Annuity £2 0 0

The list of Rectors is very complete, and appears to have been compiled by Mr. Richard Thornton, after whose resignation successive incumbents have sometimes written their own names, the particulars of their relinquishment of the benefice being added after their death or departure.

It occurs on the last page of the register, which begins in 1692, and is as follows :—

¹⁴ "History of Sussex," Vol. I., 561.

SUSSEX.

The Names of the Rectors of Penhurst since the Reformation and the use of Registers.

Mr. James Wilkes Rector buried 1585 on February the 4th.

Mr. John Stile succeeded him and was buried August the 21st 1618 continuing Rector upwards of 44 yeares.

Mr. Nathaniel Goodaker succeeded him in 1618 and *lost it* in 1646—continuing Rector about 28 years.

Mr Bushnell sometime Rector he went to Nenfield.

Mr. Francis Allfray about a year or two he was buried february 1652.

Mr. Thomas Smith succeeded him in 1652 and was buried May 1660.

Mr. John Bowyer succeeded and continued Rector from the 14th of May 1661 to the 11th February 1662 and then was inducted into Nenfield being about a year and three quarters.

Mr. Thomas Adam succeeded Mr. Bowyer who was inducted Augt. 1 1663 and buried October 15th 1667.

Mr. John Hamond succeeded and was inducted about May 5th 1667 and resigned it for Catsfield in March 1677.

Mr. John Bowyer holding his Living of Nindfield was inducted the 2nd tyme Rector of Penhurst Aprill the 4th 1678 and was buried October the 28th 1681.

Mr. John Mason succeeded him and was inducted December the 19th 1681 and resigned it in January 1689.

Mr. Richard Thorneton succeeded him and was inducted on the 29th day of May Anno Dni 1690 and resigned it for Dallington in June 1707.

Mr. Edward Stapely succeeded him and was inducted on the 6 day of August 1707 he being that day 30 years old.

Mr. John Sorsbie succeeded him and was inducted on the 13th day of April 1721.

Mr. Joseph Wise succeeded him and was inducted on the 2nd December 1764. He died Dec. 7th 1810 aged 74.

William Trivett succeeded Mr. Joseph Wise.

The Revd. Edward Warneford succeeded the Revd. Wm. Trivett in 1830.

The Revd. E. Warneford died January 15 1840 and was succeeded by Revd. John Read Munn Jany. 1840 who (memento mori J. R. M. Sepr. 1840) died 9 Decr. 1878 and was succeeded by

The Revd. Rose Fuller Whistler, who was inducted 31 May 1879.

Mr. John Mason left the following entry in the old Register Book, in his own handwriting :—

Joannes Mason Richardi Mason de Leicestrîa Collegii Jesu Apud Cantabrigiensa Socii Medicinæ Doctoris et Emmæ, Joanni Oneby Armigeri et Juris Consult : filiæ natus primogenitus, Scholâ Etonensi educatus, aulæ Clarensii in Academia Cantabrigiensi Alumnus, in Artibus Baccalaureus Ecclesiam Parochialem de Thurby et Staughton in Comitatu Leicestrîæ Curatus Gulielmi Boothby de Ashbourn agro Der-

biensi Baronetti a sacrâ domestica Ecclesiam de Grindon in Comitatu Staffordiæ, de Kinnersley in agro Salopiensi Sandridge in Comitatu Hartfordiensi, de Brastead in agro Cantiano, de Herstmonceux in Comitatu Sussexiæ Curatus, demum ad Ecclesiam hanc de Penhurst juxta Battel per Honorabilem virum Johannem Ashburnham de Ashburnham Armigerum præsentatus, a Reverendo in Christo patre Guidone Domino Episcopo Cicestrensi ultimo die novembri Institutus, per reverendum Amicum Joannem Eldred Ecclesiæ parochiali de Watlington juxta Battel Rectorem inductus, undevicesimo die Decembris ultimo præterito Anno Domini millesimo sexcentissimo octogesimo primo.

JOANNES MASON.

This laborious record (anticipating the modern Crockford) mentions two well-known names, those of John Ashburnham, the grandson of the Cavalier and the first Baron Ashburnham, and of Eldred, of Watlington, presumably a lineal descendant of the Saxon Thane, whose possessions in this district are mentioned in the Domesday Survey.¹⁵

The Revd. Richd. Thorneton has also left a memorandum, dated May 1, 1708 :—

Memdm :

That the Barn belonging to the Parsonage of Penhurst and which was blown down in Mr. Hammond's time was new built in 1702 by Ri Thornton Rr. and the Parsonage House then repaired.

This little Rectory is, indeed, a type of that which Goldsmith describes; and of the early Rectors who probably resided there perhaps Mr. Joseph Wise as nearly resembles the Vicar of Auburn, as any who can be found. Here in this little low-roofed thatched cottage, standing absolutely alone in the midst of the glebe, and

¹⁵ The possessions of Eldred, one of the fifteen large landowners in Sussex at the time of the Domesday Survey, are thus described :—

“Page xxviii. Sudsexe.

“Terra Odonis et Eldred. In Esborne (Ashburnham) hundrede Aldred tenet de Rege Epinges.

“Oualet tenuit de Rege E. Tunc et modo se defendebat pro iiii hidis. Terra est iiii carucarum. In dominio est una caruca et viii villani et ii bordarii cum ii caruca. Ibi v servi et unus molinus de iiii solidis et iiiiior denarii et iii acre prati.

“Silva de xx porcis et quadraria de ix solidis et iiii denariis. Una haga de xxii denariis De Circet. xl denariis.

“T.R.E. et modo iiii labras. Cum recepit iiii labras.”

The only descendants of this Saxon Thane who appear to be still traceable in the district are the members of the very ancient local family of Watts, of Battle, who trace through Relfe of Ashburnham, and Longley of Hooe, to the last survivors of the Eldreds, who for many generations lived at Hooe.

surrounded by lovely woods overlooking then the series of mill ponds which supplied the furnace, we may picture to ourselves the good old man occupying the learned leisure of his declining days in the studies which he loved. "The date of his death," says Horsfield, "is unknown."¹⁶ He was living out of the world, and ended his studious days, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," only recorded in that register, where of predecessors and successors alike, it is written "and he died." But he had a history, nevertheless, since from the following extract from Hutchinson's "History of Cumberland," quoted by Horsfield, we learn:—

He was the son of a respectable yeoman of Holm Culham in Cumberland. After a common-school education he was articled to two eminent attorneys successively; but not liking the dull drudgery of that profession he went to London in full confidence that his talents, which were of no mean order, would be appreciated and rewarded there; but he was mistaken, and after a variety of adventures found himself in the humble occupation of usher in an academy. While in this situation he wrote many pieces for the booksellers and several small articles for the "Westminster Journal;" also a preface and notes for a Bible which was to have been printed in numbers. About 1759 he entered into Orders, and marrying soon after a relation of Bishop Law, of Carlisle, he obtained through him the small living of Penhurst, in Sussex. This is all the preferment he ever enjoyed, and the pittance it produced was barely sufficient for the maintenance of nine children. In 1775 he published a vol. of poems by subscription. He also published "An ode on the Marriage of George III. and Queen;" "The Coronation of King David;" "Providence," a poem, 1769; "An Exposition of the Apocalypse;" "An Essay on Sacrifice;" "Strictures on the Prophecies;" "An Essay on Moral Nature and Decay;" "Nadir," a tragedy;" and "The System," an Ethic poem, with Notes, in five books.

Let us hope these labours were fairly remunerative. The value of his benefice was barely a hundred a year!

The Penhurst Registers are unusually perfect, and contain very full entries of much interest. From 20th February, 1559, to 13th January, 1613, they appear to have been as usual compilations from some earlier source; the handwriting is the same throughout, and the same order of entry is observed. Henceforward the successive Rectors may be traced in the changes of style.

¹⁶ "History of Sussex," Vol. I., 562. Horsfield should have consulted the Registers.

There is a gap from 1648 to 1651, but with that exception the record is continuous.

As usual, the perusal of them reveals marks of various epochs in history; we also find local names lingering in spots where we should expect to find them, accompanied by chance allusions which throw light upon local history in those earlier days. For instance:—

1638. Richard Osborne } were married the nineteenth day of
Dorothy Vinton } April.

In the “Domesday Book in Relation to Sussex,” page 5, we read:—

The Earl of Eu holds Francewelle & 6 knights hold it of him . . . of this land . . . Osbern (holds) 2 rods . . . So also, in Penhurst which Osbern holds of the Earl of Eu. . . ¹⁷

Was this Osborne a descendant of that historic personage?

1640. Elizabeth Elfick widdw y^e mother of John Atkin Senior was buried 19 July.

Was this the widow of an Elphick who would be of a family mentioned also in Domesday? ¹⁷

1652. February 3. Francis Allfray Rector buried.

1653. John Giles Clerk and Mrs. Joan Allfray married March y^e 5th.

1654. Novr. 8 John Giles Clerke Patron of Penhurst, Peasmarsh and Nenfield was buried who died Novr. 5 1654.

1655. July 30. Colonell John Busbridge and Mrs. Joan Giles married.

This good dame, married twice at short intervals, is thus associated with three well-known Sussex individuals—Allfray,¹⁸ Giles, and Busbridge¹⁹—either of whom, his position considered, might be instanced to disprove Lord Macaulay’s erroneous description of the status of the country clergy in Stuart days, for each left his mark by which he may still be identified as a person of some importance.

1663. John, son of John Peen and Sara his wife, bap.

¹⁷ Sussex Domesday Book, IV., 6, 33.

¹⁸ Vide “S. A. C.,” XI., 226; XXI., 140; XXIV., 278.

¹⁹ Vide “S. A. C.,” XV., 292; XIX., 92; XXV., 186.

Here is one of the many instances in which the name survives in the property, Peen's Wood and Peen's Farm being now well known portions of the Ashburnham Estate.

1624. Thomas y^e sonne of Thomas Kidder bap. octr. 17.

The name does not elsewhere appear in the Register. Can we trace here a connection of Bishop Kidder, of Bath and Wells, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, who with his wife was killed in his Palace by the fall of a chimney stack while asleep in bed in 1703.²⁰

Of curious surnames we have our share, *e.g.*, Crutchman, Sweteman, Crackbone, Gringo, Summoner, Furminger, Markquick; and in Christian names we can show the working of Puritan leaven, which prevails to this day, in the descendants of those who bore them. We have—Zealous Harmer, God's Blessing Bell, Repentance Wenall, Patience Goodman.

Many notices of Burials in woollen are duly entered and certified.

There is one marriage in which the Justices took part, but the entry does not show that they actually officiated —

Seen & allowed

N. PELHAM
J. H. FREWEN

Married Georg Soan of Penhurst
and Mary Sargeant of Penhurst
June y^e 10. 1684.

The scattered notices of briefs have been collected into one page, where they are tabulated with a statement of their several objects and the amount of the resulting collections.

They begin in 1691 with —

A collection for East Smithfield in Middlesex ... 0 2 6

And end on Oct. 17th, 1725 —

Collected for Darlastone Church in Co. Stafford ... 0 0 3

²⁰ From the Index Book, Diocesan Registry, Wells, "Bishop Kidder dyed in the night between the 29th & 30th Novr: 1703. He and his wife were killed by the fall of a stack of chimneys blown down in the hurricane which beat down all before it into the hall."

They were issued at irregular intervals, and for very various objects. In 1691 there were five such collections; a like number in 1692; no less than seven in 1693; five in 1694; three in 1695; one in 1699; then there is a gap until 1725, when there were three; and afterwards no more.

The result of these appeals in so small a parish was necessarily inconsiderable. On one occasion only does the response appear to have been hearty, viz., in 1699 —

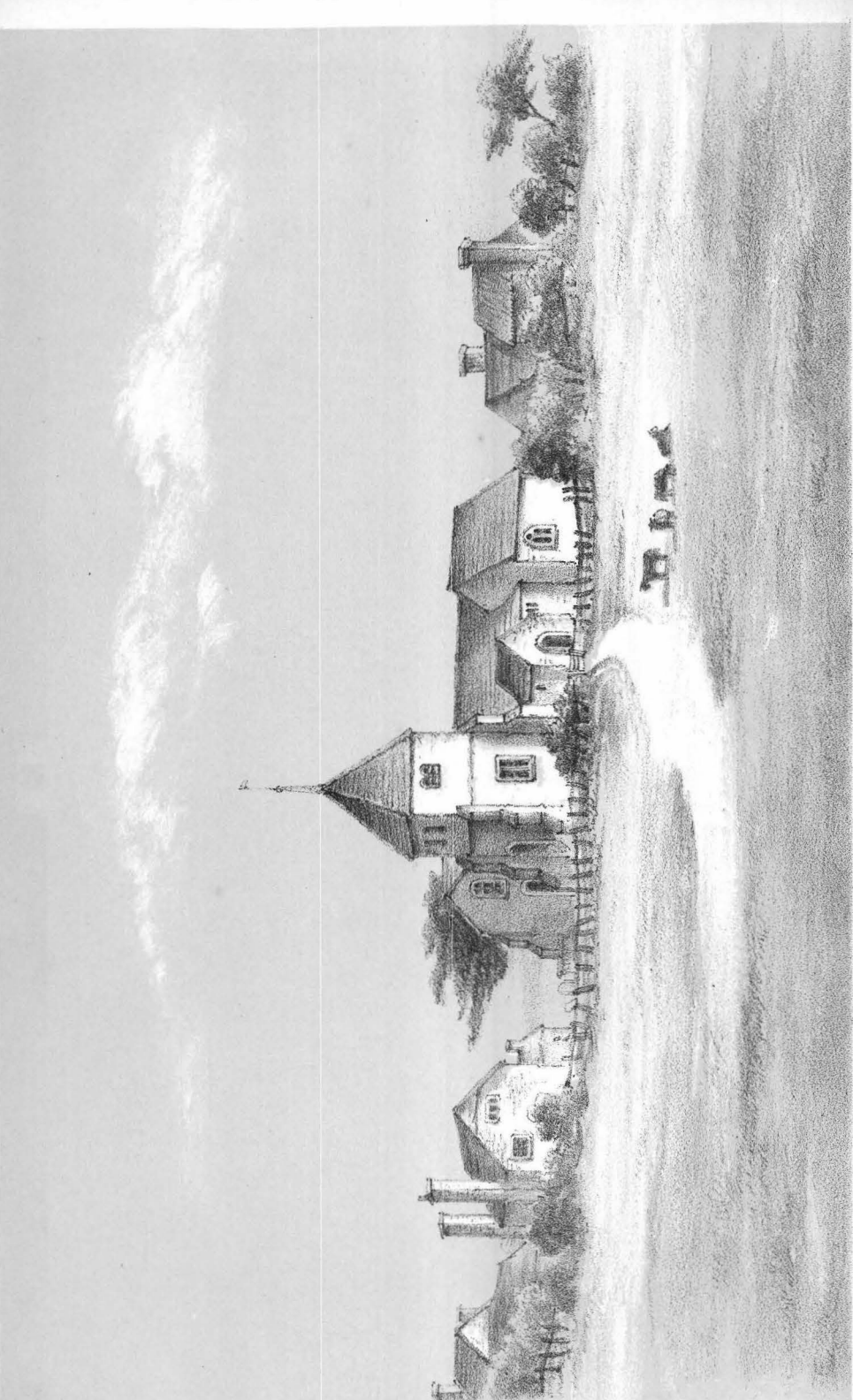
Collected for y^e Vaudois and French Refugees 0 17 0

a large sum in those days from so poor a place, and an evident token of the sympathy which was generally felt for our persecuted co-religionists, and an earnest of the welcome they were to receive in the land of their adoption.

An allusion to "Town Creep" will exhaust our subject.

There is a large and beautiful wood called Creep Wood, sloping southward and overlooking the valley of the tiny river Ashburn. Half-way down the slope, upon an independent hillock, there is a space of some two acres, whereon are to be found scattered building materials. The plateau upon which these stones lie has always been spoken of as the ancient abode of a people who were driven from their home by invaders at a time anterior to the Norman Conquest; and from this traditional cluster of buildings, the whole wood has been named "Town Creep."

From time to time desultory diggings have been made, but there does not appear ever to have been any systematic examination of the spot. Certainly the tradition with respect to this locality appears to have been continuous and constant, while the position of the "Town" is one that might have been selected for a Roman outpost, commanding as it does the greater part of the valley which leads from it towards Anderida (*Pevensey*).



WIVELSFIELD CHURCH, IN 1780.

Hanbury del.

WIVELSFIELD.

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

(Concluded from Vol. XXXV., page 60.)

VI. PAROCHIAL RECORDS.

THESE I have divided into:—I. The Registers. II. Churchwarden's Accounts; and III. Parochial Charities.

I.—THE REGISTERS.

These are contained in ten books, and are very well kept, and legible, with the exception of the time during which David Virgo was appointed "Regester," in the days of the Commonwealth.

Book I. contains	Baptisms	...	...	...	1559 to 1651.
	Marriages	...	...	...	1559 to 1665.
	Burials ...	...	...	...	1559 to 1651.
Book II. contains	Baptisms	...	...	...	1653 to 1695.
	Marriages	...	...	...	1666 to 1695.
	Burials ...	...	...	...	1654 to 1695.
Book III. contains	Baptisms	..	...	...	1696 to 1781.
	Marriages	...	...	...	1696 to 1754.
	Burials ...	...	...	...	1696 to 1781.
Book IV. contains	Baptisms	...	...	...	1781 to 1812.
	Burials ...	...	...	...	1781 to 1812.
Book IV. of Marriages contains		...	...	...	1754 to 1812.
Book V. of Baptisms contains		...	...	...	1813 to 1847.
Book V. of Marriages contains		...	...	...	1813 to 1836.
Book V. of Burials contains		...	...	...	1813 to 1884.
Book VI. of Baptisms contains		...	...	...	1847 to 1884.
Book VI. of Marriages (in duplicate) contains		...	...	...	1837 to 1884.

At the end of No. I. Register Book are the following entries:—

Thomas Geale and Joane Garson both of Cuckfield were married the vijth of August 1614 per me.

John Harrison ministrū.

Mr. John Attree being chorchwarden keepest thes bookes 1664.
 Per me Robertum Hadyn ministrum
 Accessi Wivelsfield, May 25 1610.

Discessi Wivelsfield Junij 24, 1613.

χαιρετε οι φιλοι νυν γαρ σιγαν ει

(Farewell, friends, for now I must keep silence).

Extremum hunc Arethusa mihi concede laborem

Extremum capias Arethusa tibi que dolorem.

Emendemus in melius is a good psalm

Dependemus in pejus is all their tune.

Maj 7, 1613.

Eger vicarius curat Hen. . . .

In Book II., at one end, is the following :—

Whereas David Vergo of y^e parrish of Wivelsfeild in y^e County of Sussex taylor hath bin by y^e Inhabitants of y^e sayde parrish chosen Regestrar to keep y^e booke for regestring of publications, marriages, birthes & burials in y^e parrish afforesayde according to an act of parliament in y^t case made These are therefore to certify y^t the sayde David Vergoe hath bin sworn and aproued of by me (one of y^e justices of peace for this county) to be Register of y^e parrish of Wivelsfeild afforesayde in testimony whereof I have hereunto sett my hand this 16th of february 1653.

Henry Shelley.

At the other end of the same book is the following account of

BRIFES (*i.e.*, Briefs) RECEUED.

Recd this 9 th June 1661 for a collacktion for the towne of Southwold als Solbaye	... ..	00 : 07 : 03
Rec this 14 th of May 1665 for a collaction for the towne of Grantham in the County of Lincolne	... ..	00 : 06 : 02
Rec. the 28 of May 1665 for a collection for Henry Liffe of Gisbrough in the county of York woollen Draper	... ..	00 : 05 : 06
Rec. June th 27 1665 for a collection for Robert_ensdell of West Kirby near Chester marriner the sum of six shillings	... ..	00 : 06 : 00
Rec. July th 9 1665 for a collection for Jo: Heall of Ratcliff in the county of Midlesex the sum of four shillings	... ..	00 : 04 : 00
Rec July th 23 1665 for a collection for Northchurch in the County Hertford	... ..	00 : 02 : 11
Rec. Sep th 10 1665 for a collection for Will Buts of Kings weston in summerset gent	... ..	00 : 10 : 06½
Rec vpon a collection for Will Bridgre and Edward Cobby of Lodsworth in Sussex	... ..	00 : 03 : 04

Rec Dec th 27 1665 for a collection for the towne of Shreiffhales ⁷⁴ in the County of Stafford	00 : 04 : 01
Rec Jan th 7 1665 for a collection for the Towne of Hartlepoole in, the county pallentin of Durham	00 : 05 : 03
1665. Rec Jan th 21 1665 for a collection for Arthur Young weuer an inhabitant of the parish of Little Horsted in Sussex the sum of seven shillings foure pence... ..	00 : 07 : 04
1665. Rec feb th 4 1665 for a collection for the church of the Borrow & parrish of Clun in the county of Salop being the mother church of the Deanary and Honor of Clun the sum of five shillings	00 : 05 : 00
1666. Rec June 24 th for a collection for Roger Rogers of Dover	00 : 03 : 02
1666. Rec July 15 th for a collection for a fire at Chalbury in Oxford	00 : 04 : 01
1666. Rec. May 20 th for a collection for fier at East-dean in Sussex the gods of william fletcher francis holand Richard Aptor and Elizabeth hyde	00 : 04 : . . .
1666. Rec March 3 th for fier bishops Clift in the county of deuen Dimer willys william Adams and John Martin	00 : 03 : . . .
1666. Rec nouember 26 th for A los by see in A ship caled the John and the ship Caled marmaduke and other ships which lost by John Osborn	00 :—5 :— . .
Moneys gethered vpon the fasts days for the reliefe of those werr vissited with the sickness <i>in this church</i> . ^{74a}	
Rec the <i>two</i> ^{74a} furst fast days w th us	00 : 14 : 10
Rec October th 4. 1665 beeing the second fast	00 : 16 : 00
Rec No th 4 1665 being the 3 ^d fast here	00 : 09 : 02
Rec Dec 6 1665 being the forth fast here kept	00 : 04 : 06
1666. Rec July the 15 th for A lost by fier at Chalbury in Oxford Edward ffouler widdow ffouler siluester hanks John turtle widdow pæy Containg 50 an 6 bayes of bilding	00 : 04 : 00
1666. Rec October 7 th for fier gillinglam willuam meinn	00 : 04 : . . .
1666. Rec May 20 th for fier the lost was Caled lou Joyes in saint oliues	00 : 03 :—5

It is curious to observe our little Sussex village contributing to the now wealthy town of Hartlepool, and it is to be hoped that Hartlepool was equally generous when a brief was issued for the relief of sufferers in Wivelsfield, and other parishes in the vicinity, by a "most dreadful storm of wind and hail" which happened on the 19th August, 1763, between 11 and 12 a.m., and destroyed all their crops.

⁷⁴ Sheriff Hales.

^{74a} The words "in this church" and "two" printed here in italics are crossed through in the Register.

On an old piece of paper carefully preserved in the same parchment book, beneath some unintelligible fragments, among which the words "of Thomas A" . . . "at London" . . . "1597"⁷⁵ can be faintly discerned, we read the following curious entry:—

Eliz. Attree the daught^r of Thomas Attree borne the vjth of August in the yeare of o^r lord 1600

ὦ φίλε χαρε (Friend, farewell).

. . . dyn ministrū Maij 7 1613.

. χαρε (farewell).

. Harrison ministrū Maij 4 1614.

In this book the entries between 1653 and 1660, are kept in a very poor and often almost unintelligible hand, presumably by David Vergo the "Register."

In Book III. we have an account of the church marks taken in 1697, and 1759, which I transcribe below; they are of some interest as showing the changes of property:—

March 30th 1697

Then an account taken by John Clayton Edward Townset Churchwardens of the parish of wilsfeild of all the singlar church marks belonging to the bounds of the churchard of the parish of wilsfeild as followeth.

Beginning at the Buchers house

The first hurst house tenement going Eastward

The next Mr. Woodger Mark

The next Mr. Woodger Mark three rails long

The next Mr. Pilbins Mark

The next Nathanel Coppers Mark

The next Capt Michell Mark for Colwell.

The next the Church gate and one Mark belonging to Samuel Smith John falkner Widdow Pilbin and Widdow Elyot.

The next Robard Woods Mark for Noldred

The next Maigor More Mark

Against Nicolas Rights house.

The next Mr. Godman Mark for Ms Stone House

The next John Dumbriil Mark

The next William Hobes Mark

The next Mr. Isax Attree Mark for Michels

The next Mr. Isack Attree Mark for Tiberls

The next Richard Buttens Mark

The next Thomas Geals Mark

The next Stepen Hauckam Mark.

The next John Hurst Mark

⁷⁵ Probably Mary, daughter of Thomas "Atre," baptised at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, 6th Aug., 1597.

The next John Attree Mark for bath (Birth farm).
 The next Mr. Godman Mark for heaths
 The next John Hoders Mark
 The next Maigor More Mark
 The next Ms Lucas Mark for tabs
 The next John Buttensheir Mark
 The next Mr. Isack Attree Mark for furrels
 The next Thomas Ginners Mark for Tomsets.
 The next Mr. Godman Mark for Whatale (Oathall)
 The next Hurst House Mark Ms Margret Williams
 The next Thomas Geal Mark and Thomas Vinall
 The next Thomas Dansi Mark for Townsets
 The next Mr. Henry Fords Mark
 The next Mr. Winterbottom Mark for Burts house
 The next Mr. Midelton Mark for fanners.
 The next Widdow Grattick Mark for Carters
 The next Abram Dumbril Mark
 The next Mr. Rose Marke for Lunces.
 The next William Hartfeild Mark and folington
 The next Water Burt Tanner Mark.
 The next John Bakham Mark for Josia Turner.
 The next Robard Holmans Mark for Mr. Claytons
 (Entred hear for want of room below)
 The next Thomas Geal Mark Lockstrood
 The next Mr. Pilbins Mark for Rastrigs
 Against the Buchers house
 The next William Best Mark for Puddeldock
 The next Thomas Easton Mark for Vines
 The next Thomas Geal Mark.

*(In a different and later hand, either
in margin or interpolated.)*

now Wm. Beans door

The a Count of the Church Marks be-
ginning at y^e Buchers door and so
on Eastward 1759

Hurst house tenement

Next Cleavwaters

Next the other side of the [^] house
three rails long Cleavwaters

Next the Strood [^] Mr. Braple

Next Mr. Foster Carter tenant

Next South Colwell Pearce tenant

the gate and two postes to John John-
son and Tho Carter

Next to Ambros Gallard and John Cox

Next Mr. Rob Day Noldred & some-
thing els (1)

next Mr. Warden for the Church house
next Edward Townsett

next Mr. Rob. Day for peper Hall

next a Dobbles Mark Mr. Attree Thibols.

[^] Church

[^] Jenny Tanner

Geo. Anscomb Tenant

J. M. Cripps

John Coppard

Mich. Pannett

Anthy Tanner

Wm Knight

Wm Tanner.

Wm. Tanner	next Mr. Rob. Day for late Buttons.
Jenny Tanner	next Mr. Turner for North Colwell.
Wm Tanner	next Briant Scrase.
Tho Young	next Mrs. Mercer for Bulls Wid ^r Butch
W. T. late Picknall	next John Attrees for the Bearth
Rich Berry	next Mr. Wardens for heaths.
Wm Tanner & T. M. Cripps	next John Vinoll for hoaders.
W. Tanner	Stone Wall Mrs (s in red ink) Day & Mrs. Lucas.
late Jno. Attree	next Mr. Richard Butenshaw Slugwash
W. A. Tanner	next Mr. Tho Attrees for Furrells
^ Tho Lane Esq ^r	next Mr. Philip Jenner late Tho Jinner
	next Mr. Warden for Oathall & y ^d gate
	next ^ Mr. Bosell for Hurst house
	next Mr. Warden and Thomas Fairall.
	next John Dancy a Doble Mark.
	next John Taylor
	next John Vinoll Burch green
	next Mrs. Mercers for fanhouse Doble
^ Tho Scrase	next ^ Mr. Wades for Widdow holes
	next John Jenner late Jorden
	next Mr. Farncombs for Lunces.
^ now Halls Harriott ^ Henry Booker	next ^ Mr. Burt ^ Ambros Jennertenant
W ^m Tanner	next John Fuller tann yard.
^ John Garson	next ^ John Taylor for Oak house
W ^m Young	next Edward Hoadly for Willets
Waller	next William Bridgen Lockstrood
	next Mr. ^ Braple for Frances Blackmoor

In the same book, also, between the burials for 1730-31, is the following entry:—

June the first 1727 Memorandum Joseph Farncombe of this parish yeoman did for him and his Heirs this day give and exchange the Lowest seat in the pew standing in the North Isle of this parish Church of Wivelsfield between the Reading Desk and the pew belonging to Oathall (w^{ch} said Seat did then belong to Lunce's farm) to and with Wm Shirley Esq^r of this parish and his Heirs for the uppermost Seat in the pew next adjoining to the South Door of the said Church on the left hand as you enter the said Door (w^{ch} said Seat did then belong to Oathall aforesaid) In Witness whereof they have order'd the said Seats to be mark'd wth the Initial Letters of their respective names and have hereunto set their hands.

In the presence of

John Coleman
Ann grauate

Joseph Farncombe
W^m. Shirley.

There is also another entry in the same book which is perhaps worthy of notice, *i.e.* :—

1722 Richard Mills Clark of this p̄resh was Buried Febu y^e 11.

February y^e twelvth one thousand seven hundred and twenty two after the Decease and Burial of Richard Mills the Elder who was clerke of this parsh forty two years by the Appointment of Elyott More Esq^r Impropriator of the said parish now know that Richard Mills Eldest son of the said Richard Deceased is approved and appointed clerke of the said parish of Wivelsfield by the consent of the Revernd M^r William Bridgen Curate and by the Appointment and order of me

Tho. More Imp^r

Will. Bridgen Min^r

B.N. The above mentioned R. Mills was Aged 89 years.

At the other end of Book III. is—

1745-6 Robert Day Lay Passon of the paris of Wefellsfeild.

Edword Pouell qurot (curate) at this time and amerywon (Query a merry one?) 1745-6.

There are no very remarkable entries in the Registers themselves if we except the following :—

1609 Gorge the well dygar was bureyed the xixth of desembar

Richard Miles an Dorithy his wife murdered an was Buried hear June y^e 1 1734

They were murdered by a Jew pedlar named Jacob Harris, who had put up at their inn. The murderer was convicted, hanged at Horsham, and afterwards brought here and suspended in chains on Ditchling Common, near which the murder was committed, and where "Jacob's Post" still stands, to mark the spot.⁷⁶

Francis, the son of John Whitebread an Instrumone of Captain Mores Baptized on March y^e 11th (1643).

1622 the 17th of November Bapt Morefruth Purse the daughter of Thomas Purse

Margaret, the daughter of Nicholas and Margaret Noe was borne the 17th of September 1670 and devoted to y^e service of God by baptism the 27th of the same moneth.

Thankfull Tyshurst & Mary Pelling were married here 21st June 1722.

Extracts from the Registers relating to persons of any consequence for any considerable time in the Parish, are given in the Pedigrees, but the following references to

⁷⁶ "S. A. C.," XIII., 247.

county families of the present and byegone age may be inserted here.

(A). BURRELL.

BAPTISMS.

1592. Eliz: filia Ninion Borrell was baptiz: y^e 6th of Octob. a^o sup^d.
 1594. Anne Burrell filia Nynian baptz y^e 23th of decem^b.

MARRIAGES.

1591. Febreuary the 3th Nynyan Borrell et Ann Esterfeild wid. mar^d.

BURIALS.

1592. Octob. 9th John Borrell son Nynyan Borrell Buryed.
 (1592 November) the 28th day Eliz: filia Nynyan Borrell Buryed.
 1610. Ann Burrell was buried the 19 of November.

(B). COVERT.

BAPTISMS.

1573. Marye Couert daughter of Edward Couert baptysed the vjth day of Aprille in anno 1573
 1575. Dec 30. John Couert son of Edward Couert was baptysed xxxth day of december A^o 1575.

These were children of Edward Covert and Mary, daughter of Walter More, of Wivelsfield. John afterwards married Ann Chatfield. *Vide* "Berry's Sussex Genealogies."

(C). MASCALL.

BAPTISMS.

1578. Nicholas sonne of John Mascall of Shereington baptised the xxixth day of January.
 1579. Walter son of John Mascall. 23rd March.
 1581. Elizabeth daughter of do. 9th Feb.

MARRIAGES.

1577. Feb. 3. John Mascall and Dorothe Moore.

BURIALS.

1603. Mrs Dorothe Mascall of Selmiston widd: was buryed 8th Dec.

The other children of this marriage and their descendants will be found in "Berry's Sussex Genealogies," where it is stated that Richard, grandfather of the above John Mascall, is buried in Wivelsfield, "with his arms," and that Nicholas, his father, married "Aggas, sister of Robert Paterson, last Prior of Lewes." There would seem to be some error here, as Robert Crowham was last Prior, and the name Paterson does not occur in the list

of Priors. There was, however, a Prior of Lewes in 1526 named Robert (See S. A. C., III., 204). The name of Mascall appears from early deeds, &c., to have been an *alias* of Michelborne, as the name of "Michelborne *alias* Mascall" is frequently met with. Some of this name in a humbler rank of life are found in the Registers as late as 1730, when Maria, daughter of George Mascall, of Lindfield, was baptized here. Philip Mascall, of Lindfield, and Mary Hurst were also married here two years previously.

(D). MICHELBORNE.

BAPTISMS.

Edward son of Edward and Frusannah (? Susanna) Mitchaburne of Keymer was baptized 26th October 1686.

This is the only entry of this name in the Register, and in connection with it I have been most kindly supplied with the following interesting note by W. S. Ellis, Esq. :—

John Mitchelbourne of Westmeston, who died 1575, obtained a grant of arms in 1571. Edward Mitchelbourne, his fourth son, married Jane Farnfold, of Steyning, who died 16 Eliz. Presumably he got the estate (Awood or Hammonds in Clayton, now called the Priory) *jure uxoris*, and, having then no arms of his own, put up those of his wife—a chevron engrailed between three stags heads caboshed—on the porch of the Elizabethan house he built, of which a portion, including the porch, remains. His son and heir was Sir Edward Mitchelbourne, who was aged 25 at the death of his mother, and he himself died 7 Jas. I., and was buried at Hackney. His son and heir Edward was aged 21 at his father's death, and is said to have died s.p. Several of the family settled in Ireland. The place whence apparently the family derived their name was the vill of Mitchburn near West Chiltonington, which is noticed in the Subsidy Roll of 1296. Robert de Michelburn is mentioned in this Subsidy as assessed at 4s. 11d. for the vill of Chiltonington. There is an early will of a Melcheborn at Lambeth.⁷⁷ There is a slight pedigree of Michelborne in "S. A. C.," Vol. XIII., p. 257; a fuller one in Berry; and a much more complete one was compiled by the late Mr Courthope, Somerset Herald, which would be found among his MSS., at the College of Arms.

(E). NEWDEGATE.

1559. Octob. the xvth Mr Thomas Nudygatt was buried A^o sup^d.

His will, dated 4th April, 1559, and proved 11th Dec., 1559 (3 Mellershe), is in P.C.C.; for the reference to

⁷⁷ "Genealogist," VI., 129.

it I have to thank E. H. W. Dunkin, Esq. In it he desires to be buried within the church, and leaves a penny dole at his funeral to the amount of £4, if there be so many people present. Speaks of his farms of "Pyndene, Patcheham, Kymer, and Weylflid," the latter "with the parsonage tithes and profits belonging to the said parsonage," his "tenement of Hasilholte otherwise called Standen," and his copyhold lands in Wivelsfield held of the Manor of Ditchling; leaves a jointure to his wife Jane, and settles his lands in succession on his son Thomas (a minor) and his heirs, with remainder to his eldest daughter, Barbara second, and Dorothy, youngest daughter, and their heirs in succession, and mentions the following relatives, &c. :—John Skynner my brother in law—John Skynner my nephewe—my sister Anne Skinner—"to mother Thruston my olde woman an annuity of xx^s by the yeare"—children of sister Pope deceased—John Newdegate of Lincolns Inn my kinsman—to "Alice Saunder my aunte in Buckinghamshire who hath the keping of my ij daughters forty shillings"—to George Vavysor my late wifes brother x^s "a skayne or a woodknyf and a dagger"—Thomas Vavysor my said wife's brother x^s and a woodknyf—to Dorathe Achamber my wife's daughter x^s—to Anne her sister—to John Achamber x^s—to Trystrame his brother vj^s viij^d—to Edward Parker one of my wife's sons by Mr John Parker v^s—to Thomas Parker his brother iij^s iiij^d—to Eve Achamber my wife's daughter x^s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Besides those who are noticed in the pedigrees and in the Manorial and Personal Histories, the following extracts are also given by Sir William Burrell, referring to persons of the middle classes :—

BAPTISMS.

Mary, daughter of Richard Burte	...	...	...	12 Oct 1653.
John, son of John and Mary Eliot	...	...	...	1 Nov 1677.
Mary da of do.	...	...	...	16 Oct 1678.
Edmund son of do.	...	...	...	10 Nov 1679.
Stephen son of . . . Eliot and Eliz.	...	...	...	24 May 1724
Elizabeth daughter of Mr. Lafham of Keymer	...	...	...	1 Nov. 1725.

Mary, daughter of Mr. Huggett	...	...	...	11 July 1726.
Eliz. da. of do. and Sarah	...	...	...	26 Nov 1727.
John son of Mr. Lafham and Martha	...	...	...	30 April 1728.
Ann da. of Mr. Ralph Tanner	...	...	...	27 March 1729.
John son of John Wood and Deborah	...	...	...	17 June 1729.
Joseph son of Mr. Huggett	...	...	...	20 July 1729.
Mary da of Mr. Lafham	...	...	...	20 Oct 1730.
Elizabeth da. of Mr. Ralph Tanner	...	...	...	17 Dec 1730.
Ann da. of Mr. Huggett	...	...	...	11 Feb 1730.
Elizabeth, da of Mr. George Wood	...	...	...	30 May 1733.
Sarah da of Mr. George Huggett	...	...	...	17 June 1733.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. Thomas Richards and Martha Hurst	...	...	6 Oct. 1668.
Rev'd. Mr. Charles Dixon and Miss Churcher of Cuckfield.	...	...	26 Dec 1751.
Mr. John Bar and Mrs. Anne Wardyn of Cuckfield...	...	...	4 Feb 1685.
John Wheeler of Ardingly and Mrs. Martha Nichols.	...	...	12 Dec. 1695.
Mr. Nightingale and Mrs. Fuller	...	...	27 June 1727.
James Wood and Anne Chatfield	...	...	10 April 1726.

BURIALS.

Jane Ashfold...	...	...	...	6 Dec 1653.
Mrs. Martha Richards	...	...	...	23 Feb 1669.
Mrs. Mary Best	...	...	...	20 July 1672.
Mr. Henry Stone	...	...	...	1 June 1689.
Elizabeth daughter of do.	...	...	...	1 June 1689.
Mrs. Clayton	...	...	...	30 Dec. 1708.
Mr. Thomas Kemp	...	...	...	18 Feb 1710.
Mr. William Plummer	...	...	...	29 Nov 1716.
Mrs. Plumer	...	...	...	23 Jan 1719.
Mr. John Plumer of Cuckfield	...	...	...	10 Dec 1720.
Mr. Pelben	...	...	...	29 Nov 1722.
Mr. Potter of Keymer	...	...	...	5 Oct 1726.
Mrs. Ann Grant (query Grauate)	...	...	...	27 July 1732.
Edward Barns citizen of London	...	...	...	18 Aug. 1741.
Mrs. Elizabeth Hazelgrove of Cuckfield	...	...	...	8 March 1742.

The accompanying list of names from Wivelsfield Registers, which has been carefully compiled by the present Vicar and myself, will, it is hoped, be of use to genealogists, of whom there is an ever increasing number. The large proportion of single entries may be explained by the fact that this parish is almost in the exact centre of Sussex, and that therefore many couples met here to be married, while the situation of the Lunatic Asylum accounts for most of the single entries of later years.

LIST OF NAMES FROM WIVELSFIELD REGISTERS.

A.

	First Entry.	Last Entry.		First Entry.	Last Entry.
Aburn	1666	1666	Aptet	1606	1606
Adams, Adames ...	1677	1858	Arterhill	1745	1745
Adeane, <i>alias</i> Warren	1572	1607	Ashbey	1676	1676
Adril, Athrell ...	1711	1780	Ashcraft	1674	1674
Afeyld, Affyelde ...	1578	1600	Ashdowne... ..	1595	1836
Agate	1630	1874	Ashfill, Ashfield ...	1706	1750
Aid	1756	1756	Ashfold	1559	1686
Alderridg, Aldrege	1736	1741	Askomb	1700	1700
Alexander... ..	1640	1649	Att More <i>v.</i> More		
Allen	1665	1867	Attree	1559	1850
Alye, <i>v.</i> Lye, Lie			Atwell	1685	1703
Andrews	1592	1630	Aucoke, Awcock ...	1568	1884
Anscombe... ..	1688	1881	Austen, Austin ...	1612	1880
Anstye or Holcombe	1561	1615	Averye, Avery ...	1561	1880
			Awood <i>v.</i> Wood		
			Aysholle	1602	1602

B.

Batchler, Bachelor	1674	1841	Bauldree	1704	1704
Bucket	1675		Bax	1782	1782
Bacon	1598	1598	Bayly	1760	1760
Baker	1590	1884	Beach, Beech	1567	1567
Ballard, Ballord, Ballod	1720	1880	Beadle	1754	1754
Banks	1578	1880	Beames	1605	
Bannister, Banyster	1585	1814	Bean	1729	1862
Bar	1631	1685?	Beard	1624	1848
Barbë, Barber	1608	1880	Becket	1611	1612
Barker	1559		Beghel	1647	1647
Barlet, Barlott ...	1672	1867?	Ben	1757	1757
Barnatt	1569		Benkwell	1658	1658
Barnett	1647	1883	Bennat, Bennett ...	1593	1867
Barns, Barnes	1741	1768	Berch ?	1622	
Barett, Barret, Bar-rat	1625	1666	Berry	1705	1801
Barrum	1691	1691	Best	1564	1881
Bartlemew, Bartho-lomew	1668	1700	Bets, Betts	1737	1882
Bartlett	1669	1881	Bignall, Bignell ...	1745	1827
Bartlott	1676		Bishoppe, Bishop,		
Bartle, Bartlee, Bart-lye	1567	1664	Bisshop... ..	1687	1751
Barton	1613		Blackman	1670	1723
Basset	1623		Blackamore, Black-mar, Blackmor... ..	1685	1764
Bates	1607	1879	Blaker	1599	
			Blanch	1785	1809
			Bland, Blann	1677	1847
			Boaks, Bokes	1584	1675

	First Entry.	Last Entry.		First Entry.	Last Entry.
Bockwell, Buckwell	1703	1737	Broad	1757	1843
Bodell, Bodle ...	1583	1583	Brocke	1564	
Bodgary	1719		Brooker, Broker ...	1648	1868
Bol	1722	1726	Brookes	1673	1673
Bolby	1685	1685	Brookfill, Brookfield	1693	1702
Boniface, Bonnyface	1661	1875	Bromfeilde, Broom- field	1619	1875
Bood	1754	1754	Brotherton	1665	
Borrell, Burrell ...	1591	1610	Brown	1673	1857
Botley, Bottley ...	1688	1705	Bryan, Bryant ...	1607	1876
Botten, Bottin ...	1799	1819	Buckman	1766	1871
Bottinge	1568	1872	Budd	1647	1825
Bowbrook	1687	1689	Bull	1707	1877
Bowell	1640		Burges, Burgess ...	1712	1817
Bowyer	1634		Burse	1619	
Bradbridge, Broad- bridge	1615	1628	Burly	1724	1724
Bradford	1559		Burt, Birt... ..	1595	1841
Brapple	1768	1768	Burton	1799	1863
Brasher, Braysher	1777	1884	Burtenshaw, Bur- tenshir	1588	1875
Braizer, Brazier ...	1761	1763	Buttenshaw, But- inger		
Breach	1602	1863	Butcher	1642	1875
Breden	1776	1776	Button	1560	1726
Breton	1762	1762	Buttrix	1648	1648
Bridger, Bridgers...	1666	1875	Bysshe	1689	1689
Brigden	1748	1880			
Bristow	1778	1882			
Britt	1693	1839			

C.

Caffen, Caffyn ...	1683	1728	Cheesman	1561	
Cain, Caine, Cane	1647	1852	Childe, Childs ...	1603	1878
Calchin	1583	1583	Churcher	1751	1751
Calerye, Calverly ...	1583	1589	Clarke, Klarke ...	1701	1881
Calnell	1585	1585	Clayton	1708	1719
Carpenter	1647	1873	Clifford	1667	1686
Carter	1687	1875	Coates	1726	1726
Castledean	1692	1692	Coe	1667	1667
Caston	1563	1563	Colchin	1763	1763?
Caulchill, Cautchell	1569	1586	Cole	1739	1739
Cave	1766	1766	Coleman, Colman...	1648	1846
Cawchill	1559	1559	Coley, Coaly ...	1746	1778
Chamber, Chambers	1561	1574	Colle	1739	1739
Champion... ..	1743	1743	Collier, Collyer ...	1587	1883
Chandler, Chantler, Chauntler	1583	1841	Colve	1616	1616
Chapman, Chepman	1646	1828	Comber, Cumber, Coomber	1568	1883
Chatfield	1684	1881	Constable	1564	1866
Cheall	1736	1866	Cooper, Coapper ...	1613	1843

	First Entry.	Last Entry.		First Entry.	Last Entry.
Coppard, Copper ...	1593	1882	Cox, Coxe, Cockes	1613	1874
Corenten, Currenten	1724	1732	Coxerfoord ? ...	1664	
Cork, Corke ...	1729	1845	Crosbye ...	1593	
Cornford ...	1732	1882	Crosskey ...	1795	1795
Cottingham ...	1639	1741	Crowhurst... ..	1774	1774
Cotty ...	1665		Cuddington, Cod-		
Coulstocke ...	1578	1587	denton ...	1743	1765
Courthope ...	1564		Cuffler ...	1600	1600
Covert ...	1573	1575			

D.

Dancy ...	1563	1879	Delue, Delves ...	1588	1598
Dane ...	1608		Demfri, ? Pemfri?	1646	1646
Daniel ...	1741	1794	Denman ...	1613	1883
Dartnell, Dortnell,			Dennett ...	1768	1883
Durtnell ...	1678	1820	Deplock ...	1657	
Dave, Davey, Davie	1687	1873	Divald, Divall ...	1699	1743
David ...	1637	1637	Dixon ...	1751	1865
Davys, Davyes,			Dodson ...	1731	1731
Davis ...	1574	1871	Downs ...	1668	
Dawes ...	1621	1882	Drewe ...	1568	1569
Day ...	1663	1872	Draper ...	1795	1818
Deall ...	1728	1736	Dumbrell ...	1559	1804
Dean, Deane ...	1603	1872	Durrant ...	1599	1599
Debes ...	1728	1728	Dyne, Dine ...	1605	1615

E.

Eager ...	1703	1857	Elliott, Elyott, &c.	1622	1879
Earle ...	1646	1744	Ellis, Ellice ...	1630	1881
Earlks ...	1672		Ellison ...	1671	
Easonn, Essonne ...	1580	1611	Elman ...	1602	
Eastone, Easton ...	1717	1719	Esen ...	1724	1729
Ede, Eade, Eede,			Esterfield, Esther-		
Edes ...	1619	1869	feild ...	1561	1629
Edwards ...	1669	1771	Estonn ...	1683	1787
Eighmar ...	1591	1591	Etheardes... ..	1734	1739
Eisted ...	1604		Evans ...	1638	1787
Elisander (<i>i.e.</i> , Alex-			Eve ...	1569	
ander) ...	1642		Everest ...	1773	1877
Elks ...	1672		Evitt ...	1799	1812
Elldryge ...	1609		Ewen ...	1595	

F.

Fairehall, Faiear-			Farley ...	1612	1721
hall ...	1702	1762	Farmar, Fermer ...	1605	1870
Falconer, Faulkner,			Farncombe ...	1742	1881
ffalkner ...	1567	1837	Farnes ...	1642	

	First Entry.	Last Entry.			First Entry.	Last Entry.
Ferrall, ffurrell ...	1561	1726	Forth ...	...	1761	1761
Feryatt ...	1668	1668	Foster ...	...	1776	1884
Field ...	1642	1875	Foule ...	...	1628	
Fieldwicke, Feld- wicke ...	1786	1786	Freeman ...	...	1562	1864
Fillary, fyllerye, Phillery ...	1577	1728	Fryer ...	...	1711	1711
Fisher ...	1598	1796	Fuller ...	...	1562	1884
Ford ...	1699	1881	Furell ...	...	1698	1698
			Furner ...	...	1741	1741

G.

Gallard ...	1736	1790	Goiles (Giles?) ...	1710	1710
Galyer ...	1734	1734	Goir ...	1621	
Gander ...	1609	1829	Goldsmith, Gowld- smith ...	1664	1848
Gardner ...	1595	1877	Gonne, Guñ ...	1567	1646
Garson, Gerson ...	1622	1630	Goodwin ...	1625	
Gartfaier ...	1585	1585	Gord ...		1784
Garton ...	1754	1767	Gorland ...	1753	1753
Gasson, Gasen ...	1561	1728	Gouer, Gower ...	1723	1846
Gaston ...	1563	1883	Graimes, Grames, Granes ...	1720	1817
Gates ...	1710	1710	Gratwicke ...	1586	
Gatland ...	1589	1853	Gravelyn ...	1603	
Gatton ...	1612		Gravett, Grauate ...	1732	1803
Geale, Geall ...	1565	1867	Greames, Greams ...	1729	1746
Gearing, Geering ...	1674	1836	Green, Greene ...	1706	1876
Gear, Geere ...	1559	1758	Greenwood ...	1679	
Gerard, Gerrard ...	1602		Gregeary ...	1730	1730
Gilbert ...	1631	1637	Grover ...	1560	
Giles ...	1729	1863	Guesse, Guest ...	1667	
Glasbroock, Glas- broock ...	1699	1737	Guilham, Gillā ...	1599	1599
Glover ...	1560		Gunter ...	1633	
Goble ...	1644		Gurne, Gurner ...	1632	1647
Goddard ...	1676	1838	Gurr ...	1600	1600
Godden ...	1781	1781	Gybbe, Gibbes ...	1567	
Godley, Godly ...	1591	1822	Gynnner (Jenner?)	1559	
Godman ...	1570	1667			

H.

	First Entry.	Last Entry.		First Entry.	Last Entry.
Hards	1646	1687	Hoals	1720	1720
Harlan, Harland, Harlin	1585	1829	Hobbes	1605	
Harman	1566	1837	Hockham, Hock- holme	1677	1820
Harpur	1587		Hockin	1584	1584
Harris, Harrise	1604	1846	Hode	1576	1576
Hart	1607	1876	Holcomb, Holcumb, Halcumb	1703	1789
Hartfield	1679	1703	Holdene, Holden	1585	1798
Hasden	1632	1632	Hole, Whole	1645	1787
Haselgrove, Heasel- gro	1561	1811	Holford, Holfer	1600	1832
Hasselden... ..	1673		Holibone, Hollibone	1640	1719
Hasthford (? Ash- fold)	1562	1562	Holland, Hollands	1563	1849
Hauldman v. Hol- man			Hollingale, Hollin- gall	1562	1564
Hayman	1638	1756	Holman, Homan	1623	1844
Heaps	1769	1769	Holmes	1793	1862
Heaseman, Hesman	1699	1851	Homewood, Holm- wood	1616	1877
Hedger	1702	1853	Hook	1746	1872
Hemsley	1735	1881	Hooper	1643	1643
Henly, Henley	1770	1882	Hopkins	1632	
Herring	1707	1707	Hosborn	1665	
Herrington	1635		Hother, Hover	1560	1616
Heth, Heath	1641	1754	Houde	1666	
Hever, Heaver	1596	1882	Houlstock... ..	1562	
Heyborne	1638		Howell	1780	1823
Hider	1603	1798	Hugett, Huggatt	1560	1811
Hills	1560	1724	Hunter	1681	1877
Hilton	1731	1731	Hurst	1562	1785
Hoadly	1761	1761			

I.

Iden	1670	1677	Ingrams	1753	1753
Ilman	1561	1875			

J.

Jeffery, Jefferye, Jefery	1568	1881	Jesborne	1561	
Jell	1719		Johnson	1596	1864
Jeneper	1666		Jones	1766	1841
Jenken, Jinkin	1578		Jopp, Jupp	1576	1879
Jenner, Gynner, Joyner	1575	1884	Joys	1566	

K.

	First Entry.	Last Entry.		First Entry.	Last Entry.
Kemp	1710	1827	Killick	1797	1812
Kennard, Kynnard	1617	1847	King, Kinge, Kynde	1562	1881
Kent	1592	1882	Knight	1611	1884
Kenward	1613	1881	Kydd *	1560	1613
Kepinge, Kyppinge	1600		Kydder	1582	
Kerd	1601				

L.

Lacy	1703	1703	Lindfield, Linfield,		
Laie	1659	1659	Linvell	1725	1853
Lambert, Lamberd	1595	1680	Lintet	1687	1687
Lander	1633	1881	Lock	1610	1732
Landgradge ...	1793	1793	Lockly	1634	1638
Langworth ...	1615		Long	1689	1691
Lashmer, Lashmore	1630	1749	Longley	1617	1882
Laughham, Lafham	1712	1819	Looker	1737	1737
Lauender	1722	1722	Lowdwell	1585	1586
Lawson	1745	1860	Lucas, Lugas ...	1571	1883
Layton	1611		Lulham, Lulam ...	1695	1705
Lee	1662	1880	Lusher	1679	1797?
Leney, Leaney, Lene	1734	1875	Lutman, Letman ...	1737	1797
Leppard, Leopard	1587	1787	Luxford	1600	1802
Lichfield	1632	1634	Lye, Lie	1593	1626

M.

Mabbe	1575		Mercer	1626	1884
M'Comb	1793	1793	Michell, Mitchell ...	1561	1881
Males	1646		Middleton, Middel-		
Manck	1668		tun	1697	1743
Mandy	1646		Mill	1727	1776
Manning	1561	1561	Miller	1581	1881
Mantle	1763	1763	Mills, Milse	1665	1884
Marchant	1730	1879	Minges	1657	
Marks	1596		Mitchelbourne ...	1686	1686
Martaine, Marten,			Monke, Monck ...	1725	1737
Martin, Martyne	1570	1877	Monyon	1731	1736
Mascall	1577	1730	More, Moore	1561	1844
Mason	1607	1863	Morley	1567	1872
Masters	1583	1583	Mosgroue	1674	
Mathewe, Matthews	1576	1839	Mot	1621	1638
Maynard, Mainard,			Moulos	1671	
Manard	1699	1884	Mugdrig, Mudgrigg	1647	1671
Maysby	1628		Murrell	1759	1861
Medehurst ...	1562		Myel	1725	1725
Meller	1594		Myles, Miles	1567	1880

N.

	First Entry.	Last Entry.		First Entry.	Last Entry.
Neale	1704	1704	Noé	1669	1670
Newman	1628	1807	Norden	1671	
Newnham, Newnam	1614	1881	Nores	1726	1727
Ney	1722	1722	Norman	1766	1880
Nicholas	1642	1857	Norton, Norten ...	1730	1878
Nichols, Nicholls ...	1697	1838	Nudygatt	1559	1559
Nittinggal... ..	1727	1727	Nuttley	1560	1643
Noakes	1798	1815	Nye	1755	1870

O.

Ockenden	1782	1856	Osborne, Osburne...	1630	1875
Onsty v. Ansty and Holcome	1571	1574	Otutty	1706	1706
Oram	1724	1880	Outridge	1633	
Orgle	1676		Owden	1669	1866

P.

Packam	1655	1863	Penny	1624	1647
Page	1607	1762	Pepper	1666	
Pamer	1693	1693	Perdene v. Pardon	1579	
Pane, Panes	1685	1817	Perkyn, Perkins ...	1561	1629
Pannett	1730	1871	Person	1673	
Panton	1662		Peters	1790	1838
Pantycost, Penticost	1587	1875	Peynes	1588	
Pardon	1624	1625	Phyllipe, Phillips...	1562	1867
Parham	1697	1697	Picknell, Pecknal } Pecknell, Pick- nall, Picknoll } Pilbeame, Pelben...	1560	1857
Parker	1561	1868	Piper, Pypper	1666	1877
Parkhurst... ..	1682		Plumer	1718	1719
Parson, Parsons	1564	1883	Plumerden	1639	
Passill	1628	1628	Plummer	1716	1873
Payne, Paine	1563	1855	Pollard	1648	
Pearsse, Peerce, } Pierce, Pursse, } Pyrse	1574	1880	Pollington... ..	1702	1702
Peckden, Pagden... ..	1577	1827	Pope	1576	1576
Peckett	1664	1795	Porter	1684	1700
Peckham, Packham	1618	1803	Postlewait	1726	1726
Pellen	1778	1852	Potter, Poateur, Poter	1593	1866
Pelling	1722	1876	Powell	1581	1583
Pemfri, Demfri ? ...	1646		Price	1782	1878
Penfold	1766	1783	Pryce	1582	1582
Penkhurst, Pencost, Pankhurst	1563	1879			
Penniall	1645				

Q.

Quickenden	1799	1806			
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R.

	First Entry.	Last Entry.		First Entry.	Last Entry.
Rabye	1617		Richards	1590	1616
Randall, Randals...	1692	1881	Richbell	1667	1715
Raplye	1592		Ridge, Redg	1611	1755
Rastredge, Ras- trick, Rawstrig...	1637	1736	Ridley	1645	1884
Rathwell	1724	1740	Roberts	1600	1874
Rawley	1708	1786	Robyns, Robbins ...	1561	1664
Raynals, Rennals ...	1560		Rochera Rothera ?	1706	1706
Reccord, Peccord ?	1637		Roden	1564	
Redman	1785	1785	Rofe, Roffe	1721	1748
Reede, Reed, Reade	1566	1870	Rogers	1570	1788
Reeve	1639		Roots	1567	1569
Regat, Raggat	1578		Round	1708	1708
Relf	1718	1728	Rowe, Row	1649	1733
Renfield, Renfeld ...	1655	1830	Rowland	1608	1858
Renvell, Renvill, Ramuell	1660	1836	Rowne	1660	1667
			Russell	1679	1800

S.

Salter	1696	1696	Shewyswell, Suse- well	1596	1602
Sandene	1583	1583	Shirley, Sharley, &c.	1721	1729
Sandles, Sandals, Sandels	1767	1881	Short, Shoarte	1732	1878
Saunder, Saunders, Sanders	1568	1882	Shoulder	1560	1825
Savage, Saugee Savidge	1637	1766	Shrywfe, Shreyfe ...	1591	
Sawyer, Sawyers ...	1643	1700	Simmons, Sim- monds	1683	1876
Sayers, Sairs, Saiears	1656	1859	Singer	1688	1688
Saxpe	1602		Sinner	1677	1677
Scrase	1584	1884	Skales	1567	1567
Scryven, Scriuen ...	1592	1620	Skinner, Scenar ...	1600	1870
Segroves	1773	1778	Slaughter	1670	1676
Sellen	1625		Smallam, Smalham	1565	
Senocke	1562	1562	Smith	1704	1883
Setford	1780	1782	Smythe	1559	
Sewell	1697	1697	Snap	1567	
Sharp	1605	1783	Snatt	1678	1678
Shelley	1589	1708	Sompton	1681	
Shepherd	1759	1842	Souton, Southam, Sutton	1637	1644
Sheppard, Shep- pherd	1574	1589	Spratley	1798	1798
Sherman	1687	1687	Spurling	1628	1628
Sherye	1560	1560	Squire	1744	1744
			Stacye	1577	
			Staerly	1797	1797

	First Entry.	Last Entry.			First Entry.	Last Entry.
Stambrydge, Stand- bridge	1562	1723	Stevens ... ..	...	1762	1862
Standen	1607	1873	Stian ... ..	...	1681	
Standene	1563	1642	Stiance ... ..	...	1713	1713
Standing	1644	1876	Stirrup ... ..	...	1799	1799
Standred	1559	1590	Stone ... ..	...	1604	1883
Stanford, Standford	1668	1766	Stranger ... ..	...	1756	1758
Standrydge	1563		Streter ... ..	...	1631	1785
Start	1609	1772	Stringer ... ..	...	...	1778
Steere, Steer	1577	1879	Sturt ... ..	...	1759	1768
Stertt	1595	1606	Swaine ... ..	...	1620	
Stephens	1778	1861	Symonds, Symans	1562	1877	

T.

Tabb	1680	1791	Torner ... ..	...	1596	1596
Tanner	1723	1881	Tounnett, Tonnett	1647	1768	
Taylor, Tailler	1749	1877	Towner ... ..	...	1714	1877
Teddings	1617		Townsett, Tounsett	1684	1764	
Tellee	1674	1674	Trankmer ... ..	...	1567	1571
Terry	1584	1588	Treast, Triest ... ..	...	1750	1758
Tester	1757	1877	Tredcroft ... ..	...	1616	
Tharp	1770	1781	Treddee ... ..	...	1674	1674
Thatcher	1668		Tree ... ..	...	1617	1684
Thirstone	1571		Trendell ... ..	...	1572	
Thomas	1782	1881	Trigg ... ..	...	1781	1782
Thorp	1756	1852	Tuchener ... ..	...	1581	
Tiller	1674		Tully, Tuley, Tuly	1647	1879	
Tilt	1731	1731	Turle ... ..	...	1680	1682
Tichenor, Titchoner	1782	1783	Turner ... ..	...	1628	1871
Tomkin, Tamkin	1619	1619	Tye ... ..	...	1573	1573
Thompson, Tomson	1683	1841	Tyler ... ..	...	1591	
Tomsett	1587	1879	Tyshurst ... ..	...	1722	1722

U.

Undrel	1732	1732	Uwins ... ..	...	1780	1820
Uptide	1616	1616				

V.

Valentine, Valenton	1696	1734	Vinall, Venall ... ..	...	1605	1768
Vaughan	1765	1765	Vincent ... ..	...	1631	1842
Varns	1792	1792	Virgoe, ffergo ... ..	...	1569	1761
Verrall, Verall	1561	1707				

W.

	First Entry.	Last Entry.		First Entry.	Last Entry.
Wade	1675	1676	Weller, Wellar ...	1563	1765
Walcott, Walkett...	1638	1773	West	1593	1845
Waler	1572	1759	Wheeler	1611	1879
Wales	1638	1740	Whisky	1762	1780
Walker	1579	1759	Whitbourne ...	1764	1813
Waller, Wauler ...	1570	1870	White	1700	1874
Wallington	1670		Whitebread ...	1616	1647
Walter, Walter ...	1715	1762	Whiten	1789	1789
Walters	1694	1694	Whiting	1791	1884
Walls, Walles ...	1717	1848	Whitman, White-		
Walsh	1561	1561	man	1666	
Wauler	1574		Whitpayne ...	1577	
Ward	1583		Wickens, Wigans...	1677	1877
Warden	1616		Wickham	1701	
Warren	1562	1883	Wigsell	1675	
Wateridge, Wat-			Wilden	1758	1760
ridge	1616		Willarde	1603	1803
Waterman	1569	1574	Willat, Willet ...	1626	1826
Waterson	1624		Willding, Wilden,		
Watford	1734	1831	Wilding	1725	1790
Watson, Wottson...	1634	1715	Williams	1754	1851
Wavener	1768	1768	Wilson	1633	1868
Webbe, Weeb ...	1567	1765	Woddy	1588	
Weckham, Wick-			Wood or Awood ...	1559	1877
ham	1654	1723	Woodyer, Wooger	1656	1735
Week	1670		Wright, Write,		
Weeks	1793	1793	Right	1673	1843
Welche, Welch ...	1561	1735	Wyle, Wyley ...	1767	1772
Wellfare, Welfer,			Wylfayer	1580	
Wylfayer	1698	1872	Wymarke	1575	

Y.

Young 1704 1777

The following names also appear in the Registers, but only from the commencement of the present century, and then generally but for a few years :—

Abbott, Akehurst, Alcott, Allfrey, Allwork, Andress, Aris, Arnold, Askew, Bacchus, Backshall, Badcock, Bailey, Baldock, Baldwin, Banfield, Baseley, Bashford, Beal, Beale, Bedwell, Bell, Bellamy, Bellchambers, Bellis, Betts, Bigwood, Bingham, Bird, Bish, Blaber, Blackford, Blencow, Bloomfield, Bollen, Bonham, Bonsor, Boulton, Bourn, Boxall, Boxshall,

Braham, Bramwell, Branch, Bray, Brett, Brinten, Bristy, Britten, Brooks, Browning, Budgen, Budging, Burrage, Calman, Calnan, Card, Carteret, Catt, Cherrill, Cherryman, Clapshew, Cleaver, Collet, Collier, Collins, Colvin, Cook, Coombs, Costello, Cotterell, Cotterill, Coules, Craddock, Crawshaw, Creasy, Creasey, Croft, Crofts, Crouch, Crumber, Curd, Curl, Dadswell, Daniles, Daniels, De Carteret, De la Main, Denyer, Devine, Dewy, Dewey, Dicker, Dowlen, Downer, Driscoll, Dudeney, Dumsday, Dunk, Edgington, Edseer, Ellicott, Ellsey, Emsly, Etheridge, Evenden, Faddy, Fairhall, Faithfull, Farmaner, Farrant, Feast, Feldwick, Fielder, Fielders, Fieldus, Foard, Foat, Forster, Fow, Fowler, Frances, Fry, Geary, Gibs, Gladman, Godmark, Godsmark, Goldsack, Goodson, Gorringe, Gosden, Gosling, Graham, Grainger, Granger, Greenfield, Greening, Griffith, Grimes, Grist, Grooves, Groves, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harding, Hardwick, Harmer, Harrison, Hartley, Haward, Haynes, Head, Hearne, Hebbet, Hendley, Henley, Henty, Herriott, Harriott, Hickey, Hillier, Hillman, Hinton, Hoard, Hoader, Hoath, Hoban, Hobden, Holder, Holden-Rose, Holendale, Hollindale, Hollingdale, Honeywood, Hooker, Horam, Howard, Howson, Hudson, Iliffe, Iremonger, Isted, Jackson, Jeffery, Jennings, Johnstone, Keech, Kelsey, Kember, King, Kinggett, Kirton, Knowles, Lagg, Laker, Lamport, Lanaway, Langley, Langridge, Leah, Legg, Leigh, Lelliott, Lesser, Lingham, Lismore, Longhurst, Luck, Mackdonald, Macnaughten, McAlpine, Madge, Maiben, Maidlow, Malthouse, Mansell, Manville, Manwell, Mariner, Marsh, Marshall, Maskell, Mawrill, Maurill, Mears, Mephram, Miles, Milham, Milsom, Milton, Mockford, Monckton, Moppett, Morris, Mortlock, Moss, Mowby, Murch, Neame, Neve, Newberry, Newland, Oden, Oliver, Osbon, Owens, Packett, Pagden, Palmer, Pariss, Parks, Peerless, Pemble, Penn, Penniford, Perry, Peskett, Pesterfield, Peyton, Phillpot, Philpot, Pickett, Pierce, Piety, Pilkington, Pim, Pingally, Pirrie, Post, Pratt, Preston, Priddle, Pronger, Proudly, Puckney, Puttock, Quinnel, Rand, Randall, Read, Reader, Reid, Reynolds, Rice, Rich, Richardson, Rickets, Riddel, Rolles, Roper, Rose, Roser, Rudge, Rusbridge, Rush, Samson, Saxby, Seaver, Sharman, Shaw, Shearlock, Shears, Sheer, Sherley, Shoobridge, Sired, Sismore, Skeete, Slarks, Syles, Smithers, Snell, Snook, Soul, Souter, Spears, Spencer, Spice, Stace, Staines, Stanes, Stapley, Stebbing, Stedman, Steers, Stenning, Stillaway, Stoner, Strickland, Stuart, Sweetman, Sweetman, Sweet, Sydenham, Symmonds, Talmey, Tapp, Thompson, Thomson, Thorley, Tillson, Tingley, Townsend, Tredwell, Trill, Trusler, Tucker, Tugwell, Tullett, Turrell, Tusler, Tydey, Tydy, Underdown, Upton, Uridge, Vintinner, Waite, Walder, Waters, Weaire, Webber, Wells, Westgate, Weston, Whattam, Whattan, Wheatley, Whichelo, Whicher, Witcher, Witcher, Whitehead, Whitfield, Wickenden, Wicking, Wilkins, Wilkinson, Willee, Wiltshire, Winson, Winterflood, Winterford, Winyard, Woodfine, Woolgar, Woolven, Woolvin, Wright.

The dates of entry of these names will be embodied in a MS. list, and presented to the Library of our Society at Lewes.

II. CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

The Churchwardens' Accounts commence at a recent date, and contain nothing of special interest.

A bundle labelled "Papers taken from the Old Oak Chest 1879," contains several written and printed documents, referring principally to the poor of the parish, such as the binding of apprentices, acknowledgments of persons likely to become chargeable to the parish from various parishes, &c. There is also a list of pews in the Church, taken about the commencement of the present century, with the names of the farms, &c., in the parish, and their owners, to whom the seats belonged, but as the particulars of the first 18 pews are wanting I do not transcribe it here.

A printed proclamation of Charles II. has been carefully kept; from this I make the subjoined extracts:—

"Charles the Second," to all Bishops, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Churchwardens, Overseers of the Poor and Subjects. "Whereas the distressed Protestants of France have by a Memorial represented unto Us the great Hardships and Persecutions which are brought upon them for the sake of their Religion and great numbers of them have already betaken themselves into this Our Kingdom and more are endeavouring every day to come hither as a place of Refuge" "and whereas most of them must be in a great measure destitute of present Subsistence and Relief" "We being touched with a true sence and Compassion of their deplorable Condition and looking upon them not only as distressed Strangers but chiefly as Persecuted Protestants are very desirous to extend our Royal Favour and Protection towards them" "Know ye therefore That" "We have given and granted" "unto the said distressed Protestants (which shall come and settle here in this Our Kingdom of England)" "and to their Agents" "full Power License and Authority to ask, gather, receive and take (according to the Rules hereafter specified in these Presents) the Alms and Charitable Benevolence of all Our loving Subjects," "in our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales and Town of Berwick upon Tweed."

"Wherefore We require and command" "the Archbishops and Bishops" "That they and every of them do give a particular Recommendation and Command to all the Parsons, Vicars and Curates" "to stir up their congregations to the relief of their distressed Brethren" "And the Churchwardens are also hereby required upon the week days" "to go from house to house" "to ask and receive" "Contributions and to take the Names of all such as shall contribute thereunto and the Sum

or Sums by them given respectively” “and after such Collection made they are” “on the next Lords day following to subscribe the whole Sums upon the said Briefs under their hands And also to enter them into Books of Accompts” “and the place where and the times when such Sums were collected, and they are also to deliver the same to the said Parsons, Vicars or Curates” within ten days, who are to forward the moneys and briefs to their respective Archdeacons within ten days, and the several Archdeacons to their respective Bishops within twenty days, and the Bishops to pay it within thirty days into the Chamber of our City of London from whence the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and the Lord Mayor of London are authorized to dispose and distribute the same. Dated “10th September” “in the Three and Thirtieth year of Our Reign.” “London Printed by Anne Godbid and John Ford dwelling in Little Britain 1681.”

It will be observed that neither Scotland nor Ireland are called upon to contribute.

Another paper in the bundle reads thus :—

OLD MILITIA.

Rottingdean 15	|	Account of Disbursements by the Overseers of Ovingdean on account of the parish of Wivelsfield in providing a man to serve in the Militia for the United Parishes mentioned in the Margin.
Ovingdean 11		
Falmer 14		
Wivelsfield 3		
— 43		

Paid John Mockford the Principal Half the Current	}	£ s. d.
Price of a Volunteer ... ..			7 10 0

Sussex } The above account being verified on the oath of John Trill to wit } one of the overseers of the poor of the parish of Ovingdean is hereby allowed and the sum of £0 : 10 : 6 being 3 part in 43 of the sum of £7 : 10s ordered to be reimbursed and paid by the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Wivelsfield to the Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish of Ovingdean this 20th day of April 1805.

J. M. CRIPPS.

III.—THE PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

There were originally four of these, three were left by will, and still exist; a fourth, by deed of gift, appears to have been lost sight of ever since 1787. I give particulars of all of them according to date, and in the words of the original donors :—

1.—Know all men by these presents that I Gwalter Lucas sen^r of Cuckfield in y^e Co of Sussex, gent, have given, demised, granted and confirmed and do by these presents demise confirm and grant to Thomas Hurst of Wivelsfield, Gwalter Lucas my son, Thomas Godman y^e son

of Edward Godman of Oatehale, Edmund Attree son of John Attree of Teobalds in y^e Co and pish aforesaid one garden and house built on it containing by estimation one rood of land, be it more or less now in the occupation of David Virgo, Taylor, lying in the parish of Wivelsfield aforesaid. adjoining to the lands late Warrens called Lovesland on the West, North and South and to the lands late Luxfords called Pufield on the East to have and to hold the said garden and house on it with the appurtenances belonging to them, their heirs and assigns for ever to be for the use and relief and maintenance of poor impotent aged men and widows in the aforesaid parish of Wivelsfield dwelling and inhabiting for ever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, dated the 17th June 1657 in the presence of Edward Godman, John Attree, Thomas Jenner.⁷⁸

In 1787 the minister and churchwardens stated that this charity was of the clear annual value of £2 5s., but that they could furnish no further information about it. Even the names of the persons in whom it was then vested seem to be also unknown. This charity is now no longer in existence.

2.—Frances More of Wivelsfield spinster by her will dated 12th Dec 1723 and proved in P.C.C. 3rd August 1727 (188 Farrant) gave to her nephews Thomas More of Morehouse gent and John Middleton of Hurstbarnes, gent a freehold messuage and lands called Ree or Ree farm (140 acres) and 70 acres called Whitelands in Warnham & a freehold messuage and farm called Pullens in Purbright and Ash Co Surrey, & "my five messuages on the south side of Tuthill street near the great gate called the Gatehouse in the city of Westminster ('leasehold') upon trusts herein declared That is to say that they the said Thomas More and John Middleton shall sell the above freehold and leasehold lands and tenements for the most money that can be gotten and that the sum of one hundred pounds which shall be first raised by sale shall be laid out and disposed of by the said Thomas More, William Shirley of Wivelsfield Esquire, Thomas Attree of Tibballs in Wivelsfield gent and Thomas Jenner of Wivelsfield yeoman in the purchase of lands and until a purchase can be found out shall be placed out att Interest and the Interest and the rents of the lands when purchased shall be disposed of to the uses following, that is to say that the said Thomas More, and the proprietor of Morehouse for the time being, William Shirley, Thomas Attree and Thomas Jenner and their heirs inhabiting within the said parish of Wivelsfield shall at Christmas yearly and every year for ever hereafter give the sum of forty shillings to such poor persons of the parish of Wivelsfield as shall goe to Gooding and ask alms within the said parish by giving to one of every such poor family one shilling in the name of a dole and if there shall not be forty several poor families that shall goe to gooding and asking alms then shall yearly dispose of

⁷⁸ Add. MSS., 5698, fo. 328.

the residue of the forty shillings to such poor persons of Wivelsfield in such manner as they shall think fit and that they the said Thomas More or proprietor of More House, William Shirley, Thomas Attree and Thomas Jenner shall dispose of the residue of the Interests of the lands in providing a schoolmaster or dame for teaching so many poor children as they shall nominate and appoint to read well and say the Church catechism and buying books for the said poor children, if any surplus shall remain."

The land, however, does not appear to have been bought till 33 years afterwards, when by an Indenture made 2nd September, 1760, between Frances Day, widow, and representative of the above Frances More and William Shirley, Esquire, "late of Wivelsfield, but now a Governor in some of his Majesty's plantations in America," and Thomas Attree, of Tibballs, in Wivelsfield, gent., the only surviving trustees named in the will of the said Frances More, Frances Day granted to the said William Shirley and Thomas Attree three acres of land called Baldings, in Wivelsfield, to carry out the purposes of the charity mentioned in that will. From this purchase the charity has received the somewhat incongruous name of "Baldings Charity." In 1787 it was returned as of the clear annual value of £4 per annum, and vested in William Shirley and Thomas Attree (both of whom were then dead). This charity is still kept up.

3.—"Thomas More of Morehouse in Wivelsfield Esquire" by his will dated 7th April 1731 and proved in P.C.C. 6th March 1732 (95 Price) gave and bequeathed "unto the poor of the parish of Wivelsfield for ever the yearly sum of five pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain to be disposed of from time to time by the Church Wardens and Overseers of the poor for the time being as they shall think fit."

This charity is chargeable on all the freehold and copyhold estates, and the advowsons of Wivelsfield and Chipsted belonging to Thos. More, Esq. The proprietor of Morehouse pays this charity, which is thus rightly named the "Morehouse Charity." In 1786 it was returned as of the clear annual value of £5, vested in John Fuller. This charity is still kept up.

4.—Walter Lucas of Cuckfield gent by his will dated 22nd April 1742 and proved at Lewes 13 May 1743 left as follows "And I do also

Give, Devise and Bequeath unto the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Wivelsfield in the said County and their Successors for the time being for ever the like Annuity or Yearly Rent Charge of Two pounds and Twelve Shillings to be in like manner Distributed for the use of the poor of the said Parish of Wivelsfield."

The words "in like manner" refer to a previous bequest of the same amount yearly to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of Lindfield, in which he states that it is "to be Weekly Distributed and laid out by them every Sunday in the year for Bread for the poor of the said Parish who dont receive alms as they or the major part of them shall think fitt." This annuity, I learn from his will, is chargeable on lands in Ditchling, late John Honey, Esquire's, and then belonging to Walter Lucas. In 1786 it was returned as of the clear annual value of £2 12s., and vested in John Dobson. This charity is still kept up. The present trustees for all the charities are—

The Vicar and Churchwardens.

The proprietor of Morehouse.

Col. J. R. Holden-Rose, J.P. and D.L.

Admiral the Honble. T. A. Pakenham, J.P.

William Bacon, Esq.

VII.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

The history of Wivelsfield Church has been so admirably written in a previous Volume of our "Collections"⁷⁹ that nothing more remains to be said about it. A few remarks may be allowed here as to the Dedication, and also as to the complete success with which several memorials of the dead have been "restored" away.

The generally accepted dedication of the church is to St. John the Baptist, but from the only will which I have met with, of an inhabitant of Wivelsfield, in which the Patron Saint is mentioned, it appears that this was not the original dedication.

Nicholas Hurst, of Wivelsfield, by his will dated 13th August, 1547, and proved at Lewes 15th June, 1564,

⁷⁹ "S. A. C.," XXII., p. 50.

desires to be buried in the church (the word "yarde" has been added and then erased) of *St. Peter*, of Wivelsfield.

Reconsecration of churches was not unfrequent in cases where the fabric was rebuilt,⁸⁰ and thus possibly the dedication to *St. John the Baptist* may date as far back as the time when the Perpendicular work was added.

With regard to the memorials of the dead, the faculty states that it will be necessary to take down and remove the following mural tablets and ledgers, to wit:—In the chancel to the memory of *Thomas More* (no date); *Elliott More*, A.D. . . . 70; *Ann Elliott More*, 1691; *Edward More*, 1672. In the Chantry to the memory of *John Richbell*, wife, and six children, between 1693 and 1715; *Elliott Richbell*, 1715; and another not legible. In the Nave to the memory of *Margaret More*, 1671; *Frances Richbell*, 1695; and in the South Aisle a Tablet illegible. And that it may be necessary to interfere with and disturb certain Graves and the following Tombstones in the churchyard, to wit:—*Thomas Ockenden*, 1826; *Mille Carter*, 1833; *William Russell*, 1797; *Thomas Attree* (no date); *John Mill*, 1771; *Dorothy Attree*, 1784; *John Fuller*, 1845; *Anne Fuller*, 1807; *John Wood*, 1772; *John Attree*, 1728; *Eliza Jeffery*, 1819; and another illegible.

Some of these are no longer discoverable, nor is there now any trace of an inscription mentioned by *Horsfield* as on a tablet in the west nave of the Chancel to *Mary Holey*, who died 1787, aged 93. It seems a great pity that, when a church is beautified, restored, or enlarged, which frequently means that certain memorials of the dead must necessarily suffer either destruction, obliteration, or burial under Minton tiles, it is not insisted on that the Vicar and Churchwardens should take an exact copy of the arms and inscriptions on such monuments and authenticate it with their signatures.

The church bells have been already described,⁸¹ from which it appears that *St. Augustine's* bell, called by

⁸⁰ See *Cox's* "How to write the History of a Parish."

⁸¹ "S. A. C.," XVI, 230, and XXII, 234.

popular tradition, according to Lower's "History of Sussex," "William Rufus's bell," has no greater antiquity than from about 1522 to 1536. The Church plate is modern.

THE ADVOWSON AND TITHES.

I commence with the remarks of Thomas More, Esq., on his own correspondence with the Bishop of Chichester,⁸² which has been kindly furnished me by W. S. Ellis, Esq., whose aid in compiling this paper I gratefully acknowledge.

The tithes great and small belonged to the possession of Lewes Priory, possibly then one of the Abbey might supply its place or the monks by turns. Henry 8 at the Dissolution of Monasteries took it into his hands, it wholly continuing in the Crown until Queen Elizabeth let a lease of all the Tithes great and small for 4 years reserving 46s 8d rent and afterwards granted the same by letters patent to Page and Best, and their heirs to More. Jus Patronatus reserved to the Crown only out of custom, it being a reservation upon land in the King. Before my ancestors had to do with it, 'twas supplied by a lay reader who sometimes on holy days read a Homily; possibly, while the tithes great and small belonged to the Monastery, there might be some inconsiderable allowance made for a priest to supply it, this allowance might be specified in some ancient writings belonging to the Monastery, these writings might be lost at the dissolution of the abbies or carried to Rome the common metropolis of the Church at that time where peradventure they are to be found. The Prince, having all the revenues which were the Abbots might, if he had pleased, charge the Tithes, which, in regard of their smallness (are) inconsiderable; the abbots granting out tithes of far greater value belonging to the Monastery without any charge or renovation of the grantees enjoying them without any allowance and do still. The Parishioners had little cause to complain, the cure being supplied by able and sufficient ministers without vacancy of one month since any tithes taken up by me until the illegal committee upon their false information that the Church was unsupplied since May day 1657, notwithstanding they were told Mr. Higson officiated until the 18th of May and offered to make oath of it before the Commissioners, grant a sequestration of the Vicaridge tithes from the first of May & make Edward Godman, John Attree, Thomas Hurst sequestrators. By which order and their threats of plunder, if denied, this was in question before a committee at Lewes 1644 whereof Col. Downet, assuming the principal place, a man approved for his unreasonable and treasonable actions, did put in one James Nicholls a Jackmaker to officiate and would enforce me to a good allowance for him, from which unjust order I appealed to the Committee of Plundered Ministers at Westminster, who, upon free debate of the matter, agreed that the sole right and power of nominating

⁸² "S. A. C.," IV., 259.

and appointing a Minister and his salary was in me, that they could not take it from me & to order.

GILBERT MELLINGTON

Chairman.

This Committee Coll. Stapley, Mr. Denzill Hollis, Sir John Chetworthy, Mr. Selden, Sir Philip Stapleton, and divers others, Edmund Attree father of John Attree, solicitor.

The advowson and tithes originally belonged to the Earls of Warenne, but were given by William, the second Earl, to St. Pancras Priory, Lewes. In 1537⁸³ Robert Crowham, the last Prior, surrendered them, with all the other possessions of the monastery, to King Henry VIII., who on the 16th Feb., 1539, granted them to Thomas Lord Cromwell, afterwards created Earl of Essex, on whose attainder in 1541⁸⁴ they were granted to Anne of Cleves. She probably died possessed of them 3rd August, 1557, after which they appear to have again reverted to the Crown, as we read⁸⁵ that Queen Mary, 12th Nov., 1558, granted to John, Bishop of Chichester, and his successors in the see for ever, all her rights of patronage and advowsons of her vicarages, rectories, and churches of Walberton, Brighton, Kingston next Lewes, Patcham, Rottingdean, Iford, Piddinghoe, Ditchling, Falmer, West Hothly, Fletching, Alfriston, Bosham, Chidham, Rudgwick, Littlehampton, Midlavant, Boxgrove, Wivelsfield, and Lindfield. But by the 1st Eliz., Chap. IV., Par. ii., all these advowsons were immediately afterwards restored to the Crown, in which they probably continued for nearly 30 years afterwards, for the next notice that I have been able to obtain of them is from a suit between Richard Shueswell, curate of Wivelsfield, and Henry Illman, plaintiffs,⁸⁶ against Hugh Rawood, vicar of Ditchling, defendant (for the reference to which I have to thank F. E. Sawyer, Esq., F.S.A.); and from which the following is extracted:—

⁸³ Feet of Fines Divers Counties, Mich., 29 Hen. VIII., "Horsfield's Sussex," I., 244.

⁸⁴ "Rymer's Fœdera," XIV., 710.

⁸⁵ "S. A. C.," IX., 329.

⁸⁶ Exchequer Depositions by Commission, 35 and 36 Eliz., "Sussex Mich.," No. 32.

INTERROGATORIES MYNISTRED ON THE PARTE AND BEHALFE OF RICHARD SHUESWELL AND JOHN ILLMAN COMPTS AGAYNST HUGH RAWOOD DEF.

1. Imprimis doe you knowe the compts and deft. yea or noe and howe longe haue you knowne them.

2. Doe you knowe a parcell of land cauled Lockestrode in thoccupacon of Richarde Shueswell one of the compts and xij acres of lande adjoyninge to the saide Lockstrode cauled Otehale Inhomes nowe in the occupacon of John Illman thother compt and howe long have you knowne the same.

3. Item doe you not knowe the same lande cauled Lockestrode and the xij acres thereunto adjoyninge cauled Otehale Inhomes lye and be accomplished to lye within the parish of Wevelsfelde yea or noe, if yea then howe longe have you knowen the same.

4. Item Haue not the Curate and parishioners of Wevelsfelde in the tyme of thire perambulaecon fetche in the saide parcell of grounde cauled Lockestrode and the xij acres thereunto adjoyninge cauled Otehale Inhomes yea or noe, if yea, then by what bounders howe longe haue you knowen them soe to have done.

5. Item doe you knowe or haue you not hearde that the saide parcell of grounde cauled Lockestrode and the xij acres thereunto adjoyninge cauled Otehale Inhomes haue payed and of right ought to paye theire vicarge tithes to the parson or proprietories of the Church of Wevelsfelde yea or noe, yf yea then by what meanes & howe longe haue you knowne or hearde the same soe to doe.

6. Item doe you knowe or haue you not hearde that the queenes ma^{tie} is owner and proprietarye of the parsonage of Weylsfield yea or noe.

7. Item doe you knowe or haue you not hearde that Richarde Shueswell one of the compts is possessed of the said parsonage and thythes of Wevelsfelde yea or noe if yea then what interest or tythe hath he in the same parsonage & thythes to yo^r knowledge or as you haue hearde

8. Item doe you knowe or haue you not hearde that the vycar of Dichelling or his farmer hath receaued the tythes due for the said grounde called Lockstrood. and the xij acres thereunto adjoyning cauled Otehale Inhomes yea or noe, yf yea, then howe longe hath he soe done.

9. Item have you beene farmer of any parcell of the sayd lockstrood otehale Inhome. If yea then whether you have payd any tythes to the Vicar of Dicheninge & howe longe and howe often.

Not to prolong this paper to an unnecessary length, I give the substance of the depositions of the witnesses for the plaintiffs, who were examined at Cuckfield, 18th Sept., 1593, before Richard Shelley, Anthony Shirley, and Henry Bowyer, Esqrs., and Francis More, gent.

From the answers, then, of John Chambers, of Rodmill, gent., aged 55, Henry Michell, of Cuckfield, gent., aged 60, Thomas Button, of Lindfield, yeoman, aged 53,

Richard Dumbrell, of Basden, husbandman, aged 77, Thomas Virgoe, of Wivelsfield, tailor, aged 44, Richard Illman, aged 86, John Awood, aged 53, Roger Danncy aged 76, Edmund Geale, aged 60, and Roger Showlder, aged 36 (all of Wivelsfield, husbandmen), John Avery, of Wivelsfield, tanner, aged 76, Thomas Lucas, aged 49, and John Ashfowld, aged 56 (both of Wivelsfield, yeomen), John Hooter, weaver, aged 72, and William Gunne, husbandman, aged 60. (both of Ditchling), I gather the following information:—

1. That Otehall Inhomes was then also known as the Inhomes.

2. That the Lockstrood in question, which is possibly the present small cottage called by that name, was then also known by the name of the Purchase, or the Newpurchase.

3. That the southern boundary of Wivelsfield parish which took in the lands in question was as follows, according to the evidence of the above witnesses: Starting from a cross on the east side of a gate called Newgate (which was situated between Ditchling and Wivelsfield Commons) and going westward and to the north of Gibbs' house along the highway to an oak tree, or cross, south of Lockstrood house, and near Werger's house, then by the hedge of Newpurchase over Jeffery's (or, as it was otherwise called, Twyford's) bridge to Otehall gate, where also stood a cross, and thence, still following the highway, to Valebridge Common.

4. That Queen Elizabeth was then owner of the impropriate parsonage and tithes of Wivelsfield, but that they were farmed out to Nicholas Pope, gent., who had let a lease of them to Richard Sueswell, the Curate of Wivelsfield.

5. That previous farmers of the parsonage and tithes had been Mrs. Newdegate (after the death of her husband, Thomas Newdegate, in 1559, *vide* "Parochial Records") to about 1563; John Chambers, gent., 1565; Henry Michell, gent., 1570 (after which they seem to have passed, as hereafter stated, to the families of Webb and Pope).

INTERROGATORYES TO BE MINISTERED ON THE PARTE AND BEHALFE OF
 HUGH RAWOOD CLARKE DEFT AGAINST RICHARD SUESWELL AND
 JOHN ILLMAN COMPLTS.

1. Imprimis whether you knowe the partyes plt and deft.
2. Item whether do not all the tythes of what nature or kinde soever they be (corne, grayne, and haye only excepted) arising, cominge, growinge and renewinge yearelye within the boundes and lymitts of the parish of Ditchlinge at Ditchninge in the Countie of Sussex appertaine and of right belonge to the Vicar of Ditchlinge aforesayde for the time beinge, his farmers and assignes.
3. Item whether ys the said defendt nowe seised in his demesne as of fee of and in the Vicarage of Ditchlinge aforesayde, and how long time hath he bene so seised and whether is not he comonlie reputed and taken to be the lawful Vicar there yea or no.
4. Item whether do you knowe certaine landes called Lockstrood now in the tenure and occupacon of the said Richard Sueswell one of the complts and the other parcell of lande nowe dependinge in question for the tythes thereof contayninge twelue acres or thereabouts called Otehall Inhams nowe or late in the occupacon of the sayde John Illman the other of the complaynants.
5. Item in what parish do the aforesaid landes or anie of them lye or ar they reputed or taken to lye or be, whether in Ditchlinge aforesayde or Wivelsfild as you do knowe or haue hearde and what moueth you so to thinke.
6. Item how longe time haue you knowne the saide landes and who hath receaued the vicars tythes of or for the same or anie parte thereof duringe all that tyme or the greater parte thereof to yor knowledge or remembrance and in whose right have the saide tythes so bene receaued, had and taken.
7. Item whether have not the parishioners of Ditchlinge aforesaide in their yearelye perambulacons and walkinge the boundes of their parishe sett and compassed in Lockestroode aforesayde and the other landes nowe in question tyme out of minde as lying within the precinct, limitts boundes & circuite of the parish of Ditchlinge aforesaid.
8. Item do you knowe or haue you hearde that the said John Illman hath paide tythe unto the nowe defendt for some parte of the lande now dependinge in question and what, how often and how much did he so paye to yo^r knowledge or best remembrance.
9. Item whether do you not knowe a ditche lyinge beyond Lockestroode from Ditchlinge and whether ys not that ditche knowne and taken to be the bounde, marke and partitcon that seuereth and deuideth the parishes of Ditchlinge and wivelsfylde aforesayde.
10. Item, whether do you knowe or have you hearde by auncient and credible persons that the saide lande called Lockstroode was heretofore purchased and inclosed from the Co^mon of Ditchlinge being in times past parcell thereof.
11. Item whether ys not all Ditchlinge Co^mon and everie parte thereof lyinge within the boundes and lymitts of the parish of Ditchlinge aforesaide to yo^r knowledge or as you haue hearde.

12. Item whether haue you not knowne prouision for her ma^{tie} taken of the farmers of Lockstroode, aforesaid, by the borsholder of Ditchlinge as within the parishe of Ditchlinge aforesayde.

13. Item. whether haue you seene anie evidence or writinge at anie time heretofore of olde John A Tree concerninge Lockstroode purporting and lymitinge the same to be within the parish of Ditchling afores^d and of what antiquity were the saide deedes or wrytinges to yo^r knowledge or best remembrance.

14. Item whether hath not this Cause nowe in controuersye bene heretofore examined in the Ecclesiasticall Court before M^r Doctor Drurie Commissarie and Chancellor for the Reverend father Thomas bishopp of Chichester and whether haue not witnesses bene examined thereupon and deposicons taken and to what effect.

From the answers taken on the same day, and before the same gentlemen, of the defendant's witnesses—Nicholas Hubbard, aged 84, Grigory Pardon, 80, Nicholas Towninge, 75, John Virroll, 77, Richard Towninge, 66, Walter Godly, 60 (all of Ditchling, husbandmen), Thomas Moore, aged 78, John Awood, aged 46, Robert Smith, 50, and Nicholas Smith, 60 (all of Ditchling, yeomen), Nicholas Burton, 62, and Richard Virroll (both of Ditchling), tailors, Thomas Woorger, dawber (plasterer), aged 60, and Thomas Meron, blacksmith, aged 68 (both of Ditchling), John Ffawlkener (of Wivelsfield), husbandman, aged 40, and William Ffawlkener (of Plumpton), husbandman, aged 33—I gather:—

1. That they consider Lockstrood, and a part of Otehall Inhomes, to lie in Ditchling; one of the witnesses, however, states that Lockstrood is in Wivelsfield, but the Croft, on the east, adjoining the highway on the north of Gibbs' house, is in Ditchling.

2. That Lockstrood apparently went also by the name of the Purchase, from the fact of its having been bought and enclosed from Ditchling Common (all of which is in the parish of Ditchling), about 60 years previously by Richard Mascall, a tanner. And this enclosure had been cut up and the hedges burnt "in the time of the Raigne of King Edward the sixth by certaine Rebels."

3. That these witnesses traced the northern boundaries of Ditchling parish as follows:—Beginning west from Mr. John Attree's Inhomes eastward to Knaue's acre, through a birch wood formerly Godman's, thence to a

cross near James Godman's house (fields, hence called Cross Inhomes?), by Otehall hedge, over a stile into Otehall Inhomes, taking the path across the fields by the side of a ditch (leaving two acres of the said Otehall Inhomes to Wivelsfield on the north), by a gate leading into Otehall (leaving the gate on the north), and from the gate along the highway towards Ditchling Common until almost to a bridge near a house where Nicholas Teague lived, leaving the bridge to the south "an acre's breadth," by a brook's side, leaving the brook on the south, through two meadows called Lockescrofts, on the usual pathway (said crofts on the south and Otehall land on north), to waste lands at Lockstrood gate house (leaving it on the north), by the ditch mentioned in the "Interrogatoryes," which was near Mother Crossbye's house, to a cross in the highway from London to Brighthelmstone, called Lockstrood cross, to a croft of one John Attrees between Ditchling Common on the west and Westmeston Common on the east.

I find it stated⁸⁷ (on the 14th June, 1607) by ffrancys Moore, of Wivelsfield, gent., that Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, 5th Feb., 28th year of her reign (A.D. 1586), devised the tithes of Wivelsfield to William Webb from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 1598, for 21 years, "paying therefore yearlie fflowertie sixe shillings and eight pence;" and afterwards by letters patent bearing date the 42nd year "of her Maties reygne" (A.D. 1600), "the late Que^{ne}" granted the reversion of the said tithes, with the rents reserved, upon the aforesaid demise, to Peter Page and Henry Best, gents, to have and to hold to them and their heirs for ever. They, being so seized of premises in fee, sold them to Francis More in the 42nd of Eliz., "by force of which your Orator should receive the rent of" 46s. 8d. William Webb assigned his interest or term of years to Nicholas Pope, of Buxted, Esq., who shortly afterwards assigned his interest, "but to what person or persons your said orator knoweth not but so it is that the said interest or term for years is nowe in the hands of one Thomas Pope

⁸⁷ Chancery Bills and Answers, Jas. I., M. xviii., No. 66, Moore con. Pope.

gent and Marrian Pope widow or one of them who refuse to pay rent to your orator.”

In reply to this, Thomas Pope says that his brother, Richard Pope, tendered payment to Francis More, who refused to receive it.

I presume that Francis More purchased the advowson at the same time as the tithes, but I have not been able to obtain any evidence as to the exact date of its purchase by the More family. In or about 1614, Edmund Atree, of Wivelsfield, gent.,⁸⁸ Edward Godman, of Wivelsfield, gent., and John Hurst, of Wivelsfield, yeoman, brought a charge against Thomas and Francis, sons of the above Francis More, of endeavouring to get both great and small tithes paid to them in kind, and made the following interesting statement, that:—

there is and tyme out of mynd there hath been an auncient custom in Wivelsfield for smale tythes, namely to pay two pence yearly to the person (parson) there for y^e milke of every cowe and no more and to pay one halfe penny for a lambe, fowre pence for a colte, and two pence for the fall of a calfe under the number of seaven, and if the perishioners have seven of any of these kindes then to paye the tenth in kinde. And that, if there be seaven and not above tenne then the parson is to have his tith in kinde, and to paye to the owner or perishioner an halfe penny for every lambe, fowre pence for every colt and two pence for every calf above seaven and unto tenne and so according to that rate.

Thomas and Francis Moore in reply state that they had received in kind from John Hurst, yeoman, and Thomas Godman, gent., father of the said Edward, but that Edmond A Tree, gent., purposely caused his kine to be milked out of Wivelsfield so as not to pay the milk. Edmund Attree, in his turn, denies that he milked his cows out of Wivelsfield, but says that he would not pay the tenth in kind.

Copious extracts from the correspondence of this Thomas More with the Bishop of Chichester, have already been given in the fourth volume of our “Collections,” but the final settlement, from the same correspondence, I am enabled to give here by the kindness of W. S.

⁸⁸ Chancery Bills and Answers, Atree con. Moore, Jas. I., A. iv., No. 12, A. ix., No. 8, A. x., No. 76; Chancery Depositions, Eliz., Jas., and Chas., A. No. 8, Atree con. Moore.

Ellis, Esq. It is contained in a letter from Thomas More's second son, Walter:—

London, June 28, 1661.

SIR,—

I could not deliver your letter to my Lord until Friday last, he read it and was exceedingly well pleased & gave you many thanks for your fair carriage in the business all along & said he was sensible you had been much injured & also received much prejudice by the late troublesome times & said as he had hitherto endeavoured so he should continue to do you any service that lay in his power, saying that he would keep the letter himself and acquaint his Majesty, Sir Ralph Freeman & the Parishioners with it, desiring me to call on him again, saying I should be kindly welcome to him at any time. I desired his Lordship that he would be pleased to excuse my not delivering it before for that I had a desire to deliver it to his Lordship with my own hands, he said it was very well, Mr. More, I said nothing to the contrary; this day I likewise spoke with his Lordship again who did tell me that he did much wonder he did not hear from the Parishioners and likewise he did tell me that he would acquaint Sir Ralph Freeman with your letter which he kept safe in his pocket desiring me to call on him again before I went out of Town and desired me to remember his service to you.

Mr. More's remarks on this letter are:—

Rec^d. July 29, 1661. Thus far Watt.

July 13. Watt at his coming out of Town on Saturday morning went again to the Bishop as he requested him to know his further pleasure, but in regard they were so hot at the first and now as to him so cold in prosecution of the business he said unto him—Mr. More, let it rest.

After coming into possession of the Mores, the advowson and tithes descended with the More house property until the death of Miss Jane Tanner in 1881, when they were purchased by Mr. Charles Longley, the present patron of the living and impropiator of the tithes.

VIII. THE INCUMBENTS.

In compiling the following list of Incumbents, principally from the transcripts of the Registers at Lewes, I have to acknowledge the cordial assistance kindly given me by E. H. W. Dunkin, Esq., to whose notes I have affixed the letter D in brackets:—

WILLIAM CLERKE, chaplain of the chapel of Wyueles-

feld was cited to appear at the visitation of Bishop Storey in 1478 (D).

AMPHIABLE HAMLIN. 1573-18th April, 1577.

Extracts from Registers:—

1573. Timothie Hamblyn son of Amphiable Hamblin bap viijth March.

1577. Joane daughter of Amphieable Hamlin baptized the same day (3rd Jan.).

1577. April the xvijth day Amphyable Hamlen curate buried.

Administration of the goods of Amphiable Hamlen, late of Wivelsfield, was granted at Lewes on the 16th Oct., 1577, to Anne, the relict.

21 April, 1581. The Archbishop's licence was granted to OLIVER THOMAS, *alias* POWELL, clerk, B.A., to serve the office of curate in the free chapel of Weivilsfeld, *alias* Willefield, in the Diocese of Chichester.—“Archbishop Gryndale's Register,” fo. 227*b* (D).

RICHARD SHUESWELL. 1593-24th March, 1597.

Extracts from the Registers:—

1597. March 24 Richard Suswell Curatt heere buried 1597.

1602. Margery Susewell was buried the iiijth of March Anno predict.

This was the Curate who had a suit against Hugh Rawood, the Vicar of Ditchling, concerning the tithes of Lockstrood and Otehall Inhomes, which will be found described under the head of Tithes.⁸⁹ By his will, dated 11th Sept., 1596, and proved at Lewes, 21st April, 1597 (and in which his name is spelt “Shoviswyll,” and “Showiswill”), he desires to be buried “in the Chauncell of the Church of Wivelsfield aforesayd under the Coñunion table,” “to Margery my daughter a feather bed, a bowlster, a coverlett, a bason, a platter, a pewter dish, a sawcer and a cove to be delivered to her at her daye of marriage and also Tenn Shillings in money to be paid to her within one month after my decease,” “to Ann my daughter a fether bed, a bowlster, a blankett, a bason, a charger, two platters, two pewter dishes, a sawcer, a porringer, a pewter candlestick, a brasse pott, a bed hanginge, a course sheete, a diaper table clothe, a

⁸⁹ See *ante*, p. 48.

fyne napkin, a pillow coate and a cove, to be delivered to her at her day of marriage." If either of them happen to die "the portion of her so deceasing shall be equally shifted and divided betwixt the survivor of them yf the said survivor happen to marye and Elizabeth my daughter," which Elizabeth he makes residuary legatee and executrix, and after her decease to her eldest son or daughter to whom £7 at 21 together with the increase. "Edward Gatland husband unto Elizabeth my daughter" shall enter into sufficient bonds with two sureties to my overseers that exix. shall pay all legacies and bequests, and if he do not makes Richard Pope and John Hurst, and then gives all goods, the use of which he has given to his daughter Elizabeth for life, to her eldest child that shall come to 21 years of age, and if she die without child or children then to such of his daurs as shall be married, and if none of them be married "to Mistris Mary Pope eldest daughter of my cousin Ralfe Pope and Ann Whiting equally to be dewided between them." Overseers, Richard Pope and John Hurst.

WILLIAM WANE signs at the foot of the Registers, from the commencement to 1599, from which we may conclude that he was the Curate, who, in accordance with the Act of Parliament passed in 1597, transcribed into the parchment books the names from the older paper books, commencing 1558. From "S. A. C.," XI., 225, he seems to have been afterwards preferred to the Rectory of Clayton-cum-Keymer, where in 1612 he was supplied with a "corselet." He was inducted to Clayton 10 Feb., 1600, and buried 22 Sept., 1626.

JOHN JENNER signs transcripts 1606-1608. He was licensed to the Curacy 17 Aug., 1605 (D).

WILLIAM LEE signs transcripts 1609, possibly as Churchwarden.

ROBERT COPPING signs transcripts 1611, possibly as Churchwarden.

ROBERT ADYN (Clerk, MA., licensed to the Curacy 17 July, 1610 (D)) signs transcripts 1612. Query, afterwards Vicar of Rottingdean. Inducted Oct., 1619; buried 15 Aug., 1627.

JOHN HARRISON, 1613.

ROBERT COPPING, 1616-1617, signs transcripts, possibly as Churchwarden.

ROBERT LOCKRY, 1618, signs transcripts, possibly as Churchwarden.

Among the letters containing the correspondence between Mr. More and the Bishop of Chichester, now in the possession of W. T. Neve, Esq., is the following list of Curates, as given between inverted commas:—

“Mr. Williams the Byshop of Oxford’s kinsman.”
Hugh Williams, Clerk, M.A., licensed to the Curacy 29th April, 1620.

“Mr. Allen.” JOHN ALLEN signs transcripts 1620.

“Mr. Lichfield, 14 yeares, oxoniensis.” JOHN LICHFIELD signs transcripts 1621-1635. He was B.A., and was licensed 25 June, 1623, to perform the office of Curate of Wivelsfield. Married at Ditchling in 1630, to Jane, daughter of Thomas Godman, of Otehall. He had three children, all baptized at Wivelsfield, as under: John, 6 May, 1631; Jane, 15 Dec., 1632; and Ann, 22 Oct., 1634.

“Mr. Greenhill, oxoniensis.” THOMAS BLANDIE signs the transcripts 1636⁹⁰ and SAMUEL GREENHILL 1637. The latter gentleman appears to have been afterwards Vicar of Cuckfield; inducted 1643, buried 6th March, 1666.

“Mr. Williams.” WILLIAM JONES signs transcripts 1638-40.

“Mr. Prigg comended by the Seirgent of the house of Comons.” See “S. A. C.,” XXXIII., 223, *n.* 56, for ROWLAND PRIGGE.

“Mr. Jefferye.” AB. HOLFORD signs transcripts 1641, probably as Churchwarden.

“Mr. Tuke.” ED. LUKE signs the Parish Registers as “presbyterum” 1642.

“Mr. Crooke.”

“Mr. Jones.”

“Mr. Clerke of Wilsden in Essex put out in these troublesome times.”

“Mr. Condye.”

⁹⁰ A Thomas Blandie was “Minister” of Falmer 1637-1639.

“Mr. Sandeley.”

“Mr. Higson.” See “S. A. C.,” XXXIII., 223, for THOMAS HIGSON. He remained Curate till 1657. See Remarks of T. More, Esq., on his correspondence with the Bishop of Chichester.⁹¹

The above, named by Mr. More, probably officiated on his nomination, but two others appear to have been intruded into the Curacy about this time without having been appointed by him, viz., JAMES NICHOLLS, the jack-maker, 1644-5,⁹² and JOHN OLIVE. *Vide* Calamy’s “Ejected Ministers,” under “Wilsford” Curacy, and “S. A. C.,” XXXIII., 221, from which he appears to have been also Vicar of Ringmer.

RANDAL PAGE, 1665 to 1682.

THOMAS BYSSHE, 1684. This gentleman was the youngest son of Christopher Bysshe, gent., by Mary Jennison, his wife, and grandson of the Revd. John Bysshe, Rector of Piccombe, and Margaret Killingbeck, his wife, for whose descent and coat of arms with thirty-nine quarterings (a good many, no doubt, fictitious) see Berry’s “Sussex Genealogies.” He (Thomas Bysshe) was born about the year 1659, and married at Wivelsfield 27th February, 1689, to Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Thomas Woodyer, of Lindfield, gent., but appears from his will to have left no issue at his death. He was afterwards Vicar of Eastbourne, to which living he was inducted . . . 1704, and where he was buried . . . 1720. The following extracts from wills and Parish Registers may be of some service to those who desire to extend the pedigree of Bysshe, recorded in Berry’s “Sussex Genealogies :”—

John Bysshe Clerke Parson of Piccombe—to be buried near Margaret my late loving wife—eldest son Christopher Bysshe, youngest son Thomas—my two daurs Frances wife of Richard Turner and Susan wife of Nicholas Bridgen—my three grandchildren John, Thomas, & Mary children of John Turner and my late daur Anne deceased—my five other grandchildren John son of my son Christopher Bysshe, Richard, Anne & Frances children of Richard Turner and my daur Frances, Mary Bridgen daur of Nicholas Bridgen and my daur Susan all minors

⁹¹ See *ante*, p. 47.

⁹² See “S. A. C.,” XXXI., 187.

—residuary legatee and executor my second son John Bysshe. Dated 9 Oct., 1657. Proved 23 June, 1658 (486 Wotton).

In 1647 Richard Challoner younger son of Walter Challoner gent. surrendered Dewes and Knowles in Ardingly held of the Manor of Ditchling to John Bysshe Clerk for life and afterwards to the use of Christopher Bysshe his son.

In 1665 Christopher Bysshe gent. was dead and Mary his widow held these lands for her widow's bench; in 1669 it is presented that Mary Greenefeild widow of John Greenefeild and relict of Christopher Bysshe deceased is dead; Thomas Bysshe her youngest son is admitted to the above lands in the person of John Bysshe his uncle as he is only 10 years old.

Thomas Bysshe of Eastbourne Clerk—my two nieces Catherine Cosby and Susanna Smith daughters of my late brother John Bysshe deceased—to my brother Thomas Woodyer and my bro John Woodyer—residuary legatee and executrix wife Elizabeth Bysshe. Dated 3rd Oct., 1716, and proved 24th June, 1720, at Lewes.

PIECOMBE.

BAPTISMS.

Anne daur of John Bysshe and Margaret	...	15 Aug 1624
Frances daur of " " "	...	29 Jan 1626.
Christopher son of " " "	...	7 April 1629.
Susan daur of " " "	...	1 May 1632
John son of " " "	...	30 Jan 1633 (4?)
Thomas son of " " "	...	13 July 1637.
John son of Mr. John Bysshe and Susan	...	15 Sept 1663
William son of " " "	...	14 Nov 1665
Elizabeth daur of " " "	...	19 June 1668.
Susanna daur of " " "	...	14 May 1674
George & Jane son & daur of " " "	...	30 April 1677.
John son of " " "	...	12 June 1678.
Ann daur of Mr. William Bysshe and Ann	...	5 Dec. 1700.

MARRIAGES.

Christopher Bysshe and Mary Jennison of Shermanbury	14 Sept. 1652.
William Osborne of Poynings and Elizabeth Bysshe...	10 April 1694.
John Turner of Keymer and Ann Bish	... 11 July 1644.
Barnard Chatfield and Frances Bysshe	... 22 July 1645.

BURIALS.

Margaret wife of Mr. Bysshe Rector	...	24 June 1655
Mr. Bysshe Rector	...	23 May 1658.
John son of John Bysshe gent...	...	24 July 1672.
Mr. John Bysshe	...	28 April 1680
Thomas Bysshe of Cowfold gent	...	19 July 1681.
Susanna widow of John Bysshe gent	...	17 April 1714.
Mrs. Susanna Bysshe	...	17 Dec 1764.

JOSEPH HOYLE. 1685-1686. Afterwards Rector of Newick? where a Joseph Hoyle, Rector, was buried 14 Sept., 1713. Mr. Joseph Hoyle and Jane Wright were married at Keymer 3 Oct., 1695.

ISAAC EDGE. 1689-1690.

JOHN BLACKSTONE. 1691. John Blackstone instituted Vicar of Chiddingly 23 Feb., 1692. Institution Books in P. R. O.

W. WARD. 1692.

THOMAS BYSSHE again, 1694-1695.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, 1696-1700.

WILLIAM SHEWARD, 1701-1703. Afterwards Rector of Twineham. *Vide* "S. A. C.," II., 126.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, again, 1704. A William Griffith was Incumbent of Balcombe in 1682, and another William Griffith, if not the same, was inducted Incumbent of West Hothly 29th May, 1690, and was buried there 4th May, 1720. It is not at all improbable that our Incumbent was one of these, and performed both duties. William Griffith, Vicar of Eastbourne, in his will, proved at Lewes in 1706, mentions his wife Anne and his four children.

PHILIP SHORE. 1705-1711. The following monumental inscription at Woodmancote apparently gives a fairly complete history of this Incumbent:—

In memory of the Reverend Mr. Philip Shore M.A. son of the Reverend Mr. John Shore late Rector of Hamsey and St. Johns; having been educated at Westminster School and Merton College Oxon, he became Vicar of Wartling in 1705 and Rector of this Parish in 1711, where he rebuilt the greater part of the Parsonage House and ciled this Chancel. In his return from Cambridge with Henry Champion Esq^{re}. (whose eldest son his pupil they had just placed there) being seized with Gout in his Bowels he died suddenly at Rayleigh in Essex May the sixth 1725 in his forty eighth year, at which place his Body is Interred.

Learned yet polite facetious yet sincere
 A poignant wit on Fools and knaves severe
 True to the Cause he first maturely chose
 His zeal ne'er varying as that sunk or rose
 As fixed in him the Virtues which commend
 The Master, Husband, Minister and Friend.
 Reader Thou see'st few left behind who shone
 Equal in all respects, superior none.

Sir William Burrell states that the above-mentioned monument is of white marble, in the centre of which is the shield of Shore—Arg; a chevron between three oak leaves az; two and one.

JOHN TATTERSALL. 1712-1717. A John Tattershall, probably the above, was inducted Rector of Hangleton 1709, and died there in 1740.

ELNATHAN IVER. 1718-1719. B.A., and Vicar of Ditchling, to which living he was inducted 10th Aug., 1715. His will, dated 19 June, 1721, was proved at Lewes 25 Oct., 1721; he desires to be buried on the north-west side of the churchyard of Ditchling "in the out bounds in the Rock with as little company and charge and as privately as conveniently can be," and mentions his sisters Elizabeth Whithe, Mrs. Anne and Mrs. Joan Bickerton, and his cousin Mary May.

WILLIAM BRIDGEN. 1720-1730.

WILLIAM LAMB 1731-1739. Vicar of Ditchling; inducted 11 Dec., 1721.

EDWARD POWELL. 1740-1744. Vicar of Ditchling; died 13th May, 1746, aged 33 years; buried in Ditchling Church. In his will, proved at Lewes 1749, he mentions his father, Edward, his brothers William and John, his sister Elizabeth Powell, and his wife Jane.

J. DYSON. 1745-1748. The Rev. Jeremiah Dyson was buried at Lindfield 20 Oct., 1749.

ROWLAND LEWIS. 1749-7th Jan., 1772.

Extract from Lindfield Parish Register:—

Rev. Rowland Lewis and Mary Comber married . . . 1761.

THOMAS JACKSON. 3rd May, 1772-3rd July, 1786, when he last signs the Register, but the transcripts of the Parish Registers which were sent in in April, 1787, are signed by him.

JOHN HANLEY, 3rd July, 1787-4th Dec., 1787, when he last signs the Registers, but the Parish Register transcripts sent in in April, 1788, are signed by him. He appears to have been M.A., and was inducted Vicar of Ditchling 5th Sept., 1794, which living, however, he

resigned in the following year. He was licensed to the Curacy of Wivelsfield, then recently augmented, 12th March, 1784, on the nomination of Mr. John Fuller.

GEORGE JACKSON signs on the 26th March, 1789, as Curate "for this turn."

JOHN HANLEY, again, from 18th to 28th Sept., 1789.

T. MARCHANT. 20th July, 1790-7th April, 1791. This is probably Thomas Marchant, Vicar of Patcham, who died in 1803.

G. JACKSON signs the Registers on the 26th July, 1791.

JONATHAN MORGAN, 30 Oct., 1791-15 March, 1796. Vicar of Street (?); inducted 18th Feb., 1771.

T. HUDSON, 6th Nov., 1796-18 April, 1802. Thomas Hudson, LL.B., was Vicar of Ditchling, 19 May, 1795.

GEORGE HAYGARTH, licensed to the Perpetual Curacy 8 April, 1806, on the nomination of Mr. William Tanner, 25th March, 1804-6th Jan., 1822. This gentleman was also Curate of Ditchling from 1810 to 1815, if not for a longer period.

R. PROSSER, 27 Feb., 1822-28 June, 1829.

GEORGE DIXON, 19 Aug., 1829-7 Oct., 1863. M.A. of St. John's College, Oxford, 17 years Curate of Cuckfield and 20 years Incumbent of Wivelsfield; died 28th Jan., 1864, aged 64.

JOHN SMITH FOSTER—licensed to the Perpetual Curacy 18 Feb., 1864, on the nomination of Miss Jane Tanner—4th Feb., 1864-26th Dec., 1883. As Perpetual Curate to 14th Aug., 1867, after which date as Vicar. M.A. of Pembroke College, Cambridge; buried at Wivelsfield 1st Jan., 1884, aged 66. A member of our Society, and one who took a great interest in its proceedings, a kind friend, the loss of whom all who had the benefit of his acquaintance, the author among the number, will regret.

HENRY THOMAS, Vicar, to whom I may here express my acknowledgments for affording me all the assistance in his power, both by allowing me access to the Registers and by aiding in the compiling of the list of names.

IX. INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCH.

1. On a slab of Sussex marble on the floor of the belfry :—

HEARE (LYETH) THE B
OF JOHN SONE OF ED
A(T)TRE(E OF) THEOBVL
(W)HO D(EPART)ED THI
THE 26 OF JVLY A
DÖNI 1665 AGED

(From the Registers : “Anno 1665 Mr. John Attree sonne of Mr. Edmund Attree was buried July the 29th of Theobalds.” He was aged 45.)

2. At the foot of one of the piers of the arch leading into the belfry :—

TREE
late of Theobles in this
parish who died Feb
the 20th 1765 in the
70 year of his age.

(From the Registers : “Thomas Attree was buried February the 25th 1765.”)

3. Large slab on floor of the belfry :—

WALTER MORE GENT. A.D. 1591
ELIZABETH HIS WIFE 1603
DYED AGED
I AYTH OF

(From the Registers : “1592 June the xxijth Walter a Moore Gent was buried.” [There is apparently a discrepancy here ; the probable date is 1592, as his will was proved 11th December in that year]. “M^{rs} Elizabeth More widdow was buried 27th July 1603.”)

4. On an oval tablet on south wall of belfry with arms of More, a bend between two bucks' heads caboshed, the bend charged with an escutcheon of pretence . . . a fesse . . . (Azure a fesse, or. Elyott of Wonersh Co. Surrey) :—

Memorie sacrum Thomæ More
Armigeri
Sta Lector Quid opes facundia
Stemmata Prosint.
Quid. Soboles a me Discito
Disce Mori.

(From the Registers : “1664, Thomas More Esq. buried 2nd February.”)

5. Large slab on floor of belfry :—

MARGARET MORE 3^d
 DAUGHTER OF THO
 MAS MORE ESQ WAS
 BAPTISED THE [8th]
 APRIL (ANN)O DOM
 (1634)
 AND BY(R)IED THE
 9 AVGVST 1671
 YOY THAT READ
 MVST FOLLOW.

The portions between brackets are now illegible but are inserted here from Sir William Burrell's manuscripts in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 5698) collated with the Parish Registers.

6. On a slab on the floor of the belfry :—

HIC SITUS EST EDVARDUS MORE
 FILIUS PRIMOGENITUS ELIOTI
 MORE ARMIGERI ET ANNÆ VXORIS
 EIVS DE WIVELSFIELD IN
 COMITATU SUSSEX NATUS 14
 JUNII ANNO DOM 1671 ET OBIIT
 8 NOVEMBRIS ANNO DOM. 1679.
 ME SPECTES LECTOR NOVIES CURRENTIBUS ANNIS.
 SPES NOSTRUM JACED, MAGNA MEMENTO MORI.

(On the same slab, the inscription reversed).

HIC SITA EST ELIZABETHA MORE
 FILIA PRIMOGENITA ELYOTTI MORE
 ARMIGERI ET ANNÆ UXORIS EJUS
 DE WIVELSFIELD QUÆ OBIIT PRIMO
 DIE AUGUSTI 1718.
 ANNO ÆTATIS 46^{to}
 POST NUBILA CÆLUM.

7. On a slab on the floor of the belfry :—

HIC JACET CORPUS MARGA(RETÆ.
 VNICE FILIÆ ET HEREDIS
 THOMÆ ELYOTT ARMIGERI DE
 REYGATE IN COMITATU SURREY
 VXORIS THOMÆ MORE ARMIGERI DE
 WIVELSFIELD IN COMMITATU SVSSEX.
 QUÆ OBIIT ANNO ÆTATIS SVÆ
 77 ANNOQ. DOM. 1680.
 NOBILIS HÆC OPIBUS GENERIS SPLENDORE NEPOTUM.
 STIRPE JACET PRÆERAT PIETAS HIS OMNIBUS UNA.

8. On a tablet on the west wall of the belfry :—

M.S.
 Annæ Elyotti More Armigeri
 Uxoris
 Edwardi Paine de Eastgrinstead Armigeri
 Filice.
 Quæ obiit 12^{mo} Die Decembris
 A.D. 1691 Anno Ætatis 43^{tio}
 Ægrè Amittimus
 Quos verè Amamus.

Inscription reversed : “ Ann More Wife of Elyott More Armigeræ.”

9. On a tablet on the west wall of belfry arms of More as above, surmounted by a crest :—

M.S.
 Eliotti More Armigeræ (*sic*)
 1681
 Thomæ More Armigeri et Margare (tæ)
 Uxoris Filij.
 Qui obiit Quinto Die Julij (1703).
 A (° Ætatis 73).

The portions within brackets are supplied from the Burrell MSS. and agree with the Register. The third line is as given above. The date, however, 1681, is cut partly over the word “ Armigeri ” in the third line.

10. On a slab on the floor of the belfry :—

Here Lyeth the Body of
 Mr. Thomas Middleton late of
 Morehouse Grandson to y^e above
 Mr. Elyott More and only son of
 Mr. John Middleton of y^e Parish
 of Chailey and Elyott his wife
 who Departed this life the 27th
 day of September. 1741
 Aged 34 years.

11. A handsome monument on the west wall of belfry :—

Crest.—A lion's (?) head erased langued gu ; collared or.
Arms.—Argent 5 lozenges in pale fessways purp on a chief gu ; a greyhound courant or. (Richbell) impaling azure a chevron argent between two bucks' heads caboshed or. (More.)

This Monument
is Erected to the memory of
John Richbell Gent Citizen of
London and Abigail his wife
Daughter of Thos More of Morehouse
Esq^r and their six Children who
Dying all in a Single State ended
the Family.

Mr. John Richbell	{	Bapt ^d Aug 31, 1639
was		Buried Feb 3, 1697
		Aged 57 years.
Mrs. Abigail his wife	{	Bapt ^d Feb 26, 1639
		Bur ^d Ap ^r 21, 1715
		Aged 75 years.
Mr. John their eldest son	{	Bapt Mar 24, 1667
		Bur ^d Aug 8, 1712
		Aged 45 years
Mrs. Frances was	{	Bapt ^d Dec 20, 1669
		Bur ^d Feb 14, 1694
		Aged 25 years.
Mr. Richbell his Wife & four children lye in and near this Isle.		

Separate Sepulti

Mr. Elyott Richbell
Dying last of the Family
gaue the whole Estate to
Mrs. Frances More his Mothers
sister who to many other has
added this final testimony of her
tender love to their persons & grateful
regard to his kindness.

Mrs. Elizabeth was	{	Bapt ^d Feb 6, 1671
		Bur ^d June 28, 1694
		Aged 24 years
Mr. Elyott was	{	Bapt ^d Ap 26, 1674
		Bur ^d Jan 28, 1715
		Aged 42 years.
Mrs. Ann was	{	Bapt ^d Ap 9, 1676
		Bur ^d Ap 16, 1700
		Aged 24 years.
Mr. George was	{	Bapt ^d June 8, 1679
		Bur ^d Aug 7, 1693
		Aged 14 years.
Mr. George & Mrs. Elizabeth were Bur ^d att St. John Baptist London.		

Simul Resurgent

12. Slab on floor of belfry :—

Here Lyeth (bu)ried
JOHN the Eldest Son of John Richbell Gent
And A(bigail) HIS W(IFE).
Who departed t(his life) 1712
Aged . . . years.

13. Slab on floor of belfry :—

HERE LYETH (THE BODY OF).
FRANCES RICHBELL DAUGHTER
OF JOHN RICHBELL GENT
AND ABIGAIL HIS WIFE.
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
FEBRUARY THE II. 169 $\frac{4}{5}$.

There are traces of a brass figure and inscription on this slab which now unfortunately no longer remain.

14. Slab on floor of belfry :—

Under this Stone Lyeth Buried.
Elyott Richbell Gent
Second son of John Richbell Gent
And Abigail His wife
Who Departed This Life Jan 25th
Anno Domini 1715
Aged 42 y^{rs}

15. Chancel east window, inscription :—

“To the Glory of God and in Memory of George Dixon, died Jan^y 1864.”

16. Inscription on brass plate between two north windows in chancel :—

“These windows were erected to the Glory of God and in loving Memory of Jane Tanner, who died 18th Feb^y 1881 aged 90, by her surviving relatives.”

Mural Tablet.

In affectionate memory of Gertrude Holden Rose a beloved daughter of L^t Colonel John Rose Holden Rose late 17th Lancers and now of the Ferns in this Parish Born December 14th 1836 Died June 26th 1861 “Love, Joy, Peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness.” these are the fruits of the Spirit and in these she abounded.

INSCRIPTIONS IN CHURCHYARD.

Headstone.

In memory of Elizabeth Barnes of y^e Parish of S^t. Michael Basingshaw London who died Feby y^e 2 1768 aged 77 years.

Ledger Tomb with iron rails.

Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Jones Bellamy Esq of Wivelsfield For many years a magistrate for this County who died January 26 1859 aged 70 Sacred to the Memory of Hannah widow of Thomas Jones Bellamy Esq who died at Tunbridge Wells June 26 1878 Aged 69 This is life Eternal that they might know thee the only true God and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent John xvij 3. In whom we have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins.—Col. i. 14.

Headstone.

In memory of Mr James Robert Bellis Died September 15th 1816 Aged 31 years.

Headstone.

In Memory of A. . . . daughter of John and ELIZ BLAKMAN who died June y^e 1 1781 (?) Aged 10 years.

Footstone.

To S. A. B. 1781.

(Registers—1781 Buried Ann Buckman of Clayton June 24th.)

White Marble Cross, with pediment and enclosure.

Sacred to the Memory of Benjamin Bollen Esq of Brighton who died May 6th 1883 Aged 32. Lord not as I but as Thou seest best.

Wooden Monument.

Sacred to the memory of George Bonsor Formerly of Church Street Hackney Died October 1st 1863 Aged 58 years.

Altar Tomb.

In Memory of Thomas Broad late of this Parish who departed this life April 10th 1805 aged 73 years.

A kind and tender Father lyeth here.

One that was lov'd by all his Friends and children dear.

(*West Side.*)

In Memory of William, son of Thomas and Sarah Broad who died Oct. 24 1819 Aged 44 years. (*Lines follow.*)

(*South Side.*)

In Memory of Sarah wife of Thomas Broad who died Dec 29th 1818 aged 76 years. (*Lines.*)

Altar Tomb, on which can just be distinguished—

Here Lyeth the Body of Richard Batten of? Towing, who died Ju . . . 1726 aged 78 years.

(*Registers.* Richard Button of this Parish was buried January y^e 6 1726).

Headstone.

In memory of Mary, Daughter of WALTER and SARAH CHATFIELD who died July the 3rd 1778 Aged 20 weeks.

HERE lyeth the Body . . . JOSIAH and Elizabeth DANCY he died July the 22 1732 Aund? she? died May the 13th 1731. (*Lines.*)

Ledger Tomb.

George Dixon MA. S. John's College Oxford 17 years Curate of Cuckfield 20 years Incumbent of Wivelsfield Deceased Jan 28 A.D. 1864 Aged 64.

Altar Tomb.

In Memory of Mary Daughter of Edwd. and Harriet Evitt who died 23rd of April 1800 Aged 3 months Also Edward their Son who died 30th August 1801 Aged 7 months And Thomas their Son who died 20th Feb.? 1808 Aged 3 years and 11 months.

Headstone.

In Memo . . . Mary Farncomb WHO DIED Aged 17 years.

Footstone.

Pale Death will hardly find the life.

Altar Tomb (North Side).

To the memory of John Fuller Late of Morehouse Gent who *died* the 22nd day of October 1786. In the 69th year of his age. (*South Side.*) In Memory of Ann wife of John Fuller who died March the 26th 1816 Aged 82 years.

Flat Tomb (South of Chancel).

This stone is erected by his attached Sister and the sole Survivor of the family to the memory of Alexander Son of the late John and

Maria Graham of Highgate Middlesex who died on the 18th day of November 1856 In the 70th year of his age "My trust is in thy mercy O Lord. Psalm xiii 5.

Large Altar Tomb (On West Side).

Beneath are the remains of Gertrude Holden-Rose Second daughter of Lt. Colonel Holden-Rose of the Ferns in this Parish and late of the 17th Lancers born December 14th 1836 Died June 26th 1861.

Altar Tomb. West of Church. (North Side, sunk.)

HEARE LYETH THE BODY
OF THOMAS JEN
NER BVRIED THE
VIII DAY OF SEP
TEMBER ANO DO
MY 1681.

ALL YOY THAT BY
VS PASE AND SEE
WHARE WEE DO

(Registers. Buried 8th September 1681 of Keymer.)

Headstone.

In Memory of John Knight who Died April y^e 13th 1766 Aged 32 years Also to the Memory of Mary and James Knight.

Mary Died D	JAMES DIED
Sept y ^e 6. 1766.	Sept. y ^e 6. 1766
Aged 34 years.	Aged 23 years.

Footstone. (Lines.)

Headstone.

Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Laugham of this Parish who departed this life 4th May 1778 Aged 64 years Also of Jemima wife of Thomas Laugham who departed this life 31st July 1817 Aged 90 years.

Altar Tomb.

Sacred to the Memory Of Anthony Lawson late of Brighton who died 26th Octr. 1820 aged 68 years Also Ann Daughter of ANTH^y & ELIZ Lawson who died 16 Octr 1814 aged 6 years And George their son who died 29 April 1816 Aged 4 years Also ELIZABETH Lawson wife of the above Anthony Lawson who died 17th April 1860 Aged 91 years The memory of the just is blessed.

Wooden Monument.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Emm Winch Leigh, Daughter of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Whilton Hearne and wife of Mr. Henry Leigh of Cuckfield Died June 21st 1851 Aged 52 years.

(On back.)

In Memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Whilton Hea . . . late Mr. Thomas Hearne of Lombe (?) Surrey Died March . . . Aged 82 years.

Flat Stone in front of West Door.

In Memory of
WILLIAM RUSSELL
who Depart^d. this Life March 24
1790.
Aged 83 years.

Red Granite Cross.

In Memory of Hannah the beloved wife of John Saxby of Coldharbour in this Parish who died 20th January 1883 Aged 52 years. "So he giveth his beloved Sleep"

Altar Tomb. (North Side.)

In Memory of William Tanner who departed this life Dec. 17 1809 Aged 65 years Also of Ann wife of William Tanner who departed this life Sept^r. 27th 1831 Aged 88 years.

(South Side.)

In Memory of Thomas William Son of William and Ann Tanner who departed this Life 21st Aug^t. 1811 aged 30 years Also of John Neve son of Anthony and Mary Tanner who departed this life 10th March 1820 Aged 1 (? 4) years.

Altar Tomb. (North Side.)

In Memory of Mary wife of Anthony Tanner of this Parish who departed this life June 10th 1827 aged 40 years.

(West Side.)

In Memory of Charles third son of Mr John Neve of Tenterden in Kent who departed this life August 27th 1829 Aged 37 years.

(South Side.)

In Memory of Anthony Tanner of this Parish who departed this life Sep. 22nd 1832 Aged 49 years.

(East Side.)

In Memory of Catherine third daughter of Mr John Neve of Tenterden died 18th August 1841 Aged 58 years.

Tablets on East Wall of Chancel.

In Memory of WILLIAM TANNER late of MOREHOUSE GENT who died 14th February 1831 Aged 79 years.

In Memory of SARAH WIFE of WILLIAM TANNER of MOREHOUSE who died March the 16th 1829 Aged 69 years.

In Memory of John, Second Son of William and Sarah Tanner of Morehouse who died 25th Octr. 1824 Aged 26 years.

In Memory of Richard third son of William and Sarah Tanner of Morehouse who died May 3rd 1845 Aged 43 years

In Memory of Jane, second daughter of William and Sarah Tanner of Morehouse who Died February 18th 1881, Aged 90 years.

Tablet on South Wall of Chancel.

Sacred to the Memory of William Tanner Esquire of Patcham Sussex Formerly of More House in this Parish who died April 23rd 1870 Aged 78 years Also of Philadelphia wife of William Farncombe Esquire of More House and eldest daughter of the above who died July 28th 1869 Aged 39 years Also of Philadelphia widow of the above William Tanner Esquire of Patcham Sussex who died April 16th 1874 Aged 78 years.

Headstone.

Here is interred the Body of Mary Townsett who Departed this life April (?) y^e . . . 1743 Aged 65 years.

Headstone.

Here Lyeth Interr^d y^e Body of Will^m. Townsett who Departed y life Nov. y^e 20 1720? Aged 80? years.

Headstone.

In Memory of Edward Townsett who Departed yis Life . . . 9 176 . . . Aged 87 years.

Footstone.

E T. 1764.

(Registers. Buried 13 December 1764.)

Headstone.

In Memory of John WILLE . . . (probably DEN) who died March 20th 1710 aged 61 years.

Flat Tombstone. (North Door of Church.)

Here are Interred Amongst those of his Ancestors the Remains of John Wood gent late of Street Place who Died July the 9th 1772 in the 62 year of his age. A . . . understanding in Business Industry in Affairs Affection to his Family He had few Superiors Near him also lyeth the Body of Mrs. Jane Wood his wife who Died March y^e 24th 1771? (Registers 1775) Aged 66 years. They left two sorrowing Daughters, Sarah and Jane.

There are also monuments to the families of Agate, Ancott, Anscomb, Bish, Britt, Brooker, Burrage, Butcher, Cane, Carter, Comber, Coppard, Dewey, Dumsday, Eade, Fielder, Fuller, Hall, Hendley, Herriott, Illman, Jeffery, Kelsey, Kent, Knight, Leah, Lindfield, Luck, Marten, Martin, Maynard, Mitchell, Ockenden, Oliver, Peirce, Picknall, Post, Randall, Richbell, Thomas, Trusler, Weston, Whiting, Wilden.

CORRECTIONS TO PART I. OF THE HISTORY OF WIVELSFIELD.

(See Vol. XXXV., pages 1-60.)

Page 17. Manor of Houndean. I have been kindly supplied with the following note by R. Garraway Rice, Esq. :—

Bartholomew Clerke was never *Sir*; his correct title was Bartholomew Clerke, Esq., D.C.L., Dean of the Arches. In the pedigree of Clarke, in the Visitation of Surrey, 1623 ("Surrey Arch. Coll.," Vol. VI., pt. 2), he is called "Barth'us Clarke juris civilis Doctor Diacon' in Arcubus." In the Latin M.I. to him at Clapham (I quote Manning and Bray) he is called "Clerce." No doubt it is properly Clerk, or Clerke, as he signs his will "Barth. Clerk," and his widow signs hers "Elenor Clerk."

Thomas Smythe, of Mitcham, Esqre. (see Visitation Surrey, 1623), was buried at Mitcham 26th January, 1575-6, his will P.C.C. 22 Carew. He married second wife, Eleanor Hasebrige, by whom he had issue. She married secondly at Mitcham, 21st February, 1575-6, "Mr. Bartholomew Clarke and Mrs. Ellinor Smyth" (see pedigree of Clarke Visitation of Surrey, 1623). He died 12th March, 1588, æt. 52, and was buried at Clapham, Co. Surrey, on the 16th, as "Bartholomew Clerke," M.I. there (see Manning and Bray's "Hist. of Surrey"). In his will, dated 25th April, 1589, and proved with codicil in P.C.C. 17th March, 1588 (21 Drury), he is called "Bartholmew Clerke." Eleanor, the relict and executrix, proved. In her will, without date, proved in P.C.C. 23rd July, 1594 (56 Dixey), "I Ellenor Clerk of Clapham in the County of Surrey widowe" to be buried at Clapham "neere my Late Deere husband Bartholmewe Clerk Esquyer Deceased." Their children were Sir Francis Clerke, Knight, and Cecilia. She was buried at Clapham, 12th June, 1629, as Cicely, wife of Sir Edward Bellingham.

Page 21, line 16. For "1831" read "1871."

Page 23, line 6. Read, "Dorcas, whose marriage settlements with Thomas Richards, citizen and cordwainer of London, are dated 25 May, 1681, and who had a son, John, living 1689."

Pedigree of Godman, opposite page 44 :—

Edward Godman, of Otehall, bap. 1598 and bur. 1667; mar., 1st, Sarah, daughter of Anthony Shirley and widow of Humphrey Gratwick, and, 2nd, Ann, widow of Philip Bennett.

By his first wife he appears to have been the father of Thomas, Mary, Sarah, and Elizabeth, and by his second wife of John, Edward, Lucy, and Ann.

His son Edward, who was a citizen and vintner of London, had also two wives: 1st, Jane Wroth, of Farnham, spinster, whose marriage settlements are dated 2nd April, 1669, by whom he had an only child, Jane, who married . . . Scofield, and was living a widow in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in 1708; 2nd, Anne, daughter of Edward Warnett, Esq., by whom he had Edward and Francis, afterwards of Hempsted.

Page 28. Manor of Franklyns. Through the courtesy of Admiral the Hon. T. A. Pakenham, J.P., I am enabled to give a more correct description of the latter history of this property.

It appears then that the last owner of the Manor, or reputed Manor, was Mr. Anthony Tanner, who died in 1832, after whose death the manorial rights, being of very little value, appear to have been lost sight of; as they do not enter into any of the subsequent sales. Anthony Tanner, being seized, gave all his property to the following trustees, on trust, for sale:—John Neve, Thomas Neve, William Tanner, and Richard Tanner. Thomas Neve alone acted, and sold, as trustee, part of the property—not the manor—to Henry Travers Owen, Esq., in 1850, and another part, also not the manor, to William Tanner, Esq., in 1852, who sold to Alexander Honeyman, of Wandsworth, builder, in 1853. In 1859 H. T. Owen sold to Oswald Croxon Jones, Esq., who made that part of it which was copyhold freehold of the Manor of Street. O. C. Jones, Esq., died in 1860, and the property was conveyed by his heir-at-law to David Brooke Morrison, Esq., who also became possessed of another portion of Franklyns in 1862 by conveyance from the mortgagees of Honeyman.

Thomas Neve sold in 1853 a third-part of Franklyns to James Innis, Esq., who sold in 1864 to William Harding Tyler, Esq., who also had purchased in 1863 from Morrison. Mr. Tyler sold in 1868 to Colonel Charles William Holder, who again sold to Swainston Adamson, Esq., in 1870, from whom it was bought by Admiral the Hon. T. A. Pakenham, J.P., in the following year.

Page 51, line 9. For "chevron" read "bend."

Page 54, lines 30 and 31. Erase "while the son and heir" and read "; he exchanged More House for Chipstead Lodge, in Chipstead, with his brother, Elyot More, Esq., who, by his wife, Ann, daughter of," &c.

Page 60, line 3. For "persons" read "porcons," *i.e.*, portions.

Page 60, line 5. For "mother-in-law" read "step-mother."

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I have to express my thanks to the following gentlemen who have most kindly given me every assistance in their power:—Major-General Godman, Lieut.-Colonel Holden-Rose, the Rev. H. Thomas (Vicar of Wivelsfield), G. E. Cokayne, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Norroy, F. E. Sawyer, Esq., F.S.A., M. S. Blaker, E. C. Currey, A. F. Drake, E. H. W. Dunkin, F. Fearon, P. S. Godman, W. Hale, G. P. Holmes, B. Husey-Hunt, A. Lee, W. T. Neve, E. A. Nicholson, R. Garraway Rice, and J. Challoner Smith, Esqrs., in addition to those mentioned in the body of this paper.

SOME NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF JOHN GROVER, OF BRIGHTHELMSTONE, AND EXTRACTS FROM THE "CHRONOLOGY" OF ELIZABETH GROVER.

BY C. E. CLAYTON.

AMONG the less distinguished "Worthies of Sussex" whose deeds and distinctions are chronicled in Mr. Lower's well-known book, very brief mention may be found of John Grover, shepherd-boy, maltster, schoolmaster, and mathematician, who, born at Hurstpierpoint in 1677,¹ completed a very creditable career at Brighthelmstone in September, 1752. Still preserved by some of his descendants are two manuscript books, one presumably in his own handwriting, the other in that of his daughter, and these, together with sundry references to his family among the early records of the religious body to which he belonged, may perhaps justify a little fuller inquiry into his history.²

The grandfather of the mathematician was one of the first men in Sussex to join "the People of God in scorne called Quakers," for on the coming to Twineham, in 1655, of "Thomas Lawson,³ Thomas Laycock, and John

¹ This date is corrected from the registers.

² A "Christian Grover of Lewes" will be found mentioned in Foxe's Book of Martyrs as having suffered during Queen Mary's reign.

³ In "Sewell's History" (p. 96, ed. of 1799) I find that Thos. Lawson was "an eminent priest" at Ramside who, under the influence of George Fox, "left off his preaching for hire," and, it is added, "he was one of the most skilful herbalists in England, which gave occasion to an eminent botanist, who at first seemed a little shy of him, when he perceived his great skill, to love him as a singular friend."

Slee," who appear to have been the pioneers of Quakerism in this county, it is recorded that their preaching was "serviceable to the convincing of several and particularly John Grover y^e elder, William Ashford, and Elizabeth Killingbeck y^e elder."⁴ Three years after we find the newly-convinced "Friend" suffering for his nonconformity, as the following extract will show:—
 "In this yeare (1658) John Grover the elder for twenty shillings Demanded for tithes by Edward Hind Priest had taken from him . . . one cow which they sold for five pounds, this John Grover then lived in Twineham Parish."⁵ He died in 1666, but his son and namesake, who resided at Hurstpierpoint, had inherited his father's spirit, and his name occurs very frequently among those of Sussex sufferers for conscience sake. Some of these incidents in his presumably otherwise uneventful life, deserve mention by reason of the other better known names occurring with his, and for some incidental light thrown upon the customs of the century. Let us take three, hitherto, I believe, unpublished; they are all from the manuscript records of "The Sufferings of Friends in Sussex."

On the Twelfth Day of the Fourth month of this yeare 1664 William Welch, Thomas Parsons y^e elder, Francis Randall, John Grover the younger, Thomas Westover, and John Blackly being att a Peacable meeting waiting upon the Lord at the house of Humphry Killingbeck in Twineham were violently taken out of the said meeting by Armed Horsmen comanded by Allen Savage⁶ cornet to Captain Bridger's Troop and by them brought before John Covert a Justice soe called, at Slaugham, who (although a single Justice) tendered them the oath of allegiance (whereas their own Law empowers not Less than two to aminister itt) yet such was the enmity of the said Covert that (because for conscience sake they could not break Christ's commands who says Sweare not at all) he very illegally without any other Justice Joyning with him therein Committed them all to the Goal at Horsham where they Remained till next

⁴ MS. record at Brighton.

⁵ "Book of Sufferings of Friends in Sussex."

⁶ In the Marchant Diary under date Sept. 30, 1719, there is this entry:—"Talked to (for?) Mrs. Beard, for (to?) Allan Savage, about her horse that was seized by the officers at Brighton running brandy." Might not this Allan Savage be the Revenue Officer, a son of the "Cornet to Captain Bridger's troop?"

assizes and then they were all dismissed except William Welch aforesaid unto whom Judge Brown tendred the oath in court and because (as before) he could not for conscience sake swears he committed him to the Goal aforesaid and at the summer assizes in the year 1666 the Judge aforesaid sentenced him to a Præmunire and committed him to Goal again there to Remain During the King's pleasure who Continued there a Streight Prisoner betwixt foure and five yeares.

The exemplary sentence upon William Welch, however, had little deterrent effect, or, having just been released from his long confinement, he had stimulated the powers of passive resistance of his friends, for five years later⁷ there is this record (I give a part only) :—

On the fifth day of the fifth month Friends being assembled together at the house of John Grover of Hurstpepoint, Thomas Heath, Headborough of the same and John Ashfold of Cuckfield who were the Informers came into the Roome and took the number of the names . . . but the Headborough could not wright, nether could he get any to do itt for him.

Difficulties arose, eventually the informers went to Walter Burrell (called a Justice). . . . Justice Burrell directed the officers to leavy on the goods of the said John Grover twenty pounds and five shillings.

A seizure was accordingly made, but the goods, which were as follows, were not carried away :—

Twenty seaven hundred of Hoopes, Twelve hundred of Boards, Sixteen Bushells and upwards of Oates in the Straw, Tenn hundred of Laths and a mow of Hay about Foure Load.

John Grover appealed, and at the next Quarter Sessions at Lewes a jury was empanelled to try the case, but

the Court for some Cause Known to themselves Put the Jury of, and soon after the Quarter Sessions the officers again put in an appearance, and removed

foure coves of the widow Killingbecks being upon Land that John Grover used, besides Hoopes, Tubb-staves, Boards and other things.

⁷ This was the year of the Act against Seditious Conventicles (20 of Chas. II.).

Finally "a remonstrance against the unjust proceedings of the s^d Walter Burrell" was drawn up, but I do not find any further particulars.

Three years later we have "John Grover subpoenaed before the Barrons of the Exchequer to answer Leonard Letchford Priest in the matter of tithes;" and ten years afterwards, for his continued absence from church, two seizures were made, when the following rather interesting list of household utensils, taken from a smaller seventeenth century dwelling, appears:—

A warming pann, a pair of pot hangers, six pewter platters, foure porringers, a Toasting Iron, a Spade, a hand saw, a Brass Basting spoon, a Crane Iron, a Driping pan, a fire pann, and one Iron Kettle taken off from the Fier as it was hanged on with water for use.

It is probable that this continued interference with the goods, chattels, and outward concerns of "John Grover the younger" was not without its effect upon his business, for, although it is evident from many little incidental references that he was at one time a man of substance,⁸ at any rate prior to 1680, we can hardly otherwise account for the apparently neglected and struggling youth of his son John Grover, the schoolmaster and lawyer, who, born in 1677, was only twelve when his father died in 1689 at Hurstpierpoint.

We have now come to the somewhat remarkable man whose after success is referred to at some length in most of the guide books, histories, and sketches of old Brighton published during the last hundred years. Notwithstanding slight variations in the story, it is abundantly evident that in dealing with John Grover these local historians have copied from each other, one in a well-known book⁹ having made the amusing mistake

⁸ The meetings of "Friends" were frequently held in his house. Property of some considerable value was taken from him on different occasions by order of the "soe called" Justices, and his wife's family, the Killingbecks, owned land in Twineham parish, and gave the present Quakers' burying ground there to that body. On his way to Sussex in 1668, Geo. Fox speaks of being at a "Friend's" house "who had been plundered so extremely that he had scarce a cow, horse, or swine left."—"Fox's Journal," p. 400.

⁹ "Erredge's History," p. 355. Cf. Paul Dunvan's "History of Lewes," &c., published 1795, pp. 534-5.

of copying word for word (without acknowledgment), and without correcting a reference to "the present century."

As a shepherd-boy young Grover had plenty of time for thought and probably for study, and later, as labourer in a brewery, he seems to have used his shovel as a slate when working out mathematical problems. In 1697 he was married at Blatchington, the minute-books of the Friends at Brighton having this entry under date of "5th month 21st": "Also this meeting is satisfied of the clearness" (from any other engagement) "of John Grover and Elizabeth Harrison." In 1700 his name appears in the conveyance to members of the Society of Friends of a malthouse and other tenements,¹⁰ and a "croft of pasture land," the malthouse being converted into a meeting-house and the croft into a burial-ground, "John Grover, malster," being one of the trustees. In a "Description of Brighthelmstone," &c.,¹¹ published within thirty years of his death, no less than four out of the forty pages devoted to the town are taken up with a panegyric, in which, while a great many fine words are used about him, very little is told us of his life. "He directed his studies to the mathematics, and, improbable as it may appear, although precluded from every opportunity of deriving information either from books or conversation, he acquired an uncommon share of knowledge at an early period of life. He continued to pursue the study of his favourite science with indefatigable attention, and at length attained an incredible proficiency in mathematical learning. Grover's amazing strength of intellect rendered him an object of public admiration . . . and as this rustic philosopher had rendered himself a most exquisite penman, he was promoted to the mastership of the Free School¹² at Brighthelmstone, the greatest reward that

¹⁰ This property now forms the eastern side of New Road, Brighton. An extract from the Indenture is given in Part VIII. of the "Churches of Brighton," p. 91.

¹¹ Printed for T. Bowen in the Steyne, 1780.

¹² Founded in 1725 by the Rev Anthony Springett.—Erredege, p. 353.

the little community who were acquainted with his merits were able to procure. . . ." This school stood, according to Dunvan, "within the precincts of the Bartholomews as purchased by the town (and was) founded by a Mr. Springett only for a certain number of years as I could learn,"¹³ and here John Grover without a doubt found congenial employment; he was skilled in navigation, and among the last of his pupils was a youth named William Grimmett, who afterwards became a skilled mariner and a man of some wealth. At his death, remembering with gratitude the education he had obtained at the Free School, William Grimmett left nearly £2,000 to found another free school for twenty boys, who were "to be clothed and instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, merchant's accounts, navigation, and the principles of the Established Church of England." This school was established in 1769, and the boys were at one time, I am informed, dressed in sailor fashion, and not in the peaked caps and belted tunics which now distinguish them. John Grover also kept a boarding-school, and in this venture we may suppose that he had a partner, for in the Stapley diaries there are two entries: "Paid Grover and Browne of Brighton £7 6s. 10d.,"¹⁴ and "Anthony Stapley went to Board and school at Brighthelmstone. He boards at Thomas Brown's at 4s. 6d. a week and goes to school to John Grover's to learn to read and write and cast accounts,"¹⁵ this last entry being dated Oct. 8, 1730. One of the MS. note-books already referred to¹⁶ was apparently written by John Grover for the instruction and amusement of his children or his pupils, and some hundred and fifty folio pages are filled with arithmetical rules and problems, the remarkably fine penmanship being supplemented by wonderful flourishes, emblematic devices of

¹³ "History of Lewes and Brighthelmstone," p. 531.

¹⁴ Fleet's "Glimpses of our Ancestors," p. 17.

¹⁵ "S. A. C.," Vol. XVII., p. 117. In "A Peep into the Past," &c., p. 16, Marchant's school in 1757 is spoken of as the earliest boarding school.

¹⁶ Now in the possession of Miss Kemp, of Brighton, whose father, the late Mr. Grover Kemp, was John Grover's great-great-grandson.

swans, fishes, and other things, and gaily coloured borders and interlinings.¹⁷

John Grover also practised as a lawyer, and an obituary notice which was published in the "Lewes Journal" of Oct. 2, 1752, states that "he obtained a considerable knowledge of the law, in which capacity he was highly useful; he practised it with uncommon honesty and moderation in his demands." Such entries as the following appear in an old memorandum book under the heading "Indentures and Briefs":—

1 pair of Benjamin Potter to Stephen Goldsmith	...	0	2	6
1 pair of Thomas Polling to Thomas Major junior	...	0	3	0
<hr/>				
2 pair in all and the duty of them	...	...	0	5 6
July 17, 1736. Sent to him by my son William Grover.				

¹⁷ After fractions, decimals, square root and cube root, we find "The rule of Ceres and Virginum," of which the writer apologetically says: "This is the most uncertain and unnecessary rule of any in arithmetick, being seldom used except in diverting Questions commonly proposed to puzzell young Beginners." Space may perhaps be spared for two of the "diverting Questions," which bear a strong resemblance to those which nowadays often occupy odd corners of local newspapers.

"When first the marriage Knott was Ty'd, Betwixt my wife and mee
My age did hers as far exceed, as three times three doth three,
But when Ten years and half ten years, we man and wife had been
Her age came up as near to mine as eight is to sixteen
Come quickly then, and Tell I pray, what was our age, the marriage day."

The other example has a personal interest, for the "dear Mary" referred to was Grover's daughter, who married a miller at Arundel named Horne, and through whose children the book has come down to its present owner.

"I heard once of a man riding on in his way
Overtakes a Brisk Girl upon a markett day
With some plumbs for the markett (the roads being bad)
He asked her what number of plumbs she there had
She replies, the just number I do not well know
But I'll tell thee which way will the true number show
If thou count them by Two's there will then remain one
If thou count them by Three's, left two when 'tis done
If thou count them by four's the remainder is three
If by five's, then just four the remainder will be
If by six at a time thou account them again
There will be when 'tis done Just five to remain
If by seven at a time thou account great and small
The remainder will be just nothing at all.
Now what is the number and to what do they come
At fourteen a peny I'd fain know the Sum
If without any help thou Tell'st me Dear Mary
I promise to give thee a Glass of Canary."

See "Questions for the Ingenious" in the *Leisure Hour* for Jan., 1888, p. 69, where for the correct solution of a somewhat similar problem the hand of "a lady of rank and wealth" was offered as the prize.

It has been said that no female diarist occurs in old Sussex, but Elizabeth,¹⁸ one of John Grover's daughters, can very nearly claim this distinction. A memorandum book of hers¹⁹ has been carefully preserved, in which she has kept a record of notable events ranging from matters of such serious importance as "The Creation of the World and the things thereof," which is stated to have been in the year 3947 B.C., down through various historical circumstances to the drowning of "William Walls in William Friend's well" in 1726 A.D. Some of the entries in this "Chronology" (such is its title) are worth preserving, with perhaps a few elucidatory annotations.

My brother John Grover and Sister Mary both
had the small pox in the year MDCCL.

My father had the small pox in the 3rd mo. in y^e year MDCCII.

I cannot find any record of a serious outbreak in Brighthelmstone at this time; later in the century 2,113 were inoculated at a general inoculation, "out of whom no more than 50 died."²⁰

My father removed from the North Street in the
East Clift in Brighthelmstone at Michaelmas MDCCII.

A Terrible Storme commonly called the November Storme
In which 2 windmills at Brighthelmstone was blown Down and much
damage at sea November the 26, MDCCIII.

A Terrible Storme commonly called the August Storme
wherein many Trees were blown down and great Damage
at Sea in or about the 9th or 10th of y^e 6th mo. MDCCV.

In 1665 twenty-two copyhold tenements under the cliff, among which were twelve shops, were destroyed, but there still remained "113 tenements (shops, capstone places, stake places and cottages) which were finally demolished by the sea in the memorable storms

¹⁸ Mr. John Sawyer, in Part VIII. of his admirable "Sketches of the Churches of Brighton," erroneously refers to this daughter as "Mary" (p. 97). The same mistake is made by Mr. J. G. Bishop in his "Peep into the Past" (pp. 312, 314, &c.), where her memorandum-book is described as "The Diary of a Young Quakeress;" but it is not, properly speaking, a diary, and has no such title.

¹⁹ Now in the possession of Miss Glaisyer, of Brighton, a descendant of John Grover's.

²⁰ "History of Lewes," &c., p. 492.

of 1703 and 1705.”²¹ The storm of November, 1703, is spoken of as one of the most tremendous tempests that ever occurred in England. Beginning about midnight, it continued without abatement until daylight; at Brighton “the church leads were torn off, many houses unroofed, others totally demolished, and the two mills belonging to the town prostrated by the storm.”²² Of the August storm the same historian says: “This last storm completed the destruction of all the lower buildings which had escaped the fury of former inundations. Every habitation under the cliff was utterly demolished, and its very site concealed from the owner’s knowledge beneath a mound of beach.”²³

My Father removed from the East Clift into The Ship Street at Michaelmas	MDCCX.
* * * * *	
My Sister Mary was at School at London y ^e same year	(1715)
My mother and Selfe was in the West Country to Visit our Relations in the Year	1719
My uncle James Grover dyed in the Year, the Same Year my Sister Mary was in the West Country	1720
I Elis. Grover dwelt at Rigate in the Year	1721

There does not seem to be any reason to suppose that John Grover was one of the dwellers beneath the cliff, and it is evident from the second of these entries that his position must by this time have been tolerably good to allow him to send his daughter Mary to school in London, and Elizabeth, as we may perhaps assume, to Reigate for the same purpose, when we consider the expenses attending such a journey. In connection with one of the foregoing entries, a rather interesting story may be given which has been carefully preserved in the family, and which was taken down many years ago from the lips of the grandson of the principal actor. The relations in the West Country were the Harrisons in Dorsetshire, John Grover’s wife having been a Harrison;

²¹ “History of Lewes,” &c., p. 474.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 483.

²³ *Ibid.*, p. 485.

her brother William Harrison (who was married at Blatchington in 1693), when on his way to Brighton on foot, and crossing Emsworth Common, was overtaken by a man on horseback who requested him to hold his horse for a few minutes. While he was doing this two others galloped up, and seizing Harrison and the horse (which, as it proved, was loaded with stolen plate), took them, in spite of his protestations of innocence, before a justice, who committed him to prison. His friends unsuccessfully offered bail, and at the assizes he was tried, and having been caught with the plunder, he was sentenced "to go from whence he came and then to the place of execution there to hang until he was dead." Into this grievous strait poor William Harrison's ill-timed readiness to help a stranger had placed him. But as, heavily ironed, the unfortunate prisoner rested in the inn on his way back to prison, having "called for a bottle of canary . . . he requested the men who had the charge of him to help him across the room, for he had a desire to look out of the window." On doing this he saw the very man whose horse he had held filling a cart! The innocent and the guilty soon changed places, and the thief suffered the extreme penalty which Harrison so narrowly escaped, his presence outside the inn being explained by the fact that he had come to give himself up to justice, but failed at the last moment through lack of courage. Let us return to the "Chronology":—

The Groynes against y^e sea BRIGHTHELMSTONE
began Built September 1723

This entry is interesting. According to Erredge,²⁴ the first groynes were constructed in 1713, but in the registers of briefs (licenses to make official collections for charitable purposes) under date Feb. 10, 1722, will be found "collected for BRIGHTHELMSTONE in the County of SUSSEX, charge £8,000."²⁵ The sum raised is not stated, but the brief was granted to enable the inhabitants to

²⁴ "Erredge's History," pp. 76 and 77.

²⁵ "S. A. C.," Vol. XXI., p. 217.

beg money all over England, and the author of a "Tour through the Island of Great Britain" writes: "This was to raise Banks against the water, the expense of which the Brief expressly says will be eight thousand pounds, which if one were to look at the town only would seem to be more than all the houses in it are worth." £1,700 was the sum actually realized.

My Brother John's new Vessell was Built and went first to sea in the 10 th mounth . . .	1723
A french Vessell Ship wrecked at Brighthelmstone the 1 st day of 11 th month . . .	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
John Humphery and his Wife both Killed by the Fall of a wall which Happened by a violent Storme on the 19 th of the 11 th month . . .	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
At the Same time a Pretty Large vessell was by y ^e Violence of the Wind and Tyde carried into the Pool.	

At this time it would seem possible that the old haven marked on very early maps still existed (Andrew Borde speaks of "Bryght-Hempston among the noble ports and havens of the realm"), or it may have been the overflowing of the Wellsbourne, as referred to in Dunvan's History,²⁶ "the name of the new hundred of Wellsbourne (Whalesbone) seems evidently borrowed from that of a stream which still runs at times, nearly the whole length of that hundred. It rises near the upper end of Patcham Street and enters the sea at the Pool in Brighthelmstone. It has sometimes, even within the present century (the 18th), burst out with so large a current as to inundate the wide level to the north of the town, and even the greatest part of the Stein."

Brother John stopped with his Vessell in Brighthelm ^e Road the first time, being then bound to the Canarys y ^e 2 nd of 6 th mo. . .	1724
He stopped againe there in his passage from Stockholm to Opporto the 7 th of the 6 th month . . .	1725

"Brother John" seems to have learnt navigation from his father to some profit. There are the following other

²⁶ "History of Lewes and Brighthelmstone," &c., p. 493

entries with regard to him, which may all be copied together :—

Brother John stopped again in this Road in his Passage home from the Canaries the 17 of 2 nd mo.	1726
Brother John stopped again in this Road being on his passage from Stockholm to Opporto the 26 of 6 mo.	1726

Another brother had also, we may suppose, taken to the sea.

Brother William went to Ffrance in the 5 th mo. and came home again in the 6 th mo. being gone between 5 and 6 weeks	1726
Mary Grover went hence for Pensilvania 10 of 1 mo.	172 $\frac{3}{4}$

This Mary Grover was probably an aunt, elder sister of John Grover, born at Hurstpierpoint in 1669.

William Penn founded the colony in 1682.

We find a very interesting note as to the weather :—

Wheat Harvest begann at Brighthelmston the 11 th of the 5 th mo. and had begun in some places A week sooner was generally over herabout by The 1 st of the 6 th month	1726
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In a private register kept for 24 years the average date for the commencement of harvest at Brighton was July 28 (all since 1842), and the earliest date in this list was July 10, which occurs twice.²⁷

A vessell from Portsmouth loaded with salt lost at Brighthelmstone whith several persons all Drowned except one on the 26 th of the 7 th month	1725
A great storme of Wind and rain 29 th of y ^e same month.	
An exceeding great rain and wind which broke Downe and carryed away the Bridges at Lewis and Excett in the night between the 1 st and 2 nd days of the 11 mo.	172 $\frac{5}{6}$
About the same time the King in his return from Hanover landed at Rye in Sussex. ²⁸	

²⁷ From a register kept by Mr. J. A. Hingeston, quoted by Mr. F. E. Sawyer in the "Brighton Herald" for July 25, 1874.

²⁸ With reference to this entry Mr. John Sawyer kindly sends me the following memoranda:—"In his 'Compendious History of Sussex,' Vol. II., page 136, in

The Town mill at Brighthelmstone was Blown
down on the 10th day of the 5th month . 1726

On the map of 1545 the two town mills are shown on Church Hill, standing about midway between the church and the upper beacon. One had been destroyed in the great storm of 1703 already referred to.

On the 26th of 6 mo. the Turrett and clock of the
Block house was taken down.

The main building had been partly destroyed by the great storms of 1703 and 1705, but part appears to have been standing in 1748.²⁹

In this year the Railes was sett upon the Clift.
It was also in this year that William Walls was
Drowned in William Friend's well.

A terrible storme of wind beginning about 2 in the
afternoon and holding untill after six wherein
severall houses was damaged on The 13th day of
September in the year 1726.

The same day Cousin Sarah Isaac and her Son
went from henc for London.

Here the "Chronology" abruptly ends, for the writer died in the following year, and her interesting notes of old Brighton history were stopped. Although at her death she was only just of age, she seems to have travelled rather extensively for so young a person, for, in addition to her journeyings into the "west country" in 1719 already mentioned, she records in 1726:

This present year I went to visit my Relations in
Dorsetshire and went from thence to London
And into Yorkshire and Westmoreland.

enumerating the royal visits with which Rye has been honoured, Mr. M. A. Lower says:—'Charles II. was there too, and so were the two first Georges, all detained by stress of weather.' In John Wade's 'British History Chronologically Arranged,' page 376, under date July 3rd, 1725, there is this entry referring to George I.:—'The King embarked for Hanover'; and at page 377—'1726, Jan. 3rd. The King landed at Rye in Sussex, after a tempestuous passage.' In 'S. A. C.,' Vol. XI., page 181 *note*, we are told:—'It was on New Year's Day, 1726, that George I. embarked for Harwich, having been detained at Hanover longer than was expected. On the voyage a terrible storm arose, the King's yacht was separated from her convoy, and it was not till after two days of danger and distress that she made the port of Rye. On shore the weather was so bad, and the snow so deep, that he could not reach St. James's before the 9th of January.'"

²⁹ Erredge, p. 67.

One more note of interest remains to be given, "Began first to Teach in the new Schooll house in y^e 11th mo. 172 $\frac{5}{6}$," this being the year of the foundation of Springett's Free School in the Bartholomews (see *ante*).

Altogether, what with "Brother John's" "vessell" and its voyagings, "Brother William's" visit to France, the aunt, Mary Grover's, journey to Pennsylvania, Elizabeth Grover's stay at "Rigate" and her tour to the west and north of England, her sister Mary at school in London, we have ample evidence to show that not only had John Grover the father made pretty good use of his time since the "days of his ignorance" and his sheep-keeping on the Downs, but that there was in this humbly-born Sussex family a good deal of native energy and perseverance, and the comparative triviality of much of this chronicle of their history may perhaps be overlooked on account of the side-lights which are thrown upon the places in which they lived, and the persons with whom they were associated.

RACTON TOWER AND SOME OTHER SIMILAR STRUCTURES IN WEST SUSSEX.

By REV. F. H. ARNOLD, M.A., LL.B.

IN Western Sussex there are several lofty erections denominated Towers, Monuments, Gazebos, or Follies, all situated on eminences, and all of more or less interest. Monuments, strictly speaking, they are not; for they were not raised to the memory of distinguished persons or on the site of notable actions of the past. Gazebos they were in the first place properly called, for commanding views could be had from their summits; the means of ascent, however, are now sometimes decayed and gone. "Follies" they are usually denominated by the country folk of the district in which they are situated, for so they have heard of them from their forefathers, who, having little regard for the æsthetic or the beauties of the scenery amongst which they lived, remember only the large sums spent in building them, and deemed that none but persons devoid of sense would have thus lavishly squandered their money. Towers they always were and continue to be. I shall therefore speak of the structure which crowns the height on the Sussex Hills, from which the first western bonfire on them blazed on the occasion of the Jubilee, as Racton Tower. To buildings of this kind rambles may always be made with advantage, because of their high and breezy situation, where the air exhilarates; delightful prospects are to be gained, and their quiet rural environments can be enjoyed. In such visits, too, always prevail on a friend or friends to accompany you; if of a scientific turn of mind, something of ornithological, conchological, entomological, or botanical interest will be sure to present itself.

Racton Tower is best known as a landmark from the Channel for vessels entering the harbour of Chichester and Langstone. It has been thus well described recently by a local poet:—

“ Far on the seas the sailor’s eye,
 Above the horizon’s brim,
 Sees, towering ’gainst the cloudless sky,
 A pile well known to him.
 Round it the jackdaw wheels at noon,
 There rears its noisy brood ;
 And the lone owl beneath the moon
 There hoots to solitude.
 The aged ivy’s tendrils clasp
 About those ruins grey ;
 Where Time has laid his iron grasp
 And doomed them to decay.”

I have never myself been by the Tower by moonlight to listen to the shriek of the white owl which inhabits it, or to the hooting of the wood owl which is so often to be heard close by, and am therefore more fortunate than a friend who was once walking leisurely in the avenue approaching it. Musing on divers things he suddenly ran his head against one of these birds of wisdom asleep on a bough, and which was most startled, the feathered or unfeathered biped, it would be difficult to say. Racton Tower is usually visited by day, and as it is then to be seen I would now speak of it. Its history is as follows:—

It was erected about the middle of the last century, at a cost of £10,000, by George Montague Dunk, third and last Baron Halifax, who died in 1772. Lord Halifax was the owner of the Stansted estate, and patron of the Rectory of Westbourne. As another instance of his lavish expenditure on buildings it may be noted that, with great liberality, he made a gift to the parish of Westbourne of the spire, formed of Stansted oak, which now crowns the tower of Westbourne Church. The precise date of his building Racton Tower I have been unable to ascertain. At one time Lord Halifax was Secretary of State, and Halifax in Nova Scotia was so called after his name. A story is current that his

political adversaries circulated a rumour that a reason for his erecting it was, that it might be a guide to the French, in case of an invasion.¹ It was, however, built as a pleasure house, and to enjoy from thence, as Mr. Longcroft has observed, the beautiful southern view. The edifice itself is faced with flints, and is triangular, with a central circular tower of several stories, surrounded by three smaller circular towers, each surmounted by a turret. These are gradually diminishing in height from the effects of storms. It is much weather-beaten towards the south and south-west. A traveller in 1784 speaks of a flagstaff at the top and leads on the upper story, to which there was an ascent by a staircase, at the difficulty of ascending which he grumbles greatly. This staircase has long since been removed, as well as the windows, some of which were taken to Woodmancote. In the Tower were several rooms, the largest, with three doorways and three windows, having a circumference of about 122 ft. The ceiling seems to have been decorated. There was once a house near, the residence of the caretakers, and a family resided there, of whom the descendants of late inherited considerable property, their names being identified from entries in the Racton register. Not far from the Tower is a well, said to be 180 feet deep; this has been closed in, and probably effectually; but the excursionist has need of caution, for these things are apt to be carelessly done, and a more miserable fate than that of falling into such a place it is scarcely possible to conceive. There are vestiges of the old garden, and the avenue approaching it contains some very large evergreen oaks. Of the views to be had from the vicinity of Racton Tower, a fine one is that to the east, in which the spire of Chichester Cathedral appears, that which takes in the Valley of the Ems, with Walderton Down, and Old

¹ Another unfounded charge of a like nature was made by one Jonathan Britain, who asserted that Lord Halifax and other persons of rank had been bribed by the court of France "to encourage the setting fire to the dockyard at Portsmouth," in the "Rope Walk" of which a conflagration had occurred. This story he circulated by letters, and in the newspapers, and, absurd as it was, it for a time gained some credence. Britain was tried for forgery and executed.

Lordington House; another which includes Stansted House, and the most comprehensive which overlooks the Channel, with its estuaries, Bosham, Thorney, and Hayling, with the Isle of Wight in the distance. Around its base grow luxuriantly the traveller's joy, the purple flowers of the large knapweed, the deep blue blossoms of the hairy violet, with its leaves on long footstalks, curiously developed in the autumn. But for a ramble to Racton Tower I would choose a bright spring day, when the woods are aglow with primroses and anemones, when the bluebells, with occasionally a white one among them, deck the glades, and amid the moss peer out the tiny green petals of the fragrant moschatel, and those of the delicate little pink-veined wood sorrel.

A short account of some similar buildings in the same division of the county may appropriately be added. There is, for example, a very elegant and picturesque erection at Harting, called the *Uppark Tower*, originally the Dædalian Tower, of which Mr. Weaver tells us that it was built in commemoration of the purchase by Sir Matthew Fetherstonhaugh of a large tract of land in the valley of Ohio, fancifully styled Dædalia. This purchase, however, turned out to be a barren acquisition to Sir Matthew, who lost the whole of it during the American War of Independence, so that the Tower became eventually a memento of an unfortunate speculation. For many years afterwards it was the favourite resort of picnic parties who visited the Park, and the sounds of revelry often issued from its interior when tenanted by a lively company. It was a pretty little structure, crowned with a coronet of elegantly ornamented pinnacles; the basement was carefully fitted with every requisite for culinary purposes, and the upper apartment, with its neatly decorated ceiling, was principally lighted by three large windows, partially filled with stained glass. In 1842 it was reduced to a ruinous state by a deliberate act of incendiarism, not unreasonably attributed to a notorious gang of poachers from an adjoining parish, whose frequent raids in the Harting

covers had more than once brought them under the unfavourable notice of the magistrates.² "Since then," observed the late Mr. Weaver, in 1877, "a few fragments have been dislodged from the battlements by the heavy gales that have swept over them; but the whole structure was so substantially built that many years may yet elapse before it becomes a heap of crumbling ruins." I would next refer to "*Hiorne's Tower*," which stands on the brow of a hill at a short distance from one of the entrances to Arundel Park. It is, like Racton Tower, a triangular building, about fifty feet high, with a turret at each of the angles, and takes its name after F. Hiorne, a distinguished architect of Birmingham, from whose design and under whose superintendence it was built. Tierney speaks of it as affording the most perfect specimen of Gothic architecture of which Arundel can boast, and his description of the view from its summit is so graphic that it well deserves quotation. "The real beauty and magnificence of the park scenery may be hence discerned. On one side the bold projections of the Downs, the long valley of Pugh Dean winding its way among the hills or losing itself in the wooded morass below, and the hanging beech woods that clothe the steep acclivities on each side of Swanbourne lake—on the other the undulating surface of wood and hill which marks the eastern boundary of the ancient park and the numerous windings of the Arun lingering on its course; these with the grand feature of Sussex scenery, the English Channel rolling in the distance, and bounding the horizon from west to east, form an assemblage of beauties on which the eye and the heart can alike rest with delight."³ The smooth short turf which clothes the ascent is decked with one of the loveliest of our wild flowers, the deep-blue roundheaded rampion, locally known as the Pride of Sussex, and amongst the grass is to be found the tiny blossoms, not readily discernible, of the rare and curious bastard toadflax. To him, however, who after climbing the hill reclines to rest for a while,

² Rev. H. D. Gordon, "History of Harting."

³ Tierney's "History of Arundel," Vol. I., page 98.

may be submitted a word of caution. From little causes sometimes arise considerable discomfort, and the attacks of the small creatures known as "deer ticks" are apt to be unpleasantly remembered on the following day. Another edifice of this kind is the ivy-covered Tower in Petworth Park, usually spoken of in that neighbourhood as "*The Monument*." It stands near the road skirting Upperton Common, is ascended by a flight of stairs, and is often visited by parties "on pleasure bent." From its summit is a splendid view of Blackdown and of the lovely scenery there, amidst which Tennyson's house is situated. The clump of fir and the beech grove adjacent, the nesting-place of the raven, have been excellently described by Knox, and depicted in his "*Ornithological Rambles in Sussex*." At Woollavington, again, a lofty wooden structure was erected by the late Bishop Wilberforce, on the highest point of his property. This was generally known as "*The Gazebo*." It was originally eighty feet high, but afterwards reduced to forty. As the views from the edifices previously mentioned have been alluded to, that from this point of the hills ought not to be omitted. "Beachy Head, forty-two miles distant to the eastward; Reigate chalk pit, thirty-five miles to the north; to the south and east Spithead, with the whole Isle of Wight, from Dunnose to the Needles."⁴ The bishop, we are told, used to ascend this building, glasses in hand, on a fine clear afternoon to enjoy the prospect with his friends, and afterwards to repair to the open down, where on a Sunday a portion of the *Christian Year* was read, and a bottle containing the names of those present was buried under a small cairn of stones. Great part of this structure was blown down in a terrible storm some years ago. Having at various times paid visits to each of the pleasant spots, on our western Downs, described in the foregoing observations, I venture to commend them without exception to all admirers of our lovely Sussex scenery.

⁴ "*Life of Bishop Wilberforce*."

MEMORANDA FROM THE ACCOUNT-BOOK
OF THOMAS NEPIKER,
RECTOR OF BEPTON, SUSSEX,
FROM 1667 TO 1706.

BY JOHN SAWYER.

BEPTON, near Midhurst, the *Babitone*¹ of Domesday, is referred to but seldom in our "Collections," the record of its history and antiquities occupying but a comparatively small space in any of the volumes of the series, while the sum of the information given is but insignificant. One entry, however,² gives the name of the writer of the memoranda, extracts from which I propose in this paper to submit to the members of the Sussex Archaeological Society. From this entry it appears that on February 9th, 1667, Thomas Nepiker³ was admitted as Rector of Bepton, in succession, it would at first appear, to Henry Riggs, A.B., who was inducted on March 6th, 1625. On referring, however, to the preceding volume,⁴ mention will be found in the "Proceedings of the Committee of Plundered Ministers," under date October 21st (1645), of the cause concerning, not Henry Riggs, but "Geourg Riggs minister of Bepton," also of a suit in 1665, at Midhurst, when one "Richard Pannell

¹ "Godfrey holds *Babitone* of the Earl. Wigot held it of King Edward. Then and now it vouched for 4 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne is one and 10 villeins, and 10 bordars with 3 ploughs. There is a church, and 3 serfs, and in Chichester 1 haw of 10 pence."—"Sussex Domesday Book," p. 17.

² "S. A. C.," Vol. XXXII., p. 237.

³ In a communication from the Rev. Rose Fuller Whistler, M.A., that gentleman remarks upon the singularity of the name of "Nepiker," and asks what the derivation can be? Whether any persons of that name are living now? and if so, where and in what position? I take this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable aid in preparing this paper rendered by the Vicar of Ashburnham, also that of his son, the Rev. C. W. Whistler, Vicar of Theddlethorpe, Louth.—J. S.

⁴ "S. A. C.," Vol. XXXI., pp. 191-2.

of Bepton in the county of Sussex yoman aged foure and forty yeares, being sworn and examined (amongst other witnesses), deposed that the plt (*i.e.*, George Riggs) hath beene Rector or parson of the pish of Bepton in the county of Sussex for thirty yeares last past and upwards." If, therefore, George was succeeded by Henry Riggs, the incumbency of the latter was of but brief duration. The Rev. Thomas Nepiker, in all probability, kept a record of his receipts and disbursements from the time of his admission to the incumbency, but it is certain he did so from the 22nd January, 1684, till at least as late as 24th November, 1705, since the writing remains. A more confused or straggling collection of entries can seldom have been made, than those scrawled in the rough memorandum, or account book, a portion of which lies before me as I write. The said book is six inches by seven and a half inches. It was originally about three-quarters of an inch thick. It is strongly but roughly bound in leather, and till lately has been wonderfully well preserved. In its present condition it bears tokens of having been designed, by some Vandal, for fire-lighting, since a number of the leaves have been ruthlessly torn out; but apparently a rescue was attempted by some one in whom, fortunately, the conservative spirit of the true archaeologist was present, since some of the torn-out leaves (about half a dozen) were replaced, and enough of the book remains to give us an insight, if not into the mode of life led by this Bepton Rector more than 200 years ago, at least into some particulars connected with his parish, his connections, and his belongings.⁵ Scattered in picturesque confusion throughout what remains of the book are records of the transactions of Thomas Nepiker, the greater part relating to his tithes, and to the produce of his glebe, and also to loans of money to parishioners. Scribbled over and among these memoranda of business matters, are autographs, odds and ends of Latin and English quotations,

⁵ I have to thank Mr. W. J. Smith, of North Street, Brighton, a member of our Society (who has often rendered us most valuable service), for kindly placing this curious MS. book at my disposal for the purposes of this paper.—J. S.

texts, and portions of texts, various attempts at spelling difficult words, &c. An examination of the book seems to suggest that it was intended originally for a "common-place" book, with notes for sermons and of private resources, and that the tithe accounts were afterwards embodied in it. Here and there are pen-and-ink sketches of faces (one can but hope they are not intended for portraits), with flourishes, calculations, accounts, receipts, and other miscellaneous matters. Some of the entries are neat and legible, others are so carelessly made and so ill-written as to be scarcely decipherable. One can but suppose in looking at the pages, either that the book fell at some time into the hands of some person or other who amused himself by touching up the different entries and embellishing the blank spaces with erratic specimens of caligraphy; or that, as a friend of mine suggested, the Rector thus occupied some of his own idle moments.

It is difficult to know where to commence quoting from such an ill-arranged record, but perhaps some reference to the Rector's theological studies should take the first place. It is principally in the first two or three pages that anything of the kind occurs. On the very first there is in a flourishing hand, "Glory be to the fat"—"Father" being evidently intended. Some thought of the story of Sampson may have been in the Rector's mind since he has several times written "Dalilah," meaning no doubt Delilah. On another page, the third, there is some beautiful writing overrun with curious scribblings.⁶ Amongst the well-written words are "Dead," "Love," "Dead of my Love," "Love works no ills," "Jane Sharp," "Betty Walton," "Sharp" twice over, and *inter alia* several very careful autographs of Thos. Nepiker. The Rector, it may be observed, appears to have been in the habit of writing down names, whether his own for practice, or those of other people because he wished to remember them for some special purpose, or

⁶ On this page, too, occurs the following quotation:—"Nemo repente fit turpissimus," while just below, as if intended as a commentary upon it, is the word "Never."

because they struck his fancy. Among those entered are—Alice Stillaway, Francis Row, M. Knight, Job Charlton, Jonathan Trelawney, Rooker, Roker, &c. On one page, written close to an account of tithes due, is a memorandum, of which the following is a copy :—

Nov : 16 bor : 50
 Febr : 14 j will pay it
 Annunto deo :

While a little lower down, after some other Latin words, there is this mysterious entry :—

8th a King for y^e wise
 Lrd Arlington

On another page, mixed up with an account, a receipt, an alphabet of small letters, and about half an alphabet of capital letters, we have :—“In the beginning god made heaven and earth,” and “In the beginning was the word.” In one place we have—

“Dicitur a bello bellum locus hic quia bello
 Anglinæ victi sunt hic in morte relict
 Martyris in Christi festo cecidere Calixti :
 Sexagenus erat sextus millesimus annus
 Cum pereunt Angli stella monstrante cometa.”

On which the Vicar of Ashburnham remarks :—“The quotation of the heading to the Roll of Battle Abbey seems to have been the outcome of a visit to the spot—or may have been.” Two pages are devoted to a body of Divinity in English and Latin, only one business entry being included. The following extracts will show the kind of theological studies that engaged the attention of Thos. Nepiker :—

BALDENSES :—They derived their name from Baldo, wine merchant at Lyons & one so unlearn'd y^t he gave rewards to some learn'd men to translate y^e Scriptures. This Waldo taught y^t laymen & women might administer y^e sacrament & preach ⁷

⁷ In reference to this extract Mr. C. T. Phillips suggests that the *B* is a mistake of mine, and that Thos. Nepiker meant it for *V*, since the founder of the Waldenses was one Peter Valdo, or Waldo. I believe, however, it is written as here transcribed.

I am indebted to Mr. Phillips for the information that the last male descendant of the founder, Peter Waldo, Esq., of Mitcham, Surrey, died in 1803. The house, said to be his, called the “Elms,” in London Road, Upper Mitcham, was afterwards

This condensed history of the Waldenses is followed by :

Pope Greg. 7th Conclusions.

- Quod solus Rom. pontifex jure dicatur universalis
 Quod solius Papæ sedes omnes principes deosculeatur.⁸
 Quod liceat illi imperatores deponere.
 Quod nulla synodus absque præcepto ejus debet generalis vocari.
 Quod nulla capitulus nul liber Canonicus habeatur absque illius
 autoritate.
 Quod sententia illius a nullo debet retractari, et ipse omnium solus
 retractare potest.
 Quod Rom. Ecclesia numquam errabit.
 Quod a fidelitate iniquorum subditos potest absolvere.⁹

Then comes an inquiry into the question as to whether the True Church may or may not err in matters of faith; the deliverances of Councils, such as those of Ephesus and Carthage, being contrasted with the utterances of Luther and other Reformers. A few texts, from which probably the Rector preached, and which are quoted in very brief fashion, *e.g.*, "There is no peace to y^e w," complete what I may call the theological portion of the entries. The greater part of what remains of the book is taken up with records of business matters. A large space is occupied with particulars of the tithes due to the Rector of Bepton, from year to year, the date being sometimes omitted.

The following may be selected as a fair sample of the

occupied by P. A. Prince, Esq., as a private school. The house was a large one, and, in part at least, ancient, since in its construction the trunks of chestnut trees were employed, squared roughly with an axe or adze. Part of the house (the front) had been built and elaborately decorated by Inigo Jones. The room used as a classroom by Mr. Prince was panelled, and had a mantle-piece beautifully carved in fruit and flowers; originally some portions had been gilt; but a coat of light green paint obscured its former glories. Mr. Phillips, who was at one time a pupil there, remembers that it was a favourite amusement with the scholars to remove with their pocket-knives this coating of green in order to discover and display the artistic devices beneath. Mr. Phillips also recalls being present at a kind of Rent Audit or Court Baron at the "King's Head," Lower Mitcham, of a member of the Sibthorpe family, the then possessor of the Waldo estate.

⁸ *Deosculeatur* = prob. "pay homage to"—the Papal Throne.—C. W. W.

⁹ The Rev. C. W. Whistler, who kindly supplied me with this extended transcript from the Rector's contracted entry, remarks:—"This note is interesting as written probably about the time of the debate on the 'Protestant Succession.' The Rector possibly found it well to have at hand a statement of the Popish claims to supremacy over both Church and Crown. Gregory VII. was the first to formulate a definite claim to temporal supremacy for the Papacy. I wish I could identify the source whence the quotation is taken. The quotations following seem to bear on the same subject, and were possibly used as references for the purpose of argument."

lists of tithes, of which some twenty, more or less complete, are contained in the account book:—

John Sadler for y ^e tile barn mead, boxbed, & w. mead	3 - 6 - 0
John Austin ¹⁰ for his tith	40 - 0 - 0
R. pannell for y ^e gleab & my land att B. Co ^m on	18 - 0 - 0
Rob: penfold for y ^e reads	1 - 4 - 0
Rob: p: for his other land	02 - 0 - 0
Rob: Austin for heath land	03 - 10 - 0
Rob: Austin for rapleys land	01 - 10 - 0
Henry Andrews	07 - 10 - 0
Will Lewknor	01 - 5 - 0
Mr. Hanks his land used by R: White	00 - 16 - 0
Will Bushell for Hartleys land	02 - 10 - 0
Will B: for Will Challoners land	02 - 10 - 0
Tho Ayling for y ^e frogs	01 - 00 - 00
R: Crimborn	00 - 06 - 0
Nich: Andrews	05 - 0 - 0
Edw: Parker	01 - 0 - 0
Joh: Shotter	00 - 14 - 0
Jam Collyer	00 - 08 - 0
Walter Butler	00 - 04 - 00
Will Wheller: Nick Clerk: S: Lawrence	00 - 10 - 0
	92 17 0.

Either my reckoning or that of Thomas Nepiker must be at fault, for a number of his totals are different to what I can by any process of calculation arrive at. The totals of the lists of tithes vary considerably in amount, the lowest being £54 13s. and the highest £92 17s.; but a number of calculations, deductions, and memoranda of agreements show that Thomas Nepiker had some trouble in collecting his dues. There are such entries, for example, as the following:—

Due to me from Rob: Austin for tiths	
due in y ^e year 90	4 - 4 - 0
It for y ^e year 91	2, 10 - 0
It for 2 year for y ^e tiths of y ^t part of Rapleys land y ^t Will Lewknor used	} 0 - 18 - 0
It for y ^e use of 20 pound one quarter of a year	
	} 0 - 5 - 0

¹⁰ Is there anything known of John Austin, who was by far the largest tithe-payer? Any house or property named after him? Do any of his descendants still live in the parish?—R. F. W.

It to Mr Alcock for taking y ^e surrender	}	0 . 5 0
It to John Chalcroft		10 . 15 0
		<hr/> 18 - 17 - 0
Received of Rob : Austin in part		13 - 15 - 0
		<hr/> 5 - 2 - 0

This entry is followed by a receipt worded as under:—

October y^e 8th 1691.

All y^e money y^t is due to Thos : Nepiker Clerk from Rob : Austen for tithe is no more but y^e sum of three pounds, & so much j acknowledged to be due witness my hand R : Austen.

A specimen of an agreement as to the amount of tithe to be paid by William Lewknor is subjoined:—

Memorandum y^t upon y^e 28 day of May 1694: it was agreed between Will Lewknor & Tho Nepiker Clerk as followeth (viz) That Will Lewknor, was to give for his tith in y^e parish of Bepton y^e sum of 4 pound & 10^s yearly for y^e space of 3 years beginning September y^e 29th 93, & also 25^s for a field joyning to Bepton lane till candlemas next.

The rent is to be paid October y^e 18 being S^t Lukes day yearly

These sums together mark a great advance upon the amount previously charged to William Lewknor.

Another memorandum may be given in connection with the payment of tithes:—

July y^e 6th 94

Rob : Austen agreed wth me to pay 4 pounds pr annum for the tiths of his land att Bepton comon, as long as his brother John Austen held his tiths.

Besides the repeated mention of William Lewknor, a member of a now extinct Sussex family, the records of which fill so large a space in the volumes of our "Collections," there are references to several other old Sussex families in Thomas Nepiker's book. One of the most important is perhaps that given below:—

Mem : y^t upon y^e 17th day of June 85 Collonel Cowper promised me y^t j should receive no damage for my soldiers absence unless it were determined by y^e Deputy Lieutenants, y^t notwithstanding y^e order j had from S^r W^m Morley & Mr

Lewknor¹¹ j ought to send him. This he promised me in y^e presence of Mr Carr & Mr Hasler his Ensign.

At the side of this memorandum is the following note:—

Miss LL came to M. Ma 12.

The "M." probably here, as elsewhere in the book, stands for Midhurst, while by the "LL" it is most likely "Lewknor" is to be understood. The only other reference to Sir William Morley is contained in the following memorandum:—

April y^e 15th 1696

Paid then to S^r Will Morley 5 years quitt rent for my land att ffishers in y^e parrish of Mundum y^e sum of one pound and 15 shillings

Reverting once more to the entries relating to tithes, the following extract may be considered curious. It occupies a whole page, is in small writing, and looks as if traced with a trembling hand. It reads somewhat like the draft of an ultimatum to be sent to a parishioner:—

Apri^l 25. 86.

wheth^r: he will pay *me*
the Arrears

of the 6 Acres

l s d

— Tyth = Buckw:

00 - 10 - 00

weth^r: ye whole Tyth of ye 6 Acres hereafter: for ever.

or,

ye Farm (having said he would after 2 years next pay y^e whole Tyth of y^e rest of ye Land besides ye 6 Acres if I would take no Tyth till then.) I desyre 10 sh: at Micharl^m: next & 10 sh: y^e Mich^a: after for y^e Tyth of y^e rest of y^e field besides the 6 Acres, and then (as he I understand proposed) y^e whole Tyth of y^e whole fields after for ever.

and 20 sh: towards chardges

l s d

or for Tyth of y^e whole fields . . .

03 - 00 - 00

P. An^m for 7 years.

making an Agreeem^{tt} wth me bef: Wedn^r: next.

¹¹ See a "Return of the Members of Parliament for the County and Boronghs of Sussex," by Alan H. Stenning, Esq., "S. A. C.," Vol. XXXV., pp. 127-8, where it will be found that in the Parliament 1 James II. (1685), summoned to meet at Westminster 19 May, 1685, "Sir William Morley knt. of the bath," and "John Lewknor, esq." were returned on 13 March, 1684-5, for Midhurst Borough.

There are two entries which relate, I suppose, to Thomas Nepiker's extra-parochial clerical duties, and may be given here. The first is as follows:—

December y^e 28 98
 Received of Mr Turner¹² y^e sum of 20 pounds for serving y^e
 Cure of Easbourn for y^e year 1696, being due att y^e feast of
 St John y^e Baptist last past

The other follows an entry relating to a quit rent paid on "January y^e 9th 1690," and is thus expressed:—

paid likewise upon y^e same day & in y^e same year to Dr.
 of ffelp Briggs for a licence for marrying P: Quennel & Eliz
 ham Dench y^e sum of 12 shillings

I have an impression that the Rector of Bepton, besides trying a number of other ways of making money, took pupils, possibly to read with him. The entries sub-joined seem to lend colour to this supposition, and they will be of interest as furnishing the names of members of well-known Sussex families, and, it may be, in other ways besides. The first entry relating to this engagement of the Rector's (if I am right in my conjecture) appears to have but little to do with it except when taken in connection with other entries. It runs thus:—

Rich: Nash: May y^e 5th 85
 francis Wright May y^e 18th 85
 Cary Weekes Nov: 2^d: 85
 Tho: Turner Nov: 4th 85: 2 books 7^s
 John Vavasseur Nov. 26: 85.

If we look at the following entries there will be but little doubt, I think, remaining as to the nature of the relation between Thomas Nepiker and the gentlemen— young gentlemen, I suppose, although, as will be noticed, styled "Mr." and not "Master."

The first is as under:—

Expended for M^r Carey Weeks: 1685:

Nov: 14:	Jmp ^s : one pair of shoes	. . .	0 - 2 - 0
	Jt for one pair of gloves	. . .	0 - 6 - 0
Dec: 24:	Jt lent in money . . .	. . .	0 - 1 - 0
	Jt for one pair of shoes	. . .	0 - 2 - 1
	Jt for an hatt . . .	. . .	0 - 5 - 3

¹² The "Post Office Directory for Sussex" (1878) mentions amongst the residents at Bepton, Miss Turner and John Woods Turner.

Dec : 26	It for a pair of shoes	0 - 2 - 2
	Jt for a pair of gloves	0 - 0 - 6
	Jt for a pair of buckles	0 - 0 - 4
	<i>Jt for his</i> paid 3 pence a week for one quarter	3 - 3

The words in italics are scored through in the MS., but I suspect the Rector very nearly wrote "for his pocket money," but checked himself just in time. "Mr." Carey Weekes was probably getting rather too big to be treated quite like a schoolboy.¹³ The curious progressive rise in the price of shoes will not escape notice. The other entry (only part of it remains) to which I just now alluded is as follows:—

L A I D O U T F O R F F R : W R I G H T
A S F O L L O W E T H

Impr : July y ^e 28 th	one pair of shoes	.. . . .	0 - 2 - 6
Jt for shoestrings			0 - 0 - 2
Jt for soleing a pair of Shoes	Sep : 4		0 - 0 - 8
Jt for one pair of shoes	Octob ^r 7		0 - 2 - 6
Jt for mending a pair of shoes			0 - 0 - 6
It, for kneestrings & shoestrings			0 - 0 - 4
It for cutting his hair twice			0 - 0 - 2
It, for a pair of shoes	Jan : 9 th		0 - 2 - 6
It for shoe strings & buttons			0 - 0 - 6

It is pretty clear that neither cobblers nor barbers were overpaid at Bepton two hundred years ago, since we find the cost of "soleing a pair of shoes" is set down at 8d., and that hair-cutting cost but a penny—or, at least, the operation could be undergone twice for the modest sum of twopence. I am in doubt as to whether the subjoined extract relates to a pupil; if so, it would appear that the gentleman whose name is given was an advanced one, or, at least, an elder pupil, whose expenditure was on a more lavish scale than that adopted either by Mr. Weekes or Mr. Wright:—

F F E B^r : 9 : 84.

	Lent to Mr Knight	02 - 00 - 00
ffeb ^r : 20	It for 2 yards of ribbon	0 - 00 - 08
March 6	Jt for 2 yards of ferrett	0 - 00 - . 8

¹³ The Rev. R. F. Whistler suggests, however, that the prefix "Mr." might be taken rather to indicate that the youths mentioned were of gentle birth and good position, without any reference to age.

Ap: 2. 85: It for a pair of silk stockings	00 - 16 - 00
It for two yards of ribbon	00 - 00 - 06
June 3 : 85 Lent to Mr Knight	00 - 17 - 00
It for wood in his chamber and att school	} 00 - 12 - 0
Jt for 6 pound of candles		00 - 3 - 0

The item for wood "att school" puzzles one not a little; since if Mr. Knight were the Rector's pupil why should he need to go to school? Even if he went, why should he be charged for the wood, which presumably was required for warming the schoolroom? The explanation would seem to be that Mr. Knight had a fire in his bedroom, and also in the private room in which he read, here denominated "school," instead of what we should now call a "study;" while probably, also, Mr. Knight read either so late at night or so early in the morning that, if he did not exactly consume the "midnight oil," he burnt the less pretentious candles in sufficient quantities to entitle them to rank as "extras." Both fuel and lights were most likely used early in the year although included in the June half-yearly account.

We catch glimpses of the domestic relationships of Thomas Nepiker in the fragmentary MS. book now under review. That he was married, the extracts given below abundantly attest. There are, it will be observed, no less than three references to "my wife" in the following account:—

LAI D OUT SINCE MARCH 25: 86:

Impr: To Mr Tench for $\frac{1}{2}$ load of wheat	3 - 0 - 1
Jt to John Wild	6 - 10 - 0
Jt to Moorey	12 - 10 - 0
Jt to Bernan (?)	1 - 14 - 0
Jt to Pratt	1 - 2 - 0
Jt to y ^e brick burner	1 - 0 - 0
Jt for 2 stones of Pet. Hills	0 - 2 - 8
Jt for a lock and bolt	0 - 7 - 6
Jt for an horse	5 - 16 - 0
It to my wife 3 guineas	3 - 4 - 6
It to Mott: half a guinea	0 - 10 - 9
It for my Tenths	0 - 16 - 0
It to my wife for a q: of a years housekeeping	12 - 10 - 0
Jt sent to London	03 - 0 - 0
Jt paid to my wife since her c: fr: Lond	05 - 0 - 0

I cannot stop to remark upon all the suggestive items in this quaint statement of account, although it is very tempting. There are almost innumerable receipts for money and memoranda relating to money lent, in the Rector's book. One of the latter is worded as follows:—

My wife lent to Rich Bridger the sum of 2 pounds & ten shillings.

The only other entries that may be supposed to concern Mrs. Nepiker are the following, and these are not direct:—

Paid to Mrs Denn for a Muft y^e sum of 10 shillings

Aprill y^e 8th 95

November y^e 14th 95

Paid to M. Michell for a bays gown 13^s

And this item in an undated account:—

H : Keeping 5 : 0 : 0

Thos. Nepiker lost a married sister, I suppose about the year 1685, although no date is mentioned. The following entry gives her name and tells of what the Rector spent at the funeral:—

LAID OUT ATT MY SISTER MANNINGS FUNERALL			
Imp ^r . for her Coffin . . . . .	.	.	. 00 - 12 - 00
Jt for burying cloths . . . . .	.	.	. 00 - 12 - 00
Jt for cake & bread . . . . .	.	.	. 2 - 02 - 00
Jt for gloves . . . . .	.	.	. 01 - 05 - 00
Jt to y ^e Clerk . . . . .	.	.	. 00 - 5 —
Jt to M ^r . Pain for phisick . . . . .	.	.	. 00 - 10 - 00
Jt to D ^r . Holl . . . . .	.	.	. 02 - 00 - 00
Jt to D ^r . Newes . . . . .	.	.	. 1 - 13 - 0

A very blotted account with several erasures gives the particulars of the expenditure in connection with the burial of another of the Rector's relatives. This entry is also undated:—

LAID OUT FOR MY COZ: FFLOYDS FUNERALL AS FOLLOWETH			
Imp ^r : for burying cloths . . . . .	.	.	. 00 - 9 - 6
Jt to the tender for 9 weeks . . . . .	.	.	. 01 - 2 - 6
Jt for watching ¹⁴ . . . . .	.	.	. 00 - 2 - 00

¹⁴ In this payment for "watching" we have a reference to the custom of never leaving the corpse alone between death and burial. It is said that there have been cases where the body has been much eaten by rats in old timber houses.—R. F. W.

Jt for 4 gallons of wine	00 - 11 ? 00
Jt for sugar and spice	00 - 01 - 00
Jt for ringing her knell	00 - 01 - 06
Jt for digging y ^e grave	00 - 01 - 00
Jt to the Minister	00 - 02 - 06
Jt for gloves	00 - 17 - 08
Jt for bread to y ^e poor	00 - 10 - 00
Jt for Coffin	00 - 07 - 00
Jt for laying her forth	00 - 04 - 00
	5 - 6 - 8

The Rector of Bepton we find, therefore, was married, that his married sister's name was Mannings, that he had a cousin named Floyd, and possibly a daughter Molly; although it is by no means clear to whom the half-guinea was given who is designated "Moll" in one of the accounts already quoted—she may have been a maidservant. Beyond this we have no hints as to the members of the Rector's family.

As to the furnishing of the Rectory we get several particulars, inferentially at least, as for example in the following memorandum:—

DUE TO JOHN WILD	
Jmpr : for one bedstidle	0 - 15 - 0
Jtm for a plain bedstidle	0 - 9 - 0
Jt. for 2 pair of straws (?)	0 - 5 - 0
Jt for one cord of spill wood	00 - 10 - 0
Jt for mending y ^e hall chamber window	0 - 5 - 0

The last item is partly erased in the MS.

This is only one of several entries relating to dealings with John Wild. Perhaps they were not always satisfactory, as the Rector, in connection with an account in which the first item is:—

for palisadoes 0 - 19 - 0

has recorded in rather large writing:—

I was to give J : W : for y^e palisadoes 18^s or 3^s pr yard.

John Wild was a customer to the Rector, and a tenant

as well as a tradesman patronized by him, as is shown by the following memorandum :—

Due to me from wild			
1 ffor a sack of wheat	.	.	1 - 5 - 0
ffor a years rent	.	.	2 - 0 - 0

Thos. Nepiker was not a total abstainer, I presume, as there is the following additional memorandum relating to wine :—

paid to Mr Moody for an hogshead of clarett y^e su^m of seaven pound upon y^e 21 day of Decr being S^t. Thomas his day in y^e year of our lord 1685

Malt was freely used at Bepton, judging from the entries relating to its purchase, some of which I give below :—

Malt 4 - 0 - 0	
paid to John Hamman upon Jan : 25	
1685 being S ^t . Pauls day for Mault	}
the su ^m of 4 pounds & sixpence	
MEM : y ^t on December 6 th 1692	}
J paid Goodman Booker	
5 pounds 17 shillings for mault &c	

June y^e 4th 1705

Received yⁿ of John Booker 5 bushells of mault, being y^e first brewing j had of him since we reckoned in May last past

November 24 : 1705

paid yⁿ to John Booker for mault 3^l : 11^s : & to Frank 10^s : & 5^d

October y^e 27 : 98

Rec : 5 busholls of Mault att 3^s. 8^d p bushell it being y^e ffirstt mault after j paid him all j o'wd him

The Rector in 1687 purchased a fire-back of one Richard Bridger, with whom he had a number of business transactions ; this was in all probability for his own house, but the only particulars given are in a little side-note worded as under :—

paid to him
in part for
y ^e jron back
y ^e su ^m of 10 ^s .

The taxpayer did not overlook the Bepton Rector, as is proved by several entries, of which a sample or two may be given :—

ffor y ^e 3 months tax for my parsonage ¹⁵	. 0 - 17 - 6
ffor y ^e poll tax . . . . .	. 1 - 4 - 0
ffor y ^e 12 months tax for my dw house . . . . .	. 0 - 2 - 6
ffor B : Kelseys house . . . . .	. 0 - 2 - 0
ffor my land att Heyshott . . . . .	. 0 - 5 - 0
ffor my land in Midh . . . . .	. 0 - 1 - 6

It would seem as if the Rector of Bepton, besides the cure of souls and the cultivation of his land, about which latter there is much to be said farther on, was a kind of money-lender in general to his parishioners judging from the memoranda of monetary transactions scattered throughout the MS. book. Some specimens of these I have selected in addition to those already given. Sometimes the record is very brief, *e.g.* :—

November y^e 15 : 1687

Lent then to Rich Bridger the sum of ten pounds.

After several similar entries we have :—

December 17 87

Lent then to Rich Bridger y^e sum of 3 pounds in y^e presence of M^r Rich^d. Towner Sen^r.

In another place, for Richard Bridger was pretty frequently “asking for more,” there is a circumstantial entry, thus :—

January 12 : 1687

Lent then to Rich : Bridger the sum of one pound & ten shillings, & att y^e same time he told me y^t M^{rs} Banks had given him 20 shillings

Apparently Richard Bridger, at one period, went rapidly from bad to worse, in a pecuniary sense, for we next find Thomas Nepiker sustaining a character suspiciously like that of a pawnbroker, as the following entry will show :—

January y^e 30 : 87

Lent then to Rich Bridger y^e sum of 5 pounds, & for my security he delivered to me one silver cup, & nine silver spoons:

From the description I have given of the MS. book, it will strike anyone that it was intended for private perusal only, but the following entry seems to imply

¹⁵ “Tax for my parsonage.” Would not that be the charge upon the tithes due to him as “parson” = *persona ecclesie*?—R. F. W.

that on occasion its pages would be open to the public, *i.e.*, the public of Bepton :—

Be it known unto all men by these presents y^t J Rich : Martin of y^e parish of Bepton doe owe & am indebted unto Tho : Nepiker Rect^r of Bepton the sum of 3 pounds and one shilling, w^h j promise to pay upon demand, wisse my hand this tenth day of October Anny Domini 1687

Rich : his
 R Martin
 mark

This is not the only instance in which a promise to pay on demand is entered in Thomas Nepiker's book. Here are two other examples :—

November y^e 17 : 1702

Borrowed then of Tho : Nepiker of y^e parish of Midhurst in y^e County of Sussex Clerk y^e sum of twenty pounds, w^{ch} sum j promise to pay upon demand

Witness my hand
Will Jenner

October 23 : 1704

Borrowed then of Tho : Nepiker Clerk y^e sum of forty shillings, w^{ch} j promise to pay att demand

Witness my hand
JOHN CHILD
THO : NEPIKER
HOWARD DENNE

Besides records of money lent and received by Thos. Nepiker there are incidental notices that the Rector sometimes paid away money on account of his parishioners. The following notice of a transaction of this kind is curious in its way :—

November y^e 20 1690

Received then X of Tho Nepiker
y^e sum of ten pounds in part
of seventeen pounds & 15 shillings
due to me from Rob : Austin
of ye parish of Heyshott in y^e County
of Sussex j say received by me

{ 10 : 15

John Chalcroft

X X
Xmas

A careful study of the Rector's book would enable

anyone to gain a tolerably clear insight into the extent and nature of the farming operations in which he engaged from year to year, the extent of the land under cultivation, the crops he favoured, the cost of almost every agricultural operation carried on at Bepton, the names of his labourers, the wages he paid them, the value of his crops, and a number of other particulars, minute and unimportant enough in themselves, but valuable, it may be, as data for comparison with the prices current now, or that ruled in times long anterior to those in which Thomas Nepiker set down in such a curious fashion the cost and the results of his agricultural enterprises. The following selections will convey some idea of the kind of entries scattered here and there throughout the 36 pages or so, that remain of the MS. book:—

JULY Y^R 9TH 1688

Paid then to M ^r Alcock for one load of hay y ^e sum ^m of one pound by me T. N	}	01 - 00 - 00
--	---	--------------

The following entry, like many of the others, is without date:—

MEM		
It for plowing & sowing y ^e 5 acres	2 - 10 - 0	
It for 10b : of wheat	1 - 15 - 0	
Jt for plowing of 5 acres & s : it w th p :	2 - 15 - 0	
Jt for plowing & s : 10 acres of oats	4 - 10 - 0	
	11 - 10 - 0	
Jt	3 - 14 - 0	
	15 . 4 - 0	

Another undated memorandum runs thus:—

ffor mowing & making y ^e clover	0 - 7 - 6
ffor weeding y ^e wh : b : & oats	0 - 4 - 0

Another in connection with a note as to some barley sent to “Goodman Booker” is as follows:—“sheaks weighing 184 pound.”

Some of the entries are much more precise, as the sub-joined samples will show:—

AN ACCOUNT OF W^{HT} WORK H ANDREW HATH DONE FOR ME THIS

HARVEST: 91:

Jmp: for carrying 8 load of pease	{ 0 - 6 - 0
Jt for carrying 4 l: of wheat	{ 0 - 3 - 0
Jt for carrying of 5 l: out of y ^e 7 acres	{ 0 - 3 - 9
Jt for car 2 l: out of y ^e 4: acres	{ 0 - 1 - 6
Jt for his man Taylor 2 days at dungcart	
Jt for carrying a l: of wh: to Mid . 0 - 2: 6:	0 - 6 - 0
It for plowing y ^e 5 acres twice	2 - 10 - 0
Jt for carrying half a load of pease hame	0 - 1 6
	<hr/>
	3 . 14 9

An account of y^e corn j have threshed this year 92.

Jmpr: one quarter of barley	1 - 0 - 0
Jt. 12 bushells of oates	1 - 01 - 0
Jt 3 bush & a half of pease	0 - 12 - 0
Jt. 21 bushells of wheat	5 - 10 - 0
Jt 13 bushells of wheat	3 - 3 - 3

Another, but less careful, entry is as follows:—

AN ACCOUNT OF W^T WORK H. ANDREW HATH DONE FOR ME SINCE
OUR L: D: LAST 92

Jmpr: for carrying 2 Jobs of hay	0 - 4 - 0
Jt for pl: y ^e 4 acres 3 times	2 . 8 - 0

On two succeeding pages are records of several other transactions with Henry Andrews. At the head of the account given below is a note to the following effect:—

MEM: y^t j made a clear reckoning w^t H: Andrews May 24: 93

The expression “a clear reckoning” is unusual with Thomas Nepiker, “an even reckoning” being his favourite phrase.

WORK DONE BY H: ANDREW BEGINNING MAY Y ^B 30: 1693	
Jmpr: for rouling y ^e 5 acres	{ 0 - 2 - 0
Jt for rouling y ^e 7 acres	{ 0 - 2 . 6
Jt for carrying a job of sand & a qtr of lime	{ 0 - 2 - 0
Jt for car 2 jobs of hay to Midhurst	{ 0 - 5 - 0
Jt for carrying my corn m	{ 1 - 2 - 0
Jt for pl: y ^e 4 acres 3 times	2 - 8 - 0
Jt for pl: y ^e 5 acres once	1 - 5 - 0
Jt for carrying str: 19 b of w to Mid	1 - 5 - 0
Jt for car 4 qtrs of w to Mid	0 - 2 - 6
Jt for pl: y ^e f 4 acres	2 . 15 - 0
	<hr/>
Jt for pl y ^e 7 acres	1 - 15 - 0

Immediately under this rather elaborate account there is the following :—

JUNE Y^e 1st 94

Lent yⁿ to Hen Andrews 20^s being y^e day y^t he paid y^e first quart^{ly} poll tax

It was quite usual, I may remark, with Thomas Nepiker to seize upon any local event that might occur to help to signalize his monetary transactions. One of the most curious examples perhaps is that contained in the following memorandum :—

October y^e 26 1703

Paid Goodman Heath for y^e use of his mare: 6 . shillings it being y^e day Tho: Austens child was Christened

Returning to the entries relating to Henry Andrews, I find that he was a customer to the Rector for some of the produce of his fields. The account is dated October 30th, 1693, and consists principally of entries of different quantities of barley hulls “sold to H. Andrews;” there are also set down “4 bus of pease” and “4 bus of oates,” but no prices are given for anything mentioned in the list.

Amongst the names of those who paid tithes to Thomas Nepiker occurs repeatedly that of Richard Pannell, as already noticed.¹⁶ In 1665, it will be remembered, one Richard Pannell, of Bepton, being then “four & forty years” of age, gave evidence in a suit at Midhurst.¹⁷

The name of a Richard Pannell occurs in several earlier lists of tithes, no doubt, than that I am now about to quote from, where, under date “Sep: 29 1684 to Sep: 1685,” there is this entry :—

R: Pannell for my gleab & other l: . . . 18 - 0 - 0

In subsequent lists I find :—

1686.	R: Pannell	. . . . .	26 - 5 - 0
1688	Rich Pannell	. . . . .	08 - 10 - 0
1689.	Rich Pannell Senior	. . . . .	12 - 0 - 0
1690.	Rich: Pannell	. . . . .	18 - 0 - 0

¹⁶ See *ante* page 100.

¹⁷ See *ante* page 95.

Farther on in the book there is the following curt and rather unclerkly entry relating to some members of the Pannell family :—

Tom pannell for 11 b: & half of pease	1 - 2 - 6
ffor tith	0 - 2 - 6
Old pan for 2 b: of pease	0 - 4 - 0
old Davy	0 - 4 . 0

Henceforth the entries relating to the Pannells would, like that just quoted, seem to indicate either that the family had gone rapidly down in the social scale or that the well-to-do members of it had left the neighbourhood. The following extracts may be given in support of this view :—

Dec^r. 21 - 93

paid to Tho: pannell for threshing 6 qters of barley and making
49 rod of hedge y^e sum of 1 p: 2^s & 2^d

In the list of tithes due “from September y^e 29th 1693
'till september y^e 29 1694” there occurs :—

Jt. Tho pannell 0 - 1 - 6

A singular contrast to some previous entries set down to the Pannells. In later pages there are such entries as —

July y^e 10th 94

paid to Tho: pannell for work done for me y^e sum of 1 pound
& 4 shillings

The kind of work done can be gathered from the following entry :—

MEMORANDUM Y^T UPON Y^E 6 DAY OF JULY 94 THO NEPIKER
RECT^R OF BEPTON

July y^e 10 : 94

pd to Tho pannell	1 - 4 - 0
Jt to old G. Pannell	0 - 3 - 6
Jt to Tom p: wife	0 - 1 - 6
Jt to Tom p: for a month	2 - 6 - 0
Jt for cutting 5 acres of pease }	0 - 7 - 0
Jt for cutting barley	0 - 3 - 0
Jt for 4 days work more	0 - 6 - 0
	<hr/>
	4 - 11 - 0

This is followed by a faded scrawl blotted and incom-

plete, as if written in the midst of the pressure of work incidental to harvest-time:—

Sep ^r y ^o 5 th 94	Pd ^d TO R: PANNELL FOR SHOING my horses & for work done in y ^o harvest ye sum of 14 ^s	
Jt to T. pan more	. . . . .	0 - 11 - 0
Jt to T p more		0 - 5 - 0
Jt to p : more		0 - 7 - 0
to p more	. . . . .	0 - 8 - 0
to p : more	. . . . .	0 - 7 - 0
to p more	. . . . .	0 - 13 - 0
it to p more	. . . . .	0 - 10 - 0
more	. . . . .	0 - 8 - 0
more		

The rest of the page is cut off, and part of the next, but a long succession of scribble enables one to see that line after line still commenced with the word “more.”

In 1698 at the foot of the list of tithes due there is mention of Thos. Pannell paying 1s. 6d; in 1703 a similar entry shows that Richard Pannell and Thos. Pannell paid 3s. between them; in 1694 R. Pannell and others are set down as each paying “one shilling 6^d a piece per annum.” While the last entry relating to the family is as under:—

December 1704
Edw pannell payd half a years rent

The Rector of Bepton did not go in extensively for horses or cattle, judging from the MS. Book. The price of “an horse” purchased by him has already been quoted. A stray entry records, I presume, the cost of another quadruped, but it is simply as follows:—

7 - 10 - 0 for an horse

Another entry records the purchase of some sheep:—

November y^o 15 / 95
paid to R Sadler¹⁸ for 20 Ewes : 7^{li} - 0^s

¹⁸ The name of John Sadler recurs continually in the book, and that of Richard Sadler is mentioned occasionally. In “Horsfield’s History of Sussex,” Vol. II., page 97 (1835), there is a Mr. Edmund Sadler mentioned as one of the chief land-owners of Bepton. Mr. Lower, in his “Compendious History of Sussex,” speaks in similar terms of Edward Sadler, Esq. (1870), and in the “Post Office Directory” (for 1878) Mr. Edmund Andrew Sadler is described as one of the Lords of the Manor and principal landed proprietors. I have had no opportunity of tracing the history of the Sadler family, but the continued existence of the name at Bepton is a point worth notice.

In drawing this paper to a close I may quote a few more entries perhaps to show the ruling prices of various articles of use in Thomas Nepiker's day. Five cord of wood cost him £2 15s.; a hundred of faggots, 9s.; a hundred of bricks cost 8s. 6d.; while a sack of wheat brought him £1 5s., and a quarter of barley £1 4s.; an iron bar weighing 25 pounds and a half cost 4s. 3d.; while malt (or, as the Rector always wrote it, "mault") was, in 1693, 3s. 8d. per bushel. One or two more entries may perhaps be considered worth quoting, although there may not be much information to be derived from them:—

Jo: Burges brought
 112 faggotts
 100 faggotts
 so y^t j must be allowed
 for 28 FAGGOTTS

This is not a strikingly clear statement, but no doubt Thos. Nepiker understood it. An entry occurring between two memoranda relating to tithes, and which reads as under:—

8th Aug : printed at Basill 1569

refers evidently to some volume in which the Rector took an interest; probably it may have been a copy of the Genevan Version of the Bible of 1560.

Enough has already been said to show that the Rector of Bepton was a man of substance and of business habits. There are notes of many transactions and memoranda relating to a number of different sums, some of large amount, lent to various persons. The largest amount lent by Thomas Nepiker in one sum appears to have been that mentioned in this memorandum:—

Due to me from Rob: Austen May 1694 for y^o use of 400^{li}
 one whole year, y^o sum of 18 pound, part of wh^{ch} j received of
 M^{rs} Kelsey & y^o other part remains due: (viz) 5 : 8 : 0 :

On one of the pages of the MS. book there is the following entry:—

400 - 0 - 0 -
 150 - 0 - 0 -
 110 - 0 - 0 - Michaelmas 95
 150 - 0 - 0 -
 310 - 0 - 0 -

But there is nothing to show what these considerable sums are intended to represent. On another page, amongst a number of small amounts, £400 is entered without note or comment. Thos. Nepiker was evidently fond of making calculations; they are, in fact, dotted over many of the pages. Strangely enough, the entry relating to the next largest sum mentioned in the MS. book is unfinished and unsigned; the receipt is thus worded:—

Aprill y^e 30 1694

Received then of Tho: Nepiker y^e sum of 300 pounds & 5 guineas in part of 350 pounds

I suppose the Rector frequently acted as an executor. The following entry would seem to relate to some such charge:—

October y^e 29 : 1703

M^{rs} Otway gave unto her kinsman Rich Emes 50 guineas to be paid to him a month after her decease.

One cannot help thinking that a man like Thomas Nepiker must, with his ready pen and multifarious interests, have made many an entry in the Registers of his church at Bepton, but unfortunately, even if this were the case, they have since perished.

It is stated in Vol. XXXI., "S. A. C.," that "the 'Burrell MSS.' contain no reference to the ecclesiastical history of Bepton, and the Registers do not go back further than the beginning of last century."

It unfortunately happens, however, that the Registers do not go back further than March, 1723, "so that," writes the present Vicar of Bepton,¹⁹ "any records relative to or kept by T. Nepiker, late Rector, have disappeared."

Perhaps these facts may tend to give a value to the fragmentary MS. book in which Thomas Nepiker, sometime Rector of Bepton, recorded such transactions as those I have here transcribed, but one cannot help a feeling of regret at finding that all record of the parish

¹⁹ The Rev. E. Watts, who, in replying to my inquiries, kindly supplied the exact date at which the parish records commence, and whilst regretting that the entries made by Thomas Nepiker have perished, gave me permission to inspect any of the Bepton register books that seemed in the least likely to prove of service.

transactions from 1538 (when the keeping of parochial registers was ordered by Thomas Cromwell, "lord privy seale") till 1723, should be lost—hopelessly, it would appear. True, Bepton is but a little secluded parish, with at most but a small and stationary population (in 1811 it was only 148; in 1831, 166; in 1871, 201); but who can tell the light that its registers and parish accounts might have cast upon the history of a rural Sussex district during nearly two centuries. Unfortunately it is not in the case of Bepton alone that the loss of such invaluable records has to be deplored, but in that of many a larger and more important parish. It may not be out of place to remark, therefore, upon the valuable work which Societies like ours have already accomplished in calling attention to the importance of such documents as still remain to us, of helping to decipher the crabbed and uncouth cryptogram-like entries in which many valuable facts are contained, and in committing to "the eternal custody of the press" copies of half-obliterated and mouldering fragments of some of the writing traced by hands that have long since forgotten their cunning. Records such as these bring us into contact with the past, and show us the hopes and fears, engagements and possessions, the modes of life and currents of thought of the men and women of former times in a way that, perhaps, nothing else could so well do.

SOME PARTICULARS OF A SUSSEX HURRICANE IN 1729.

THE following description of a storm of singular severity which occurred in Sussex in 1729 is reprinted from a scarce pamphlet (in the possession of the Editor), which was published by Richard Budgen, London, and "Printed for John Senex, at the *Globe*, over-against *St. Dunstan's Church*, in *Fleet-street*. M.DCC.XXX." The dedication is as follows:—"To the Honourable Sir Hans Sloane Bar^t. the President, and to the Council and Fellows of the Royal-Society, The ensuing Account is most Humbly Submitted by their

"Obedient Humble Servant,
"Richard Budgen."

The pamphlet is dated from :—"Frant near Tunbridge-wells in *Sussex* Octob. 20, 1729."

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PASSAGE OF THE HURRICANE
from the Seaside, at Bexhill in Sussex to Newingden-Level,
May 20th, 1729.

I. A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF THE DAMAGE AND DEVASTATIONS OF THE BUILDINGS, TIMBER, &c., THAT STOOD IN THE WAY OF ITS COURSE.

THE first considerable Damage, was received by *Thomas Hollands*, at the lower Side of *Bexhill-Down*, about a Mile from the Sea-side. The East End of the Roof of his House was taken off, with the Chimney almost down to the Chamber-Floor; and the other end of the House uncovered. A Barn that stood at the East End of the House was blown down, and the Timber carried three or four hundred Yards upon the Common; and a Hovel of forty Feet long taken off from the Post, was set upon the Ground, with scarce any of the Thatch broke or disordered.

About a Furlong to the South-west from *Thomas*

Hollands; *John Nash* had some slight Damage in the Covering of his House and Out-buildings: A Haystack near the House was thrown down to the Westward, and a Timber Tree carried to the Eastward, over a Hedge, just by the Haystack, above thirty Rods.

Woodgate, belonging to *Henry Goldsmith*, was left upon the Western Verge of the Hurricane, so that it only slightly touched the Thatch of some of the Out-buildings. In a Valley, upon the same Farm, some Oaks, &c. are blowed down, shattered, and very much damaged. A Birch, whose Boughs were brushed off before, was pretty much singed on the North-west side.

John Philcocks's House, at *Sidley-Green*, (between two Ways) was next in its Passage; which it nearly all uncovered, and drove by the Violence of the Shock, to the North (from an Out-building, joined up to the House, on the South-side) two Inches. A large Barn, within a few Yards of the western Side of the House, was throwed down to the Westward. A ¹Cheesebail and Voler were taken from a Shelf in a Chamber, and a Duck's Wing that lay upon the same Shelf was left: The Voler was found some Days after above a Furlong from the House, over a rough high Hedge and woody Pit; but the Cheesebail has not been heard of since.

Cross the way, and about twenty Rods more to the Eastward, *William Gybson* had two Rafters taken off from the South-west Corner of his House.

Engrim Wood, belonging to *George Naylor Esq*; lies about two Furlongs to the North of *Sidley-Green*; in which the Width of the Hurricane was considerably increased: For, from the Sea-side to *Sidley-Green*, it scarce any where exceeds thirty Rods; but here 'tis about sixty in Width, and seventy Rods cross the Wood, in the way of the Hurricane; wherein, about one hundred and fifty Oaks are torn up with the Roots, broke down, and shook to pieces, or very much damaged. (The Reason of the Trees falling in all kind of Directions, will readily be

¹ A Cheesebail is the Hoop that encompasses and gives Form to the Cheese in the Press; and the Voler is a round Piece of Inch Board, fitted into the Bail, that communicates the Force of the Press upon the Cheese.

understood by a View of the Spiral Line in the Plan.) The Coal wood, belonging to the said Mr. *Naylor*, was next in its way, but being almost ready to fall, 'tis very difficult to give any tolerable Estimate of the Damage in the *Underwood*, or Timber: But the Storm passing over the Wood, near a hundred Rods in length; it cannot be supposed very inconsiderable. Adjoining this Wood, on the North, one Side of a Hovel, in a Fattening-Pound, is taken off, and the other left standing. In the *Heniker-Wood*, but one Field further, in the space of about twenty-five Rods wide, and the same Space, in the Way of the Hurricane; about fifty Oaks were torn up by the Roots, broke down, and shattered in pieces. The Farm-house, *Buckhold*, was the next considerable Obstacle in the Way, where a Stack of Chimneys on the West Side of the House was turned down upon the House, with a Direction to the East, and took off most part of the Ridging of the House. A large Barn, on the East Side the House was blown down, and some of the Timber and Tiles carried over a standing Wood, above a quarter of a Mile. A Hovel, Malt-house, and another Barn, very much damaged in the Covering. A Hog-pound and Sty, covered with a Roof, and thatched, in a very unaccountable manner had all the middle Part taken away from Top to Bottom, and only the two Gable-Heads remained standing, with the Thatch intire. In another Wood, about a Furlong over, near the House, it demolished a considerable Number of Timber-Trees, in the same manner as before, where it left Mr. *Naylor's* Estate; and, after brushing the Boughs from most of the Oaks in the Hedges, in passing over about a hundred Rods of plain Land, belonging to Mr. *Ralph Norton*, it took off one Stack of Chimneys, and the upper Floor of one End of the House, and untiled nearly all the rest: A large Barn, a Coach-house of Stone Walls, two Foot thick: A large (but appeared to have been a crazy) old Building of Offices, belonging to the House, and all the Trees in a pretty large Orchard, except two or three, were blown down.

Descending about a Furlong below Mr. *Norton's* House, it swept down the Timber in a small Coppice;

passed over a Rivulet, and drove up a Gill² into the *Forwood*, a large quantity of Woodlands near a Mile over in its way, belonging to *Thomas Pelham* Esq; of *Lewes*; but the Underwoods being advanced to such a considerable Height, and so large a quantity lying in the way of its Course, I dare not venture to give an Estimate of the Number of Timber-Trees that now bear the Badge and Marks of its Fury. Adjoining the *Forwood*, on the North Side, it run through some Woodlands belonging to *Forster* of *Telham*; but left his House upon the Western Verge of its Course.

After shattering a *Gill* of fine young Timber near *Loose*, it turned down a Chimney at the West End of the House which belongs to Sir *Thomas Webster* Bar. and pretty much damaged the Tileing: Blowed down a Barn near the House, and a Malt-house, besides most of the Apple-Trees were taken out of the Ground and scattered about the Orchard; two were carried together in one Hedge, and a pretty large one carried over one Hedge and into the next. In a Closet the West side of the House, lay some Butcher's Wooden Skewers, that were carried from the Closet cross a large Parlour, and stuck fast in a Piece of Oak Timber in the Parlour Wall. In the same Closet, a Pot was placed in a pair of Scales that hung against a Wall the other side of the Room, in the same Position it stood before. Here, and likewise at most of the other Houses that had the misfortune to lie in the way of the Tempest, they had all their Doors and Windows thrown open in a Moment; and the very Instant, particularly here, the Brewhouse Door opened into the Kitchen with a Discharge of Fire, and Ashes, from the Kiln; which were soon joined by the Fire and Ashes in the Kitchen; these together with the Dirt, Dust, Stones, Boughs, and Leaves from without, formed and dispersed a horrid Mixture all over the House in a Moment. About two Furlongs from *Loose*, it crossed the Road from *Battel* to *Hasting*, unpoled a Hop-garden cross the Way, and took off the Hop-garden Gate, and carried it away; the Head was afterwards found at one Place and the Slits at another, above a quarter of a Mile

² A Gill is a small Rivulet, with a sharp Ascent on both Sides.

from the Place where taken off. To this Hop-garden joins the *Bothurst* Woods, very full of Timber, likewise belonging to Sir *Thomas Webster*: Where it tore up by the Roots, twisted asunder and broke down most of the Timber, by the Course of a Gill in its Way, for about a hundred Rods wide; and demolished a very large strong Barn at *Marlly*, near the Western Verge of its Course, as appears by the Farm-house &c. standing intire not above fifty Yards more to the Westward. After it had slaughtered down the Timber in the *Bothurst* Woods, near a Mile in Length, and at some places half a Mile in Breadth; it forced a Glade through the *Petly* Woods, likewise very thick set with Timber: which is either torn up by the Roots, twisted and shook in pieces, or the Tops cropt off and demolished. The whole Quantity of Timber-Trees blowed up by the Roots, and broke down, upon Sir *Thomas Webster's* *Battel* Estate is computed at least to thirteen or fourteen hundred Trees. From these Woods it crossed the Brooks, and no more Woodlands nor Buildings lying in the way till it reaches *Sedlescomb-Street*; what appears is only the Hedges disordered and drove out of their Places, Stems turned up by the Roots, and the Earth of some sowed Land, drove into the Hedges with such Violence and Quantities, as intirely to cover the Wood and Leaves of the Hedges.

Richard Elliot, the South Side of *Sedlescomb-Street*, had two Barns down; one of them was just raised new and only thatched: His House somewhat damaged in the Tileing; down lower in the Street the Thatch is a little touched at some Places, but the Damage is inconsiderable.

The next House to the Westward belongs to *John Reed*, who had the Corner of an Out-building down, and his House pretty much uncovered.

William Wallis's House stood in a Piece of Ground inclosed by the Highway; the Occasion of his House's falling, seems partly owing to a large Apple-Tree brought out of a Neighbour's Orchard, over three Hedges, with the Roots and Earth about them, that fell upon his House: He had the Misfortune to have his Thigh broke in the Fall. Over-against *Wallis's* House, *Mrs. Tomlin* had a House and Barn blowed down.

Over against the Church, *Samuel Plummer* Gent. had the Roof of a large Outbuilding taken off; some Rafters out of his Barn, and his House pretty much damaged in the Tiling.

The Parsonage House had the Ridge and Corners uncovered, and a Barn by the Way-Side blowed down.

The House by *Castleman's* Oak, belonging to Mrs. *Tomlin* aforesaid, had a Stack of Chimneys turned down upon the House; which in their Fall broke two or three Rafters.

From *Sedlescomb*-Street it bore up a small Valley between two Woods, (pretty much damaging the Timber of the said Mrs. *Tomlin*, on the Western Side of its Passage, and some Woodlands belonging to *William Bishop* Esq; on the East) to *Great Saunders*, the Seat of the said Mr. *Bishop*; where out of five it beat down three Stacks of Chimneys: A Barn and Lodge by the House, and a Malt-house very much shook and damaged in the Covering. And above two hundred Yards in Length of Brick-wall, of which some was little more than three Feet high, and appeared by the Situation as well as Height to have been secure from the utmost Violence of the Wind.

Mrs. *Tomlin* had another House and Barn blowed down about two Furlongs East by South of *Great Saunders*; the Woman her Tenant, with the Fright and some Hurt received by the Fall of the House, is dangerously ill.

About three Furlongs from *Great Saunders*, in a Gill it passed through more Woodlands of the said Mr. *Bishop's*, very full of fine Timber; where it raged with great Violence, sparing scarce any thing in its way: And about a Furlong down the Gill, at *Horsford* belonging to *Henry Bishop* Esq; demolished one Barn and Lodge, and took off the Corner of another Barn, from thence ascending through Woodlands of the said Mr. *Henry Bishop*, where it not only tore the Trees up by the Roots, but took the Earth that was rent up in prodigious Fitches, with such Violence, that it covered the Bodies, Boughs, and Leaves of the Trees. And in the next Field, blowed up a Barn, and scattered the Timber to the North and West, at three or fourscore Rods distance.

The next Building in its way, belong'd to *Thomas Holman*, who had the Roofs of his House and Barn, taken off, and the Chimney down to the middle. A Man in Bed slept out the Storm, and knew not the Conveniency he had for Star-gazing, till awaken'd by the rest of the Family.

From hence it passed through some Woodlands belonging to Sir *Thomas Webster*; but there being but little Timber in its Way, the Damage was not very considerable.

About a Mile from *Staple-Cross*, in the Road to *Northyham*, Mr. *John Collier* had a Barn blowed down, and the Ridging of the House unheeled. The next House toward *Staple-Cross*, belonging to *William Reed*, was pretty much damaged in the Tileing.

At *Collier's Green*, a House belonging to Mr. *Richard Boys*, had the Chimney took off in the middle, all the Windows broke, and some of the Rafters, and the House uncovered. Near the House a Barn was blowed down, in which stood a Waggon that was turned bottom upwards; and two Dung-Carts were carried away in the Storm, of which they can only find some broken pieces about in the Fields. His Tenant, just as the Windows were drove in by a violent Impulse, was pushed against his Wife, and beat her down in the Chamber; a Child that sat in a Chair at the Feet of the Bed, was carried in his Chair and set in the Fire-Place: And the Gravel Stones, from the High-Way, and Glass from the Windows, were brought in with such Violence as to stick in the Chairs, &c. like Shot discharged from a Fowling-piece.

About ten Rods further Mr. *Magick's* House has two Chimneys off, and a Barn down. Twenty Rods back to the North *Mart. Russel* has a House slightly damaged in the Tileing. To the West of hers fifteen Rods, Mr. *Magick* has another House, which has lost some of its Covering.

From *Collier's-Green*, it hurried through Woodlands belonging to the Earl of *Thanet*, and *John Lade* Esq; turned up a Barn, and carried a very large strong Chimney clean over an Outlet, that joined up to the West

Side of *Castleden* Farmhouse, belonging to Mr. *John Blackman*; and spoiled a pretty deal of good Timber in the Hedge-rows of his Farm. From thence it broke furiously into more Woodlands of Mr. *Lade's*, belonging to his *Sempstead* Farm; where he had a Barn and Lodge rent down, the Windows of the House shattered in pieces and the Covering of the House very much ruffled and disordered. Mr. *Lade* has about four hundred Trees damaged; of which, Account is taken of one hundred and thirty-six that are torn up by the Roots and shatter'd in pieces. About half a Mile further at the Entrance of *Newingden-Level*, the Violence of the Hurricane began to abate, insomuch that at the Ascent of the Uplands, on the North Side of the Level, there is scarce any Appearance of its Way, till about three Miles further at *Rolvenden* Church, it slightly touched some thatched Buildings.

About two Miles further in the East Part of *Benenden* Parish, it had pretty well recovered its former Violence, driving down most of the Barns, Timber-Trees, &c. in the Way of its Course, and continued through the Parish of *Bidenden* and some Part of *Smarden*, where entering a large Vale (at crossing the Eastern Branch of the *Medway*) under the Ridge of *Kentish* Hills, the Force visibly abated; and if the Matter was not exhausted, yet so far diminished or chilled, as to leave no Appearance of its Passage through the other Part of *Kent*.

II. AN ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER, AND BEARINGS OF THE WINDS THAT PRECEDED THE HURRICANE; WITH THE CELERITY OF ITS CIRCULAR AND PROGRESSIVE MOTION, THE TIME TAKEN UP, AND DISTANCE IT PASSED ALONG, OVER THE EAST END OF SUSSEX.

THE Design and View in tracing the Way of this Hurricane was not so much to satisfy those whose Principle of Curiosity is affected, and moved only as the Matters related are more or less surprizing and uncommon; but chiefly to collect such certain Facts, as had the Appearance of being most useful and assisting, to lead a Philosophical Inquirer toward the Causes. To which End, I

shall further add an Account of the Weather, and Bearings of the Winds before the Hurricane; and some Observations and Remarks, as to what immediately relates to the Action, of what has been above particularly described. And then by way of Enquiry, some Thoughts that occurred in describing the Passage of this Hurricane, just as they offered: for other Business at present, would not give me leave to pursue the Thoughts, so far as to be satisfied in my own Opinion by Reasoning, neither does it appear to me that any just Conclusion from Reasoning can be produced; without being furnished not only with a long Series of Observations, but a good Collection of such kind of Experiments, as have not yet been tried, or at least never published.

To a Philosophical Genius however, it cannot be unacceptable to be informed of the Weather that preceded the Hurricane; especially in relation to the Bearings of the Winds, which in Inquiries of this kind seem to be most essential, and immediately concerned in producing these Phænomena.

When it is considered, that the 11th of *May* produced a Storm of Hail toward Night, the Wind West by North; and that for the most part, the Wind had hung upon the Northern Points for a long time before: it will scarce be thought necessary to consider, either the Quality of the Weather, or Bearing of the Winds before that time. The 12th, appeared a white Frost in the Morning, but proved a warm fair Day after it, with a moderate Breeze, South by West. The 13th was pretty clear, with a calm Breeze from the South. The 14th, somewhat cloudy, with a gentle Wind from the West. The 15th was very clear, with a warm Breeze from the South-East. The 16th, a very serene Air, with a sensible Increase of Heat; Wind South-East. The 17th very clear with a soft West Wind. The 18th very serene, and began to be exceeding Hot and Sultry; Wind South. The 19th, a somewhat thick Air in the Morning, but very clear and exceeding Hot in the Afternoon; Wind South-west by South. The 20th, a slight flying Tempest in the Morning, with a little scattering Rain; the rest of the Day very clear, and extreme Hot and Sultry; Wind South till about five in the

Afternoon, when there began to appear a Haziness in the South, which, by degrees, with a vanishing Edge, arrived at our Zenith about seven; when there began to appear plain Symptoms of a Tempest. We distinctly heard the Thunder at Eight, and had a Prospect of two different Tempests; one come over by *Newhaven, Lewes, and Crowborrow*, and scattered part of the Shower upon us at *Fraint, and Tunbridge-Wells*; the other from *Cuckmare-Haven, by Aldfriston, between Mayfield and Burwash, to Wadhurst, &c.* About nine, these Storms were passed over us into the North, and made an Opening in the South-East, where we had the surprising Horror of seeing (at about twenty Miles distance) such unintermitting Coruscations, together with such dreadful darting and breaking forth of liquid Fire, at every Flash of Lightning, (in the way of the Hurricane from the Seaside into *Kent*) as perhaps has not been seen in this Climate for many Ages.

A careful Collation of the Weather of the nine Days preceding this Hurricane, must weaken the Opinion of those who believe Spouts and Hurricanes have their Original, or any ways proceed from a Flatus, or any kind of Perspiration from the Bowels of the Earth. If they consider that the 12th and 13th, we had a slow soft Breeze from the South, which cannot be supposed to reach far North beyond us, because the cold Northerly Winds we had for a long time before, must have brought the Northern Air to such a degree of Density, as would not easily give way to a more rarified Air from the South; and that the 14th we had a westerly Wind, which was repulsed and brought back by a South-East Wind upon the 15th and 16th; the 17th, we had again a warm Breeze from the West: And, that upon the 18th, 19th, and 20th, we had a South, a South-West by South, and a South Wind; which alternate Drivings of the Winds, as it were to one Point, must naturally be conceived, to have heaped together such a Quantity of Materials, as would be abundantly sufficient to produce a Hurricane somewhere in our Neighbourhood.

If to speak freely, (without being too much fatigued with the Care of avoiding all Objections, in a Matter of

so much Nicety might be excused) I should suppose the South Wind of the 12th and 13th scarce arrived to *Yorkshire*, before it would be brought to an Equilibrium, by the Density of the colder Northern Air; and that the West Wind of the 14th, by the Velocity with us, could not get beyond *Antwerp*, before the Course would be altered, by the South-East Wind of the 15th and 16th: Here it may be proper to observe, that a South-East Wind upon the eastern Coast of *Sussex*, is by the Ridges of Hills, generally running from East to West, commonly deflected into a direct Easterly Wind, in the western Countries, as a South by West Wind, in the Counties adjoining *Wales*, is with us for the most part a South-west Wind, as I have found, by comparing my Journal of Weather, observed in *Shropshire*, and the South part of *Cheshire*, with that observed by a Friend here, in the East Part of *Sussex*: so that in these two Days, it hardly reach'd the Coast of *Ireland*, before it would be opposed by the westerly Wind of the 17th. The 18th, 19th, and 20th, the Wind was South, or near the South Points. From hence, the Northern cold dense Air is considered as a Barrier in that Quarter, and the alternate driving of the East and West Winds to one Place, will naturally be conceived to have heaped and crouded together a vast Quantity of Vapours, and Exhalations of various Qualities; and in order to restore an Equilibrium in the Atmosphere, the Thinness and Rarity of the Air to the Southward, would by a North Wind, have given way for a Discharge of this Collection of Vapours into that Quarter: But instead of that, we had a direct South Wind, immediately succeeded the West, for three Days together; which not only kept together the former Collection of Vapours, in order to discharge them, either by a Spout or Hurricane, but brought and heaped on a vast Quantity of more calent Sulphureous Vapours from hotter Climates; which consequently, according to Phænomena, seems almost necessary to be discharged in a Hurricane. I could not help being a little surprized, when I examined in my Journal, the Weather that preceded the Hurricane, to find how natural and regularly

the Bearings of the Winds with us, conspired to produce it; and doubt not but if a proper Genius more at leisure, were carefully to consider what Influence the Sun, and Moon, the Monsoons, Trade, and periodical Winds, the Bays, Promontories, Mountains, &c. might have upon the irregular and uncertain Course of our Winds at that time; a more primary and satisfactory Account might be given, not only of this Phenomena, but in some degree enable us to judge of the Cause and Reasons of the Wind shifting and changing so irregularly in our Climate for the future.

The Inhabitants that live by the Sea-side, at *Beahill*, where this Hurricane landed, give but a very imperfect Account of the Appearance of the Clouds at that time; which might be owing partly to several Tempests about, almost covering the Face of the Heavens, and in some measure to the approaching Duskiness of the Evening, and the Dread and Terror of facing such prodigious Flashes of Lightning; nor could I hear of any Seafaring Men that happened to be off at Sea any where near that Evening. At *Battel*, it was observed as, and compared to a prodigious Smoak rolling from a Lime-kiln. At *Ewhurst*, a Brightness was observed in the Clouds, approaching about the Breadth that afterwards appeared to have been taken in by the Hurricane, and such a strong Light during the time of the greatest Violence of the Storm, as far exceeded any of the preceding Flashes of Lightning.

By the best Account I could collect, it came ashore about nine a-clock in the Evening, or somewhat before, and entered *Newingden-Level* at twenty Minutes after. The whole Duration of this Hurricane at every particular place it passed over, was computed at three Minutes; but of that violent Part which did the Damage to the Buildings and Timber, all agreed did not exceed a Minute; some affirmed half a Minute to be the full time it lasted.

The Distance from the Sea-side to *Newingden-Level*, is about twelve Miles, which it passed over in twenty Minutes; and if we take seventy Rods for the mean

Diameter of the vertiginous Motion, the Duration of the offensive Wind could not exceed twenty Seconds; which, if it be considered, how little for the most part the Duration of a Minute is understood by the Persons from whom we are obliged to collect this Account, and the unspeakable Horror and Surprize they were in while their Houses were shook and torn in pieces over their Heads; perhaps few People in such Circumstances would guess twenty Seconds, much less than half, if not a whole Minute. According to this Computation, the direct Velocity of the Storm is forty-two Feet in a Second; to which, adding forty-three Feet for the Increase by the Vertiginous or Spiral Motion, makes eighty-five Feet; which is the space run through in every Second of Time near the outward Verge of the Gyration, and the Velocity by which all Obstacles received the Impulse of the Wind.

III. SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE WAY AND MANNER OF ITS COURSE.

The Way of the Tempest, was nearly from South by West, to North by East in a direct Line; for all Variations appeared visibly to be owing and guided by the Situation of the Surface of the Earth, always inclining and deflected more or less to the East or West, in pursuit of the lower Ground.

By passing through and between Buildings touching both Sides, and by the circular Lanes, at some Places in Woodlands that were full of Timber, and by some particular Buildings rent in divers Parts, by Impulses of several Directions, undeniably proves that the swift vertiginous Motion of Hurricanes is not owing to any Force equably impressed upon the Fluid in Motion, according to, and as they are commonly compared to liquid Whirlpools, as Waters running into a Funnel, &c. but rather, that the offensive Part of the Fluid that moves with such Violence, as scarce to be resisted, appears to have taken in, not more than one twentieth or twenty-fifth Part of the Diameter of the Whirlwind or Fluid in a vertiginous Motion; for where it raged with the greatest Violence in Thickets of Tim-

ber, some Trees had not the least Appearance of a Storm by Twigs or Leaves blown off, yet all the Trees about them were torn up by the Roots, and shattered into Splinters; and in Buildings, two or three Rafters commonly taken from a House or Barn, and even the Thatch, or Healing of the other Parts of the Buildings, no ways ruffled or disordered.

That its Motion was *contra Solem*, or from the right Hand to the left, was plain from all Bodies (unless its Course was deflected by the Situation of other Obstacles) being drove down near the Eastern Verge, towards the North; and near the Western, towards the South.

It generally raged with the greatest Violence in Gills, that had a considerable Declivity on both Sides, and upon the highest Ground it passed over.

By increasing in Breadth, as it ascended to the Tops of the Hills, gives reason to believe the Body of the Hurricane was like a Truncate-Cone inverted; which, perhaps when this Knowledge is raised to a higher Pitch, and these Appearances better understood, may be found a necessary Form, not only for Hurricanes, but all kinds of Spouts and Whirlwinds.

From the Hurricane's carrying and driving large Oaken-Tops, with the greatest Part of their Bodies twisted asunder near the Roots, over Fields and Hedges, (some places grazing upon the Ground, then mounted up again over Hedges, &c.) is demonstrated, that the circular Motion before observed (by some kind of Resilition or Reflections, by the return of an oblique Impulse from the Surface of the Earth) rebounded in a vertiginous Motion with great Violence.

IV. BY WAY OF INQUIRY, SOME ACCOUNT ATTEMPTED OF THE CAUSES OF TEMPESTS, WHIRLWINDS, AND HURRICANES.

Whether that part observed in the Hurricane to drive but a small Breadth, and to move almost with an irresistible Force, is not peculiar to Tornado's and Hurricanes, having an immediate dependance upon the Lightning; and whether the very sudden Rarefaction of the

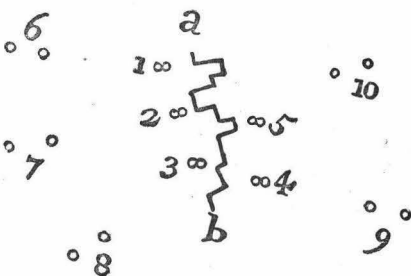
Air by the Lightning, do not very much accelerate the Motion of Whirlwinds, by the quick return of the circumjacent Air from all Sides, to restore the Equilibrium, and by running precipitantly together with the greater Fury, because the outward Verges being environed by the exquisitely swift Motion of the Wind, will not easily be broke through, nor the descending incumbent Vapours crouded together, be easily supported, but by causing a violent Vibration, immediately burst out in another Coruscation; which Collision and rushing together may more naturally be conceived by the return of Water in a Whirlpool, or even stagnate Water after divided by a quick Stroke with a Rod, or one's Hand, than can be described by Words; and consequently, whether 'tis possible to account for such incessant Flashes of Lightning to be of so long Duration, in any other Circumstances than a Hurricane; and whether the Force that proceeds from the Explosion, is not immediately deflected, and carried by the Whirlwind into a circular progressive Motion, with a decreasing Velocity, till re-inforced by another Explosion, driving a Breadth, not more than one twentieth or thirtieth Part of the Diameter of the Hurricane.

Whether a calm and serene Air, to give time for the Vapours and Exhalations to rise to the greater Height, and then the alternate driving of contrary Winds is not necessary to produce a Hurricane; and, whether such a prodigious Concourse of Vapours do not, at the place where they happen to be at the greatest Height, overballance the Airy Fluid, and begin to descend; and being deflected ever so little by the least Clashing of two different Impulses of Wind from the Motion they were first in, will not immediately, and from thenceforth incline more and more toward the Center of the Curve it moves in, and commence a spiral or vertiginous Motion; and so continues with an accelerated Velocity, according to its Height, till coming near the Surface of the Earth, (where the Region of Thunder and Lightning is always observed) there meeting with Exhalations of Nitrous, Sulphureous and vitriolick Qualities; and by the exceeding Violence and Attrition of this kind of Motion,

whether the Vapours are not soon turned into a Flash of Lightning, by which the Air being very much rarified and thrust tumultuously every way from the Explosion, but by the Nature of its Gravity, and strongly urged by its unbounded Elasticity, rushes back as violently to restore an Equilibrium, by which fresh Vapours in abundance are crowded together; and by the exceeding Violence of their Collision, another Explosion immediately follows, and so continues flashing quicker or slower, and the Tempest and Hurricane of longer or shorter Duration, according to the Quantity and Quality of the Vapours and Exhalations that lie in the way of its Course.

Whether the Reason, why the Flash of Lightning does not run like a Train of Gunpowder through all the Exhalations that are a fit Pabulum for the Continuation of a Tempest, may not readily be conceiv'd by considering, that even Gunpowder, by which Fire is communicated much quicker than by any other Substance known to us, yet any considerable Quantity fired in the open Air, or even in Guns, if not compressed by ramming, &c. will by the Celerity of its Motion, out-run the Fire, and be scattered about in whole Grains. But if this should not give a distinct and satisfactory Idea, whether the Figure in the Margin representing the Situation of the Vapours before the Explosion, and after, may not appear much more to the Purpose; for

if *a b* is the place where the Fire begins the Vapours at a small Distance, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, by the sudden Dilatation and Rarefaction of the Air will immediately be thrust to 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, by which it evidently appears that such Vapours as were in contact at 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, will at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, be removed to a considerable Distance, even beyond the possibility of taking Fire one from another.



Whether the Fog of Watry Steam in *Newingden-Level*

being caught up, dispersed, and mixt with such Vapours and Exhalations as nourished and fed the Tempest, might not so far moisten and chill the Sulphureous Vapours, as to prevent their taking fire; and consequently so far abate the Force of the Hurricane, as to pass five or six Miles before it recovered its former Violence: And whether it might not be from the same Cause, and a decrease of the Fiery Pabulum, that its Force was so far diminished, in passing over a large Vale, under the Ridge of *Kentish*-Hills, as to leave no Appearance of its Course, in going over the Hills and other Parts of *Kent*.

NOTE.—In the original pamphlet Mr. Budgen appends to this description an account of several mechanical contrivances for raising water to any required height, &c., but these dissertations—although quaint in their way—having no local interest, I did not consider it necessary to reproduce.—ED.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF
PLUNDERED MINISTERS RELATING TO
SUSSEX.

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

(Continued from Vol. XXXI., page 200.)

Did no committee sit, where he
Might cut out journey-work for thee?
And set th' a task with subornation,
To stitch up sale and sequestration;
To cheat, with holiness and zeal,
All parties, and the common-weal?

Hudibras, Part I., Canto II., lines 721 to 726.

PART III.

SINCE the first article on this subject appeared, further particulars as to the Sussex clergy under the Commonwealth have been discovered, and it is, perhaps, better to continue the series under the same title, incorporating, however, all additional facts from every available source. They will now practically afford a history of Sussex clergy and benefices under Puritan rule.

In most counties information as to the clergy during this troublous period, from 1640 to 1660, is sadly lacking, but the facts given in Parts I. and II., together with the valuable list of ADMISSIONS TO SUSSEX BENEFICES (*temp.* COMMONWEALTH), by E. H. W. Dunkin, Esq., in Vol. XXXIII., 213 to 224, and the LIST OF CROWN PRESENTATIONS TO SUSSEX BENEFICES (*temp.* CHARLES II.), by the writer, in Vol. XXXV., 179 to 188, with the facts hereafter mentioned, will, it is hoped, do much to fill up the deficiency for Sussex.

Before resuming the subject, the following additional particulars as to the Sussex members of the Assembly of Divines (see Vol. XXXI., 169 and 170) may be noted:—

BENJAMIN PICKERING. See "S. A. C.," XXXI., 169 and 170, and post under LEWES (S. ANNE'S) and SOUTHOVER.

HENRY NYE. As Neal states,¹ he never appeared at all in the Assembly, and this was doubtless from ill-health, as his will is dated 16th Aug., 1643, and describes him as "now sick in body." It mentions his son John Nye, to whom he gives his study, books, &c. He gives his land at Preston, &c., to his wife, Lettice, and directs her to provide for his younger children. It was proved at Chichester 29th July, 1645.² See as to his successor, Samuel Wilmer, "S. A. C.," XXXII., 236.

FRANCIS CHEYNELL. See "S. A. C.," XXXII., 235. The Rev. F. H. Arnold, LL.B., discovered his curious "Symbolum" in the Petworth register of baptisms, and published it in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.³

Further volumes of the "Proceedings of the Committee" are found in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, including some Minutes of the Committee which dealt with the large income derived from the sequestered estates of bishops, deans, and chapters, &c. These have been partly examined, and the results are now presented, the resolutions being grouped for each parish, and annotated.

TICEHURST.

The minute book of the Committee on Oct. 6th, 1646, contains the following draft order:—"Whereas this Committee the 31st day of August last ordered Gabriell Eagles to appeare before them to answeere certaine matters obiected against him by John Wright, Minister of Tisehurst, in the county of Sussex of the 5th day of this Instant or concerning his contempt of the sequestracon of the vicarage there And the said Mr. Eagles hath made no appearance though duly sumoned alleaging to Raldolph (*sic*) Coop who served with the order of this Committee that he would not appeare It is ordered that the Seriant at Armes or his deputy do bring before this Committee in safe custody the sd Gabriell Eagles to answeere his said contempt

"To Edw : Birkhead Esqr seriant at Armes
"to the House of Commons."

(Add. MS., Brit. Mus., 15,670, p. 476.)

¹ "History of the Puritans," IV., 247.

² Register XXI., fol. 61.

³ March, 1864, p. 358. It has lately been reprinted in "Sussex Notes and Queries," No. LXIII., 1 (*Southern Weekly News*).

Sir William Burrell gives⁴ the following Vicars at this period :—

Samuel Bealy BD ind 1620. died 6 Aug 1636 bur 23 Aug
Westley DD ind

John Jeffery DD ind 1642. ejected 1643
Wright ind
Whitby ind

John Callow ind bur 6 Nov 1680

The Parish Register records amongst *Baptisms*, Mary, daughter of John Callow,⁵ Vicar, Oct. 19, 1660. *Marriage*, John Callowe clk., and Ann Hunt, widow, Oct. 25, 1659. *Burial*, Mary, daughter of John Callowe, Vicar, Oct. 10, 1672.⁶

Gabriel Eagles may have succeeded Dr. Jeffery.

In 1634 "Samuel Beily, vicar of Tisehurst," contributed ten shillings to the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.⁷

ARUNDEL.

On Jan. 27th, 164 $\frac{5}{8}$, the Committee resolved: "That ye yearely sume of 50^{li} bee payd out of the pfitts and reuenues of the Deane and Chapter of Chichester lying within ye rape of Arundell for increase of ye maintenance of William Hill minister of ye Church of ye Burrough of Arundell being a garison towne ye vicarage whereof is worth but xx^{li} p annu." (Bodleian MS., No. 322, p. 156.)

The minutes of the Council of State on Nov. 17th, 1657 (His Highness being present), record the approval of a recommendation of the Trustees for the Maintenance of Ministers for the union of Arundel parish, living value £30 yearly, with parsonage, and Tortington parish, value £30 yearly, with Arundel as a meeting place, and one minister to be chosen by the two patrons alternately. A further order on Feb. 18th, 165 $\frac{7}{8}$, directed that services should be held in Arundel Church, but the order was not to prejudice those then holding the livings during their present incumbencies. (Cal. Stat. Pap., 1657-8, pp. 168 and 293.)

Arundel was captured by the Royalists on Dec. 9th, 1643, but retaken on Jan. 6th, 1644, by the Parliamentary Army.

⁴ Add. MS., 5697, p. 231.

⁵ It seems probable that he may be identified with the John Callow incumbent of Sidlesham in 1646. See post under SIDLESHAM, p. 151.

⁶ Add. MS., 5697, pp. 229, 230.

⁷ The list of Sussex clergy who contributed to the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is given in the *Sussex Daily News* of Oct. 17th, 1876.

There were several Vicars of Arundel between 1640 and 1660. Thomas Heyney, A.M., was presented to the Vicarage on June 12th, 1620, by John Wilson. (Regist. H., f. 70.)⁸ In the list of subscribers to the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, occurs: "Thomas Hayney, Vicar of Arundell, and parson of Newetimber x^s per annum for three yeeres."⁷ He was expelled by the House of Commons from his living in 1642 as a "Malignant Priest," and is thus referred to in Col. John White's "Century of Malignant Priests":—

- "65. The Benefice of *Thomas Heny*, Vicar of the Parish Church of *Arundell* in the County of *Sussex*, is sequestred, for that he is a common frequenter of Ale houses and Tavernes, and hath been often drunke, a common swearer, and hath oft procured Ale-houses to be set up in by-corners of the said Towne, in despite of the Magistrate, and not onely preacheth very seldome himself, except it be for speciall reward, but refuseth to suffer others to preach to his parishioners, when himself doth not, and checks them for desiring preaching so much, telling them, *That he would make them content with an Homily, and before he had done with them would make them glad with one sermon in a moneth.* And by his power in the ecclesiasticall courts, hath caused scandalous persons to be placed for schoolmasters in the said Town to corrupt the youth, and hath expressed great malignancie against the Parliament."

Tierney does not mention William Hill amongst the Vicars, but states that Francis Cuffley, at some time afterwards, held the living, and died in 1656, when a relief is charged on the Vicarage House as due to the Lord on his demise.⁹

John Goldwire was ejected from the Vicarage in 1662, and was buried at Romsey in 1690. (Calamy, "Nonconformist Memorial," Vol. III.) He is not mentioned by Tierney.

STEYNING.

The following interesting letter occurs in Walker's MSS., Vol. I. (at the Bodleian, MS. No. 278.)¹⁰ :—

"S:

"Upon y^e Death of Mr Leonard Stallman, w^{ch} appears by y^e Register Book to be in March 1642, One Robert Childes a Coachman had y^e living of Steyning in y^e County of Sussex, procured by one Benbrick, an Anabaptist a hatter in y^e said Town, The undoubted Patronage of my L^d Goring was superceded. But upon y^e Restauration y^e said Childes being conscious of his having noe right or Title but by Usurpation, thought fit to wthdraw & accordingly transplanted himself into y^e Kingdome of Ireland, this is matter of fact from

"S:

"Feb : 26. 1705

"Steyning
"in Sussex."

"Yours unknown

"JO: MATHEWES.

⁸ Tierney, "History and Antiq. of The Castle and Town of Arundel," p. 659.

⁹ *Ib.*

¹⁰ See as to Walker, "S. A. C.," XXX., 125, note 35; 118, note 17.

From the Burrell MSS. (5698 Add. p. 302) it appears that Leonard Stolman was inducted to the Rectory of Southover in 1620. We cannot quite reconcile the above letter with Sir Wm. Burrell's statement that Charles Blackwell was Vicar in 1656, unless Childes had then retired. The Parish Register of Steyning records: *Marriage*. "Mr. Charles Blackwell Min^r of Steyning and Mrs. Rebecca Morle of Bersted—1656," and *Baptism*: "Elidad son of Mr. Chas. Blackwell Jan 21. 1656," buried Feb. 7, 1657. Charles Blackwell occurs as Vicar in 1656 and 1659, and was buried on 1st March, 1676 (5698 Add. MS., pp. 509 and 511). The "MS. Records of the Society of Friends"¹¹ refer to Charles Blackwell as "priest of Steyning" in 1660 ("Book of Sufferings," p. 35), and in 1669 describe a curious tithe dispute with one Wm. Goreing, a Quaker, who refused to pay, when Charles Blackwell's (the priest's) wife forcibly milked his cow six times in satisfaction of her husband's claim! (*Ib.* p. 89.)

STANMER AND FALMER.

On Sept. 22nd, 1645, "It is ordered that in regard the pishes of *Stanmer* and *ffalmer* are very neere and the livings very small the said Churches shall be vnited and that it be reported to the house [of Commons]." (Bodl. MS., No. 322, p. 175.) An order of the Committee on 20th June, 1646, after reciting that the benefices of Stanmer and Falmer stand sequestered by order of this Committee, and "John Osborne a godly & orthodox deuine is settled in y^e sayd church of Stanmer, but noe minister is as yett settled in the Church of Ffalmer," directed that the "churches being neere adioyninge to each other be united" and Mr. Osborne to have the cure and profits of both, and to officiate one day in one and another in the other church by turne unless good cause shewn to the contrary by the last day of July. (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 282.)

This order was apparently unsatisfactory, for on Aug. 12th, 1646, "It is ordered y^t y^e peticon of y^e pishoners of Stanmer in y^e County of Sussex be referred to y^e Com^{ee} of Parl^t for y^e s^d County who are desired to call the Chiefe Inhabitants of both pishes before them and heare and exāme w^t shall be alledged by them as well concerning y^e conveniency of unniteing y^e s^d Church of Stanmer to y^e Church of ffealmire as y^e inconueniency &

¹¹ These are preserved at the Meeting House, Brighton, and for an inspection of them the writer was indebted to the courtesy of Marriage Wallis, Esq., J.P.

what y^e s^d p^{is}he of Ffealmire will allow for a minister there in case y^e s^d p^{is}hes continue severed & distinct and to certifie y^e whole cause to this Com^{tee} together with their opinion therein." (Brit. Mus. Add. MS., 15670, p. 357.)

On 26th Sept., 1646, "Upon consideration of the petition of John Verrall of Ffalmer & y^e former Orders of this Committee & the Order of reference between Mr. Osborne and his pishoners" an order was made referring all matters to the Committee for Sussex. (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 285.) A further order on Nov. 4th, 1646, recites the previous order and the contempt of Verrall in not paying the income of the living to Mr. Osborne, and cites him to appear on 1st Dec. before the Committee. (*Ib.*, p. 286.)

Burrell gives no list of Vicars of Falmer, but amongst the Rectors of Stanmer mentions :—

James Harrison bur 19 March 1639

Matthew Playford ind. 3 April 1639

John Leversidge ind

Geo. Stokes A.M. ind 28 May 1670. (Add. MS. 5698, p. 294.)

Mr. Dunkin in his list of Rectors of Stanmer¹² does not mention Leversidge, but states that the Par. Reg. gives John Osborne as "minister at Stanmer" in 1644.

MIDHURST.

On Jan. 6th, 164 $\frac{5}{8}$, the Committee "Resolved that the yearely s^ume of 50^l be paid out of y^e reuenues of y^e Deane & Chapter of Chichester lying within the Rapes of Arundell and Bramber for increase of y^e maintenance of y^e minister of *Medhurst* being a Market towne, his p^{re}sent maintenance being but 8^l p^{er} annu' & that it be reported to the house." (Bodl. MS., No. 322, p. 175.)

On Aug. 19th, 1646, there is an order that "2 pts of the profitts of the rectory of Midhurst sequestred from Lord Viscount Mountagu worth about £20 above the allowance granted to the s^d Lord Viscount Mountagu" be paid to the Minister of Midhurst, the Vicarage being worth £8 only. (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 285.)

Another resolution on Oct. 7th, 1646, appropriates £30 a year from "the Improprate Rectory of Oving

¹² "S. A. C.," XXVI., 88.

sequestered from John Ashburnham delinquent" as an addition to the living of Midhurst, then described as worth but £30 yearly. (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 286.)

It would seem from the second resolution that the full benefit of the first vote had not been obtained. On Sept. 17th, 1657, the Council of State approved a further augmentation of £20 yearly.¹³

WISBOROUGH GREENE.

A similar resolution to the first of the two last mentioned, on 18 Martii, 164 $\frac{5}{8}$, directed £50 yearly to be paid out of the revenues of the Dean & Chapter, &c., to the minister of Wisborough Greene, "ye sayd parishe consisting of neere 800 comunicante, the psent maintenance thereunto belonging being but 30^l p annu." (Bodl. MS., No. 322, p. 175.)

It is difficult to understand this extraordinary number of communicants, as the entire population of the parish in 1881 was only 993.

FELPHAM.

On 22nd April, 1646, £50 yearly was ordered to be payd out of the profits of the impropriate Rectory of Ffelpham, "sequestered from W^{lm} Cox, Dr. in Divinity, Prebend of Chichester," for increase of such minister as shall officiate in the Parish Church of Ffelpham, the Vicarage being worth but £25 per annum. (Bodl. MS., No. 322, p. 176.)

EAST DEAN (NEAR CHICHESTER).

On the same day a similar resolution appropriated £50 a year from the impropriate Rectory of East Dean, "sequestered from John Lewkenor Esq^{re} delinquent," to increase the income of the minister of East Dean, the Vicarage being worth but £25. (*Ib.*)

BILLINGSHURST.

On the same day a further resolution in similar terms applied £50 yearly from the impropriate Rectory of Henfeild, "sequestered from Henry Bishopp, Papist and Delinque^t," for "increase of the maintenance of Nathaniel Hilton minister of y^e parishe church of Billingshurst," the Vicarage being worth but £40 per annum. (Bodl.

¹³ Cal., "Stat. Pap. (Domestic)," 1657-8, p. 101.

MS., No. 322, p. 176). The minute book on July 1st, 1646, contains the same resolution as that last mentioned. (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 283.) A slight gap occurs, for we find on Nov. 10th, 1647, an order reciting an order of 17th June last settling £30 per annum out of the Rectory of Shipley sequestered from Lord Molineux, delinquent, for increase of Nathaniell Hilton, minister of Billingshurst, and £20 further out of the Prebend of Bishopshurst, sequestered from Dr. Henshaw, Prebend thereof, and that the rent reserved to Dr. Henshaw¹⁴ was only £18, which "was also charged with a 5th pte,"¹⁵ whereby the £50 granted to Mr. Hilton fell short, and it was ordered that the £50 should be paid out of the Rectory of Shipley, sequestered from Lord Molineux and from said Lord Morley, delinquent, and out of the rent reserved to the Prebend, &c., and out of the rent reserved out of the Mannor of Patching, in the s^d Countie to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. (Bodl. MS., No. 325, p. 232.) An order of Feb. 11th, 165 $\frac{2}{3}$, after reciting the last order, states that half a year of the £20 appropriated from Patching to Mr. Hilton was in arrear, and directs payment. (Bodl. MS., No. 329, p. 477.)

Dallaway gives¹⁶ the following Vicars of Billingshurst :—

- 1620 Anthony Hilton.
William Burrell.
- 1639 Edward Hastler.
Nathaniel Hilton.
- 1655 William Wilson (ejected).
- 1663 Thomas Oram.

Edward Hastler (or Hasler) was also Vicar of Bignor, from which Burrell states he was ejected [by the Puritans], one Peros or Beos being intruded, but Hasler was restored in 1660.¹⁷

It is probable, therefore, Edward Hasler was also ejected from Billingshurst. The Parish Register records amongst the burials : "1655. 16 July Mr. Nathaniel Hilton our faithfull and painefull Pastor aged 65. buried."¹⁸ His successor was William Wilson, M.A., admitted on Nov. 9th, 1655,¹⁹ but ejected in 1662 for

¹⁴ Canon, Precentor, and Dean of Chichester successively, and in 1663 Bishop of Peterborough. See Pedigree in Elwes and Robinson's "Castles, &c., of Western Sussex," p. 34.

¹⁵ See "S. A. C.," XXX., 120 and 131 ; XXXI., 189 and 199.

¹⁶ "History of the Rape of Arundel," Pt. 1 of Vol. II., p. 383.

¹⁷ Add. MS. (Brit. Mus.), 5699, p. 55.

¹⁸ *Ib.*, p. 384.

¹⁹ "S. A. C.," XXXIII., 215.

non-conformity, and died in 1670. (Calamy, "Nonconformist Memorial," Vol. III.) The MS. Records of the Society of Friends ("Book of Sufferings," p. 18) refer in 1657 to "William Willson priest of Billingshurst," who was interrupted in his sermon by a Quaker named John Snashfold.

CHICHESTER.

An order of June 3rd, 1646, recites an order of both Houses of Parliament of 2nd May last, that the yearly sum of £150 be paid out of Rentes and Revenues of Deane, Chapters, Prebends, and Vicars of the Cathedral Church of Chichester, "for increase of the maintenance of three learned and orthodox divines appointed to officiate in the Cittie of Chichester," and order the sequestrators to pay this sum, "And the Coittee of Pliamt for the s^d cittie are required to assigne out for y^e s^d ministers convenient places of habitation in some of the Deane and Chapter's and Prebend's houses in the s^d Cittie." (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 281.) On Aug. 23rd, 1648, an order recites the order of 3rd June, 1646, and another order of 25th Feb., 164^e, granting the tithes, &c., of "Peter the Greate sequestered from William Payne and the Churches of Olaves, Peter the Lesse, Andrewes, All Saints, and S^t. Martin's being all in the guift of the Kings Ma^{tie} and the Church of Pancras without the East Port being all within the said city of Chichester or the East and West Parte thereof and the cures thereof then wholie unsupplied," and it is ordered that £150 apiece be paid "to Thomas Hall, John Corbett, and Wm. Martin three godlie and orthodox divines of and in the citie of Chichester aforesaid," and all persons were ordered to permit them to officiate, &c. (Bodl. MS., No. 325, p. 236.) Another order on Dec. 21st, 1649, recites an order of 3rd June, 1646 (query the last-mentioned), granting £150 apiece to Mr. Thomas Hall, Mr. John Corbett, and Mr. William Martin, Ministers of Chichester, out of the Revenues, &c., of the Dean and Chapter, and half-year, £225 would become due on 25th Dec. (Bodl. MS., No. 326, p. 123.)

On Feb. 11th, 1652, it is "ordered that the sume of tenne pounds bee allowed and paid out of the surplusage

of the rents of the Impropriacons purchased²⁰ for maintenance of seuerall Ministers in the County of Sussex of Mr. John Lukenor vpon his composicon for his Delinquency for and towards the repaire of the ffree schoole in the Towne of Chichester in the said county."

GILBT MILLINGTON Jo: BOURCHIER: JOHN LOWRY
ROG^r GRATWICK (Bodl. MS., No. 329, p. 477.)

These important resolutions throw an interesting light on the zealous efforts made to bring the cathedral city under Puritan rule, but it seems that the three ministers officiated generally, for it is not until 1657, Sept. 16th, that we find Oliver, Protector, by his Letters Patent, presenting William Martin, clerk, to the Parish Church of S. Andrew, Chichester, with the Parish Church of S. Peter the Lesse, Pancrasse, and S. Martin, *lately* united by an Ordinance of His Highness the Protector. (Lambeth MS., No. 945, m. 19). William Martin, M.A., was ejected from S. Peter's, Chichester, in 1662, and died in 1686, being buried at Whitney, Oxon. (Calamy, "Nonconformist Memorial," Vol. III.).

ST. ANNE'S, LEWES, AND SOUTHOVER.

On June 3rd, 1646, on the petition of the parishioners of St. Anne's and Southover, in or near Lewes, it was ordered that the Churches being "neere adioyninge shalbe & stand vnited vntill further order shalbe taken by the Pliamt & that the yearelie sum of 60^{li} be paid and allowed out of the Rents & Revenues of the Deane & Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of Chichester to & for increase of the maintenance of Mr Beniamyne Pickeringe a godlie learned & orthodox Divine who is therefore required forthwth to officiate the cure of the s^d Churches & preach diligentlie to the pishions there & shall have further for his s^d service all proffitts benefitts and emoluemts due & payable to the Ministers of the s^d Churches." (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 281.)

An order on June 20th, 1646, referring to the sum of £60 yearly granted on 3rd inst., directs it "now to be paid out of the proffitts of the Improprate Rectory of Mayfield sequestred from [*name left blank*] delinquent." (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 282.)

²⁰ Royalists were allowed to compound the fines imposed upon them for "delinquency" by giving up advowsons which they owned.

Benjamin Pickering (as already mentioned) was one of the Sussex Members of the Assembly of Divines²¹, and was no doubt rewarded for his services by this appointment, and, as an influential Puritan, it was, of course, desirable to have his efforts used in the County Town. The date of his death is uncertain, but it probably occurred in 1657, as on Nov. 17th of that year Edward Newton was admitted to the united benefice on the presentation of the Lord Protector.²² And Calamy ("Nonconformist Memorial," Vol. III.) says he succeeded his father-in-law, Benjamin Pickering. Calamy describes Edward Newton as M.A. of Baliol College, Oxford, and states that "he was born at Maidstone 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." He refused to conform in 1662, and was ejected, but continued to reside in Lewes, where he died in Jan., 1712, aged 84 or 85. Edward Newton was, in May, 1654, admitted to the Rectory of Kingston Bowsey,²³ on the presentation of Lord Sandys. He was a man of some substance, as we find by his will, dated Dec. 6th, 1711, in which he is described as "Clerk," and gives lands at Ditchling to his son John, charged with an annuity to testator's wife Elizabeth, and giving the latter his house in Market Lane, Lewes, for life. This house was then directed to be sold by Walter Brett, the elder, of Lewes, gent., and John Elphick, of Lewes, woollen draper. Testator mentions his daughter Sarah, wife of John Holmwood; also a cousin, William Newton, of Maidstone, goldsmith. The will was proved at Lewes on March 12th, 1711 $\frac{1}{2}$.²⁴

From the resolutions quoted in Vol. XXX., p. 125, it seems Gabriel Gostwick, M.A., probably held the united benefices for a short time. Burrell's statement there quoted as to Walter Postlethwait being ejected from St. Peter and St. Mary, alias St. Anne's, is quite incorrect, and Calamy was correct in saying Postlethwait was ejected from St. Michael's, and Newton from St. Anne's.

MERSTON.

An order of June 10th, 1646, recites an order of both Houses of 2nd May last "that £10 be paid out of the Improprate Rectory of Oving sequestered from John Ashburnham, delinquent, for increase of the maintenance &c of the minister of Merston the maintenance there being but £40. and directs the sequestrator to pay in case the minister of Oving be competently provided for." (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 281.)

²¹ *Ante*, p. 137.

²² "S. A. C.," XXXIII., 219.

²³ *Ib.*

²⁴ Regr. A., 48, fol. 173.

FISHBOURNE.

A similar order on the same day appropriates £15 from Oving Rectory for the minister of Fishbourne, the maintenance of the latter being but £40 yearly. (*Ib.*)

RUMBOLDSWICK.

Another order on the same day recites that "on certificate from the Committee of the County of Sussex that there is a competent maintenance belonging to the Church of Oving," and allots £26 yearly out of the Rectory to the minister of Rumboldswicke, his living not being worth above £24 a year. (*Ib.*)

On Sept. 1st, 1647, it seems a further £20 was voted, as an order of Nov. 19th, 1647, recites the order of June 10th, 1646, and one of Sept. 1st, 1647, granting £46 yearly from the Rectory of Oving, and directs it to be paid "to Mr. John Robotham, a godlie and othodox Divine the psente Min^r." (Bodl. MS., No. 325, p. 232.)

An order on Nov. 16th, 1649, recites that £35 was formerly granted from Oving Rectory, &c., "for increase of the maintenance of Mr. Robotham, Minister of Rumballsweeke," and directs that "£15 a year of the rents of the Rectory of Burpham, sequestred from Mr. John Fford, Recusant, ffarmer thereof under the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, be paid for further increase to Mr. Robotham." (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 124*b*.)

— Gipps was admitted on Nov. 24th, 1658, patron Richard Lord Protector, but only enjoyed the benefice a few days (if at all), for on Jan. 19th, 1658, William Stanton was admitted.

NORTH MUNDHAM.

On June 10th, 1646, it was ordered "that the Petition of the inhabitants of Northmundham be referred to the Committee for the county who are desired to consider of some way how the maintenance of the Minister of the pish may be augmented out of monies paid & to be paid for his composicon for the Impropriate Rectory of Northmundham sequestered from him. (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 282).

PAGHAM.

On June 20th, 1646, an order appropriated £16 yearly, part of the quit rent payable to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury out of the pish of Pagham, towards increasing the maintenance, &c., of the minister of Pagham, his living only producing £60 yearly. (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 160.)

OVING.

A resolution on July 1st, 1646, allots £20 out of the Rectory of Oving to increase the income of the Vicarage of Oving, the latter being worth only £40 a year (Bodl. MS., No. 282*b*); and on Aug. 19th £20 further was voted. (*Ib.*, p. 285.)

TANGMERE.

On July 1st, 1646, a sum of £10 yearly out of Oving Rectory was added to increase the income of the Church of Tangmere, worth but £40 yearly. (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 282*b*.)

An order of the Council of State, on April 22nd, 1658, approved an order of the Trustees for Ministers' Maintenance uniting the parishes of Tangmere and Boxgrove.²⁵

WEST STOKE.

An order on July 1st, 1646, appropriated £10 yearly out of Oving Rectory to West Stoke, "the rectory thereof being worth but 40^{li} p annu in y^e best tymes and now not worth above £25." (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 282*b*.)

FUNTINGTON.

On the same day another order allotted £20 further from Oving Rectory to the minister of Funtington, his living being worth only £14. (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 283.)

LINDFIELD.

An order on the same day directed "£20 yearly out of the Rents reserved to the Deane and Chapter of Chichester out of the Improprate Rectory of Eastbourne" to be

²⁵ Cal., "Stat. Pap. (Domestic)," 1657-8, p. 376.

paid for increase of the maintenance of the minister of Lindfield. (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 283.)

DALLINGTON.

In 1643 the Vicarage was sequestered by the House of Commons, and Col. John White, in his "Century of Malignant Priests," gives the following record:—

"37. The Benefice of *Zachary Tutsham*, Vicar of the Parish Church of *Dallington*, in the county of *Sussex*, is sequestered, for that he is a common drunkard, and hath solicited the chastity of one *Alice Thorpe*, and is a common quarreller, and did way-lay one *Edmund Gore* about midnight, and fell upon him, and beate him, and hath greatly neglected his Cure, sometimes deserting the same for two Moneths together without any supply, and hath spoken very disgracefully of the Earle of *Essex*, and expressed great malignity against the Parliament."²⁶

Burrell gives the following Vicars:—

Tobias Ferrell 1612-1620.

Zachary Tutsham 1643 [He was Min^r Sep. 7. 1643 when y^e Reg^t began]

Jn Hen Zachary Bur 22 Aug 1682

(Add. MS., 5697, p. 80.)

WESTBOURNE.

On July 8th, 1646, a sum of £50 yearly was ordered to be paid out of the Rectory of Westbourne, "being sine cura and void by death, in the gift of the Lord Viscount Lumley delinquent," for increase of the Vicarage, worth £40 a year. (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 284.)

The previous resolutions of the Committee relating to this parish will be found in Vol. XXX., pp. 133 to 136. Dr. Swale was the sinecure Rector whose death (which occurred on Sep. 7th, 1645) is referred to.

RYE.

It was ordered on July 1st, 1646, that £18 reserved to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury from several of their possessions in Ecclesham [Icklesham], £10 from Westfield, £10 from Tisehurst, and £11. 6. 8. to the Dean & Chapter of Chichester from Bexhill, making together £50 "be allowed & paid to and for increase of the maintenance of the minister of the pish Church of Rye

²⁶ As it has been already stated, charges were brought against Royalist clergy with great recklessness.

in the said county the said Church consisting of 1200 communicants and the vicarage thereof being worth but £46 p ann." (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 283).

On Nov. 9th, 1657, the Council of State confirmed an augmentation recommended to the Trustees for Maintenance of Ministers for "John Allin, Minister of Rye, in addition to the augmentation of £40 formerly settled by Parliament, because it is a large Market Town and Corporation and is charged with £42. 13. 4. for first fruits and £4. 5. 4. for tenths." ("Calendar State Pap. Domestic," 1657-8, p. 155.)

The earlier resolutions relating to Rye will be found in "S. A. C.," XXX., 129-130.

Brian Twine (Vicar) was sequestered on 19th Nov., 1644, and John Beaton²⁷ appointed, who was succeeded in 1652 (query) by William²⁸ Russell, and the latter in 1653, by John Allin,²⁹ and on his ejection in 1662 Joseph Elmar was appointed.³⁰ A good biographical notice of Joseph Allin is given in "S. A. C.," XXXI., 123 to 156.

APPLEDRAM.

An order on July 8th, 1646, the sum of £20 yearly from the Rectory of Ovinge (*sic sed.*, query Oving) was ordered to be paid for increase of the Parish Church of Appledram, worth £10 yearly. (Bodl. MS., No. 326, p. 123.) A further order on Sept. 29th, 1648, after reciting the last order, directs £20 more to be paid yearly from the same source. (Bodl. MS., No. 325, p. 234b.)

SIDLESHAM.

The Committee on July 8th, 1646, ordered "£10 out of the tythes from the farm in Sidlesham called Keynor sequestred from S^r Thomas Boyer [Bowyer] Knt delinquent, & £9 a yeare more reserved to the Prebend of

²⁷ He was brother of Nehemiah Beaton, ejected from the Vicarage of Horsted Parva in 1662 for nonconformity. ("S. A. C.," XXXI., 21.) Burrell says he was appointed Vicar of Kirdford May 8th, 1656, and ejected in 1661. (Add. MS., 5699, p. 157). Calamy ("Nonconformist Memorial," Vol. III.) includes him amongst those ejected in 1662, and states that he died in 1680, and was buried at Wiston. The Parish Register of Steyning records the marriage, in July, 1656, of "Mr. John Beaton of Kirford and Mrs. Ann Russell, of Wiston." (Add. MS., 5699, p. 511.)

²⁸ Query, Robert Russell. See "S. A. C.," XIV., 274-5.

²⁹ Compounded for first fruits, 1st Nov., 1657. He was admitted 17th May, 1654. See "S. A. C.," XXXIII., 222.

³⁰ "S. A. C.," XIV., 274-5.

Sidlesham out of the inappropriate rectory of Sidlesham & £16 out of an^r. Prebend and porcon of tithes in the said pish to be payd for increase of the maintenance &c of John Callow, Minister of Sidlesham the living only producing xxx^{li}." (Bodl. MS., p. 284, No. 323.)

Sir Thomas Bowyer, Bart., sat in the Long Parliament as M.P. for Bramber, but had been disabled in 1642 for assisting to garrison Chichester for the King.

John Callow seems afterwards to have been Vicar of Ticehurst, and buried there in 1680 (see *ante*, p. 138).

Burrell mentions³¹ John Callow as Vicar in 1641, and also in 1649, when the Parliamentary Survey was made.³²

"John Taylor, vicar of Sidlesham," in 1634 contributed 5s. towards repairing St. Paul's Cathedral, London.³³

Calamy ("Nonconformist Memorial," Vol. III.) states that William Vowsden was ejected from the Vicarage in 1662, and died at London in 1684.

WILLINGDON.

On July 15th, 1646, the yearly sum of £22 out of the Rectory of Willingdon, reserved to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, was ordered to be paid for increase, &c., of the minister of Willingdon, which produced £30 a year. (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 284*b*.)

SINGLETON.

On July 22nd, 1646, the Committee added £50 yearly from the rectory of the parish "sequestred from John Lewkenor, delinquent," to increase the maintenance of the minister of Singleton, the living only producing £30 yearly. (*Ib.*)

ROGATE AND TURWICK.

On Aug. 13th, 1646; "Upon humble peticon of the Inhabitants of the pishes of Rogate and Turwick" the parishes were ordered "to be united as neere adjoining and the maintenance of the Ministers together only £80 & there are but 5 houses in Turwick," and to be for "the use of Nicholas Love, vicar of Turwick, who is to officiate for both pishes." (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 284.)

³¹ Add. MS., 5699, p. 629.

³² See also "S. A. C.," XXIV., 252-258.

³³ See note 7, *ante* page 138.

A previous resolution relating to Rogate it printed in "S. A. C.," XXX., 129, and Mr. Littleton there referred to, he being probably Rector then, but if so he must have died or been removed by Aug., 1646, as the living of Rogate was apparently then vacant. Nicholas Love conformed at the Restoration, and was presented by the Crown to the Rectory of Rogate. (See "S. A. C.," XXXV., 186.)

MIDLAVANT.

An order on Aug. 19th, 1646, added £50 from "the rectory of Middle Lavant, sequestred from Tho. May, delinquent," to the income of such minister as should officiate at that place, the living being worth only £8 yearly. (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 181.)

Thomas May, Esq. (not the historian), sat in the Long Parliament as M.P. for Midhurst, but was disabled in 1642.

FERNHURST.

The sum of £50 from the Rectory of Farnest, "sequestred from Lord Viscount Montague," was on Aug. 19th, 1646, appropriated to increase the church revenues of Fernhurst. (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 285.)

PATCHAM.

On the same day "By virtue of an Order of both Houses of Parliament of 2nd May" it was ordered that the yearly sum of £20 be paid "out of the rent reserved to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester out of the impropriate Rectory of Eastbourne for increase of the maintenance the Minister of Patcham, the vicarage whereof is worth but £40." (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 285*b*.)

An order on Nov. 27th, 1649, after reciting the last-mentioned order directs the Trustees to pay Martin Simson, minister of Patcham, £10 for half a year, "Mr. Simson first subscribing the Ingagement w^{ch} hee hath liberty to doe before the Com^{tee} of the said County." (Bodl. MS. No. 326, p. 123*b*.)

Full notes on the Vicars of Patcham are given in "S. A. C.," XXXV., 184-5, and also note 26.

RUDGWICK.

An order on Aug. 19th, 1646, directs that £15 10s. 0d. yearly rent reserved to the Bishop of Chichester out of the impropriate Rectory of Rudgwick, and £2 13s. 4d.

rent reserved to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester "out of Horneshill Farme in the s^d pish" be added to the income of "Thomas Meade, Minister of the pish," the Vicarage being worth £46. (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 285*b*.) An order of Oct. 30th, 1647, after reciting the last order, directs the tenant to pay the yearly rent of £15 10s. 0d. to Mr. Meade, or show cause by Nov. 12th. (Bodl. MS., No. 325, p. 232.) Another order on Oct. 31st, 1649, recites the order of 1646, and desires the Trustees for sale of Bishop's lands to issue their warrant to their Treasurer to pay to Mr. Meade or Captaine Voyce for his use £7 15s. 0d. for half a year's rent to Sept. 29th last. (Bodl. MS., No. 326, p. 121.) A similar order is made in respect of half a year of the £2 13s. 4d., and addressed to the Trustees for the sale of Dean and Chapter's Lands. (*Ib.*)

In 1634 "Samuel Ebeune, vicar of Rudgweeke," contributed 6s. 8d. towards the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral.³⁴

HENFIELD.

On Sept. 26th, 1646, the Committee ordered that £50 be paid yearly out of the Rectory of Henfield "sequestered from Henry Bishopp delinquent" for "increase of the maintenance of Mr. John Goldsmith, Minister of Henfield, the vicarage not being worth more than £50 yearly." (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 286.)

Another order on Dec. 22nd, 1647, after reciting the last order, "and that it is certified from the Committee of Parliament sitting at Horsham that Mr. Gouldsmith cannot receive alredey £30 or thereabouts of his augmentation," and ordered the Trustees "to pay as much as was wanting out of the rents not disposed of from the Rectory of Shipley, & the Prebend of Bishopshurst & Manor of Patching and the Manor of Highurst belonging to the Dean & Chapter of Chichester & the Rectorie of Launcinge belonging to the Bishop of Chichester." (Bodl. MS., No. 325, p. 232.)

John Goldsmith was apparently one of the few fortunate clergymen not molested by the Puritan party, as he had enjoyed the living

³⁴ See note 7 *ante*, page 138.

since 1634, when we find, amongst the contributors to the repairing of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, "John Goldsmith vicar of Henfield £00 05 00."

On May 8th, 1657, Henry Townely, M.A., was admitted to the Vicarage, on the presentation of John Downes, Esq. [the regicide, who sat in the Long Parliament for Arundel], but soon died or resigned, as Richard Allen was admitted on June 16th, 1658, and conformed at the Restoration and enjoyed the living until his death in 1679.³⁵

NEW SHOREHAM.

The Committee, on Oct. 7th, 1646, voted £50 yearly from the Rectory of Shipley, "sequestered from Lord Mollaneaux, delinq^t," for such minister as should be approved for New Shoreham. (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 286.) On Oct. 30th, 1648, by virtue of an order of 2nd May, 1646, the sum of £12 yearly reserved to the Bishop of Chichester from the tythes of Henfield was ordered to be paid to Mr. Bonner, minister of New Shoreham, the income being £15 yearly. (Bodl. MS., No. 325, p. 236*b*.) A further order on Nov. 2nd, 1649, recites an order of Dec. 23rd, 1646, granting £6 yearly out of the rent reserved to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester out of their possessions at Heighurst, in Nut-hurst, for increase of the maintenance of the minister of New Shoreham, and orders the Trustees for the Sale of Deans' and Chapter's lands to issue a warrant to the Treasurers to pay unto "Richard Bonner Min^r of Shoreham or unto Mr. Will. Stanbridge to his use" £3 for the half-year due 29th Sept. (Bodl. MS., No. 326, p. 121.) Another order on the same day recites an order of Oct. 30th, 1648, granting £12 a year, "reserved to the Bishop of Chichester out of the impropriate Rectory of Hendfeild," for increase of the maintenance of Richard Bonner, minister of New Shoreham, and also an order for £11 6s. 8d. yearly to the Bishop out of the Rectory of Bexhill, to be paid to him, and directs warrants to be issued. (*Ib.*, p. 122.)

WESTFIELD.

On May 9th, 1646, "It is ordered that the Comittee of Parliam^t for the county of Sussex be desired to receive

³⁵ "S. A. C.," XXXIII., 219.

the articles that shall be exhibited ag^t Edward Lightborne Vicar of Westfeild in the said countie & to take his answer thereunto and to call before them & examine the witnesses that shall be produced as well for proove of the said articles as of the s^d Mr. Lightborne his defense & to certifie the s^d articles, answer & examinacons to this Comittee." (Brit. Mus. Add. MS., 15670, p. 168.) On Sept. 3rd "the cause ag^t Mr. Leightborne transmitted by the Cottee for Sussex" was fixed for Sept. 22nd. (*Ib.*, p. 406.)

On May 18th, 1647, the Committee "Referred Fflorice Cooke, Minister, to the Assembly for the cure of Westfeild, com Sussex." (Add. MS. Brit. Mus., 15671, p. 36.) The report was favourable, for on May 28th they made the following order: "Whereas the vicarage of the pish church of Westfeild in the countie of Sussex is by order of this Co^{tes} of the 6th of October last sequestred from Edward Lightborne for severall misdemeano^s It is order^d that the said Vicarage shall stand sequestred from henceforth to the use of Fflorice Cooke a godlie & orthodox Divine & that he doe forthwth officiate the cure of the said church as Vicar & preach." (*Ib.*, p. 44.)

In the "Contrebutioun of the Clergie within the diocese of Chichester towards the repairinge of St. Paules Church in London" in 1634 we find "Anthony Ffarrindon, vicar of Westfeild £00 10 00."³⁶ Burrell does not mention either of the above Vicars, but gives:—

Thos. Maudsley Ind 1612-1620 Bur 2 July 1630

Whitby Ind 1651

Rowland Prigg Ind 1660 Presentation 18 Aug 1660 Bur 2
Jany 1687 (Add. MS., 5697, p. 261.)

Rowland Prigge had been appointed by Cromwell, Sept. 14th, 1655, but he conformed and was collated by the Bishop on Aug. 8th, 1660.³⁷

EASTBOURNE.

An order on Sept. 26th, 1646, directed that £30 from the rent of the Prebend out of the Rectory of Eastbourne should be added to the living, which was worth £50 a year. (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 286.)

Earlier resolutions are given in "S. A. C.," XXX., 119.

³⁶ See note 7 *ante*, page 138.

³⁷ For further notes on Prigg see "S. A. C.," XXXIII., 223.

ARLINGTON.

In Oct., 1643, the benefice of John Wilson was sequestered by the House of Commons, John Manning being appointed in his place. (*House of Commons Journal*, October, 1643.)³⁸

The Committee, on Oct. 12th, 1646, ordered £20 6s. 8d. payable out of the Rectory of Arlington to the Prebend of Woodhorne, to be added to the income of the minister of Arlington, the Vicarage being worth only £50. (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 286*b*.) A further order on Feb. 2nd, 1647, recites the last order, and directs that the £20 6s. 8d. be paid to "Edward Hilder a godlie and orthodox divine the pnte Min^r," &c. (Bodl. MS., No. 325, p. 233*b*.)

John Wilson was the second son of John Wilson, of Sheffield House, Sussex, and was M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. He married Cecily, daughter of Francis Shirley, of West Grinstead, and died in 1649 s.p.³⁹

In "The First Centurie of Scandalous and Lewd Ministers," by Col. John White, he is thus referred to:—

- "1. The Benefice of *John Wilson* Vicar of Arlington in the County of *Sussex*, is sequestred, for that [here follow details entirely unfit for publication], and at baptizing of a Bastard child, blasphemously said, openly in the Church, *That our Saviour as he was in the flesh, was a Bastard*: and usually preacheth, *That Baptisme utterly taketh away originall sinne, and that the sinnes committed after Baptisme, are onely by imitation, and not by naturall corruption*: and hath in his sermons, much commended Images in Churches, as good for edification, *and that men should pray with Beades*, and hath openly said, *that the Parliament were Rebels, and endeavoured to starve the King, and that whatsoever the King commands, we are all bound to obey, whether it be good or evil*; . . . and is a usuall frequenter of ale-houses and a great drinker."

Sir Wm. Burrell gives⁴⁰ the following Vicars:—

Jn Wilson Ind 1630 1643 his handwriting ceases in ye register
Edw Hyldar Bur 25 Nov 1657

Jn Hilman Ind

Bur 6 Sep 1667

Jn Manninge intruded

Jn Cittizen vicar in 1658

Although Edw. Hilder held the living in 1647, he does not appear to have been regularly presented until June 9th, 1654, when we find a presentation of him by Samuel Howard, citizen and haberdasher, of London.⁴¹

³⁸ *Cit.* "S. A. C.," V., 79.

³⁹ See Pedigree, "S. A. C.," XI., 49.

⁴⁰ Add. MS., 5697, p. 318.

⁴¹ "S. A. C.," XXXIII., 214.

WINCHELSEA.

On Sep. 22nd, 1646, the rent of £10 reserved to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester out of the Rectory of Heathfield was voted to increase the maintenance of the Minister of the Markett Towne of Winchelsey being worth £55 only (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 286.) A further order, after reciting the last order, directed that during the present incumbency the money be paid to such minister as shall be appointed to be assist^t to the said Rectory but after the Rector's decease then to the minister of the Church. (*Ib.*, p. 287.)

ST. MICHAEL'S, LEWES.

The minute book on Nov. 9th, 1649, states that : "The yearly sune of about xxxij^l being heretofore paid vnto Mr. Gualter Postlethwaite Minister of y^e pish of Michaels in Lewis by order of the Committee of Parliament sitting at Lewis" out of the profits of the impropriate Rectory of West Ferle belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, this Committee are informed the profits are but £31 12s. 4d., of which there is due to Mr. Postlethwaite the sum of £15. 6. 2., being half a year's rent to 29th Sept., and they ordered the Trustees to issue warrants, &c., for payment to Mr. Postlethwaite or Mr. George Stonestreet for his use. (Bodl. MS., No. 326, p. 122*b*.)

Calamy ("Nonconformist Memorial," Vol. III.) states that Gualter Postlethwait was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. He died in 1671, and was "in the fifth monarchy notion." He was B.A.

Burrell by accident transposed the names of the ministers ejected from St. Anne's and St. Michael's, Lewes. [See *ante*, p. 146.]

DITCHLING.

On Dec. 9th, 1646, the Committee ordered "£6. 6. 8. reserved to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester in the pish of Ditchling in lease to Wm. Treele,⁴² Recusant," and the further sum of £22 "out of 2 pts of the s^d rectory which are sequestred from the s^d Wm. Treele for his Recusancie," to be paid to the minister of Ditch-

⁴² No doubt the William Threel whose son, John Threel, of Bexhill, by marriage acquired the Manor of Pakyns, Hurstpierpoint. "S. A. C.," XI, 74.

ling, the living being worth but £30. (Bodl. MS., No. 323, p. 289.) Another order on Feb. 2nd, 1647, after reciting the last order, directs that the sequestrator "forthwith paie vnto Mr. John Buckley late Minister of Ditchling aforesaid all arreares of the said Augmentacon due during the tyme that he officiated the cure of the said Church" or show cause. (*Ib.*, No. 325, p. 233.) A further order on that day recites "ffor that this Co^{tes} are informed that Mr. Buckley the former minister thereof hath sithence left the said Church & that one Mr. Snell a godlie & orthodox divine is sithence setled there." (*Ib.*, p. 233b.)

It is not improbable that Mr. Snell may be identified with Christopher Snell, ejected from East Grinstead in 1662 as a nonconformist (Calamy, "Nonconformist Memorial," Vol. III.), as we find Edward Lulham ejected from Ditchling. John Crumpe was Vicar in 1664.⁴³

BOSHAM.

An order on March 10th, 1647, "Upon petition of the pishoners of Bosham" £43. 10. 0. yearly ordered to be paid out of the rent reserved to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester out of the Rectorie of Bosham, to such minister as officiated at Bosham. (Bodl. MS., No. 325, p. 234.) The Committee on April 25th, 1648, "Upon hearing the cause betweene the pishoners of Bosham and the Ministers of Chichester" concerning the £43. 10. 0., "and for that it ariseth out of the s^d pish the vicarage being worth but £20," order it to be paid to the Minister of Bosham, being first approved, notwithstanding the former grant to the Ministers of Chichester. (*Ib.*) A further order on Nov. 9th, 1649, recites the first order, and states that the payment of the £43. 10. 0. was "obstructed by reason of an Order of Parliament & this Comittee for granting £450 a year out of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester," and ordered that after paying £450 and the grants of the Committee, the £43. 10. 0. be paid out of the remainder of the rents, &c., of the Dean and Chapter's Lands, and

⁴³ "S. A. C.," XIII., 259.

the Trustees were to issue warrants for payment to Mr. Will. Stanbridge for use of the minister of Bosham for half a year to Sept. 29th. (Bodl. MS., No. 326, p. 123).

The resolutions providing £450 yearly for the three ministers at Chichester are given *ante*, p. 144.

CHILTINGTON.

On April 4th, 1649, by virtue of an Order of Parliament on 2nd May, 1646, the Committee granted "£13. 6. 8. reserved to the Dean & Chapter of Chichester out of Wootton Ffarm in the pish of Westmeston" for the maintenance of Mr. Thomas Goldham, minister of the Chapel of Chiltington. (Bodl. MS., No. 326, p. 310.) A further order on Dec. 26th, 1649, after reciting the last order, says "by virtue of the same Mr. — Goldman Tenant of the pmisses had paid Mr. Goldham £13. 6. 8." discharges Mr. Goldman from the said rent and all claims in respect thereof. (Bodl. MS., No. 326, p. 124.)

This was no doubt the Thomas Goldham who was afterwards ejected from Burwash in 1662 as a nonconformist. (Calamy, "Nonconformist Memorial," Vol. III.) He was M.A., and admitted to the benefice on Aug. 18th, 1658, on the presentation of Sir John Pelham, Bart., and dying at Burwash was buried there on Dec. 31st, 1691.⁴⁴ Calamy narrates the following amusing incident respecting Goldham:—"Soon after his entrance on the ministry he was disturbed by a Quaker who came to his church, and walking towards the pulpit like a ghost, said to him, 'I am sent with a message from God to thee.' Mr. Goldham, who was a quick and ready man, asked, 'What, to me?' 'Yea,' said the Quaker, 'to thee.' Mr. Goldham then asked him, 'Dost thou know my name?' 'Nay,' said the Quaker, 'I know it not.' Mr. Goldham replied, 'If God had sent thee to me he could have told thee my name,' and argued that he might be mistaken in the person he was sent to. At this the man was confounded, and the people were satisfied without any dispute."

⁴⁴ "S. A. C.," XXXIII., 216, and note 17 also.

THE RELICS OF KING CHARLES I. AT ASHBURNHAM PLACE.

BY THE REV. ROSE FULLER WHISTLER, M.A., VICAR
OF ASHBURNHAM.

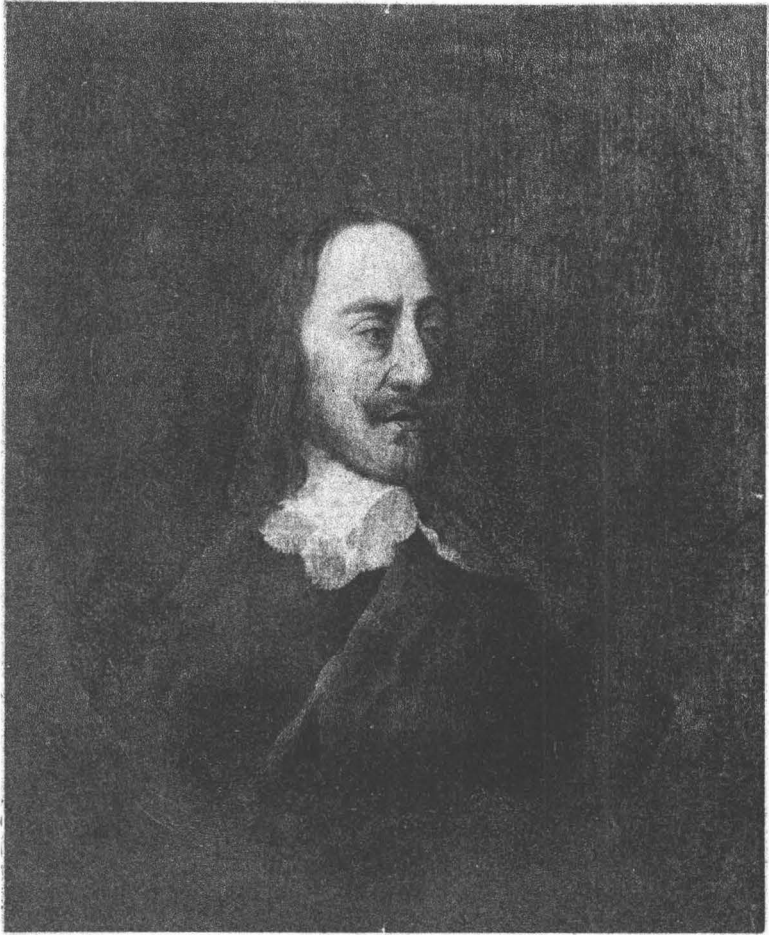
THESE consist of the watch said to have been in the use of the King at the time of his execution, with a ribbon attached to it, much used, and a watch key; of the shirt marked in small red characters C. R. and a crown; of his silk drawers; and the sheet which was thrown over his Majesty's body after he was beheaded. The blood-stains are still slightly apparent. The several articles are in perfect preservation, and are now kept with the greatest care in a glass-covered case in the residence of the Earl of Ashburnham.

By permission of his lordship we are able to give photographic views¹ of the portrait of the King by Vandyke (?), believed to be the last that was taken; of the relics in the case in which they now lie; and of the north chapel in Ashburnham Church, in which they were formerly exhibited.

For many years a belief has very generally prevailed that these interesting relics were at some time or other bequeathed to the parish clerk of Ashburnham and his successors, to be exhibited to the public, and that they ought still to retain the privilege.

With reference to this belief it will be remembered by some members of the Sussex Archaeological Society that

¹ Taken by Mr. S. Norman, of Burgess Hill.



INK-PHOTO, SPRAGUE & CO LONDON.

THE ASHBURNHAM PORTRAIT OF CHARLES I.

when the annual meeting was held at Ashburnham in August, 1881, a letter from the Earl of Ashburnham to the Chairman was mentioned, in which his lordship said: "I wish now to take the opportunity of your assembling at Ashburnham to correct a misapprehension which exists on the subject of the relics of King Charles I., which are preserved there. It is stated in most of the county guide books, and in at least one county history, that these relics were bequeathed by one of my predecessors to the clerk of the parish of Ashburnham and his successors for ever. I do not know what gave rise to this absurd fiction, according to which, in a country famed for its respect for the law, a long series of parish clerks have allowed their legal rights to be trampled upon by a corresponding series of unofficial parishioners, but I can assure you that no such bequest was ever made. The relics used to be kept in the church for the convenience of persons who wished to be touched for the king's evil, but this custom had died out by the time that my late father inherited the relics, and, as very soon afterwards the church was broken into and several articles, including the outer case of the King's watch, were stolen, the relics were removed into the house for greater security, and there they have remained ever since."

Subsequent discoveries have thrown a somewhat different light upon the subject, and these discoveries, which are interesting, have been received and considered in the most candid and impartial manner by his lordship, who has since become possessed of other information which not only tends to elucidate the matter, but also indirectly to establish the genuineness of the relics.

It will be the object of this paper to show that the tradition of the presumed rights of the parish clerk is erroneous, and to clear up, as far as may be, whatever uncertainty may exist as to the original acquirement and present ownership of these national treasures.

Of the incorrect statements to which the Earl's letter refers two may be quoted which have probably been taken as the authorities for the mischievous report which

has prevailed. The first is to be found in "Horsfield's History of Sussex":—²

ASHBURNHAM CHURCH.—In this chancel are kept, in a glass case lined with red velvet, some relics of the unfortunate Charles I. These consist of the shirt with ruffled wrists, on which are a few traces of blood, in which he was beheaded; his watch, which at the place of execution he gave to Mr. John Ashburnham³; his white silk drawers; and the sheet which was thrown over his body after his execution. These articles have certainly been carefully preserved. Long were they treasured up as precious relics, fit only to be gazed on by the devotees of the Icon Basili-like. At length, however, the charm was broken by Bertram Ashburnham, Esq., who in 1743 bequeathed them to the clerk of the parish and his successors for ever, to be exhibited as great curiosities. May we add *pro bono publico*?

Lower, following Horsfield, says:—⁴

He (that is Mr. John Ashburnham) adhered to him (the King) in his adversities, and attended him in person to the fatal scaffold at Whitehall. There he took possession of some of the unhappy monarch's relics, including his shirt, with stains of blood upon it, his silk drawers, and watch. These objects were bequeathed by his descendant, Bertram Ashburnham, Esq., to the parish clerk for ever. Superstitious persons, even within my own time, have resorted to Ashburnham Church to touch the shirt for the cure of the king's evil, and one scrofulous but unscrupulous visitor stole the outer case of the watch. Since that time the relics have been removed to the mansion, and still remain there.

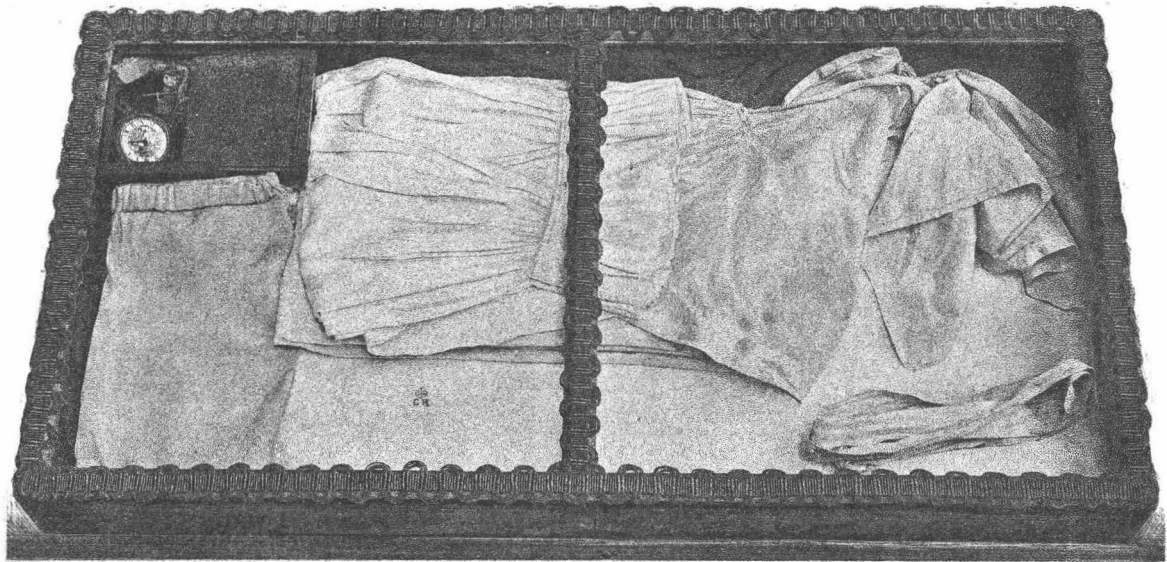
These statements remained uncontradicted until the Ashburnham meeting, and without doubt they have been productive of much unkindly and harmful feeling, having wrongfully created an impression in the minds of many

² Vol. I., p. 559.

³ This is certainly wrong. Mr. John Ashburnham was not present at the execution of the King. Contemporary accounts make no mention of his presence there; Clarendon is silent as to it. In the "Peerage" it is stated that he was then a prisoner in the Tower. His estate was sequestered August 14, 1643. He was disabled September 3, 1645, having joined the King's army, and voted a delinquent incapable of pardon in 1648. As to this particular watch, it was probably a previous gift of the King to his confidential attendant; with reference to it, it will be observed that in his will Bertram Ashburnham does not mention when the gift was made, but simply "the watch . . . which formerly belonged to His Majesty." It is generally believed that Juxon received the King's watch on the scaffold, and that to Herbert, the watch-clock, which hung at the bed-head of His Majesty, was specially given immediately before he was led away to execution.

For illustrations of this watch-clock, and a very interesting account of the circumstances of the gift, see "S. A. C.," Vol. III., 103-107, and Vol. VIII., p. 309.

⁴ "Suss. Arch. Col.," Vol. XXIV., p. 3.



INK PHOTO, SPRAGUE & CO LONDON.

THE CASE WITH THE WATCH AND RELICS OF KING CHARLES I;
NOW PRESERVED AT ASHBURNHAM PLACE.

that the clerk and public have been deprived of their rights.

As the will of Bertram Ashburnham had been specifically mentioned, it occurred to the present writer to consult the original document, in order that he might be in a position to verify authoritatively the statement which, as the Chairman at the Ashburnham meeting, he had been called upon to make.

And the following certified extract shows what he found :—

In the will of the Honble: Bertram Ashburnham late of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields in the County of Middlesex Esquire deceased dated 16th June 1733, is as follows :—

And I hereby desire and direct my Executor or Executors soon after my decease to deliver the watch and the shirt which are now in my custody and formerly belonged to His Majesty King Charles the First to the Minister of the Church of Ashburnham aforesaid in order to be deposited and kept amongst the Plate and linnen belonging to the said Church where I desire and direct the same may remain for ever.

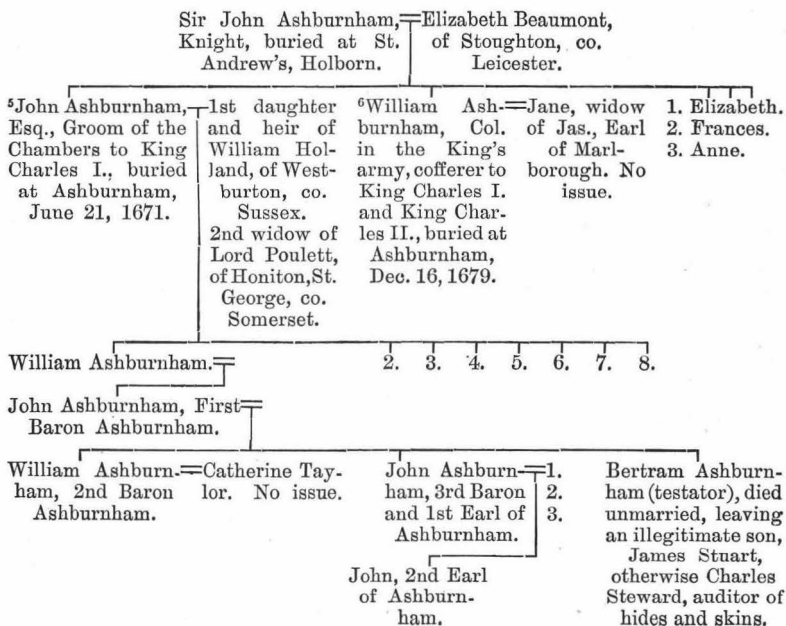
On the 13th day of April 1743 Admoñ (with the Will annexed) of the Goods Chattels and Credits of the Honble. Bertram Ashburnham late of the Parish of Saint George Hanover Square in the County of Middlesex Esquire deceased was granted to James Stuart the residuary legatee named in the said Will (for that Dennis Brien and Joseph Skerrett the executors substituted in the said Will died in the life time of the Testator) being first sworn duly to administer.

As this extract appeared *prima facie* to give a certain interest in the relics to the minister of Ashburnham, while disposing for ever of the claim of the parish clerk (as commonly understood by that denomination), it became necessary to submit the consideration of this unexpected discovery to the Earl of Ashburnham, as it gave some foundation to the current report, although in a form somewhat different to that which had hitherto prevailed.

His lordship at once applied for a copy of the whole will, and was pleased to make the following remarks upon it: That it was questionable whether Bertram Ashburnham was ever the rightful possessor of the watch and shirt, of which he himself speaks as "being in his custody," an unusual expression for a man to employ

when describing his own property; also whether he had any power to bequeath what tradition had constantly asserted to belong to the head of the family, he being a younger son.

The descent of the testator from Sir John Ashburnham, Kt., may here be useful, inasmuch as it will show his relative position in the family, and serve to throw light upon a further discovery yet to be mentioned.



⁵ Extract from the Parish Register :—

1671.—The Honble: John Ashburnham Esqr. buried June 21 after he had rebuilt the Parish Church and furnished it with rich utensils & benee a Benefactor to the Vicar and Parish Clarke. Aged sixty and eight years and odd days.

⁶ 1679.—The Honble: William Ashburnham Esq: late Cofferer to His M^y was buried December the 16th. And Mr Thomas Franklin informed (the next day) John Ashburnham Esq that the Cofferer was not buried in woollen but not being upon his oath the five pounds penalty was paid to the Parish.

We give here an extract from a List of all the Cavaliers of his Majestie's Marching Army with the number of Captaines in each severall Regiment and every Regiment containing about a thousand Souldiers.

8 REGIMENT.

Colonell Ashburnham
 Lieytenant Bruerton
 Serjeant Major Carey
 Captaine Huet

Captaine Ridgely
 Captaine Washer
 Captaine Bowen
 Captaine Ballard

Captaine Weekes.

From this pedigree⁷ it appears that the Honble. Bertram Ashburnham was the great-grandson of Mr. John Ashburnham, the presumed original possessor of the relics, and that, by the direction of his will, the watch and shirt (part only of the treasures) were to be restored to their place of deposit at Ashburnham. It appears also from the grant of letters of administration to his will that his residuary legatee was one "James Stuart," by whom the restoration was presumably made.

A subsequent discovery of the directions of the will of this James Stuart elucidates his position with reference to the Hon. Bertram Ashburnham, viz., that he was his illegitimate son. It also proves that, whether rightly or wrongly, he was the actual possessor of those other relics, the drawers of the King and the sheet thrown over his Majesty's body after the execution. The father, in his will, gives directions as to the disposal of the watch and shirt; the son bequeaths absolutely the drawers and sheet. It is evident, therefore, that at some time and in some way the relics had been divided, and that afterwards both father and son, who had for some purpose become possessed of them, concur in restoring them to the representative of the original donor.

The bequest here alluded to is now given:—

Extract from the Will dated the 28th day of July 1774 of James Stuart Bastard of the Honorable Bertram Ashburnham, otherwise Charles Steward, Auditor of Hides and Skins:—

"I give to my noble friend John Earl of Ashburnham the sheet in which his late Majesty King Charles the First was laid after his decease together with the drawers worn by the said King at the time of his demise."

This will was proved on the 20th day of October, 1774.

A reference to the pedigree will show the connection between the several persons interested.

The extract is extremely valuable as proving inci-

⁷ In the Pedigree mention is only made of those members of the Ashburnham family whose names are essential to our subject. There were other children besides those here noticed.

dentially the genuineness⁸ of the relics, while the proof it seems to give of the direct ownership of part of them is indirect evidence of the original and present ownership of the whole.

But the question of the mention of the minister of Ashburnham in the first will remains to be considered, and, in connection with it, some probable explanation of the reasons for the removal of the relics from Ashburnham, and how Bertram became at least their temporary possessor.

And here we are left to conjecture. Possibly the theory which we venture to advance may not be very far from what actually happened. Let it be remembered that the date of the proving of the first will (1743) is very near the time of the Jacobite rising in 1745; that Bertram Ashburnham, a member of a Royalist family, was a younger son, of somewhat irregular habits, as testified by the accidents of his will, and the nature of the relationship of his son and residuary legatee; and we arrive at the probable conclusion that he was involved in the plots which were then rife in the land. Remembering the devotion of the followers of the Stuarts,⁹ is it unlikely that he may have borrowed the relics for the purpose of making more binding the oaths of conspirators sworn upon them; that at his death he directed the immediate return of a part to Ashburnham, retaining for a while the remainder; that these would pass for a similar purpose into the hands of his son and heir, and that he in his turn should restore them eventually to the representative of the proper owner?

Considering further the terms of the direction of Bertram Ashburnham's will, "to be delivered to the Minister to be placed with the Church Plate and linnen," it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that no ownership

⁸ It is said that there is another shirt in existence which was worn by King Charles at the time of his execution. And this may be so, for it has been described as being of some blue material, and in that case it would probably have been some outer garment worn over the linen shirt.

⁹ It is noteworthy that the testator gives his son the significant name "James Stuart," *alias* "Charles Steward."

was thus created for the vicar, but that he was simply the medium or agent through whose instrumentality the restoration was to be made.

Now as to the facts of the case. From the time of their restoration to Ashburnham Church there is no doubt that the King's garments were kept in the north chapel in the church for the convenient use of those afflicted and superstitious persons who certainly resorted to them for the cure of their malady. This chapel, however, was, and is, the property of the Ashburnham family, and therefore, in a sense, the relics would be still in their possession. It was only in 1846 that they were removed for greater security to Ashburnham Place, and there they now are.

In the absence of any positive information as to how these relics came into the possession of the Ashburnham family we have again to weigh probabilities, and possibly something of the following kind may afford an explanation. It is stated in the county histories which have been quoted that the watch was given to Mr. John Ashburnham on the scaffold by the King; but, although a constant attendant upon his Majesty at other times, Mr. Ashburnham was at the closing scene conspicuous by his absence. His brother, Colonel Ashburnham, was, however, at liberty, and there is no reason why this property should not have been acquired by him, and if so it may have passed into the possession of his heirs without any specific mention, and we know as a fact that the estates of the two brothers merged in their common successor. Upon this supposition it only remains to consider how the Colonel procured these precious mementoes, and this may have been, and probably was, by purchase from the executioner, whose perquisites such things might be.

Another direction of the will that the watch and shirt were to be deposited "with the Church Plate and linnen" leads to the inquiry where this would be. And here tradition is constant, and it has never been disputed that until comparatively recent years they were preserved in

the church. In the north chapel,¹⁰ where are the tombs of Mr. John and Colonel Ashburnham, and on the walls of which mouldering banners and rusting arms may still be seen, there were two iron-bound oaken chests, each with its three locks, in the larger of which was secured the valuable and massive plate,¹¹ the gift of the cavalier, and in the other the watch and relics. Iron palisades, as now seen, shut the chapel from the chancel, and were locked night and day in order that these treasures might be secured. And, considering the respective positions of the vicarage and the Place, with reference to the Church, the latter alone would be a proper receptacle for such property, the vicarage being too distant, and the approach to it too steep to admit of the plate being carried to and fro, as occasion would continually recur. In later days an alteration of the place of deposit became imperative, and for the twofold reason that the royal garments were less frequently resorted to and that an attempt was made to steal the plate, a transfer of the whole was made to Ashburnham Place, which immediately adjoins the church, and where they have ever since remained.

¹⁰ It is remarkable that of the ancient race of Ashburnham, many of whom were of knightly rank long before they were ennobled, there are but three memorials in the church, beneath the chancel and side chapels of which more than forty of its members lie. Of these the older is a large and handsome marble tomb, with recumbent figures of Mr. John Ashburnham and his two wives, supposed by Mr. Bloxam to be the work of Nicolas Stone; the second is a marble monument of great pretension, erected in memory of Colonel William Ashburnham, cofferer to King Charles I. and King Charles II.; the third is a plain stone slab on the floor of the nave, lying over the body of "John son of Mr. Thomas Ashburnham, who died 1679." The initials of the benefactor who rebuilt the church, excepting the tower, are over the entrance to the vault, and this vault, as a crypt, extends the whole width of the chancel and of the two chapels. We find them again over the entrance door of the south chapel thus:—J A To this individual, who was the well-known cavalier, the whole building affords a noble monument: "Si monumentum requiris, circumpice." In the crypt, although unrecorded on marble, there may be read upon the numerous coffins the names of an unbroken series of Ashburnhams, from father to son, for full three hundred years. These heads of the family, with collateral members, rest beneath the church wherein they worshipped when alive.

"The knights' bones are dust and their good swords rust,
Their souls are with the saints, we trust."

¹¹ See "Suss. Arch. Col.," Vol. XXXII., p. 20 *Report*, for a full description of this remarkable plate, and for a number of particulars relating to Ashburnham Church.

Twice only during the last 60 years have sufferers visited the parish for the purpose of touching the relics, and in the year 1807 the fruitless attempt to steal the plate was made, which led to its immediate removal. It was about the year 1828 that a child was brought by its father that it might have the supposed benefit of the touch for the cure of a scrofulous affection of the eyes. There is no record of any religious service having been used upon the occasion; all that is remembered is the fact that the shirt was pressed upon the lad's face, and that after his departure he was heard of no more. About the year 1860 another child, the last, was brought in a van out of Kent, and was permitted by the late Earl to make a similar experiment, upon the condition that the result, if any, should be duly reported. In this case also nothing more was heard of the sufferer.

The circumstances which immediately led to the removal of the church plate from the chapel to Ashburnham Place are still well remembered, and were thus related to the writer, the present vicar:—In the year 1807, or about that time, the church was forcibly entered by night by some unknown men, who were happily disturbed before they accomplished their nefarious object. One Tom Scotcher¹² was later than usual in returning to his home, the path to which ran by the church, when, as he was passing it, a large black dog attacked him, barking furiously. This animal had been left outside the building by the thieves to warn them of the approach of observers. Thus warned they decamped without their anticipated booty, but escaping personal detection and capture. From that time to the present the plate has been securely preserved at Ashburnham Place.

From a fair consideration of the information now available we shall not probably be far from the truth if we draw the following conclusions with respect to these interesting relics of the ill-fated King:—That they have been for very many years in the possession of the Ash-

¹² His daughter-in-law died in one of the Almshouses in 1885.

burnham family, by one of whose ancestors they were procured at the time of the martyr's execution; that they have been carefully preserved by them for many generations; and that, although removed from the parish of Ashburnham for some purposes of the Hon. Bertram Ashburnham, they were afterwards restored by the direction of him and of his son, through the medium of the vicar, to their place in the Ashburnham chapel; that there, by favour of their owners, they were submitted to the use of those members of the general public who sought, by touching¹³ them, for a cure which, in ages of

¹³ As to touching for king's evil. We find full accounts of this by the Sovereign in person in very many instances; also of the ceremonial observed and the religious office in use upon such occasions. But there are not many, if there are any, records of the resort of sufferers to the clothes of a deceased monarch for this purpose. It is this which gives unusual interest to this use of the Ashburnham relics. The faith of the adherents of the unfortunate Stuart race was in many respects remarkable, and in nothing more conspicuously so than in the belief that virtue still survived in the King's garments after his death. It is true that as drowning men will catch at a straw, so despairing sufferers will seek desperate remedies; still it was to carry their faith very far to seek thus a cure for their afflictions, and we may suppose that some, at least, of those who visited Ashburnham in their trouble were full believers in the "right divine" of the Sovereign, and that they held firmly to the conviction.

"Not all the waters in the rough, rude sea
Can wash the balm from an anointed King."

The following interesting account of the ceremony of "touching" by James II., taken from "Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne," has been kindly communicated by Admiral Woodford J. Williams:—"The King was seated in the banquetting hall in a chair of state raised two or three steps. The Rev. Father Peter, with his little band and sweeping cloak, was standing at the King's right hand. After some prayers the diseased persons, 300 in number, or those who pretended to be so, were made to pass between a narrow double rail which faced the King. Each patient, one after another, fell upon their knees at the King's feet. The King, putting forth his two hands, touched their two cheeks. The Jesuit, who held a number of gold medals ('angels' having on one side St. George and the Dragon), each fastened to a narrow white ribband, put the ribband round the patient's neck at the same time that the King touched him, saying 'The King touches thee; God cure thee.' And for fear the same patient should crowd into the file again to get another medal he was taken by the arm and carried to a safe place. When the King grew weary of touching the patient's cheek Father Peter presented the monarch with the end of the string that went round the patient's neck. The virtue passed from the hand to the string, from the string to the clothes, from the clothes to the skin, and from the skin to the root of the evil! After this Royal touch those that were really ill were put into the hands of physicians, and those that came only for the medal had no need of other remedies." William III. did not touch, but gave the money spent on the medals in charity. Anne exercised this office of "touching," and among others upon Dr. Samuel Johnson without any effect, although the learned High Churchman and Tory said that "his mother had not carried him far enough for a remedy, but that she should have taken him to the Pretender at Rome." Queen Anne was the last Sovereign that touched for the evil, the custom having commenced with Edward the Confessor.

superstition, they were supposed to have the virtue to convey.

The words of the testator, "now in my custody," can hardly be construed to imply that he looked upon them as his own property, and as to the concluding sentence, "I desire and direct that they may remain for ever" with "the Church Plate and linnen," it may be taken to convey the wish that such rare treasures might never again be imperilled by removal, but that they might be retained thenceforward in the receptacle which had been originally provided for them.

NOTES ON THREE SUSSEX BRASSES.

BY J. LEWIS ANDRE, Esq.

THE county of Sussex possesses a series of sepulchral memorials of the Middle Ages which may be considered as unique. In the list of them may be cited the magnificent slab of Gundrada at Lewes, the one covered with Christian symbols at Bishopstone, and the diminutive example at Fletching; one of the few effigies of small size is that at Horsted Keynes, the oldest cast-iron slab is the memorial one at Burwash, whilst the earliest known brass, of a lady, remains at Trotton. Assuredly the above form a remarkable collection of noteworthy examples of the ancient monumental art of one county, and of which Sussex antiquaries may be justly proud.

Among the many interesting and beautiful brasses remaining in the churches of Sussex there are three which have led me to offer a few remarks in these pages, as although the leading or prominent features shown by them have been touched upon by several writers, there is still, I think, much to be said in connection with certain peculiarities which they possess in a manner unusual if not perhaps unexampled. Of the memorials in question, two commemorate ecclesiastics, and the third a lady. The first is that of William Prestwick, dated 1436, at Warbleton; the second, the slab of an unknown priest, but probably that of Thomas Clerk, who died 1411, at Horsham; and the last, the mural brass of Lady Elizabeth Goring, who deceased in 1558, at Burton.

There are two details in the fine and elaborate memorial of Prestwick, Prior of Hastings, which offer a somewhat extensive field for antiquarian research, namely, the text forming the edge of the cope which covers the worthy ecclesiastic, and the pelican on the

finial of the canopy placed above his effigy. The presence of a "scripture" on the orphrey of the processional cloak is unusual on a brass, and there is, perhaps, no other instance of a canopy ending in the figure of the bird which has been used as a type of our Lord for so many ages past.

The antiquity of inscribed garments is very great, as may be instanced in the case of the Jews, who had their phylacteries, bands of parchment covered with scriptural passages, attached to their clothing, and from the early days of Christianity ecclesiastical vestments have borne inscriptions; thus we read that a stole of Saxon date found with the body of S. Cuthbert, at its exhumation in 1827, "was beautifully wrought and ornamented, having a Latin statement that Ælflæd caused it to be made for the pious Bishop Frithestan" ("Reliquary" Vol. I., n.s., p. 50.), and there is a cope now forming an altar cloth at Buckland, Worcestershire, having angels bearing labels inscribed "Da Gloriam Deo" over each. The orphrey of the same vestment on the brass of Thomas Cod at Rochester has "IHV, MCY" alternately, whilst other examples have the initials of the owners' names worked in, as at Broadwater and Horsham. The mitres of both Jewish and Christian priests have occasionally been inscribed. In the list given in Exodus of the vestments ordered to be worn by Aaron mention is made of such a head-dress:—"Thou shalt make a plate of fine gold, and grave vpon it, like the ingravings of a signet HOLINES TO THE LORD, And thou shalt put it on a blue lace that it may be vpon the Mitre; vpon the fore front of the Mitre it shall be" (Chap. xxix., vv. 36, 37, ed. 1629). Of Moses it is stated in Ecclesiasticus that God honoured him, gave him a mitre, and "set a crowne of gold vpon the mitre wherein was engraved 'Holinesse,' an ornament of honour, a costly worke" (Chap. xlv., v. 12, ed. 1629).¹ And the arms of Abp. Parker exhibit his motto, "Mundus transit," on the lower edge of the mitre placed over the heraldic scutcheon.

¹ The very striking allusion to the custom of inscribing words upon garments which occurs in Rev. xix., 16, should not be overlooked.

Kingly robes and vestments were similarly decorated; those of Charlemagne bore Arabic inscriptions, and the cope, dated 1133, preserved in the treasury at Vienna, and which was used at the crowning of the kings of the Holy Roman Empire, has the half circle composing it ornamented by an orphrey with an inscription, also in Arabian characters. Another remarkable instance is shown by the mantle of Henry II. of Germany, embroidered by the Empress Cunigunda, which has circles round a large figure of our Lord, containing busts of smaller size, each surrounded by the words of one of the ante-Christmas anthems, called the O.O.'s, as "O Sapientia," "O Rex gentium," &c., and which, I need hardly say, are alluded to in the Church of England Calendar on December 16th. Nor were inscriptions confined to ecclesiastical and regal costume, for Jacquemart relates that Charles Duke of Orleans had a dress on whose sleeves "were written in embroidery lengthways the words of the chanson, 'Madame je suis plus joyeux,' with the musical notes." There had, he continues, "been employed no less than 568 pearls in order to form the notes of the said song, in which there are 140 notes, that is to say, for each note four pearls in a square" ("History of Furniture," p. 140). Chaucer mentions "Bien et Loyalment" as an appropriate motto for a lady's dress, and an illumination showing the renowned Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury presenting a book to Henry VI. exhibits him kneeling in an amply-sleeved mantle "powdered" all over with the motto of the Garter, whilst the effigy of Sir John Peche, at Lullingstone, Kent, and who died in the reign of Henry VIII., has his motto "Prest a faire," curiously inscribed across his breast on the edge of his surcoat. How long inscribed clothes were indulged in may be a matter of question, but a writer, quoted by Brand in his "Popular Antiquities," mentions that in Puritan times "our garters, bellows, and warming pans wore godly mottoes, our band laces were lined with wholesome instructions."

Knights' helmets, like the Jewish and Christian mitres,

were occasionally embellished with inscribed words, the most favourite being the title of our Lord, "Jesus Nazareus," which was considered talismanic, and so employed in some of the minor offices of the Church. The crown of Herald King at Arms has the verse from the Psalms, "Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam." In the pictorial arts of the Middle Ages, saints and angels are often represented with texts and legends upon their dresses. At Florence, there still exists a picture of the Blessed Virgin Mary with her robe embroidered with mottoes alluding to the seven corporal works of mercy, and in the National Gallery, London, is a work of Fra Camerole (of the Umbrian School, 1456-1483) in which S. Michael combats the dragon in a cuirass with scalloped edge on which is written "Angelus Potentia Dei;" whilst a pretty illumination given in La Croix's "Moyen Age," shows the dalmatic of S. Gabriel with an inscribed border. The above examples will serve to illustrate the practice as seen on the brass of Prior Prestwick, the particular text on whose memorial was a great favourite of our ancestors for employment on their tombs during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In Sussex the Gage family appear to have been especially fond of it, as it occurs on three of their monuments at West Firle.

The "Pelican in her Piety," as the device is called in heraldic phraseology, and as seen on the brass of Prior Prestwick, is an ancient Christian symbol of our Lord which has continued in use to the present time. St. Thomas Aquinas so employs it in his hymn "Adoro Te devote," where it says—

"Pie Pellicane, Jesu Domine,
Me immundum munda tuo sanguine."

The poet Wither alludes to it in his "Emblems" in the following lines:—

"Look here and mark this kind Pelican,
And when this holy emblem thou shalt see,
Lift up thy soul to Him who died for thee."

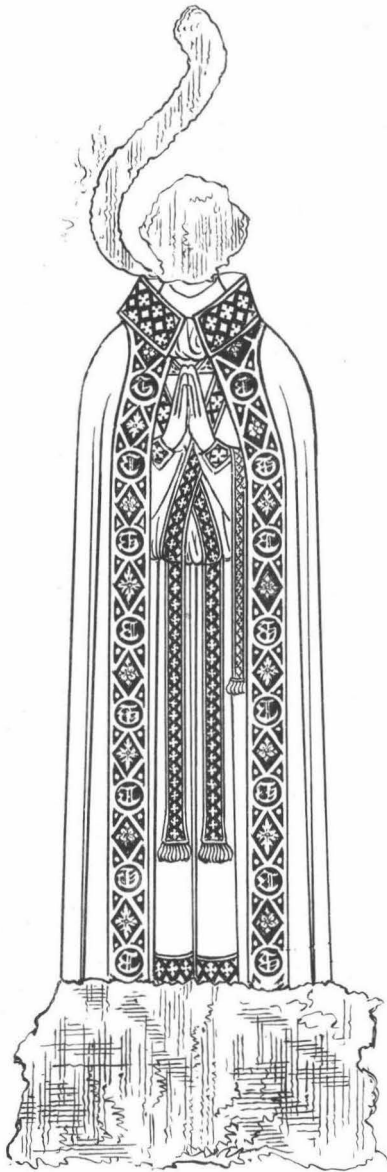
And Shakespeare makes John of Gaunt exclaim—

“That blood already like the Pelican,
Hast thou tapped out, and drunkenly caroused.”

In the Middle Ages this symbol was often employed to form the summit of the font canopy, as at North Walsham and Watlington (Norfolk), Ufford (Suffolk), and other places. It was also seen on lecterns, as at Norwich and Amiens Cathedrals. In graphic art it appears in pictures of Taddeo Gaddi, at Berlin, and of Fra Angelico at the Chapter-house of S. Mark's, Florence; in both cases over the Crucifixion, and in the latter instance accompanied by the appropriate motto “*Similis factus sum Pelicano,*” an inscription not more suitable, however, than that placed round the example at Warbleton, “*Sic Christus dilexit nos.*” Lady Alford states that Edward III. had from William de Courtney an embroidered garment “inwrought with pelicans,” and the same writer engraves a cope of English work, now at S. John's Lateran, Rome, in which the emblem occurs (See “*Needlework as Art,*” pp. 375 n., and 57). In later times this device was often used in the carved wooden reredoses of Jacobean and Georgian churches.²

In the chancel of the fine and remarkable church at Horsham lies the mutilated memorial of a priest, which has been deprived of the head of the effigy, the inscription beneath the feet, and the label from the mouth. From the style of the work and the initials, “T. C.,” it is conjectured to have commemorated Thomas Clerk, and to be in date about 1410. The peculiarity of the brass consists in the fact of the figure being clad in a costume composed of both the eucharistic and processional vestments of the mediæval church, and of which only two or three other instances have been noticed among English brasses. Many have been the conjectures offered as to

² The Pelican formed a bearing in heraldry, and is seen in the arms borne by the celebrated Sussex family of the Pelhams. It occurs in those of Buxton, of Shadwell Co. Norfolk, Mead, and Pope; it also forms the crest of the Lomans, and was the favourite device of Fox, Bishop of Winchester.



In ¹² 0 0 0 0 1 Foot.
Scale.

BRASS AT HORSHAM, SUSSEX.

the meaning of this unusual combination of attire. I venture one to the effect that the priest is here shown as vested for the office of the "Asperges," a function which takes place immediately before mass on Sundays (and I believe Christmas Day) only. The officiant in this preliminary service is clad in all the eucharistic robes, except the maniple and the chasuble—the vestment *par excellence*—but in their place a cope is thrown over the others, and thus vested the cleric perambulates the church, sprinkling the people from a holy water stoup, borne by a surpliced server. During this procession the choir sings the anthem "Asperges me Domine," &c., in ordinary times, or in the Easter season that beginning "Vidi aquam egredientes." The procession ended, the priest discards the cope, and assuming the maniple and chasuble, proceeds to celebrate mass. The cope used on this occasion is white in colour, except in Advent and Lent, when one of purple is employed, but the Franciscan orders have the privilege of performing the Asperges without this vestment on account of their vow of absolute poverty. In Spain the larger churches have copes especially set apart for this use.

Although the example at Horsham is nearly unique among the brasses remaining of ecclesiastics, there are not wanting instances of the mixture of eucharistic and processional habits on the figures of the clergy to be found in the remains of mediæval art. Thus in the fresco by Fra Angelico, at Florence, before alluded to, there is seen a bishop in an alb, over which is a crossed green stole, and a cope of the same colour, whilst at Burlingham, S. Andrew, Norfolk, the rood-screen has, amongst other figures painted upon it, that of S. Benedict, clad in the amess, with an alb apparelled at the feet and wrists, over which are a crossed stole and a cope, both, as in the Florentine example, of green.

If it is objected to the theory here advanced, that the maniple is represented on the effigy—a vestment not used in the "Asperges"—I think it may be considered either as a mistake of the artist, such as may be noticed

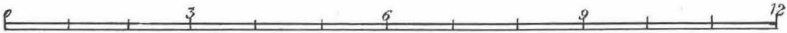
on several other brasses, or that the use of the maniple might not have been confined to the mass alone at the time when the Horsham example was executed.

The secluded but picturesquely situated little church at Burton, near Petworth, contains the somewhat remarkable adjunct of a painted rood-loft—truly a rarity in this part of England. The monumental remains are also noteworthy, and amongst them occurs the subject of the present remarks, a small kneeling female figure in brass, placed at the back of an arched tomb in the debased half-Gothic half-classic style, so often met with in Sussex. The lady wears a kind of Mary Stuart head-dress, from which a long veil depends at the back; her hands are joined in prayer, as she kneels before a desk upon which an open book is displayed. The inscription under commemorates Elizabeth, wife of Sir William (Goring), and informs us that she died Nov. 10th, 1558, or in the first year of Elizabeth. The drawing of the effigy is stiff and inartistic, and the whole would be commonplace were it not from the fact of Dame Goring being clad in a herald's tabard over her ordinary dress. The arms, which are not always quartered in the true heraldic manner, appear to be as follows—On the right sleeve, Quar. of four I. & IV. Covert, II. Pelham, III. Echingham. On the left sleeve there are five coats, those in the upper part Goring and Ashburnham, and in the lower Camoys, Browne, and Radmell. The body of the tabard has Goring, Ashburnham, Covert, and Pelham in the "chief" part, and under them Camoys, Browne, Radmell, Echingham, and Covert. I am unaware of any other brass of a lady in which she is depicted wearing an article of male attire, but there is a stone effigy of one from whose arm depends a shield, that of Eva de Cante-lupe, at Abergavenny, in Wales.

Besides the curious brass of Lady Goring there is another in Sussex presenting a somewhat remarkable application of heraldry, that of Lady Margaret Camoys, at Trotton, where the dress has been "powdered" with 14 small shields, in a manner similar to that exhibited



Elizabeth goungge wife of n^o same & willim
 7 doughter of John Couert of Slanghin dyed y^e
 xviij of Novembe .yij. and lyeth here tumbled



Scale of Inches.

BRASS AT BURTON, SUSSEX.

Hanhart lith.

J Lewis André Del.

by the statue of William de Valence in Westminster Abbey.

The monumental brasses of England are a priceless treasure; the persons they commemorate are often those who were distinguished in their day for worth, position, or talent; and the details of these memorials supply us with trustworthy examples in almost every department of antiquarian study. Religion, art, costume, heraldry, language, manners, and customs all find exemplification in these simple plates of metal.

SUSSEX MARKETS AND FAIRS.

BY FREDERICK ERNEST SAWYER, Esq., F.S.A.

A FAIR is defined by Cowell as “a solemn or greater sort of market, granted to any town by privilege, for the more speedy and commodious providing of such things as the subject needeth: and the utterance of what commodities we abound in above our own uses and occasions: and both our English and the French word seem to come from *feriæ* [festivals], because it is incident to a *fair* that persons shall be privileged from being molested or arrested in it, for any other debt, or contract than what was contracted in the same, or at least was promised to be paid there.”¹ The festal character of fairs is further shown by the fact of their originating in the resort of people to the Feast of Dedication of their Church, and so in most places the fairs, by old custom, are on the same day with the wake or festival of that saint to whom the Church is dedicated, and for the same reason they were kept in the churchyard until restrained by the Act 13 Edw. I., st. 2, cap. 6.

It will therefore be seen that by compiling a correct list of fairs a great amount of light can be thrown upon Church dedication, and it is the object of the present article to collect and discuss all that is known or recorded as to “Sussex Markets and Fairs.”

The right to hold a market or fair is a franchise which can only be claimed by express grant from the King, or by prescription, which pre-supposes such a grant. Unless empowered by his charter, the grantee of a fair or market is not entitled to take any toll, and such fair or market is counted a free fair or market.

¹ Cowell's “Law Dict.,” *cit.* Cunningham's “Law Dict.”

A quaint old Statute (27 Hen. VI. (1448), cap. 5) still in force, regulates the holding of markets and fairs on Sundays and Feast Days in the following terms:—

Considering the abominable Injuries and Offences done to Almighty God, and to His Saints, always Aiders and singular Assisters in our Necessities because of Fairs and Markets upon their high and principal Feasts, as in the Feast of the *Ascension* of our Lord, in the Day of *Corpus Christi*, in the Day of *Whit-Sunday*, in *Trinity Sunday*, with other *Sundays*, and also in the high Feast of the *Assumption* of our Blessed Lady; the Day of *All Saints* and on *Good Friday*, accustomed and miserably holden and used in the Realm of *England*; in which principal and festival Days, for great earthly Covetise, the people is more willingly vexed, and in bodily Labour soiled, than in other ferial Days, as in fastening and making their Booths and Stalls, bearing and carrying lifting and placing their Wares outward and homeward, as though they did nothing remember the horrible defiling of their Souls in buying and selling, with many deceitful Lyes, and false Perjury, with Drunkenness and Strifes, and so specially with drawing themselves and their Servants from divine Service.

The Act proceeds to forbid exposure or sale of goods on these days (except four Sundays in harvest) under a penalty of forfeiture of all goods to the Lord of the Franchise or Liberty. Most persons suppose that the restraint on Sunday trading is a relic of Puritan times, but this interesting extract shows that it is of far greater antiquity, and Matthew Paris, indeed, mentions it in 1200.²

A market (from Lat. *mercatus*, from *mercando*, buying or selling) is defined by Bracton as “The liberty by grant or prescription, whereby a town is enabled to *set up and open* shops, &c., at a certain place therein, for buying and selling, and better provision of such victuals as the subject wanteth, it is less than a fair, and usually kept once or twice a week.” Markets were not permitted to be too near together, and Bracton says they should be distant from each other *sex leucas, vel milliar, et dimidiam, et tertiam partem dimidiæ*, the explanation of this being that a reasonable day’s journey is twenty miles, and as a man’s day must be divided into three parts, one each in going and returning to the

² “Nundinas vero et mercata dominico die interdixit quod omnia quæ diebus dominicis per Angliam fieri consueverunt.”

market, and a third in transacting his business there, he ought not to have to travel more than one-third of twenty miles (*i.e.*, 6 4-6ths miles) to reach the market. It is unnecessary to describe fully the legal incidents of fairs and markets, as they will be found in any standard law book, but we must mention the Court of Pie-powder (or Dusty-Foot, from the French *pie*, foot; *poudreux*, powdrous) which was incident to every market and fair, but could only be held while it lasted, and regulated all the minor disputes arising amongst buyers and sellers, and redressed disorders there committed.

The Fairs Act, 1871,³ provided for the abolition by the Home Secretary of any fair on the representation of the Magistrates of the Petty Sessional District, and one or two have been consequently abolished in Sussex; and another Act (the Fairs Act, 1873)⁴ empowered the Secretary of State to alter the days of any fairs or reduce the number.

The earliest market in Sussex appears to have been at Lewes, where, as we find from the Domesday Survey, the reeve levied a farthing on every sale of an ox and fourpence on the sale of a man; and, as the late Mr. J. R. Green observes, "the toll on slave sales formed one of the most lucrative of the market dues."⁵ The Survey does not expressly mention a market at Lewes, but it may be assumed that one existed, as the tolls are referred to.

The earliest recorded Sussex fairs date from the year 1071, when we learn from the FitzAlan MSS.⁶ that "Roger de Monte-Gomeri [Montgomery] was seized of the town of Arundel with the fair, market, and all other liberties to the same appertaining. Item ten fairs viz. on the day of St. Nicholas and Invention of the Cross at Arundel and the day of the Exaltation of the Cross at the same—In the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist at Polyng—St. Margaret at Angmering and the Apostles Peter and Paul—St. James outside the eastern

³ 34 Vic., cap. 12.

⁴ 36 and 37 Vic., cap. 37.

⁵ "The Conquest of England," p. 334.

⁶ Muniment Room, Norfolk House, *cit.* Dall. and Cartwright, "Hist. of the Rape of Arundel," Vol. II., Part 1, page 178 *note*.

gate of the City of Chichester and St. Michael the same—St. Bartholomew at Calcetum—And the Beheadal of St. John the Baptist at Bourne [Westbourne].”

The form of early market charters will be seen by the following translation of the charter to the last Earl de Warenne in 1313 for markets at his Manors of Reigate, Cuckfield, Ditchling, Brighthelmston (Brighton), and certain fairs:—

Charter Roll, 6 Edw. II., No. 116.

For John de Warenne Earl of Surrey. } EDWARD. KING. To the Archbishops &c. greeting. Know that we have granted and by this our Charter have confirmed to our beloved and faithful John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, that himself and his heirs for ever shall have one market each week on Tuesday at his Manor of Reigate in the county of Surrey and one other market each week on Monday at his Manor of Cukefeld in the county of Sussex and one fair at the same each year for three days' duration (viz. in the eve and in the day and in the morrow of the Holy Trinity) and one other market each week on Tuesday at his Manor of Dychenyng in the same county and one fair at the same each year for three days' duration (viz. in the eve and in the day and in the morrow of St. Margaret the Virgin) and one other market each week on Thursday at his Manor of Brighthelmston in the same county and one fair at the same each year for three days' duration (viz. in the eve and in the day and in the morrow of St. Bartholomew the Apostle) and one fair at his Manor of Hurst [Hurstpierpoint] in the same county each year for one day's duration (viz. in the day of St. Laurence) and one fair at his Manor of Westmeston in the same county each year for one day's duration (viz. in the day of St. Martin in Winter) and one fair at his Manor of Porteslade in the same county each year for one day's duration (viz. in the day of St. Nicholas). Unless these markets and fairs may be to the injury of neighbouring markets and fairs. By which we will and firmly ordain for ourselves and our heirs that the said Earl and his heirs for ever shall have the said markets and fairs at his Manors aforesaid with all liberties and free customs to these markets and fairs belonging. Unless those markets &c. so as is aforesaid &c. These witnesses the Venerable Fathers R. Lond., H. Winton., and J. Bath and Wells. Bishops—Adomar of Valence Earl of Pembroke⁷ and Hugh Despenser, John Crumbwell, Edmund de Malo Lacu, Seneschal of our House and others. Given at London the 23rd day of July

By the King himself.

⁷ On the day of his marriage he was killed in a tilting match held in honour of the occasion. His widow (Mary de St. Paul), in 1347, founded Pembroke College, Cambridge.

At "Chartered" fairs in Sussex it was formerly the custom to sell beer, etc., at "bough-houses," *i.e.*, houses distinguished by hanging out a green bough, and Mr. R. Norman (of St. John's Common) states that he has known as many as five such open at the time of St. John's Fair.⁸ [*Cf.* the old proverb, "Good wine needs no bush."]

We may now consider the Sussex markets in detail, and in the following list those places marked thus: (1637) are indicated in Norden's map to "Camden's Britain," in 1637, as Market Towns (there being then nineteen in all apparently, though only seventeen can be clearly identified), and the places marked thus: (1731) are mentioned as Market Towns in "Brittannia, or Ogilby improved" (edit. John Owen), and ("K. P. D.") signifies "Kelly's Post-Office Directory."

SUSSEX MARKETS.

ALFRISTON.—Sir Wm. Burrell gives⁹ the following note:—"6 Hen. 4—Parcella Ducatus Lancastr. *Alfrishton* mercat. and fer.—infra Honorem Aquilæ—'Tow. Rec.' No. 2."¹⁰ The lower part of the Market Cross still exists.

ARUNDEL.—The date of the original charter does not appear, but in 1586, in the pleadings under a Quo Warranto, the Mayor and Burgesses claimed to hold two markets weekly, on *Thursday* and *Saturday*, and four fairs. Letters patent were granted in 28 Eliz. confirming these to the Corporation, but Tierney says the pleas were false, as the Lord actually had the markets and fairs.¹¹ In 1731 the *Thursday* market is described as great, and the *Saturday* one small. Horsfield, in 1835, describes the market as held on *Tuesday*, chiefly for corn, and on every alternate *Tuesday* a considerable cattle market.¹² "Whitaker's Almanack" for 1887 gives the market as held on alternate *Mondays*, but "Kelly's Post-Office Directory" for 1887 states the market to be on the second *Tuesday* in every month.

BATTLE.—Burrell mentions¹³ a charter 6 Hen. I.:—"De Concessionone Feyr & Mercati apud Bellum." fo. 74d., and says, "King Henry the First granted a market to be kept in this town upon every Lord's Day free from all duties whatsoever but Anthony Viscount Montague about 1600

⁸ "Sussex Notes and Queries," XLIV., 6.

⁹ Add. MS., 5681, p. 25.

¹⁰ The references to the "Public Records" when kept at the Tower are obscure, but the only ones Sir Wm. Burrell gives, and I have had no opportunity of searching for several charters at the Record Office, but I hope some member will do so, and ascertain dates of markets and fairs, so as to complete these lists.—F. E. S.

¹¹ "Hist. and Antiq. of the Castle and Town of Arundel," p. 699.

¹² "Hist. Sussex," II., 123.

¹³ Add. MS., 5679, pp. 66 and 67.

altered the market to Thursday by Act of Parliament." The "Lords' Journals" (Vol. I., p. 666) record, 9 Eliz., an Act passed for keeping a market on Thursdays at Battell in Sussex.¹⁴ The "Traveller's Almanack" (1697) gives the Thursday market. Horsfield says ("Hist. Suss.," I., 529) this market has fallen into entire disuse, but a market held on the second Tuesday in every month is well attended.

BAYHAM.—In 15 Edw. I. the Abbot, being summoned on a Quo Warranto to show cause why he claimed to hold pleas of the Crown and to have free warren, a market, fair, gallows, and waif in Begeham, answered that he had not, nor claimed to have, any of those liberties in the said vill, but said that he had in the same, View of Frankpledge, and by reason of that Assize of Bread and Ale, etc., and the Jury found for the Abbot, for that he and his Predecessors had always used the same beyond memory, in manner as he had claimed them.¹⁵ The Abbot of Bayham had a market at Rokeland. See *post*, page 190.

BEXHILL.—Burrell quotes¹⁶ a charter of 3 Edw. II., by which John de Brittonia, Earl of Richmond, Lord of the Rape of Hastings, procured a grant of a weekly market on *Monday*, and a fair of four days every year, viz., the eve and day of the Annunciation of ye blessed Virgin and two days after at his Manor at Bulewarehithe (*cart.* 3 Edw. II., m. 1.)

BIRLING.—Sir Wm. Burrell assigns to Sussex a charter of 51 Hen. III., granting a market and fair at the Manor of Berlinges to William Bardolf,¹⁷ but it seems doubtful if Birling in East Dean (near Eastbourne) parish was ever of sufficient importance to require a market, and probably some other place of that name is meant.

BOGNOR.—Made a market town by Act of Parliament in 1822, and a market house built in 1882 ("K. P. D.," 1887).

BRIGHTON.—(1.) The charter to John, last Earl de Warenne, in 1313 for a market on *Thursday* has been already quoted. A corn market (perhaps a continuation) is still held on Thursday in the former Royal Riding School at the Pavilion, hence called the "Corn Exchange." This is managed by a Committee, but has probably no legal status. (2.) A prescriptive fish market is held daily on the beach in front of the town, the fish caught by the local fishermen being sold by "Dutch auction," and no toll taken. (3.) Fish brought into the town by rail is sold by auction in a fish market under the King's Road opposite Markwell's Hotel, erected by the Corporation, pursuant to the Brighton Town Act of 1825. Tolls are charged. (4.) A provision market (chiefly vegetables) is held daily in a market house erected by the Town Commissioners about 1827 (pursuant to the Town Act of 1825) on the site of the former Chantry of St. Bartholomew.¹⁸ This is the third recorded market house, the second (erected under the Town Act of 1773) having occupied the site of the present Town Hall, whilst the earliest market house stood on the sea front next the Block House.

BROADWATER.—Ralph de Camoys in 1313 obtained a charter for a

¹⁴ Add. MS., 5679, p. 69.

¹⁵ Add. MS., 5681, p. 100.

¹⁶ Add. MS., 5679, p. 163.

¹⁷ Add. MS., 5681, p. 113.

¹⁸ See "S. A. C.," XXIX.

market every Monday at his Manor of Broadwater.¹⁹ In 1637 Broadwater is indicated as a market town, but had probably ceased to be so before the beginning of next century. The fashionable town of Worthing, built in the southern part of this parish, erected a market house in 1809 under a local Act.²⁰

BURWASH.—Burrell mentions²¹ a charter 36 Hen. III. for a market and fair at Burwash, and Horsfield quotes another charter, 3 Edw. III., to John de Brittany, Earl of Richmond, for a market weekly and two fairs yearly at his Manor of Burwash.²²

CHAILEY.—A corn market on alternate *Mondays* is referred to in "K. P. D.," 1887, but is apparently of very modern institution, and of no legal authority.

CHICHESTER.—The origin of the markets is not stated, but possibly the Merchants' Guild regulated the early trade of the city. The "Traveller's Almanack," 1697, records only a *Saturday* market. In 1731 it is described as possessing two well-furnished markets on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, the latter being the greatest for fish in the county.²³ Fuller in 1660 remarks on the greatness of the trade done then, the tolls on wheat, barley, malt, and oats at a halfpenny a quarter amounting to as much as £60 in a year.²⁴ A list of markets and fairs about 1770 says every *Wednesday fortnight* the cattle market is one of the greatest in England, and also refers to a *Friday* market. In 1887 the corn market was on *Wednesday*, and on alternate *Wednesdays* for cattle, sheep, and pigs ("K. P. D.").

CLIFFE (LEWES).—In 11 Hen. IV. a charter was granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury for a weekly market on *Wednesday* and two fairs.²⁵

CRAWLEY.—This is quite an early charter, as we find in 4 John:—"Michael de Punninges debet j bonum osturum Norrensem pro habendo j mercat apud Crauleia per j diem in qualibet septimana scilicet per diem Mercurij ita quod sit ad nocumentum, &c."²⁶ Dugdale says: "Michael de Poynges gave to the King a good Norway Goshawk for licence to hold a market on the *Wednesday* every week at Crawley."²⁷ Lucas de Poynges by Richard de Gatewick, attorney, claimed a weekly market, dies Veneris, and a fair on the eve of the beheadal of St. John the Baptist.²⁸ Horsfield observes that the market was long since discontinued.

CUCKFIELD.—Sir Wm. Burrell mentions the following market charters:—

30 Hen. III. John de Warena Cokefield M[anor] mercat. & fer.
"Tow Rec.," No. 2.

¹⁹ "Dugd. Bar.," I., 167; *cit.* Horsf., "Hist. Suss.," II., 194.

²⁰ Horsf., "Hist. Suss.," II., 197.

²¹ "Close Roll," m. 18; *cit.* Add. MS., 5679, p. 175.

²² "Hist. Suss.," I., 579, *note*.

²³ "S. A. C.," XIX., 160.

²⁴ Horsf., "Hist. Suss.," II., 19.

²⁵ Horsf., "Hist. Lewes.," I., 291.

²⁶ 2 "Dug. Bar.," 133 b; *cit.* Add. MS., 5683, p. 169.

²⁷ "Mag. Rot.," 4 John, Rot., 10b, *Sudsexia*; *Ib.*, p. 168.

²⁸ Bodley MS., 134; *Ib.*, p. 169.

6 Edw. I. Cukefeld mercat. fer., No. 66.

6 Edw. II. *Ib.* Cukefeld mercat. fer.²⁹

"Magna Britannia" says (p. 512) a weekly market on *Friday* and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow after Holy Trinity, both obtained by charter of 6 Edw. II. [this is the charter printed *ante*, p. 183], but the market is now [1730] on *Monday*, the cause of change being unknown. Horsfield, however ("Hist. Suss.," I., 255), says the market is on *Friday*, and that there was formerly a market house in the town, which had been many years taken down. The "Traveller's Almanack," 1697, states the market as on *Friday*.

DITCHLING.—The charter in 1313 for a market on *Tuesday* has been quoted already (*ante*, p. 183). "Magna Britannia" in 1739 refers to Ditchling as then no market town, but in the map of 1637 it is indicated as such.

EASTBOURNE.—In 9 Edw. II. Bartholomew de Badlesmere, son of Gunceline de Badlesmere, obtained a charter for two markets every week at Bourne, viz., *Thursday* and *Monday*, and a fair on the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle.³⁰ He died seized of these markets and other property 15 Edw. II., being hanged for rebellion. No market is mentioned subsequently.

EAST GRINSTEAD.—Burrell quotes the charter "31 Hen. III., Petrus de Sabaudia [Savoy] Grenested M[anor] Mercat & fer. Cart. No. 4 & 31, Hen. III., No. 9."³¹ The "Traveller's Almanack," 1697, and "Magna Britannia" (p. 520) mention a market weekly on *Thursday*, and two fairs on April 16th and Sept. 25th. It is called a "good" market in 1731.³² In 1887 the corn market was held on *Thursday* at the Crown Inn ("K. P. D."). Horsfield ("Hist. Suss.," I., 391) refers to a cattle market on the last *Thursday* in every month.

EGDEAN.—In 1279 Wm. Dawtrey obtained a charter for a market at this place.³³

FINDON.—In 1261 "the King grants to Walter de Clifford that he and his heirs may have a weekly market every *Tuesday*."³⁴ The market must have fallen into disuse at an early date, as no later record describes the place as a market town.

HAILSHAM.—Burrell quotes the charter "36 Hen. III., Petrus de Sabaudia Haylesham M[anor] Mercat." "Tow. Rec., No. 7."³⁵ "Magna Britannia" mentions the market on *Saturdays*. In Norden's map (1637) Hailsham is not shown as a market town, and a list of markets and fairs in England in 1769³⁶ does not mention any market there. The market became extinct, but was revived on December 15th, 1786, as stated by Mr. Thos. Geering in "Sussex Notes and Queries."³⁷ The

²⁹ Add. MS., 5683, p. 179.

³⁰ Add. MS., 5681, p. 394.

³¹ Add. MS., 5681, p. 555.

³² "S. A. C.," XIX., 163.

³³ Dallaway, "Hist. Rape of Arundel," Vol. II. (Pt. I.), p. 341.

³⁴ Chart. 45 Hen. III., m. 2, n. 15; *cit.* "S. A. C.," XXVI., 226.

³⁵ Add. MS., 5681, p. 621.

³⁶ Kindly lent by C. L. Prince, Esq.

³⁷ IX., 3. See *Southern Weekly News*, Jan. 1st, 1887.

late Rev. E. Turner refers³⁸ to the charter to Peter de Savoy, who was uncle to Eleanor of Provence, Queen of Henry III., who bestowed Pevensey Castle upon him in 1241, being much attached to her relatives. He built the Savoy Palace in London. Horsfield says there formerly stood a market cross at Hailsham (similar to that of Alfriston) at the meeting of the three streets that compose it.³⁹ The cattle market is now carried on by a Company under an Act passed in 1871 (34 and 35 Vic.), intitled "An Act for dissolving the Hailsham Cattle Market Company, Limited, and re-incorporating the proprietors therein, for continuing and holding a cattle market at Hailsham, in Sussex."

HASTINGS.—The markets appear to be prescriptive. In 1637 it is called a market town. Burrell mentions markets on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*,⁴⁰ and the "Traveller's Almanack," 1697, records both of these. Horsfield says these markets were held under the Town Hall, but in 1835 the *Wednesday* market had fallen into disuse, and a meat market house having been erected in George Street, the vegetable and meat markets were held there, and the *fish market* on the Stade, the fish being sold by Dutch auction as at Brighton.⁴¹ In 1853 a *daily market* in George Street is recorded, and a corn market every Saturday in a room over the provision market.⁴²

HAYWARDS HEATH (Cuckfield Parish).—Corn market on Tuesday ("K. P. D.," 1887). This is of recent origin. The largest cattle sale in Sussex is here ("K. P. D.," 1887), but appears to be an auctioneer's sale, having no legal status.

HEATHFIELD.—In 9 Edw. II. the Bishop of Chichester had a grant of a market and fair. "Tow. Rec. Cartæ," 9 Edw. II., No. 57. "Epus Cicestr. Hethfeld in M[anor] de Bishopston⁴³ mercat et fer. confirm."

HORSHAM.—In 1697 the "Traveller's Almanack" mentions the market as on *Saturday*, and in 1770 a gazetteer describes it as granted by King John, and having a great store of poultry usually bought up for the London market. The poultry market in 1887 was held on *Monday* at the Black Horse Hotel ("K. P. D."). "Whitaker's Almanack" and "K. P. D." in 1887 mention a fortnightly cattle market on *Wednesdays*. This seems to be of modern origin.

HURSTPIERPOINT.—Corn market on Tuesdays at the New Inn. ("K. P. D.," 1887). This is modern.

LAMBERHURST.—Sir Wm. Burrell mentions that Tanner records⁴⁴ 8 Edw. II., the Archbishop of Canterbury had a grant for a market and fair here. He refers to the charter as No. 10 in the "Tower Records."⁴⁵

LEWES.—The Domesday market has already been mentioned. The second charter of William, first Earl de Warenne, granted to the Monks of St. Pancras, Lewes, the whole market of wood in the town of Lewes, to be kept at their own wood-yard three days in the week, viz., *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, from Whitsuntide to the feast of St. Peter *ad vincula* [Aug. 1st old style], and after that feast in common with the

³⁸ "S. A. C.," XIX., 31.

³⁹ "Hist. Suss.," I., 317.

⁴⁰ Add. MS., 5679, p. 501.

⁴¹ "Hist. Suss.," I., 460-461.

⁴² "Hastings Past and Present," p. 326.

⁴³ Tanner, "Not. Mon.," 548.

⁴⁴ "Not. Mon.," p. 199.

⁴⁵ Add. MS., 5681, p. 804.

men of Lewes, as well of flesh as of fish, and of all things which shall first come for sale, not only in the town of Lewes, but at Seaford and throughout all his lands where a market is held.⁴⁶ There does not seem to have been any further charter for a market, for last century it is described in a Local Act in 1791 (31 Geo. III.) as a "prescriptive market." In 1697 a market was held on *Saturday*, and in 1731 this market is said to be well frequented.⁴⁷ The date was, however, changed, for Horsfield records in 1827⁴⁸ a weekly corn market on *Tuesday*, with a cattle and sheep market on alternate *Tuesdays*, and these are still (1888) kept up. In 1879 a Local Act was passed (42 and 43 Vic., cap. 28.), intitled "An Act for establishing a Cattle Market at Lewes in Sussex." The earliest mention of a market house is in 1564, when Mrs. Holter bequeathed £10 to the Constables towards the erection of one, and the balance was made up by subscription, the total cost being £19 5s. 6d. This was pulled down in 1649 and rebuilt, but the site was changed and a new market house built in 1793 at a cost of £366 19s.⁴⁹

LINDFIELD.—In 17 Edw. III. the College of Southmalling, at the instance of the Archbishop of Canterbury, obtained grant of a weekly market in their vill of Lindfield every *Thursday*, and two fairs yearly, one on the day of SS. Philip and James, and for eight days following, and the other on the day of St. James and eight days following, and dated at Westminster 24th August.⁵⁰ This market early fell into disuse, as Lindfield does not appear as a market town in subsequent maps or records.

MARESFIELD.—"Whitaker's Almanack" for 1887 mentions a weekly market on *Saturday*. This is quite recent.

MAYFIELD.—In 43 Henry III. the Archbishop of Canterbury obtained a charter for a market and fairs to be held here, and 15 Ric. II. there was a grant of a market and two fairs, but this was probably only a continuation of the former charter.⁵¹ There was a corn and seed market on Wednesday, but in 1882 ("K. P. D.") it is described as long fallen into disuse.

MIDHURST.—The original charter has not been traced. In 1697 and 1731⁵² the market was on *Thursday*. In 1769 a market is recorded on *Mid-Lent Thursday* and every *Thursday fortnightly* afterwards for all sorts of fat and lean cattle and hogs, and in 1887 there is said to be a market for corn on *alternate Thursdays* at the Angel Inn from 5 to 7 p.m. in summer and 4 to 6 p.m. in winter.

NORTHEYE.—Horsfield quotes⁵³ a charter of 9 John (1163) to the Barons of Pevensey for a *Sunday*⁵⁴ market at a new town to be built by

⁴⁶ Horsf. "Hist. and Antiq. of Lewes," I., 165.

⁴⁷ "S. A. C.," XIX., 164.

⁴⁸ *Ib.*, 342.

⁴⁹ Horsf., "Hist. and Antiq. of Lewes," I., 215.

⁵⁰ Charter Roll 17 Edw. III., 138, No. 7; *cit.* "S. A. C.," XXI., 163.

⁵¹ Shoberl's "Sussex," 176; *cit.* Horsf. "Hist. Suss.," I., 416.

⁵² "S. A. C.," XIX., 167.

⁵³ Horsf., "Hist. Suss.," I., 305.

⁵⁴ I cannot help suspecting that some of the alleged Sunday markets arise from the reader or transcriber thinking *Dies Sabbati* (Saturday) in the records meant Sunday.—F. E. S.

them between Pevensell and Langele. Probably the now lost town of Northeye is meant.

PETWORTH.—The date of charter is unknown. It appears as a market town in 1637, and in 1697 the market was on *Wednesday*. This was changed subsequently to *Saturday*, as a gazetteer of 1770 mentions it as held then. Also Horsfield in 1835,⁵⁵ and it was held on *Saturday* in 1887 (“K. P. D.”).

PEVENSEY.—There was no doubt a market here in Norman times, but no particulars appear. Pevensey is not mentioned in any map as a market town.

PRESTON.—In 10 Hen. III. (1226) the King granted during his (the King's) life to his Chancellor (the Bishop of Chichester) a weekly market on *Tuesday*, and a fair for two days, viz., on the eve and day of the Apostles Peter and Paul.⁵⁶ Although there are several manors named Preston in Sussex, yet it is most probable Preston near Brighton (or Preston Episcopi) is meant. There was probably, however, no market there in 1313, or Brighton would doubtless not have then become a market town.

PULBOROUGH.—Dallaway says⁵⁷ no market was attached to the manor, but a few years since one on *Fridays* was established. A corn market on that day was held in 1887 at the Swan Inn (“K. P. D.”).

ROBERTSBRIDGE.—Dugdale quotes a charter of 9 Hen. III., “pro mercat. et feria apud Pontem Roberti.”⁵⁸ This grant was soon withdrawn, for we find on the Close Roll an order of which the following is a translation: “The Sheriff [Vicecomes] of Sussex is ordered that he may not make to be claimed or held the market which the lord the King granted to the Abbot of Robertsbridge at Robertsbridge by letters of the lord the King. And if a claim is made to hold the said market he should not permit it, because the same market is to the injury of neighbouring markets.”⁵⁹ In the map of 1637 Robertsbridge appears as a market town.

ROCKLAND.—In 10 Hen. III. there is a grant to the Abbot of Begeham (Bayham) of a weekly market on *Thursday* at his Manor of Rokeland, “and that he may have the same to the life of the lord the King and one fair yearly on the eve and day of St. John the Baptist.”⁶⁰ Dugdale quotes⁶¹ this charter, describing Rockland as in Sussex, and he mentions two others, viz., “35 Hen. III., m. 11, de mercat die Jovis apud Rokeland et feria in vigilia die et crastino S. Joannis Baptistæ;” also “19 Edw. II., pro mercat et feria apud Rokeland.” The precise situation of Rockland does not appear, but there is a farm of that name in Wartling parish.

RYE.—Sir Wm. Burrell gives the following notes of charters:—
18 Edw. I. Fer. vide a^o 33, n. 13.

⁵⁵ “Hist. Suss.” II., 175.

⁵⁶ “Rot. Claus.,” 10 Hen. III., *mem.* 16.

⁵⁷ “Hist. Rape of Arundel,” p. 356.

⁵⁸ “Rot. Claus.,” 9 Hen. III., m. 22; *cit.* Dugd. “Mon. Ang.,” p. 667.

⁵⁹ “Rot. Claus.,” (c. 144 ?).

⁶⁰ “Rot. Claus.,” 10 Hen. III., m. 13.

⁶¹ “Mon. Ang.,” 910.

6 and 7 Hen. IV. Rye Villa. Mercat & vide cart. a^o 18 Edw. I., n. 95.

6 Hen. IV. Rye Villa. Mercat mutat. "Tow. Rec.," No. 11.⁶²

In 1697 the markets were held on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, but "Magna Britannia" in 1731 refers to the former as almost quite disused, and the latter as affording little but provisions. A gazetteer in 1770 mentions the *Saturday* fair as then existing. In 1887 the corn and stock markets were held at the Market Hall, Station Yard, on alternate *Wednesdays* ("K. P. D.").

SEAFORD.—The late Mr. M. A. Lower says a market existed so lately as 1712, and was probably held on the Crouch,⁶³ but a gazetteer in 1770 says there was then no market.

NEW SHOREHAM.—Wm. de Braose obtained a charter for a market on Friday and Sunday, and a fair of two days at the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.⁶⁴ A gazetteer of 1770 mentions a *Saturday* market only, and Horsfield (in 1835) records a corn market on *Mondays*.

STEYNING.—In the Pleas of Assize, 1279, the Abbot of Fécamp claimed under a charter of Henry II. a market on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, and two fairs of two days each at the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin and the Feast of St. Michael.⁶⁵ The "Traveller's Almanack" of 1697, and also a gazetteer of 1770, mention the *Wednesday* market only, whilst Parry describes it as continuing, with a cattle market, every fortnight.⁶⁶ In 1887 the market was held on alternate *Mondays* for cattle and corn ("K. P. D.").

STORRINGTON.—"K. P. D." for 1882 describes the market as discontinued many years ago. The "Traveller's Almanack" for 1697 mentions a market on *Wednesday* at "Stevington," probably meaning Storrington.

TARRING.—There was a charter in 21 Hen. VI. for a *Saturday* market, and this was granted on the singular ground that Tarring was situated near the sea, so that many times the French and others attacked the place whilst the men of the parish were absent at neighbouring markets. This appears very extraordinary when we remember that there were markets then held at Broadwater, Steyning, and New Shoreham, and quite near to Tarring. The "Traveller's Almanack" for 1697 mentions Tarring as a market town, but gives no date for the market.

WADHURST.—In 1887 "Whitaker's Almanack" mentions a market on June 21st and alternate *Mondays*. This is of quite recent origin.

WARTLING.—Sir Thomas de Hoo obtained a grant for a weekly market on *Tuesdays*, and a yearly fair at Magdalen Tide.⁶⁷

WATERSFIELD.—In 1316 John de Langton, Bishop of Chichester, obtained a charter for a market on *Wednesdays* and a fair on the vigil day and morrow of St. Giles ("K. P. D.," 1882).

⁶² Add. MS., 5680, p. 277.

⁶³ "S. A. C.," VII., 103.

⁶⁴ Parry, "Coast of Sussex," p. 347.

⁶⁵ Cartwright, "Hist. Rape of Bramber," p. 157; *cit.* "S. A. C.," V., 122.

⁶⁶ "Coast of Sussex," p. 348.

⁶⁷ Lower, "Hist. Suss.," II., 231.

WINCHELSEA.—It is indicated as a market town in 1637, and a gazetteer of 1770 refers to the market as held on *Saturday*, but "K. P. D." in 1887 describes it as long since discontinued.

WISBOROUGH GREEN.—In 11 Hen. III. there is a grant by the King to the Archdeacon of Lewes (Eustachius) of a yearly fair on the vigil day and morrow of St. Peter *ad vincula*, and a market weekly on *Thursday* at Wyseberg.⁶⁸ The market is not mentioned in subsequent records.

WORTHING.—(See Broadwater, *ante*, page 185.)

We have now examined all the Sussex markets, and it will be seen that there are four kinds, viz. :—

1. Chartered markets.
2. Prescriptive markets.
3. Statutory markets.
4. Auction markets.

The last-mentioned are not perhaps strictly speaking markets, but a great quantity of cattle are sold in this way, periodical sales being conducted by local auctioneers. At Lewes and Hailsham statutory powers have been obtained for the purpose.

⁶⁸ "Close Roll," 11 Hen. III., m. 12.

(To be continued.)

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256. WRIGHT (THOMAS). Feudal Manuals of English History, etc.

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132 A. YORK, ARCHÆOLOGICAL MEETING AT, 1846 (two Vols.). *See Archaeological Institute.*

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London, 1870-1887.

214. YVETOT, LES ÉGLISES DE L'ARRONDISSEMENT DE. Par Cochet (M. L'Abbé), Inspecteur des Monuments Historiques de la Seine-Inférieure. Vols. I. and II., bound together. Paris, 1853. 8vo.

NOTE.—THE SOCIETY POSSESSES A LARGE COLLECTION OF DEEDS (PRINCIPALLY PRESENTED BY THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CHICHESTER), A CATALOGUE OF WHICH IS IN COURSE OF COMPILATION.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

No. 1.

*Notes on "Sussex Domesday Studies."*¹ No. 1. *The Rapes and their Origin.*

Looking at the map annexed to the "Sussex Domesday Book," and seeing the (so-called) almost impenetrable forest of Andredsweald covering nearly half the county, it is not clear to me how it could have formed a boundary on the north, extending, as it did, into Surrey.

It may be doubted whether the Icelandic term *hreppr* has anything at all to do with the Sussex Rapes, for how should an Icelandic term have got here? And if the Rape was introduced by the Normans into this country soon after the conquest, how was it that they did not apply it to all other counties, but to Sussex only? Why to one only?

It would more naturally appear probable that the Rapes had a pre-Domesday origin, and that the Normans for convenience would adopt things as they found them. And as the original Saxons who colonized Kent, Sussex, and other counties came from different parts of Germany, and at different times, and had different customs, so they applied their own respective customs to the parts where they settled; and thus Kent became divided in one way, and Sussex in another, and the Norman invader found these county Divisions of Sussex convenient for his purpose of distribution among certain of his followers, and consequently adopted and used them.

It may be that the boundaries of the Rapes can apparently only be defined on a map. But it is probable they were not set out by a surveyor with a rope, but that they grew; and if the matter were closely looked into it would probably be found that the boundaries of the Rapes are the boundaries of Hundreds; and these, again, are composed of Manors, of which the boundaries are rivers, or streams, or a road, or the outside hedge of an estate, all fixed and well known objects to the people of a locality. And it is remarkable that, in West Sussex at least, the Manors run in long narrow parallel slips, like the Rapes. But that the Rapes were set out, after the conquest, by surveyors with a rope, and hence their appellation, does not appear quite reasonable; as well say that if they were now set out with a chain they would be called cheyniers, or some such name—this origin of the term cannot be accepted, although fortified by so great a name as Palgrave. Even our own modern sappers and miners, or Ordnance Surveyors, with all modern means and appliances, could not (or would not) use the chain in our (so-called) impenetrable wealden district, and consequently the great Ordnance Survey, which cost, and is costing, so many thousands, is in some places utterly useless; for a whole wood, which may belong to three or four

¹ "Sussex Domesday Studies." No. 1. The Rapes and their Origin. By Frederick Ernest Sawyer, F.S.A.—*The Archaeological Review*, Vol. I., page 54. London, 1888.

separate proprietors, has but one number on it, to show its contents, and no internal fences or divisions are shown, and consequently nobody can tell how much belongs to each proprietor; notwithstanding I was once informed by an official that as each square inch was an acre, there was little difficulty in computing their contents.

It must be remembered that only about 200 years previous to the Domesday Survey the whole country (as is said) had been divided by King Alfred into Hundreds and Tithings; but it is probable that this division was then applied by him only to such portions as he had acquired, and where it had not been previously applied; but he might at the same time have revised what had been previously done, but required amendment. It is not unreasonable to suppose that (assuming the Rapes to have previously existed) they had by that time obtained their present names from the principal towns in them, as will be referred to later on.

If Pevensey be the island of Poofn, and that were the name of a man, he may not improbably have been a Saxon, *sed query*; and also as to the derivation of Bramber from Braiose's Burgh.

The military origin of the Rapes is open to question, although laid down by so high an authority as Palgrave. His six military highroads seem somewhat imaginative; but it may readily be conceived that they were made military centres or depôts, by the Lords to whom they were granted by the Norman invader, for defensive purposes; and also that grants were made by these Lords of the Rapes, of lands to be held by the tenure of castle-guard. The arbitrary payments required in leap-year might be due to the superior power of might over right, in feudal times, when there was any plausible excuse for its exercise. This tenure would appear to explain at least the relation of the Manors to the Lord of the Rape.

The towns where the *hagæ* or houses of refuge of the Manors were situate, shows how the Rapes got their names from those very towns.

This county being the only one which was possessed of Rapes, but having Hundreds, the same as other counties, it was not likely that the Precept commanding the preparation of the Survey would have any reference to a mode of partition which obtained only in that one county, nor to the particular divisions of Kent; but it was confined to Hundreds, which description applied to all counties alike.

The assumed "recent" introduction of the Rape at the time of Domesday, does not appear to be borne out or strengthened by the statement that all the Tithings within the Hundreds and Half-Hundreds in Arundel and Chichester Rapes had to attend at a joint Tourne in Arundel Rape, when it is called to mind that there was but one Lord for both Rapes. This might, therefore, have been a mere matter of convenience.

If the Clerk of the Peace had not called attention to it, I could have corrected the statement that the Rapes exist for no practical purpose; for having been in the office of the Treasurer of West Sussex, I know that each of the three Rapes has its own separate bridge rate and accounts.

Loxwood.

H. F. NAPPER.

No. 2.

Sussex Archaeological Society's Annual Meetings.

PLACES WHERE AND TIMES WHEN HELD.

No. of Vol.	Date of Meeting.	Place where held.	Day on which held.	Chairman of Meeting.
	1846	Pevensey	July 9	W. H. Blaauw, Esq.
	1847	Chichester	July 1	The Bishop of Chichester.
I.	1848	Lewes	Aug. 10	Sir Henry Shiffner, Bart.
II.	1849	Arundel	Aug. 9	The Earl of Arundel and Surrey.
III.	1850	Hurstmonceaux	July 25	Archdeacon Hare.
IV.	1851	Wiston	Aug. 8	Sir Charles M. Burrell, Bart.
V.	1852	Battle Abbey	July 23	Earl Waldegrave.
VI.	1853	Goodwood	July 14	Earl of Chichester.
VII.	1854	Winchelsea and Rye	July 13	Charles Hay Frewen, Esq.
VIII. {	1855	Horsham	July 12	Honble. Robert Curzon.
	1856	Bodiam Castle	July 10	W. L. Shadwell, Esq. (Sheriff).
IX.	1857	Arundel and Bignor	Aug. 13	His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.
X.	1858	Bayham Abbey	Aug. 5	Marquis of Camden.
XI.	1859	Bosham and Chichester	Aug. 4	Dean Hook.
XII.	1860	Pevensey and Hurstmonceaux	Aug. 8	R. W. Blencowe, Esq.
XIII.	1861	Petworth	Aug. 8	Honble. P. Wyndham.
XIV.	1862	Hastings	Aug. 7	Lord Harry Vane.
XV.	1863	Bramber Castle	Aug. 14	Sir Percy Burrell, Bart.
XVI.	1864	Seaford	Aug. 11	Earl of Chichester.
XVII.	1865	Pulborough and Amberley	Aug. 17	Bishop of Chichester.
XVIII.	1866	Eastbourne	Aug. 16	J. A. Hankey, Esq. (Sheriff).
XIX.	1867	Midhurst	Aug. 8	W. Townley Mitford, Esq., M.P.
XX.	1868	Rotherfield and Mayfield	Aug. 13	Lord Chichester.
XXI.	1869	{ Steyning, Westgrinstead, } { and Knepp Castle ... }	Aug. 12	The Rev. Edward Turner.
		Rye and Camber Castle	Aug. 11	John Geo. Dodson, Esq., M.P. [Esq.]
XXII.	1870	Chichester	Aug. 10	The Mayor of Chichester (J. G. Raper,
XXIII.	1871	Chichester	Aug. 8	The Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson, M.P.
XXIV.	1872	Parham	Aug. 8	G. B. Gregory, Esq., M.P.
XXV.	1873	Winchelsea	Aug. 14	Sir Percy Burrell, Bart., M.P.
Index {	1874	Castle Goring	Aug. 13	Rt. Hon. John George Dodson, M.P.
		Lewes	Aug. 12	Hon. R. Denman.
XXVI.	1876	Arundel	Aug. 10	R. H. Hurst, Esq.
XXVII.	1877	Horsham	Aug. 9	E. Frewen, Esq.
XXVIII.	1878	Brede	Aug. 15	Ven. Archdeacon Hannah.
	1879	Brighton	Aug. 27	Bishop of Chichester.
	1880	Boxgrove	Aug. 12	Rev. R. F. Whistler.
XXXII.	1881	Ashburnham	Aug. 11	Hon. J. J. Carnegie.
XXXIII.	1882	South Harting	Aug. 10	Earl of Chichester.
XXXIV.	1883	Lewes	July 31	E. Frewen, Esq.
	1884	Northiam, Salehurst & Bodiam	Aug. 7	H. R. Freshfield, Esq. (High Sheriff).
	1885	Eastgrinstead	Oct. 14	Ven. Archdeacon Hannah.
XXXV.	1886	Bexhill	Aug. 19	Dean Burgon.
XXXVI.	1887	Selsey	Aug. 11	

Thinking that a record of the Annual Meetings of our Society might be useful to the members, I have supplied the above. The particulars from the foundation of the Society in 1846, down to 1872, are taken from a list in the handwriting of the late Mr. W. H. Blaauw, arranged exactly as here transcribed. This had been (imperfectly) brought down to 1878, by another hand; I have simply supplied omissions and finished the list. It may be well to observe that in the course of the Society's history a large number of meetings, in addition to those here given, have been held from time to time in various places in Sussex, the meetings taking place generally in the autumn. A supplementary list of these smaller, but by no means uninteresting gatherings, may, perhaps, find a place in a future volume of our "Collections."

JOHN SAWYER.

No. 3.

Discovery at Ditchling.

In the course of some recent correspondence the Rev. Canon Carey H. Borrer, M.A., Rector of Hurstpierpoint, communicated to the Editor of the "Sussex Archaeological Collections" the following very interesting information. Writing on July 26th, 1888, the Rev. Canon Borrer says:—"In preparing ground for the enlargement of Ditchling churchyard an ancient well was discovered. In cleaning it out it was found that the upper portion, to a depth of about eight feet, was steined with flints—below this was a lining of hewn chalk—then blocks of sandstone (to the bottom 22 feet) excellently well cut and fitted. Some antlers and bones were found. One of the stag's horns appeared to have been sawn, and it had a portion of an iron nail by which it may have been fastened to something. I cannot make out if the antlers (the base of one of which I have, and which has only the lower line) are of red or of fallow deer. I hope to ascertain from an expert.

"If the former they must have belonged to a forest; if they are of fallow deer they probably came from a park. The well must be very ancient indeed, from the absence of bricks, and from the presence of the antlers. You know that King Alfred had a park and kept a stud of horses at Ditchling. The Manor House may have been thus contiguous to the church."

In a further communication, on 2nd August, 1888, the Rev. Canon Borrer gives the following additional particulars, "The antlers that were found in the old well at Ditchling are fallow, telling probably of a park.

"The well was near what was the old Rectory barn. In all probability it was the well of the Rectory house. Remains of foundations were found in levelling. The Great Tithes were given to Lewes Priory. The Vicarage house is elsewhere."

No. 4.

Discovery in Ditchling Churchyard.

The Editor is also indebted to the Rev. Canon Borrer for the following particulars of another, and an exceedingly curious discovery at Ditchling. Writing on August 2nd, 1888, the rev. gentleman says:—"In making a pit for a furnace for warming the church, the workmen came upon an excavation in the sandstone rock, which had been the receptacle of a human body at some early period.

"It is situated in the angle between the N. wall of the chancel and the E. wall of the N. transept. It is about three feet six inches from the old ground line. The head is a little lower than the foundation. A place for the head to lie in, a wider space for the shoulders, narrowing to the feet, and about a foot deep, contained nothing but bones.

"The length was six feet six inches. The body must have been of a tall person, apparently a man, the skull dolichocephalous, and of a very refined type, contrasting with two coarser skulls, one round, of later interments, just by.

"The teeth were strong and sound, but the molars showing signs of gouty fissures.

"The Vicar thinks it may be as early as Saxon times. I think the position just clear of the wall of the N. transept, which is of the Decorated Gothic period, tells against that supposition. There was no sign of coffin or cements or lead.

"I have seen both in Keymer and Hurstpierpoint churchyards a space walled in with chalkstones about nine inches long and six inches deep, forming a place to receive the body. I believe those to have been very ancient interments."

No. 5.

Archæological Discovery at "Cuckoo Bottom," Lewes.

In the *East Sussex News* for March 4th, 1887, occurs the following record of the discovery of two cinerary urns, now in the Sussex Archaeological Society's Museum:—

"As a workman was engaged in digging for flints, a few days since, he came upon what appears to have once been an ancient British tumulus, as described and depicted in 'Archæologia;' and among the flints he hit upon two old pots, which there can be no doubt are of Celtic make, and are supposed to have been used for the purpose of holding the ashes of the dead. They are four inches high, and one has a chevron pattern marked upon the rim. Both are in good preservation, and they have been placed in the library at the Castle."

Remarking upon this "find," Mr. Charles T. Phillips writes:—

"Two more urns were found near those mentioned, and by the same man, but unfortunately both were broken, so badly, as to preclude restoration. The first (of which I have thirteen pieces), was of larger size and coarser material than the two in the Castle, the pottery being about three-eighths of an inch thick, burnt red without, and black within; three of the fragments have the projecting ridge, which frequently occurs on the shoulder, or broadest part of the vessel externally, possibly for imparting strength. I have also a worked flint implement, found at the same time and place, which is slightly broken at smaller end. The remains of the other urn (eight pieces) are of very coarse make, and black outside, and in, the particles of grit or quartz in the clay being nearly as large as barleycorns. Either from having been imperfectly burnt or from the action of damp, it is very fragile. Around the outside, about three inches from the base, is a row of small projections resembling "mammæ," or teats. In this urn were three or four small fragments of charcoal, and two or three small lumps of unctuous earth, blackened by fire. I obtained from the excavation where it was found three flint flakes or scrapers. I may add that the place of "find," called "Cuckoo Bottom," is in a valley running irregularly south, from the foot of Mount Harry to the Brighton Road; and from the fact of my having picked up some fragments of pottery and several flint flakes from the surface of the cultivated land close to and around the spot, I am led to suppose that it was, probably, the site of a cemetery.

No. 6.

Archæological Discovery at Critchfield.

In a communication, dated from Critchfield, Bosham, near Chichester, April 20th, 1888, to the Sussex Archæological Society, the Rev. W. A. St. John Dearsley (a member of the Committee) communicates the particulars of a recent discovery which came under his own immediate notice. He says :—

“ I don't know whether a little discovery I have recently made on my property at Critchfield, in this County, will be of sufficient interest to deserve notice by our Society in its notes for the year; but while some workmen were excavating some ground for underpinning at the foundation of the house here we came upon a Cinerary Urn buried below the foundation, surrounded by bones, one being part of the upper jaw of a wild boar, as the tusk portrayed, being of a different shape to that of the ordinary porcus of our day. We have also unearthed several very perfect bits of stone carving, capitals of columns amongst the number, and in very good condition; I should imagine thirteenth century work from the style of the workmanship. I have shown these relics to the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, the Vicar of Bosham, who is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and he confirms my opinion on the above. They may be portions of additions made to one of the Religious Houses or to the old College of Bosham, but of more recent foundation. This property of mine, which I have recently purchased through Sir R. Raper, is called ‘ Critchfield,’ a corruption of ‘ Cruxfield,’ or the Field of the Cross, and I believe a cross once stood in one of the fields belonging to the estate and adjoining the house.”

NOTE.—Such notes as the above are always welcome. Our volumes would become greatly enhanced in value if they contained a more complete record of local finds.—ED.

No. 7.

Discovery of Roman Coins at Brighton.

In November, 1887, in the course of levelling a school cricket field behind Norfolk Terrace, one or two Roman coins were found—third brass of Constantine. Several coins of similar date and type exist in the Lewes Museum.

F. HAVERFIELD.

No. 8.

Cawley's Vault.

In the account of the opening of this vault in 1882 (“ S. A. C.,” Vol. XXXIV., page 21, *note*) I alluded to a previous examination of it in 1816, as *remembered* by an aged inmate. This has been recently verified. In looking over some old Court Books of the Chichester Workhouse, the Master, Mr. Stratton, came on an entry confirmatory of it, which, as being of interest in several respects, is here subjoined: “ On Wednesday, the 24th day of April, 1816, a vault was accidentally discovered in repairing the pavement of the chapel of the Poor House, and was opened in the presence of Mr. Joseph Smith, Mr. Edward Gilbert, and Mr. Wm. Wickham,

Jun., who were the Guardians of the Poor. The interior contains the fragments of two wooden coffins and the remains of their inmates; also one made of lead, the shape of the human body, in length 5ft. 10in., 1ft. 10in. over the breast, and eight inches at the feet, containing a perfect skeleton, supposed to be that of William Cawley, the regicide, who signed the warrant for the execution of King Charles the First, and was the founder of the Chapel and Almshouse; and although history informs us that at the restoration of King Charles the Second he was obliged to fly to Holland, where he died in poverty, still it is very probable that he might in his last moments express an anxious desire to be buried in the place of his nativity, and in the sepulchre founded by himself, and his corpse might have been smuggled over for that purpose. The existence of this vault was unknown to every person in the city except one William Moon Ingram, a man far advanced in years, who was taken into the house as a pauper in the year 1754 (when a boy) who remembers the vault being accidentally discovered at that period, and the then Master of the House had it opened from mere matter of curiosity, and, as is supposed, without the knowledge of the Guardians, as it was closed immediately and kept a profound secret. The report of Ingram concerning this vault was generally discredited, but on its being opened the description he had constantly given of its contents was found to be perfectly correct. The curiosity excited by this discovery was so great that it was kept open several days, and was visited by many hundred individuals of both sexes and all ages." It need only be observed on this, that Cawley died not in Holland but in Switzerland, and that when writing the account of him I was not aware of the first investigation of the vault, as mentioned by Ingram.

F. H. ARNOLD.

No. 9.

Sussex Beacons.

Mr. Smiles, in his "Lives of the Engineers" (Vol. II., p. 37), states that "A light-pot used to be hung out from the spire of old Arundel Church, for the purpose of guiding vessels entering the harbour of Littlehampton after dark, and the iron support of the rude apparatus is still to be seen there." No mention is made of this beacon in Horsfield or Lower's histories of Sussex. Were there any others on the church towers along the coast of the country? The only example of such a "light-pot" remaining perfect, is to be seen on the steeple of S. Mary, Monken Hadley, Middlesex.

J. L. ANDRÉ.

No. 10.

Sussex Roads.

In "A Tour through Great Britain" (Vol. II., p. 194), a work published in 1725, there occurs this passage in the description of Sussex:—"Likewise the Roads in *Sussex*, and that in particular which was formerly a Roman work, call'd *Stony-street* or *Stone-street*. Mr. Cambden mentions it as going from *Leatherhead* to *Darking*, and thro'

Darling Churchyard, then across a terrible deep Country, call'd the *Horneward*, and so to *Petworth* and *Arundel* : But we see nothing of it now ; and the Country indeed remains in the utmost Distress for want of good Roads ; So also all over the *Wild of Kent*, and *Sussex* it is the same, where the Corn is cheap at the Barn, because it cannot be carry'd out ; and dear at the Market because it cannot be brought in."

J. L. ANDRÉ.

No. 11.

Dr. Russell, of Brighton.

It is well known that Dr. Richard Russell, the publication of whose work upon the medical use of sea-water in scrofulous and other glandular complaints, in 1750, had such an important effect upon the fortunes of Brighton that he is by many considered as "the founder of Brighton's greatness," was a native of Lewes. "He was," as Mr. Lower tells us in his "Sussex Worthies," "the son of a respectable surgeon and apothecary who resided in the parish of St. Michael, Lewes, where he was born in 1687. Mr. Nathaniel Russell, his father, had an extensive connection, and numbered among his patients the family of William Kempe, Esq., of Malling Deanery, near Lewes. The young surgeon had frequent occasions, during his father's absence with other patients, to visit that mansion, and thus became acquainted with the only daughter and heiress of Mr. Kempe. Between these two young people there sprang up a mutual attachment, which resulted, as there was considerable disparity of social position, and no chance of an open and avowed courtship, in a clandestine marriage. Mr. Kempe was naturally indignant, and, as is usual in such cases, held out for some time ; but at length affection for his only child, and admiration of the great talents, the amiable qualities, and the persevering industry of Mr. Russell, brought about a reconciliation." "Dr. Russell died in 1759, aged 72 years, and was interred in the family vault at South Malling," as Mr. Erredge tells us. It may be of interest to note that the inscription upon the vault is as under :—

"H. S. E.

RICHARD^s RUSSELL—M.D.—S.R.S.

Obiit Ætat: Anno—72—A.C. 1759.

θάλασσα κλύζει τ'ἀνθρώπων κακά

H. S. P."

H. S. P. means *Hæres suos posuit*.

If the reader will kindly refer to the original² he will find that the above line there runs *θάλασσα κλύζει πάντα τ'ἀνθρώπων κακά*. The worthy doctor could not conscientiously adopt the last word "*παντα*" (all). He dared not affirm that the sea (even on the Brighton coast) was a *universal* remedy.

Underneath the inscription is the family crest, a goat, passant ar. attired or.

Malling.

E. C. CURREY.

² Eur. I. T. 1193.

No. 12.

Armour from Sussex Churches.

At the sale of the valuable and extensive collection of armour and arms, the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Londesborough, by Messrs. Christie and Co. in July last, the following examples from Sussex Churches were disposed of:—

Lot 268—Heaulme, *temp. Henry III.* From *Mayfield Church, Sussex.*

Lot 430—Heaulme, *temp. Maximilian.* From *Battle Abbey Church.*

Lot 431—Helmet with Crest attached, of Sir Anthony Brown. From *Battle Abbey Church.*

In a descriptive catalogue prepared by Mr. William Chaffers, when the collection was exhibited to the public at the Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill, in 1875, "Lot 431" (there numbered 1,001) is thus described:—

"ARMET, or HELMET, with crest attached, said to be that of Sir Anthony Brown, and long preserved in Battle Abbey Church—*temp. Henry VIII.*"

"Lot 268" appears in the same catalogue (as No. 955), with the following description:—

"HEAULME. From Mayfield Church, Sussex, and was long shown there as that of St. Dunstan—*temp. Henry III.*"

Mr. William Chaffers adds a note:—"The old French word *heaulme* or helm is used to distinguish it from its diminutive a helmet; it was larger, and was frequently worn over the helmet in tournaments, bearing on its summit a lofty crest or plume; thus the 'crested helm,' and the 'plumed helm.'"

It is to be sincerely hoped that these historic pieces of armour may find their way back to the Sussex Churches from whence they came.

No. 13.

Sussex Wine-Merchants and Tobacconists, 1633 to 1635.

In Vol. XXXIII., pp. 272 and 273, I gave a list of all the Sussex Tavern-Keepers in 1636, and I am now able to supplement this list with a few extracts from the "48th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records," app., being the latest report issued (Aug. 1887).

LICENSES TO SELL WINE.

<i>No. of Privy Seal.</i>		<i>For sale in.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
9	Chas. I.		1633.
271	Joan Whight* & Eleanor Linch	Midhurst	... Oct. 16 1634.
628	Robert* and Wm. Carter	... Lewes	... Feb. 27
710	John & John Hall*	... Petworth	... Mar. 4
712	Francis* & Anthony Wennell...	Hastings	... ,,

<i>No. of Privy Seal.</i>		<i>For sale in.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
10 Chas. I.			1634.
162	John* & Symon Kelsey	... Midhurst ...	June 9 1635.
515	Mary & Richard Briant*	... Steyning ...	Dec. 9
569	Edward* & James Woodman	... {Forrest Roe alias Walhatch}	Jan. 19

LICENSES TO SELL TOBACCO.			
9 Chas. I.			1634.
696	John Scutt	... Petworth ...	Mar. 4
744	Wm. Coe	... Horsham ...	„ 10

Those marked thus (*) occur as Tavern-Keepers in 1636, Edward Woodman being described as holding the Antelope Tavern, at Forest Row. Robert Carter, in 1621, was in the tenure of the "White Lyon" Inn, at Lewes.

I do not remember to have come across any reference to earlier Sussex tobacconists. John Scutt may possibly have been the same person as the token-issuer at Petworth, mentioned in Vol. XXIV. of "S. A. C.," at page 132.

No. 14.

Arms of More of Morehouse.

With reference to the derivation of the arms of this family W. S. Ellis, Esq., suggests to me some early connection between the families of More and Hayworth as a more probable origin, and, on the following grounds which he has pointed out to me, I think that his theory must be granted to be a more satisfactory one than mine. Two assumptions only are necessary. (1.) That a Hayworth of Cuckfield was either entitled to or adopted the arms of Haworth of Haworth, in Lancashire and Yorkshire "Azure a bend between two stags' heads coupé or." (See Howard's "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," Vol I., New Series, p. 57, 1874). (2.) That one of the early Mores either from inheriting through an heiress or obtaining by purchase the Hayworth's Manor, assumed these arms. Both of these assumptions rest upon fairly trustworthy foundations. In the first place, even supposing it proved that Hayworth of Sussex is indigenous and did not migrate from Lancashire or Yorkshire, in former days, as in the present time, it was no uncommon thing for a family which had obtained wealth and position to assume the arms of a family of a totally different stock, but of the same or a similar name. Numerous examples might be given from the time of Richard II. downwards. With regard to the second point, from the Hayworths living in the next parish to Wivelsfield from the time of Edward III. to that of Henry VI., from the early dying out of the name, from the position and consequence of the family of More in Wivelsfield, and from representatives of both families constantly witnessing deeds together, it does not appear to be improbable that the extinction of the family was due to one of the Mores marrying the heiress. It will be noted on reference to Vol. XXXV., p. 51, that the tinctures given by Budgen, those in the Harl. MS., 6164, and on the Richbell Monument, are nearly

the same as those of Haworth, so that it seems possible, if not probable, that these were altered by the Heralds making the visitation of Sussex in 1634 in order to give Captain More a coat of arms which he could use without infringing too much upon the right of Haworth.

F. W. T. ATTREE, Capt. R.E.

No. 15.

On the Origin of the name "Bersted."

Among the missioner-priests of Wilfrith we find Berghelm. It was their practice to settle wherever they found inhabitants. The places in which those groups of people lived took their names in some instances from those missioners, as Yapton from Eppa. This place in question was in our earliest records attached to Pagham. It is unlikely that, being within a few miles of Selsey, it would be without its missioner. In a learned paper in Vol. XXIV., page 166, of the "Sussex Arch. Coll." ³ the question of the derivation of Bersted, called Berghstede and Beorghamstedd, is discussed, and the first syllable is left questionable. I venture to submit that it was called Berghhelmstede, or Berghelm's place. As Brighthelmstone has lost its helm, so, it seems, has Berghelmstede, taking up with *ham* on the way, and has become Berghstede, and so Bersted.

South Bersted Vicarage.

W. B. PHILPOT.

No. 16.

On Certain Ecclesiastical Remains in Lidsey.

When searching for stone to build our schools at Bersted in 1884 I lit on a heap lying on the land of Mr. Godman. With the consent of Mr. Neale, who farms the land, he gave them to me. I found that they came from the pulling down of a house in a field called the Headhone (Eadwine?). This had been a good house with oak floors. I heard that a font had been taken from the ruins. This I obtained by the kindness of Mr. Bushby, the builder, of Littlehampton, who had placed it in his garden. There were several pieces of E.E. architecture, with one very beautiful female head, which adorns our schoolroom, again serving as a corbel. We have built them visibly in. It is not likely that these stones would have been brought from any great distance to build the house called Headhone. It is likely that they were furnished from adjacent monastic ruins. Lidsey is now a hamlet of Aldingbourne. Now we find that in 692 Nothelm, King of the South Saxons, made grants to his sister Nothgitha of land at Lidsey and Aldingbourne for building a monastery and a church (*vide* Stephens's "Hist. of the South Saxon Diocese," p. 16). I submit that these stones and font came from an E.E. building erected on the site of, or in place of, earlier buildings in pursuance of the above grants.

W. B. P.

³ "The Parish of South Bersted, Co. Sussex." By Dudley George Carey Elwes, F.S.A.

No. 17.

On the name "Eastergate."

Nothelm gave hides of land to his sister Nothgitha, not only at Lidsey, Aldingbourne, and Mundham, but also at *Genstedegate*. There is no place hereabouts called now by this name; but there are two places adjoining Aldingbourne called Eastergate and Westergate. If the former was called from Easter (which would not have much meaning) there would be no likelihood that the other would be originally called Westergate, a name still more meaningless. If called from the points of the compass, what was there to be east of, and what to be west of? Besides, they would be called Eastgate and Westgate. Is it not likely that Eastergate is a corruption of *Genstedegate*, and that Westergate would then be named to match it, or *vice versâ*?

W. B. P.

No. 18.

On the name "Selsey."

Selsey is spelt in a variety of ways by the old writers. Bæda, deriving his etymology probably from Wilfrith, speaks of it as the island of the sea calf. It is true that seals have been seen straying thus far even in later times. (A friend of mine shot one, I regret to say, a few years ago.) But is it not more probable that the name is derived from the same source as the Scilly Isles? Names are given more often from tribes of men than from fish. Or has anyone supposed that the Scilly Isles are derived from seals?

P.S.—I am bound to add that, since the above went into the Editor's hands, Prof. Skeat (to whose authority I of course bow) writes as follows:—"I find that *Selsey* is *seolesige* in an A.S. Charter; and as *seoles* is the correct genitive of *seolh*, or seal, the explanation 'seals' island' is probably correct. So also Sealscombe in Hants."

W. B. P.

No. 19.

On Grimketel, Bishop of Selsey.

English priests and bishops assisted, as we know, to spread Christianity in the north of Europe. Thurget was consecrated by Archbishop Unvan at Skara, in West Gothland, as first Bishop of Sweden. Hacon of Norway before the middle of the tenth century brought over English priests, having himself been educated at the Court of Athelstan. Olof Tryggweson during his predatory incursions in England learned the Christian Faith, was baptized in the Scilly Isles, and took over Thangbrand, whom he had met in England. Olof Stautconnung in the beginning of the eleventh century took over some English clergy, and among them one *Grimkill*. Olof the Thick (1017) also took with him bishops and priests from England. Neander's authorities (Vol. VI.), of whom the chief is Adam of Bremen, name as specially distinguished among these the Bishops Sigafrið or Sigfrid, Rodulf, Bernard, and *Grimkill*. This Bishop Grim-

kill was a great friend of Olof, and framed a constitution for him, which was used also in Iceland. Cnut conquered Olof. It is likely that he brought back to England Grimkill, whom he would be unwilling to leave in the conquered country. Cnut's rule in England was from 1014-1027. Grimkill would probably remain under Cnut's eye at Canterbury, and be there till an opening occurred for further work as a Bishop, even after Cnut's death. Æthelric, Bishop of Selsey, died about this time. This prelate was a friend of "Æthelnoth the Good," Archbishop of Canterbury. Æthelnoth, who was friend and adviser of Cnut, whom he had baptized, is likely, as it seems to me, to have been the means of sending Grimkill, whether before or after Cnut's death, to fill the post left vacant by Æthelric. Cnut and his friend the Archbishop would have a special interest in Selsey, from its neighbourhood to Godwin. In the uncertainty of dates, and the loose forms of names, especially in their terminations, both date and name seem near enough to warrant the surmise that our Bishop Grimketel, or Grinketel, of Selsey, was identical with Bishop Grimkill, the English Bishop in the north.

W. B. P.

No. 20.

Parish of Bepton.—Clare's Charity.

"It appears by the Parliamentary Returns of 1786, that *Robert Clare*, by his Will, in 1603, granted a rent-charge of £1 per annum to the poor of this parish. This payment issues out of a farm called Pluckett's, now in the possession of Mr. Whitter, of Midhurst. There is no copy of the will in the parish chest, but the rent-charge has been regularly handed down by a series of deeds of trust. The present trustees are the Rev. William Jenkins, Mr. Edward Sadler, Mr. John Turner, Mr. William Turner, Mr. John Challen, and Mr. Benjamin Challen. The money is distributed either in small sums or in clothing, at the discretion of the trustees."

I think that possibly the foregoing extract from the "Report of the Commissioners' Inquiry concerning Charities"—1815 to 1839—may be of interest, especially if taken in connection with my paper on Bepton, at page 95 of the present volume. It will be noticed that two of the Trustees of Clare's Charity at the time of the Commissioners' inquiry were John and William Turner, while a third was Edward Sadler. As the lists of those who paid tithes at Bepton prove, there were families bearing the names of Turner and Sadler, there, more than 200 years ago.

JOHN SAWYER.

No. 21.

Roman Remains in Sussex.

Mr. F. Haverfield, of Lancing College, has contributed to the second number of the *Archæological Review* a "List of Roman remains in Sussex," which he is anxious to get as widely known as possible, in order, as he explains, "to obtain corrections and additions (particularly of unpublished finds)," and he asks the help of members of the Sussex Archæological Society in this work. Referring to the list, Mr. Haverfield says, "I hope no one will be scandalized at some wholesale scepticism, notably in respect of Portus Adurni or the alleged road from

Chichester to Pevensey." This concise list of Roman remains in Sussex will be found very useful for reference, and it furnishes a large amount of information.

No. 22.

The Arms of East Grinstead.

One incidental result of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, it appears, from a paragraph in the *Brighton Herald* for June 18th, 1887, was the settlement of a dispute as to which seal out of three, in use by the East Grinstead Local Board, School Board, and Gas Company, respectively, bore the correct arms of the town. The Local Board seal showed the arms to be five ostrich feathers; both the School Board and the Gas Company had a rose surmounted by a crown, the rose on one seal slightly differing in form from the other, while one of the crowns only had a *fleur-de-lis* as the central support to the arch. The matter was referred to Heralds' College, when the "Rouge Dragon" certified the town arms to be five ostrich feathers; and a copy of the seal as it appears in their book, entered when granted in 1572, was forwarded to the East Grinstead Jubilee Committee.

J. S.

No. 23.

Sir George Floyd Duckett, Bart.

The following paragraph relating to the author of the "Records of Cluni," and of several valuable papers in our "Collections" should, perhaps, find a place in the record of the transactions of our Society:—

"Sir George Floyd Duckett, F.S.A., of Newington House, Wallingford, Oxon, author of a 'Technological Military Dictionary,' in German, English, and French, for which he received gold medals from the German, Austrian, and French Emperors, and who is a claimant of the barony of Windesore, dormant for upwards of five centuries, completes his 77th year to day, as he was born in Spring Gardens, London, on March 27, 1811. In the female line he is descended from Gundreda, daughter of William the Conqueror."—*Daily Chronicle*, March 27, 1888.

No. 24.

Discovery at Bexhill.

The following paragraph is taken from the *Southern Weekly News* for January 21st, 1888:—

"A discovery of a highly interesting character has recently been made at Bexhill. In the course of the works in progress under Mr. Webb, in connection with the projected Park, it was lately noticed that on the sands lay embedded and slightly uncovered the remains of what appeared to be an old boat. Mr. Webb at once proceeded to have it unearthed, and several men were put on the work with pickaxe and spade. This part of the work, however, it is to be much regretted, was carried out with a haste ill adapted to such delicate processes, and the result was that the boat was got out in detached pieces instead of intact. The timbers being too rotten, it was found impossible subsequently to readjust them, even if the ingenuity of a carpenter would have been equal

to the task, the manufacture of the shell being of a distinctly antique and curious pattern. The fabric is entirely of oak, the side planks being all pegged together with wood, and this circumstance, combined with the fact that it has been protected by the sand and rock in which it was buried, can account for its preservation intact, through the long period of time to which its burial must be relegated.

No. 25.

The Queen's Park, Brighton.

The following timely and useful letter is extracted from the *Sussex Daily News*. It would be interesting to know in what way the statement referred to originated, which Mr. Somers Clarke, Jun., gives such excellent reasons for rejecting:—

“SIR,—I have observed a paragraph in some of the local papers, and a similar statement in the auctioneers' advertisements, of the above property, which should be corrected, not because the mistake made is one of great importance, but because the historian often absorbs such statements into his note-book, and serves them up to us hereafter as a matter of local history when there is no one to correct the error. The statement is that the house in the Queen's Park, called in the advertisements 'Duddell's Villa,' was originally built by William IV. for Queen Adelaide. This is quite wrong. With your permission I will do my best to give the correct facts, which are interesting to Brightonians, as showing how some of their fellow townsmen did much to encourage the advancement of the greatest architect we have had since Sir Christopher Wren. I quote from 'The Life and Works of Sir C. Barry,' by his son Alfred Barry, now the Metropolitan of Australasia, page 75. In 1823 the commission had been given to Mr. Barry to erect St. Peter's, Brighton, now the Parish Church. 'At this time he also became acquainted with Mr. Attree, a solicitor of considerable eminence and influence in Brighton, who was then, and afterwards, one of his sincerest friends. For him he undertook the laying out of a considerable tract of land as a park, to be called the Queen's Park, and to be partitioned out in villas—all designed in the Italian style. Only Mr. Attree's house was built, on the plan of an Italian villa, excellently adapted to modern English requirements. Near it was a circular tower in the same style, intended to cover a horizontal wind-wheel for raising water. The work deserves notice as his earliest essay in the style in which he first gained his fame, and which to the last (in spite of the Gothicism) he maintained to be in some respects peculiarly fit for mansions of the present day. Small as it was, it was designed with as much care and finish as any of his larger works. In it, for the first time, he had an opportunity of carrying out his ideas of "architectural gardening," as the house was set in a terrace-garden with small fountains and pretty loggie, after the Italian manner. It led indirectly to a larger work of the same kind. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland (to whom he had been introduced at Holland House) saw it, and were struck with the elegance and refinement of the design. From this impression resulted his subsequent employment to carry out the greater works at Trentham.' It will be

seen by the above that the house was built for Mr. Attree. In it he lived and died. After his death the property was sold, and fell into the hands of one quite unable to appreciate its beauties, and those of the surrounding gardens, which suffered grievously. The terrace walls were covered with mounds of turf, and the whole thing much defaced. Mr. Attree was my father's partner, and many happy hours have I spent as a child playing upon the pretty terraces now much altered.

"August 20th, 1888."

"Yours, etc.,

"SOMERS CLARKE, JUN.

No. 26.

Midhurst Token.

Since the publication of the list of Seventeenth Century Tokens in "S. A. C.," Vol. XXIV., two other Midhurst Tokens have been described by Mr. Haines in subsequent Volumes. I have recently obtained a third in good preservation, which has on it:

"O George Chandler = a blazing star
R of Midhrst in Svssex = G.C. $\frac{1}{4}$."

One of those mentioned by Mr. Haines is a *halfpenny*, bearing the same name, George Chandler, but in the field a hart couchant. This also is undated.

F. H. ARNOLD.

No. 27.

Memorial to Richard Woodman.

Many members of the Sussex Archaeological Society will, no doubt, be glad to know that at Warbleton, a memorial-stone to Richard Woodman, of that parish, one of the ten victims burned before the Star Inn at Lewes in 1557, was at Midsummer last built into the wall separating the churchyard from the site of Woodman's house. The inscription is as follows:—

"1888.
"Close by,
"in the
"meadow
"behind,
"stood the
"abode of
"Richard
"Woodman,
"Farmer and
"Ironmaster,
"burnt at
"Lewes
"22 June 1557.

"S. John
"16. 2."

The cost was defrayed by voluntary contributions, after public intimation, by the Rector, of the project. A list of the contributors, among whom was Mr. Richard Woodman, of Brighton, was inserted in a cavity in the back of the stone, on the chance of its being legible at some distant day to record the erection when the stone may have fallen out or may need readjustment.

No. 28.

Souvenir of James II.

The following description of a remarkable coin is extracted from the *Brighton Herald* for August 4, 1888:—

“A well-preserved crown-piece bearing the effigy of James II. has just fallen into the hands of Mr. R. B. Brinton, of 23, Middle Street, Brighton. After the frequent reminders given this year that exactly two centuries have passed away since the occurrence of the ‘glorious revolution’ that dethroned the second James, it is somewhat surprising at first to find that the coin bears the date of 1690. It is also somewhat startling to learn that the coin is a crown-piece, seeing that it has very much the appearance of an old penny. The explanation of these points is that the piece of money was struck by the luckless James II. in Ireland, just about the time of the Battle of the Boyne, when the deposed monarch was in extremities, and was glad to convert the guns sent him by Louis XIV. into coins. To raise much-needed funds, gun metal and other old metals, of the value of about 3d. or 4d. per pound, was transformed into coins, which were ordered to pass current at the rate of £5 to £10 sterling per pound weight. Hence it is that the substantial gun-metal coin in question came to be a crown-piece. What was wanting in intrinsic value was to some extent compensated for by picturesqueness, for the coin is undoubtedly a handsome one, the figures and inscriptions being all stamped in bold relief, exceedingly well designed and executed. On the obverse there is an equestrian figure of the King in armour, encircled by the inscription ‘IAC II. DEI. GRA. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX.’ On the reverse, surrounding a central crown, are the arms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and France, each in a crowned shield. The English arms are flanked by the words ‘ANO—DOM,’ and those of France by the date ‘16—90;’ whilst around the border is inscribed ‘CHRISTO VICTORE. TRIVMPHO.’ The edge of the coin is ornamented with a representation of a laurel wreath. Having regard to the hardness of the metal, it is evident that the coin must have been stamped with great force in order to bring out all parts of the design with such boldness.”

No. 29.

Sussex Ancient Trees.

Being desirous of collecting facts about the ancient trees of the county, I should be glad of any particulars respecting them, whether growing in churchyards, parks, or elsewhere, both as to any history attached to them and as regards their dimensions. Girth should be measured between

three and four feet from the ground, and their condition stated as to their being flourishing, or in a state of decay.

F. H. ARNOLD.

No. 30.

Commius and his Sons—Calleva.

After a careful study of Mr. E. H. Willett's dissertation on the "Ancient British Coins of Sussex" ("S. A. C.," Vol. XXX., pp. 1-30), I have come to the conclusion that the three sons of Commius the Attrebatium divided his kingdom among themselves, and reigned as follows:—1. Tincommius over the Sussex Regni, with his capital at Selsey; 2. Viricus over the Surrey Regni, with his capital at Farley Heath (Neomagus); 3. Eppillus over the Attrebatii, with his capital (Calleva) at Reading.

The majority of British coins found in Sussex are of Tincommius, with a few of Viricus, and one (or two) of Eppillus. In Surrey a few of Viricus, but none of Tincommius, nor of Eppillus. The one coin of Eppillus found in Sussex has on one side "Eppi" over a horse; on the other (plainly) "Callev," with a star above. Another (of uncertain find) has "Epp" on the left of a bird with wings raised; on the other side a crescent between stars, with "Rex" above, and "Calle" beneath.

In connection with the above, I lately discovered from the works of the learned German geographer Cellarius that the situation of the famous British town Calleva Attrebatium was undoubtedly at Reading. It is placed by him, so that there can be no mistake or doubt, in the fork formed by the junction of the river Kennet with the river Thames; and, as I, some years since, pointed out Calve-pit Farm (in the parish of Reading, and where coins have been found in abundance) as the site of Calleva, there can be no pretence left for those who persist in calling Silchester Calleva; but it must be left to its British name of Caer-Segout, or its Roman name of Arda-Oneon.

Loxwood, Sussex.

H. F. NAPPER.

No. 31.

To Genealogists.

The Rev. Canon C. H. Borrer writes:—"I am desirous of finding the following entries from Parish Registers:—

"1. The marriage of John Borer, of Rusper, Surgeon, to Susanna ———, supposed Wood, of the Clockhouse, Capel, about 1722.

"2. The marriage of William Hardes, of Hardres, of Edburton Place, to Margaret ———, about the year 1680.

"3. Also the baptism of the said William, about 1660.

"They migrated from Kent. Mr. Edmund Hardes held lands in the Hundred of Longbridge, *temp.* James I."

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