

SUSSEX  
Archæological Collections,

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY

The Sussex Archæological Society.



VOL. XXXIX.

---

LEWES:

FARNCOMBE & CO., PRINTERS.

MDCCLXXIV.

# WEST SUSSEX LIBRARIES

Copy No. <b>E070253</b>		Class No. <b>942-25</b>	
Supplier		Date Invoiced	
1st Loc. <b>GNR</b>	Initials <b>DH</b>	2nd Loc.	Initials
3rd Loc.	Initials	4th Loc.	Initials

# CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE
LIST OF OFFICERS.....	ix.
RULES .....	xi.
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1892.....	xiv.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1892 .....	xviii.
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1893 .....	xix.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1893 .....	xxiii.
ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM FOR THE YEARS 1891, 1892 AND 1893, AND TO THE LIBRARY FOR THE YEARS 1892 AND 1893 ..	xxiv.
LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS, WITH DATES OF ELECTION ....	xxxii.
LIST OF MEMBERS, WITH DATES OF ADMISSION TO THE SOCIETY.	xxxiii.
CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES .....	xliv.
RYE UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH. BY <i>F. A. Inderwick, Esq., Q.C.</i> .....	1
THE RYE ENGAGEMENT. BY <i>F. A. Inderwick, Esq., Q.C. (Illustrated)</i> .....	16
HASTINGS V. SENLAC. BY <i>Sir George Duckett, Bart.</i> .....	28
THE CHANCEL SCREENS OF PARISH CHURCHES, ILLUSTRATED CHIEFLY BY SUSSEX EXAMPLES. BY <i>J. Lewis André, Esq., F.S.A. (Illustrated)</i> .....	31
PEDIGREE AND GENEALOGICAL MEMORANDA RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF PELLATT, OF STEYNING, &C. ( <i>Part II. Con- cluded from Vol. XXXVIII., p. 128.</i> ) BY <i>Maberly Phillips, Esq. (With Pedigrees)</i> .....	55
RECENT FINDS OF POTTERY IN THE EASTBOURNE DISTRICT. BY <i>H. Michell-Whitley, Esq., F.G.S.</i> .....	94
NEOLITHIC FLINT WEAPON IN A WOODEN HAFT. BY <i>Charles Dawson, Esq., F.G.S. (Illustrated)</i> .....	97
LIST OF GENTRY AT VARIOUS DATES, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ARMS OF A FEW FAMILIES NOT PREVIOUSLY NOTICED. BY <i>Major F. W. T. Attree, R.E.</i> .....	99
A RENT ROLL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET OF SEVERAL SUSSEX MANORS FOR THE YEARS 1718-20. BY <i>C. Leeson Prince, Esq., F.R.A.S.</i> .....	134

	PAGE
THE CORN SUPPLY OF THE SOUTH COAST IN BRITISH AND ROMAN TIMES. BY <i>Rev. F. H. Arnold, M.A., LL.D. (Illustrated)</i>	154
ANCIENT BOAT FOUND AT BEXHILL. BY <i>Charles Dawson, Esq., F.G.S. (Illustrated)</i> .....	161
TRACES OF AN OLD ROAD NEAR TOWNCREEP. BY <i>Rev. Edward H. R. Tatham</i> .....	164
TOWNCREEP: IS IT MERCREDSBURN? BY <i>H. F. Napper, Esq.</i>	168
VISIT OF THE CONGRÈS ARCHÉOLOGIQUE DE FRANCE TO SUSSEX IN 1893. COMMUNICATED BY <i>W. V. Crake, Esq.</i> ; TRANSLATED BY <i>A. A. E. T.</i> .....	175
A CALENDAR OF THE DEEDS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. ( <i>Continued from Vol. XXXVIII.</i> ) BY <i>E. H. W. Dunkin, Esq.</i>	179
NOTES ON THE REBUILDING OF RINGMER CHURCH TOWER. COMMUNICATED BY <i>Mr. W. F. Martin, of Ringmer. (Illustrated)</i>	197
OBSERVATIONS UPON THE GREAT DROUGHT DURING THE SPRING MONTHS OF 1893. BY <i>C. Leeson Prince, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S.</i> .....	201
NOTES AND QUERIES:—	
<i>Monumental Inscription in Bignor Church</i> .....	207
<i>A Hastings Token</i> .....	208
<i>A Westbourne Tradesman's Token</i> .....	208
<i>Duel between Edward, Earl of Dorset, and Lord Bruce, in 1613</i> .....	209
<i>Discovery of the Old Brighton "Town Well"</i> .....	213
<i>Sir Bevis' Staff</i> .....	214
<i>Interesting Additions to the Museum</i> .....	214
<i>Relics of the Church of St. Peter Westout, Lewes</i> .....	216
<i>The "Hersey" Pedigree</i> .....	216
<i>Mediæval Whistle</i> .....	217
<i>Blaker, of Portslade</i> .....	217
<i>Naval Engagement off the Coast of Sussex in 1350</i> .....	218
<i>Coins Buried with the Dead</i> .....	219
<i>Spare Week and Miche's Week</i> .....	219
<i>The Site of Portus Adurni and the River Adur</i> .....	220
<i>Curious Altar Stone at Waldron. (Illustrated)</i> .....	221
<i>The Minnis Rock, Hastings</i> .....	222
<i>Earthquakes in Sussex</i> .....	223
<i>Query, "La Peryne," St. Michael's, Lewes</i> .....	223

## CONTENTS.

vii.

	PAGE
<i>Bishop Richard Kidder</i> .....	224
<i>Rectors of Hangleton</i> .....	224
<i>Find of Saxon Coins at Harting, June, 1892</i> .....	225
<i>New Evidence of Roman Occupation of South Harting (1894)</i> .....	225
<i>The Berwick Registers</i> .....	226
<i>Royal Arms in Churches</i> .....	226
<i>The Lavant Caves</i> .....	227
<i>Sussex Sun Dials</i> .....	227
<b>INDEX</b> ( <i>General</i> ) .....	229
„ ( <i>to Sussex Place and Farm Names</i> ) .....	245
„ ( <i>Personal Names</i> ) .....	250



## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.



FACSIMILE OF DOCUMENT, "RYE ENGAGEMENT" . . . . .	<i>Frontispiece.</i>
CHANCEL SCREEN, ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, BRIGHTON.. to face Page	32 -
PELLATT PEDIGREE (LARGE SHEET) . . . . .	,, ,, 64 -
PELLATT PEDIGREE (SMALL SHEET) . . . . .	,, ,, 80 -
NEOLITHIC FLINT IMPLEMENTS, FOUND NEAR EASTDEAN	,, ,, 97 -
ROMAN CORN MORTARS, FOUND AT CHICHESTER . . . . .	,, 159 -
ANCIENT BOAT, FOUND NEAR BEXHILL . . . . . to face Page	161 -
PLAN OF RINGMER CHURCH TOWER . . . . .	,, 198 -
CURIOUS ALTAR STONE AT WALDRON . . . . .	,, 221 -

JANUARY, 1894.

---

# Sussex Archæological Society.

---

## LIST OF OFFICERS.

### President :

THE MARQUESS OF ABERGAVENNY, K.G., LORD LIEUTENANT  
AND CUSTOS ROT.

### Vice-Presidents :

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, E.M., K.G.  
THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, K.G.  
THE EARL OF ASHBURNHAM.  
THE EARL OF CHICHESTER.  
THE EARL DE LA WARR.  
THE EARL OF EGMONT.  
THE EARL OF MARCH.  
THE EARL OF SHEFFIELD.  
VISCOUNT GAGE.  
THE LORD BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.  
LORD COLCHESTER, F.S.A.  
LORD MONK BRETTON.  
LORD HAWKESBURY.  
LORD ZOUCHE.  
THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE J. GOSCHEN, M.P.  
THE HON. SIR WILLIAM GRANTHAM.  
COL. SIR HENRY FLETCHER, BART., M.P.  
THE REV. SIR GEORGE CROXTON SHIFFNER, BART., M.A.  
THE REV. CANON CAREY H. BORRER, M.A.  
THE REV. E. B. ELLMAN, M.A.  
THE REV. JOHN GORING, M.A.  
THE REV. ROSE FULLER WHISTLER, M.A.  
GERALD W. E. LODER, ESQ., M.P.  
WILSON NOBLE, ESQ., M.P.  
J. G. BLENCOWE, ESQ.  
H. MASCALL CURTEIS, ESQ.  
ROBERT HENRY HURST, ESQ.  
EDWARD HUSSEY, ESQ.  
F. A. INDERWICK, ESQ., Q.C.  
MONTAGUE D. SCOTT, ESQ.  
T. C. THOMPSON, ESQ.

### Honorary Secretaries :

FRANCIS BARCHARD, Esq., *Horsted Place, Uckfield.*  
HENRY GRIFFITH, Esq., F.S.A., *Montpellier Lodge, Brighton.*

### Treasurer :

MAJOR H. P. MOLINEUX, F.G.S., *Old Bank, Lewes.*

### Editor of Collections :

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

**Hon. Curator and Librarian:**CHARLES TAYLOR PHILLIPS, Esq., 2, *St. Ann's Villas, Lewes.***Elected Members of Committee:**

J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, Esq., F.S.A.  
 MAJOR F. W. T. ATTREE, R.E.  
 J. G. BRADEN, Esq.  
 EDWARD S. CUNLIFFE, Esq.  
 SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A.  
 ALDERMAN JOSEPH FARNCOMBE.  
 PERCY S. GODMAN, Esq.  
 AUBREY HILLMAN, Esq.

MAJOR H. P. MOLINEUX, F.G.S.  
 REV. CHANCELLOR W. D. PARISH.  
 LATTER PARSONS, Esq.  
 C. LEESON PRINCE, Esq., F.R.A.S.  
 W. A. RAPER, Esq.  
 R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq., F.S.A.  
 G. A. WALLIS, Esq.  
 H. MICHELL-WHITLEY, Esq., F.G.S.

**Clerk and Collector:**

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.
GEORGE P. HOLMES, Esq.	Arundel.	Worthing.
HENRY GRIFFITH, Esq., F.S.A.	Brighton.	47, Old Steyne, Brighton.
REV. F. H. ARNOLD, LL.D.	Chichester.	Emsworth.
W. BORRER, Esq., M.A., F.L.S.	Cowfold.	Cowfold.
REV. CANON J. H. COOPER	Cuckfield.	Cuckfield.
H. M. EMARY, Esq.	Eastbourne.	Eastbourne.
W. V. CRAKE, Esq.	Hastings.	St. Leonards-on-Sea.
WILLIAM DAWES, Esq.	Rye.	Wannock, Rye.
JOHN LEWIS, Esq., C.E.	Shorcham.	New Shoreham.
C. W. POWELL, Esq.	Tunbridge Wells.	Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
CHARLES DAWSON, Esq., F.G.S.	Uckfield.	Uckfield.
HERBERT E. SNEWIN, Esq.	Worthing.	Park Road, Worthing.



# RULES.

---

1. The Society shall be called the "Sussex Archæological 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, Major H. P. Molineux, F.G.S., 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 in JUNE, JULY or 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). A month's notice should be given of the intention of any Member to nominate a gentleman as a Member of Committee, and the names of those proposed placed in the Library, together with that of the proposer and seconder. Notice of such nominations to be sent to all Members of the Committee.

*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 FOR 1892.

---

THE Committee of the Sussex Archæological Society, in presenting their Report for 1892, refer with satisfaction to the work accomplished and to the progress made by the Society since the last Report was issued.

At the ANNUAL MEETING, held at Rye on August 11th, the Most Noble the Marquess of Abergavenny, K.G. (Lord Lieutenant of Sussex and Custos Rot.) was unanimously elected President of the Sussex Archæological Society in the room of the late Viscount Hampden, G.C.B.

On June 30th some of the Members and their friends paid a visit to Silchester; the party numbered 80, and as the weather was fine, the meeting proved most enjoyable. Satisfactory arrangements were made by the Committee, who received valuable help from G. E. Fox, Esq., F.S.A., and W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., F.S.A. (Assistant Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of London, and one of our Honorary Members), in their efforts to make the meeting a complete success. The explanatory lectures given upon the site of the Anglo-Roman city, by the gentlemen just referred to, were most instructive, and no doubt helped those present to realize more nearly than ever before, many aspects that life in Silchester must have presented during the Roman occupation.

In connection with the ANNUAL MEETING of the Society, in August, a new departure was made, the proceedings extending over two days instead of one and including an Evening Session for the reading of papers.

On the first day (Thursday, August 11th) Rye was visited. After Luncheon at the George Hotel, presided over by His Worship the Mayor of Rye, visits were paid to Rye Church, the Town Hall (where the charters, regalia and records, belonging to this ancient Corporation, were inspected), Ypres Tower, the Land Gate and the Monastery; descriptions of each building being given by gentlemen selected by the Local Committee. During the perambulation of the town, in the afternoon, the attention of the Members was directed to Watch-Bell Street, Mermaid Street, the site of the Mint, Queen Elizabeth's Well, and to portions of the Ancient Walls and of the Strand Gate.

At the Evening Meeting, held at the George Hotel, the following papers were read :—

1. "Rye under the Commonwealth." By F. A. Inderwick, Esq., Q.C. (Mayor of Winchelsea).
2. "Rye Church." By R. T. Bloomfield, Esq., Architect.
3. "Senlac v. Hastings." Sir George Duckett, Bart., F.S.A.; and
4. "Some Notes on the Parish Registers of Winchelsea." By R. Garraway Rice, Esq., F.S.A.

These communications will, it is hoped, be published in our "Collections."

The second day (Friday, August 12) was spent at Winchelsea. His Worship the Mayor (F. A. Inderwick, Esq., Q.C.) presided at the Luncheon, which took place in the Town Hall. During the day visits were paid to the Church, the Chapel of the Grey Friars (by kind permission of Major Stileman), the curious Cellars for which Winchelsea is remarkable, Trojans Hall, the Town Gates, &c. At five o'clock the Mayor entertained the Members and their friends at his residence, Tea being served on the Lawn.

The Committee beg to thank F. A. Inderwick, Esq., Q.C., and the Members of the Local Committee generally (not forgetting the Local Hon. Secretary for Rye, William Dawes, Esq.), for their valuable assistance in carrying out the rather complicated arrangements connected with a fairly successful two days' meeting.

In July, Vol. XXXVIII. of the "S.A.C." was published, and being printed from an entirely new fount of type and more freely illustrated than some recent numbers have been, was very favourably received.

During the year several Archæological finds in Sussex have been reported. Those at High Down Hill (in the parish of Ferring), near to Goring, and at Lavant, near Chichester, call for special remark.

At Ferring the discovery was one of the most important yet made in this county; and the Committee cannot refrain from expressing their regret that so much of the work of excavation was carried out in the absence of such supervision as our Society could have given, so that it is now impossible to secure a complete account of the results.

Speaking generally, the find resembled that at "Saxonbury," but there were some details calling for special study which would in all probability have yielded valuable results.

So far as could be ascertained, about 50 interments were met with within a portion of the earthworks surmounting High Down Hill. A number of Anglo-Saxon arms and ornaments were found, many cinerary urns, and several Roman coins. Mixed with these remains, however, were indications of a much earlier occupation of the site. It is hoped that such arrangements have been made as will enable the Sussex Archæological Society to secure a complete record of any further finds if the intention of trenching another portion of the site during the year 1893 should be carried out.

An account of the discovery at Lavant of some ancient caves has, through some misunderstanding, been communicated to the public journals instead of, in the first instance, to the Sussex Archæological Society.

The find appears to have been of peculiar interest, and the details, with plans and drawings, should find a place in our "Collections."

The restoration of the Wilmington "Giant," that has for a considerable time occupied the attention of a Special Committee appointed by the Sussex Archæological Society, is at last in a fair way of being successfully accomplished, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire having generously undertaken to defray the expense of restoration, which will be carried out by Mr. John Stephen Ade.

On the 20th and 21st of July a Congress of Archæological Societies, in union with the Society of Antiquaries of London, was held at Burlington House, when our Society was represented by H. Michell-Whitley, Esq., F.G.S., R. Garraway Rice, Esq., F.S.A., and the Clerk.

During 1892, twenty-two new Members were added to our Society, and after deducting all losses from death and other causes, there is a net gain of six Members upon the year.

By the lamented death of John Clay Lucas, Esq., F.S.A., the Sussex Archæological Society sustained a loss which it will be almost impossible to repair. Connected with the Society for more than 38 years—having joined it in 1855—Mr. Lucas took, throughout that long period, a prominent part in its management, and materially helped to promote its success. As a Member of Committee, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and as a contributor to its "Collections," he rendered great services to the Society, while his personal interest and his judicious advice upon all questions affecting its welfare were invaluable.

The impressive demonstration of public respect and esteem at his funeral will long be remembered in Lewes. A deputation from our

Society followed his remains to their last resting-place, and immediately after the ceremony, a Special Meeting of the Committee was held at the Castle, under the presidency of the Rev. Chancellor Parish, when a resolution of condolence with Mrs. Lucas and the family was unanimously passed.

The Society has lost its Treasurer, George Molineux, Esq., who died in January last. The funeral, on the 25th January, was attended by several Members of the Committee and by a number of our Members. Mr. Molineux joined the Society in 1853.

The Society has also lost two of its Vice-Presidents during the year—Lord Brabourne, who became a Member in 1877, and the Right Hon. Sir W. Barttelot Barttelot, Bart., C.B., M.P., who had been a Member since 1872.

The Committee understand that it is proposed to form a Society, to be called the Sussex Junior Archæological Society, and they would respectfully suggest that it would be better for the promoters to select a title that would be less likely to be mistaken for that of our own Society.

Lewes Castle,  
March 23rd, 1893.

## ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1892.

### RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance at Bankers, 1st Jan., 1892 .....	159	18	5
Petty Cash in hands of Clerk, 1892 .....	5	0	0
Subscriptions received during the year as follows :			
Life Subscription .....	£8	0	0
Annual Subscriptions .....	195	19	6
Entrance Fees .....	16	1	0
Arrears of Subscriptions .....	53	0	6
Subscriptions paid in advance .....	2	10	0
	275	11	0
Sale of Books .....	8	6	0
Dividends on Consols (£566. 2s. 8d., 2½ Consols) .....	15	3	8
Visitors Fees—Admission to Castle .....	114	12	0
Rent of Garden .....	2	0	0

### PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Printing and Illustrating Vol. xxxviii. ....	190	9	9
Editor—Clerical Assistance .....	50	0	0
Clerk—Salary .....	25	0	0
„ Expenses .....	9	11	4
„ Postage, &c., including sending out Vol. xxxviii. ....	13	13	10
Silchester Meeting—Expenses .....	£10	19	8
Annual Ditto (Rye & Winchelsea)—Expenses .....	14	10	9
	25	10	5
Society of Antiquaries—Congress Subscription .....	1	0	0
Stamps (£6. 5s. 8d.), Stationery (£16. 19s. 3d.) .....	23	4	11
Museum and Library Account—			
Coals, Coke and Wood .....	£8	11	9
Rates, Taxes, &c. ....	19	12	0
Morgan—Wages .....	26	0	0
„ Commission, 1891 .....	5	11	6
„ Help, £1. 7s. 6d.; Sundries, £5. 5s. 0d. ....	6	12	6
Sundry Bills .....	3	15	8
Binding .....	9	9	0
Fire Insurance .....	1	18	6
Purchases by Hon. Librarian & Curator .....	35	8	10
Rent—Castle Lodge .....	28	0	0
„ of Castle .....	£31	4	0
„ of approach to ditto (Harris) .....	0	8	0
	31	12	0
	176	11	9
Balance at Bankers, 31st Dec., 1892 .....	63	11	7
Petty Cash in hand, „ „ .....	1	17	6

£580 11 1

£580 11 1



## REPORT FOR 1893.

---

THE past year has by no means proved uneventful from an antiquarian's point of view.

The Archæological discoveries in Sussex, if not particularly numerous, include one "find," which in some respects may be regarded as the most important ever occurring in the County. Reference is made to the discovery of the Saxon Cemetery at Ferring, near Goring, within the area of the Camp on High Down Hill, which yielded a rich harvest of arms, ornaments and vessels, some being examples of a type not before known to occur in Sussex.

At several other places also objects of interest have been brought to light; a curious series of caves at Lavant—found by accident—have been excavated and explored. In Clayton and in Rotherfield Churches, mural paintings were uncovered while extensive repairs were in progress, the design of those in the former building being unlike any examples previously noticed in the County. Besides some minor finds, the discovery of mural paintings upon an historic house at Pevensey, and of pre-historic remains at Eastbourne, have recently been reported to the Hon. Secretary.

Although it is gratifying to receive these proofs that Sussex, long ago declared to be "worked out," still continues to furnish objects that excite the attention of every "student of the past," and also to know that in due course a record of these discoveries will appear in the volumes of our "Collections," it is nevertheless with regret that the Committee observe how few, comparatively speaking, of the portable antiquarian objects found in the course of each year are secured for the Museum of the Sussex Archæological Society, or for that of any similar institution in the County.

In this connection, perhaps, the Committee may be permitted to mention a matter of great importance that has engaged their attention for some time past, and upon which they would be glad to receive suggestions from any of the Members—the question every year becomes more pressing of how the Committee can best provide more adequate provision than at present exists, for the storing and effective exhibition of objects of art and rarity illustrative of Sussex Archæology. That the Castle has its attractive features, as an historic and in some respects beautiful ruin, will be admitted by everyone, but

it is not very well adapted for the purposes of a Museum; and, besides, its limited wall-space is at present taken up by the display of the collection belonging to the Society. Besides this, the work of the Society, which increases year by year, has to be carried on at a great disadvantage owing to the narrow limits of the Society's head quarters—Castle Lodge. The Society's Library—which has much increased both in bulk and value—is fast outgrowing the accommodation supplied by the room devoted to it; and although something has lately been done to remedy the intense cold of this apartment in Winter, and to make it more comfortable, it is too small and inconvenient for the Library of a Society such as ours.

The Committee hope that the whole question of providing increased accommodation will be taken into serious consideration by the members and that suggestions may be received that will result in the adoption, at no distant date, of some practical scheme for dealing with this matter; since it is obvious that no considerable additions either to the Society's Museum or Library can be looked for, until greater space for their exhibition can be offered. Nor will the Members be likely to use the Library or Reading Room so freely as they would otherwise do unless more ample accommodation can be secured than is at present available.

With regard to the ordinary work and to the position maintained by the Society during the past year, the Committee are happy in being able, upon the whole, to report favourably.

The number of new Members elected during the year was 35, as against 22 in the previous year, and after deducting the losses by death, removal from the County, withdrawals, &c., there remains a total membership of 565. Amongst those who have died since the last annual report was presented are the following, who were elected Members of our Society in the years specified: The Rev. E. T. Cardale (1865), Humphrey W. Freeland, Esq. (1849), W. J. Harris, Esq. (1853), the Rev. R. M. Hawkins (1848), John Jones, Esq. (1849), J. S. Kirwan, Esq. (1872), Rev. G. C. Luxford, M.A. (1851), Robert Cradock Nicholls, Esq., F.S.A. (1881), John Henry Plowes, Esq. (1856), the Rev. Richmond Powell, M.A. (1846), Mrs. Renshaw (1863), Henry Ross, Esq., F.S.A. (1861), the Rev. R. R. Tatham, R.D. (1851), Major Wetherell (1857), G. Williamson, Esq. (1886), and A. W. Woods, Esq. (1868).

It will be noticed in this list is included the name of one of the original Members of the Society (the Rev. Richmond Powell), and several who joined a very few years after its formation.

The Financial Statement appended to this Report is made up, as usual, to the close of the year, and the Committee are glad to find that although there are still a number of subscriptions in arrears, a considerable sum has been received since December 31st, 1893.

The ANNUAL MEETING was held last year in August, at Chichester, and was in many respects a decided success.

The proceedings extended over two days, Thursday, August 10th, and Friday, August the 11th, and the weather being beautifully fine the visit was much enjoyed. The whole of Thursday was devoted to Chichester. Under the direction of the Local Committee, of which his Worship the Mayor (Alderman W. Smith), was Chairman, and the Rev. Dr. Arnold, Secretary, a full and instructive programme was carried out. The Cathedral, the Library, Bell Tower, Cloisters, Vicar's Hall, Bishop's Palace, the Chantry, &c., were inspected and much valuable information given by the Ven. Archdeacon of Chichester and the Rev. Dr. Arnold. By kind permission of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, the Members and their friends went through the Palace Gardens and they also inspected the base of one of the Bastions of the City Wall, a trench having been dug for the purpose. Luncheon was served at the Dolphin Hotel and presided over by his Worship the Mayor. Afterwards a perambulation of the City was undertaken, the Rev. Dr. Arnold having charge of the party. The Market Cross, the remains of City Walls and Bastions, St. Mary's Hospital, the Chapel of the Grey Friars, and the Museum were visited and described by the Rev. Dr. Arnold, the Rev. Canon Teulon and others. A pleasant feature of the afternoon's engagement was a visit to the house of Moro Phillips, Esq., where a fine collection of works of art and many beautiful objects were shewn; several other houses, in which were specimens of ancient carving, were also visited. At half-past seven the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop presided over the Dinner at the Dolphin Hotel; and at nine a *Conversazione* was given in the Assembly Rooms by the Mayor and Mayoress, which was attended by a number of the inhabitants of Chichester who had been invited to meet the Members of the Sussex Archæological Society and their friends. The gathering was a brilliant one. In the course of the evening papers upon Archæological subjects were read. On Friday, Bosham was visited, where, in the absence of the Vicar, the Rev. H. Mitchell, the Church was described by the Rev. Dr. Arnold; a short discussion also took place in which J. Lewis André, Esq., F.S.A., and other gentlemen engaged. The ride to and from Chichester to Bosham—by different routes—was most enjoyable. After Luncheon at the Dolphin Hotel, the Members

and their friends drove to the Lavant Caves, visiting the Churches of Mid and East Lavant *en route*; the Caves were shewn by C. Dawson, Esq., F.G.S., and J. Lewis, Esq., C.E., who had charge of the excavations. On the way back to Chichester a visit was paid to Cawley's Alms House, where the curious Chapel (in which the fittings and appointments appear to have remained undisturbed since the Commonwealth) were inspected. Chichester was reached in good time so as to enable the Members to leave by convenient trains for Brighton and elsewhere.

The kindness and hospitality extended by the Cathedral City to the Sussex Archæological Society made the Meeting a delightful one, and the Committee desire to place on record their appreciation of the way in which they were received and entertained.

In carrying out the arrangements incident to a two days' meeting, however well supported, as at Chichester, by an efficient Local Committee, the expense and work are by no means inconsiderable, and the Committee may, perhaps, find it advisable to confine the proceedings of their Annual Meeting to a single day, as a rule.

The proposed publication of the Calendar of the Church Plate of Sussex and of the Parish Registers has been under consideration, but as yet no actual commencement of the work has been made. It is hoped, however, that during the ensuing Summer something will be done towards carrying out this important undertaking.

C. Dawson, Esq., F.G.S., having obtained permission from the Right Hon. the Earl of Chichester, to excavate beneath Hastings Castle, in order to trace out a series of passages, supposed to be dungeons, and which appear to run in the direction of the Keep, a special circular was issued to the Members of the Sussex Archæological Society to contribute £20 towards the cost of the work.

It is gratifying to be able to report that a liberal response has been made to this appeal, nearly £30 having already been sent in, contributions (varying from 2s. 6d. to two guineas) being subscribed by about fifty members.

The excavations in progress at Chichester, in carrying out the drainage of the City, are expected to yield important results, but so far the Rev. Dr. Arnold, who has undertaken, in his capacity of Hon. Local Secretary, to keep a watchful eye upon the work, informs the Committee that "no discoveries of any importance have as yet taken place."

Lewes Castle,

March 22nd, 1894.

# ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1893.

RECEIPTS.			
	£	s.	d.
Balance at Bankers, 1st January, 1893 .....	63	11	7
Petty Cash in hand " " " .....	1	17	6
Subscriptions received during the year, as follows:—			
Annual .....	145	7	0
Entrance .....	11	10	0
Arrears .....	18	0	0
In Advance .....	1	0	0
	<hr/>		
	175	17	0
Sale of Books .....	17	16	6
Dividends on £566. 2s. 8d., 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ Consols .....	15	3	0
Visitors' Fees—Admission to Castle .....	127	3	0
Rent of Garden—T. Simmons, one year, due 29th Sept., 1893 .....	2	0	0
B. Cooke, 3 years' rent of Gun Garden to ditto ..	3	0	0
	<hr/>		
	5	0	0

We have examined the Vouchers and Books of the Society and certify the above to be a correct statement.

CALEB R. KEMP.

F. B. WHITFIELD.

Lewes, 15th March, 1894.

£406 8 7

PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.
Printing, Binding, Stationery, &c. ....	18	12	4
Editor for Clerical Assistance .....	75	0	0
Clerk—Salary .....	25	0	0
" Fee for Index to Vol. xxxviii. ....	4	4	0
" Postage and Expenses .....	12	10	8
Annual Meeting (Chichester)—Expenses..	£49	1	8
Less Tickets, &c., sold .....	41	0	0
	<hr/>		
	8	1	8
Accountant's Fee .....	2	2	0
Miscellaneous:			
Subscription to Archaeological Congress			
—Society of Antiquaries, 1892 and 1893	£2	0	0
Transferring Consols to new Trustees	1	5	8—3 5 8
Museum and Library—Purchases during 1893 .....	64	16	8
Museum and Library—General Expenses as follows—			
Coals, Coke and Wood .....	£4	15	6
Rates, Taxes, &c. ....	14	6	6
Morgan—Wages .....	26	0	0
" Wages of Boy .....	16	3	0
" Commission .....	5	14	6
" Postages .....	1	17	6
" Sundries .....	3	4	7
Fire Insurance .....	3	11	3
Rent—Castle Lodge .....	28	0	0
" Castle .....	31	2	8
Illumination of Castle—Duke of York's } Wedding .....	5	2	0
	<hr/>		
	139	17	6
Balance at Bankers, 31st December, 1893 ..	47	18	1
Petty Cash in hand .....	5	0	0—52 18 1
	<hr/>		
	£406	8	7

N.B.—In addition to the Cash Balances in hand, amounting to £52. 18s. 1d., as shown above, the Society possesses a sum of £566. 2s. 8d., 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Consols, and a very Valuable Collection of Antiquarian Objects and Books in their Museum and Library at Lewes Castle. The Society has practically no Liabilities.

# ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM DURING YEAR 1891.

(Omitted from Vol. XXXVIII.)

## MUSEUM: GIFTS.

	DONORS.
Medieval Jug, Tobacco Pipes, Glass, Bronze Badge, from Site of "Unicorn" Inn, High Street, Lewes	J. MAXFIELD SMITH, Esq.
Roman First Brass, from Churchyard, St. John's-sub-Castro; 10 Neolithic Flint Flakes (notched); Sussex Iron Medieval Implement, Wallands, Lewes; 8 Neolithic Flint Implements, Cissbury, &c.; Nuremburg Token, Porcelain Wig Curler, Wallands; Iron Tripod Vessel, for melting fat for rushes	B. C. SCAMMELL, Esq.
Portions Pottery, Tobacco Pipes, Glass, Boars' Tusks, "Star," Lewes	Mayor and Corporation of Lewes.
775 Neolithic Flint Implements of various kinds, mostly found at Eastdean, Sussex	STEPHEN BLACKMORE, a Sussex Shepherd.
3 Rubbings of Sussex Brasses and 6 Shields of Sussex Arms	T. C. WOODMAN, Esq.
Set of Fetters for Females, used at Horsham Gaol	MR. A. HOLMAN.
Bronze Key, Wallands, Lewes	J. S. ADE, Esq.
14 Paleolithic Flint Implements; Irish Celt; 30 Sussex and 7 Irish Flint Implements	H. MICHELL-WHITLEY, Esq.
The Important Collection of Anglo-Saxon Remains found at Saxonbury, Kingston (near Southover), Lewes, comprising Small Food Cup, 3 Swords, Spear and Lance-heads, Knives, 3 Umbos of Shields, Buckles, Bronze Brooches, and other ornaments (some gilt), Glass and Amber Beads, Boars' Tusks, Bone Comb, Small Glass Unguent Bottle, Shells (perforated), Skull, Thigh-bones, &c., &c. Also the more modern articles, consisting of fragments of Pottery, Glass, Iron Implements, Teeth, Tusks, Coins, Tokens, &c.	AUBREY HILLMAN, Esq. (Saxonbury).
Encaustic Tiles, Stone Carvings, Bronze Relics, Iron Wedges and Keys, St. Pancras Priory, Lewes; 3 Keys, Portslade; portions 3 Cinerary Urns, &c., Southdowns	A. B. BLAKER, Esq.
First Brass "Hadrian," Hurstmonceux; 2 Neolithic Flint Celts, Seaford; and 1 Glass Runlet	C. T. PHILLIPS.
Folding Pocket Horn Lantern (travelling)	MR. C. R. WELLS.
Silver Filagree Thimble, English Silver and Bronze Coins, Tokens, Dutch Tile	MRS. JOHN MILES.
Farthing Token, "John Perssy," Brighton	MR. T. LEGGETT (Brighton).
Piece Carved Stone (Touch), probably from Priory	J. P. PEARCE, Esq.
Iron Fireback from Swanborough	J. G. BRADEN, Esq.
Old Oil Lamp, used for lighting Lewes streets	JOSEPH FARNCOMBE, Esq.
5 Second Roman Brasses, "Nero," "Augustus," "Severus," "Alexander," and "Faustina," Bullock Hill, Lewes	STANLEY COOKE, Esq. (Brighton).

GIFTS.—PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.

	DONORS.
5 Water Colour Drawings, Sussex; 2 ditto, Westminster	} F. EARP, Esq.
Map of Romney Marsh; Sepia Drawing, Ovingdean	C. L. PRINCE, Esq.
9 Water Colour Drawings, Lewes, by Jas. Lambert, framed; Pencil Drawings and Plans, Hurstmonceux Castle, by J. Lambert, mounted and placed in suitable portfolio	} SOMERS CLARKE, Esq.
6 Engravings and Drawings	Mr. G. CARVILL.
2 Engravings	Mr. W. W. DUTTON.
2 Plates of Sussex Brasses	J. R. FAIRBANK, Esq., M.D.
1 Aquatint from Drawing by Mr. Chas. Ade	J. S. ADE, Esq.
2 Colour Drawings of Tiles from Shelbred Priory	W. C. ALEXANDER, Esq.
Oil Painting, Wreck of "Nympha Americana"	R. A. BEVAN, Esq.
Engraving of ditto	H. GRIFFITH, Esq.
Photograph of ditto; Photograph Iron Chest found at Hurstmonceux Castle	} Mr. E. I. BAKER (Hailsham).
Photograph, Russian Prisoners at Lewes; Engraving, Gundrada's Tomb	} C. T. PHILLIPS.

PURCHASES—ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.

8 Engraved Portraits; 16 Engravings and Sketches relating to Sussex; 12 Etchings, Sussex Scenes; 1 Chart, Port of Rye, engraved.

CHAS. T. PHILLIPS,  
*Hon. Librarian.*

ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM DURING YEAR 1892.

GIFTS.

	DONORS.
88 Roman Coins, Silver	Viscount HAMPDEN.
Portions Carved Stone, Marble, 2 Boars' Tusks, from "Star"	} Corporation of Lewes.
Flint Arrow-head, Minerals, &c. (late Rev. E. Turner's Collection)	} Mr. G. CARVILL.
Fragments Pottery and Glass, part Bone Comb (Saxonbury); A.-S. Bronze and Modern Remains from Saxonbury	} AUBREY HILLMAN, Esq.
Sussex Wooden Punch Ladle; Tile from South-east; 2 Coins	} C. T. PHILLIPS.
Sussex Iron Toasting Machine	J. S. ADE, Esq.
Plaster Bust of Tom Paine	SAMUEL SEAL, Esq.
2 Iron Man (or Vermin) Traps	Mr. J. B. BROOK.
Sussex Iron Fireback; Roman Tesserae, Eastbourne; 2 Sussex Iron Cannon Balls; 12 Roman Brasses	} C. L. PRINCE, Esq.

	DONORS.
Small Tile and parts of 3 others, from Shelbred Priory . . . . .	W. C. ALEXANDER, Esq.
Iron Fireback, from Eastbourne . . . . .	MESSRS. STANBRIDGE and TUPPER.
Iron Vessel for Melting Fat for Rushes . . . . .	MRS. C. ELLIS.
Pewter Jug, over 100 years in Lewes family . . . . .	MRS. J. SHELLEY.
Pair of Steel Snuffers . . . . .	MR. T. G. ROBERTS.
13 Rubbings of Brasses, 5 mounted . . . . .	REV. H. J. RUSH.
Bronze Celt; Brass Seal, John de Trabowe (Lewes); Iron Barbed Arrowhead; Iron Link with 2 Buckles	LATE J. C. LUCAS, Esq.

## PURCHASES.

Lamberhurst Token, 1794; Silver Groat, Elizabeth; 2 Bronze Spoons; Bronze Belt Ornament; 10 Bronze Buckles, found in Sussex; Bone Whistle, from "Star"; 2 Lewes Tokens, Galloway and Draper; 6 Sets Brass Rumlbers (Horse Bells); Iron Rack for Re-burning Tobacco Pipes; Porcelain Wig Curler; 3 Coins; Foot of Bronze Vessel (Lewes); Silver Half Groat, Ed. IV. (Lewes); Foreign Tokens; Large Iron Key (Lewes); Bayonet (Beddingham); Iron Knife and Buckle (Wallands); 3rd Brass, Julius Crispus; 2d Brass, Vespasian; Sixpence, Jas. 1st; Farthings, Chas. 2d, Will. 3d, George 2d; Halfpenny, Will. and Mary; Medal, Geo. III. and Queen Charlotte; Groat, Elizabeth; and 1st Brass (Legend corroded).

CHAS. T. PHILLIPS,

*Hon. Curator and Librarian.*

## ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY DURING YEAR 1893.

## GIFTS.

	DONORS.	VOLS.
"Newcastle's Horsemanship" . . . . .	Major H. P. MOLINEUX .	1
"Brighton Almanack," 1893 . . . . .	MESSRS. FRIEND & Co. .	1
"Polydor Vergil's Hist." (1); "Polydor Vergil's Hist., to Norman Conquest" (1) . . . . .	C. T. PHILLIPS . . . . .	2
"Uckfield Rainfall for 50 Years" (1); "Hopley Divorce" (1); "Burghersh" (1) . . . . .	C. L. PRINCE, Esq. . . . .	3
"Lewes, Seaford and Newhaven" (illustrated) . . . . .	MR. T. G. ROBERTS . . . . .	1
"Notes on Willett Pottery in Brighton Museum" . . . . .	H. GRIFFITH, Esq. . . . .	1
"Gentleman's Magazine," Vol. 3 . . . . .	A. H. STENNING, Esq. . . . .	1
"The Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon" . . . . .	JOHN WATSON, Esq. . . . .	1
"Handbook of Sussex" . . . . .	EDITOR . . . . .	1
"Pettit's Notes on some Sussex Churches" . . . . .	MILL STEPHENSON, Esq. . . . .	1
"Rev. Robt. Bingham's Trial," Report in full . . . . .	R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq. . . . .	1
		Vols. 14

## BY EXCHANGE.

50 Facsimile Sketches . . . . . Vol. 1



GIFTS.—PAMPHLETS.

	DONORS.
"Prospectus of Ship Canal, London to Portsmouth, 1827"	J. L. ANDRÉ, Esq.
4 Printed Pedigrees with Arms	R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq.
"40 Years' Observations on Storms"	C. L. PRINCE, Esq.
"St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, Parish Registers," 19 Parts	SOMERS CLARKE, Esq.
"Notes on Ornaments, Monuments, Wilts"	J. R. ALLEN, Esq.
Geological Subjects, 3 Pamphlets on	F. G. BENNETT, Esq.
"Strand Magazine," re Sussex Sundials	Mr. JOHN SAWYER.

PURCHASES.

	VOLS.
"Western Antiquary," Vol. I. (1); "Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages" (1); "Life of Simon de Montfort" (1)	3
"The Seaboard and the Down" (2); "Bishop Lake, Sermon" (1); "Maynard, Sermon" (1)	4
"Nenia Britannica Illustrations" (1); "Tunbridge Wells Guide," 1801 (1); "Hist. and Excursion in Sussex" (1)	3
"Antiquarian Mag. and Bibliographer" (8); "Rambles Among the Hills" (1); "Old England" (Knight's) (2)	11
"Gentleman's Magazine," 1 and 2 (2); "Ten Years' Digging in Celtic and Saxon Grave Hills" (1); "Archæologia" (3)	6
"Fosbroke's Encyclo. of Antiquities" (1); "Nicholl's Royal Prog., Elizabeth" (1); "Older England" (2)	4
"New Studies on Old Subjects" (1); "The English in Middle Ages" (1); "Handbook, Hastings" (1)	3
"Visitations and Chapters General Cluni" (1); "Brit. Architects' Trans. (Institute of), 1878-9" (1)	2
"Evans' Flint Implements in the Drift" (1); "Adventures of H. F. Mount Barrington" (1)	2
"Pickering of Buckstead, Sermon," 1644 (1); "Bishop Pecock's Rule of Faith" (1)	2
"Remains of Rev. Jno. Corbet" (1); "Lord Sackville's Works" (1); 12 Sussex Etchings (1)	3
"Antiquary" (Old Edition) (2); "United Archæological Societies Trans." (2)	4
	Vols. 47

Total Number of Volumes added to Library, exclusive of those contributed by Societies in Correspondence . . . . . Vols. 62

GIFTS.—DEEDS.

	DONORS.
1 Paper relating to Sussex	Mr. W. WAGHORN.
Lease of House in Pallant, Chichester, 1784; Policy Insurance, 1810; Release Right of Seat in Sub-deanery, Chichester	H. GRIFFITH, Esq.
4 Papers relating to Dame Farrington, Chichester, &c.	ARTHUR GRIFFITH, Esq.

## GIFTS.—PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, &amp;C.

	DONORS.
Engraved Portrait, Thomas Paine . . . . .	C. T. PHILLIPS.
Ditto, ditto, Rev. Geo. Whitfield and John Vinall (Lewes) . . . . .	} R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq.
25 Engravings, Sussex Views, Buildings, &c. . . . .	
Ordnance Map, large scale sheet, Lewes Castle . . . . .	H. GRIFFITH, Esq.
Photograph (large) Bastion City Wall, Chichester . . . . .	E. S. CUNLIFFE, Esq.
3 Engravings of Brasses at Trotton, Havant, &c. . . . .	J. R. FAIRBANK, Esq., M.D.
3 Photographs (large, framed) Monastic Buildings, Alciston . . . . .	} MESSRS. AVENELL & Co.

## PURCHASES.

Engraved Portrait, Isaac Ingall, of Battle, aged 110; 3 Photographs of Objects found in the Lavant Caves.

CHAS. T. PHILLIPS,  
*Hon. Librarian.*

## ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM DURING YEAR 1893.

## GIFTS.

	DONORS.
Saxon Iron Horseshoe, found at Crowborough; Silver Penny, Ed. I.; Silver Purse Ring (Ash- combe); Blunderbuss with Spring Bayonet (Ash- combe); Chinese Sword and Scabbard. . . . .	} C. L. PRINCE, Esq.
12 Brass French Coins, Louis XIII., XIV., XV.; 2 Brass French Coins, Comtes du Maine . . . . .	
Bank Note of Wigney & Co., Brighton, 1841; Lottery Ticket, 1822, Cornhill, London . . . . .	} MR. JOHN SAWYER.
4 Sussex Firebacks, Chas. 1st, Juno, Arms of France, &c., and 6 Small Castings from Gloster Furnace, Lamberhurst . . . . .	
Sussex Fireback and Pair of Brandirons E.R 1571-2, from Marshalls, Mayfield . . . . .	} LATTER PARSONS, Esq.
Small Iron Casting, Goose with Golden Eggs . . . . .	
Iron Bull Ring and Post (Jolesfield) . . . . .	Captain C. VESEY, R.N.
2 Large Leaden Rainwater Heads (Hewells, Hor- sham) . . . . .	} H. PADWICK, Esq.
Large Rubbing of Brass of Thomas Nelond (Cowfold)	
A "Bull Bait" in Staff. ware to illustrate Bull Ring	H. WILLETT, Esq.
Pottery, Medieval (broken), found at Ringmer . . . . .	W. F. MARTIN, Esq.
Pottery Cylinders (broken), found at Eastbourne; and Bronze Pin . . . . .	} H. MICHELL-WHITLEY, Esq.
Pottery Fine Double Flue Tile, Roman, Eastbourne	
Farthing of William and Mary (Rotten Row, Lewes)	F. BARCHARD, Esq.
Copper Token of John Wilkinson, 1792, with Iron Forge . . . . .	} MR. THOMPSON.

## DONORS.

Tinder Box, complete ; Antique Key . . . . .	Mr. C. A. WELLS.
Autograph, diamond on glass, Gideon Mantell . . . . .	Misses BACON.
Old Brass Candlestick . . . . .	Mrs. MORGAN.
Iron Sussex Rush-holder on Wooden Stand . . . . .	C. T. PHILLIPS.

## PURCHASES.

Coins : Roman 1st Brass "Trajan" ; 1 ditto, "Faustina Senior" ; 1 Third Brass, English ; Silver, 2 Pennies, Ed. 1st ; Halfpenny, Ed. — (worn) ; Elizabeth Sixpence ; Groat ; 2 Half Groats ; Spanish Silver Piece of Eight, 1588, Armada year (Rodmell) ; Silver Half Groat, Jas. 1st or Chas. 1st ; Sixpence, Geo. II., 1757 (Lewes) ; English Copper, &c. ; Scotch Bawbee, Chas. I. ; Irish Farthing, Chas. II. ; Farthings (2), Wm. and Mary, William III., Victoria, 1837 ; Halfpenny, Geo. Prince of Wales, 1795 ; Tokens, 3 Lewes, 1 Dover, 1 Brighton, J. Gunter, 1699 ; Coronation Medal (worn) (Lewes Priory) ; 1 Nuremberg Token ; Un Decime ; Roman Portion of Quern, Leaden Cist and Cake of Lead (Wittering) ; Bronze Infantry Helmet (Chichester) ; Roman and Greek Glass, 1 Cin. Urn, 3 Jugs, 2 Bottles, 2 Drinking Cups, 1 Two-handled Vase, and Bronze Scraper, Doigtier and 3 Arrow Points (Bateman Collection) ; Small Brass Key (Wallands) ; Pair of Barber's Tongs ; Iron Auger and Knife ; Iron Bar, Shot and Knife (Ouse, Sussex) ; Old Bayonet (County Hall, Lewes) ; Pottery, Knight on Horseback, 12 century, unique (Lewes) ; Sundry Fragments from "Star" and St. Andrew's Lane, with Old Spur, and 2 Carved Stones.

CHAS. T. PHILLIPS,

*Hon. Curator and Librarian.*



## HONORARY MEMBERS.

---

1872. Arnold, Rev. F. H., LL.D., Hermitage, Emsworth, Hants.  
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.  
1850. Spurrell, Rev. F., M.A., Faulkourn Rectory, Witham, Essex.  
1889. Tupper, Mr. Richard, Bignor, near Pulborough, Sussex.

## LIST OF MEMBERS.

—◆—

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

—◆—

1883. \*Abadie, Col. H. R., c.b., Cavalry Barracks, Canterbury, Kent.
1887. Abbott, George, Esq., m.r.c.s., The Pantiles, Tunbridge Wells (Hon. Sec. Tunbridge Wells Natural History and Antiquarian Society).
1868. Abergavenny, The Right Hon. the Marquess of, k.g., Eridge Castle, Tunbridge Wells.
1862. Ade, J. S., Esq., Milton Court, Arlington, Polegate, Sussex.
1869. Alchin, John, Esq., Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.
1869. \*Alexander, W. C., Esq., Aubrey House, Camden Hill, Kensington.
1874. \*André, J. L., Esq., f.s.a., Sarcelles, Hurst Road, Horsham, Sussex.
1877. \*Arbuthnot, W. R., Esq., Plaw Hatch, West Hoathly, Sussex.
1871. Arnold, Edward, Esq., White Hall, Chichester.
1886. Ashburnham, Right Hon. Earl of, Ashburnham Place, Battle, Sussex.
1864. Athenaeum Club (Secretary), Pall Mall, London, s.w.
1868. Attenborough, Rev. W. F., Fletching Vicarage, Uckfield, Sussex.
1876. \*Attree, Major F. W. T., r.e., Royal Engineers Division Office, Netley, Hants.
1857. \*Bacon, Rev. Thomas, 3, Lyall Street, London, s.w.
1882. Banister, F. Dale, Esq., m.l.c.e., Stonehouse, Forest Row, Sussex.
1865. \*Banks, Rev. G. W., Rectory, Worth, Sussex.
1857. Barchard, Francis, Esq., Horsted Place, Uckfield, Sussex, and 19, Denmark Terrace, Brighton.
1879. \*Barron, E. J., Esq., f.s.a., 10, Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, London.
1870. Bartlett, Rev. W. A., Vicarage, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst, Sussex.
1857. \*Barttelot, Brian B., Esq., Ditton, Torquay, Devon.
1867. Barwell, Rev. A. H. S., Clapham Rectory, Worthing, Sussex.
1891. Bax, Alfred Ridley, Esq., f.s.a., Marlborough House, Balham Hill, Surrey, s.w.
1863. \*Baxter, Wynne E., Esq., f.g.s., f.r.g.s., 9, Albion Street, Lewes.
1871. Beard, Steyning, Esq., Rottingdean, Sussex.
1890. Bedford, Edward J., Esq., 10, St. John's Terrace, Lewes.
1886. Belcher, Rev. B., m.a., Vicarage, Bodiam, Hawkhurst.
1893. Bellman, Rev. A. F., Staplefield Vicarage, near Crawley, Sussex.
1880. Bennett, Rev. Prebendary F. G., The Prebendal House, Chichester.
1891. Bernard, Dr. Francis R., 45, Warwick Street, Worthing, Sussex.
1893. Bevan, Richard Alexander, Esq., Horsgate, Cuckfield, Sussex.
1889. Beynon, Rev. F. W., Alfriston Vicarage, Berwick, Sussex.
1877. Bigg, E. F., Esq., The Hyde, Slaugham, near Crawley, Sussex.
1891. Birrell, Miss, St. Mary's Hall, Kemp Town, Brighton.
1892. Bishop, Edmund, Esq., Castlegate, Lewes.
1882. Bishop, M. H., Esq., 3, Grosvenor Road, Westminster, s.w.
1894. Blaauw, Mrs., Heathlands, Grove Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
1882. Blaker, Arthur Becket, Esq., Thornberry, East Liss, Hants.
1882. Blaker, Evelyn Borrer, Esq., Great Strode, Beaminster, Dorset.
1887. Blaker, Frederick, Esq., Warwick Street, Worthing, Sussex.
1871. Blakiston, Rev. Ralph Milburn, f.s.a., Arundel Lodge, 44, Lansdowne Road, Croydon, Surrey.

1846. Blencowe, J. G., Esq., Bineham, Challey, Sussex.  
 1871. Blew, Rev. W. J., M.A., 6, Warwick Street, Pall Mall, London, s.w.  
 1873. Blunt, W. S., Esq., Crabbet Park, Worth, Three Bridges, Sussex.  
 1878. Bonnick, H., Esq., 60, High Street, Lewes.  
 1846. Borrer, Rev. Canon Carey H., M.A., Treasurer of Chichester Cathedral, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.  
 1846. Borrer, W., Esq., M.A., F.L.S., Cowfold, Horsham, Sussex.  
 1863. \*Borrer, Lindfield, Esq., Henfield, Sussex.  
 1882. Bourdillon, F. W., Esq., Melton Lodge, Malvern, Gloucestershire.  
 1848. Bowles, Rev. Prebendary F. A., M.A., Singleton, Chichester.  
 1892. Box, Stephen, Esq., Brading House, New Upperton Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.  
 1863. \*Boxall, W. P., Esq., Belle Vue Hall, Kemp Town, Brighton.  
 1869. Braden, J. G., Esq., The Cliff, Dover, Kent.  
 1889. Bray, John, Esq., 2, St. John's Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.  
 1890. Breach, William Powell, Esq., Newham House, Steyning, Sussex.  
 1852. \*Bridger, E. K., Esq., Berkeley House, Hampton, Middlesex.  
 1892. Brighton Corporation (care of F. J. Tillstone, Esq., Town Clerk, Town Hall, Brighton).  
 1882. Brix, Mons. Camille de (Conseiller à la Cour d' Appel), 13, Rue Victor Hugo, Douai, France.  
 1892. Broad, John, Esq., Ashford, Kent.  
 1888. Brooke, Edward, Esq., Ufford Place, Woodbridge, Suffolk.  
 1863. Brown, J. Ellman, Esq., Buckingham Lodge, Shoreham, Sussex.  
 1873. Browne, H. S. Doughty, Esq., Tilgate Forest Lodge, Crawley, Sussex.  
 1894. Brydone, Reginald Marr, Esq., Petworth, Sussex.  
 1864. Buck, Rev. W. H. M., Vicarage, Seaford, Sussex.  
 1863. Buckell, Leonard, Esq., M.D., The Pallant, Chichester.  
 1892. Buckwell, John C., Esq., 3, New Road, Brighton.  
 1893. Burbidge, Rev. E. Owen, B.A., Holmwood College, Bexhill, Hastings.  
 1881. Burder, Mrs. Ellen, Park Dale, Battle, Sussex.  
 1892. Burra, Henry Curteis, Esq., Springfield, Rye, Sussex.  
 1891. Burrell, Captain Sir Raymond, Bart., Knepp Castle, Horsham, Sussex.  
 1893. Burt, Henry, Esq., London Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.  
 1894. Burt, Rev. Emile, Fernlea, Grafton Road, Worthing, Sussex.  
 1853. Burton, Alfred H., Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.  
 1870. Butler, Rev. J. B. M., Maresfield Rectory, Uckfield, Sussex.
1870. Campion, W. H., Esq., Danny Park, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.  
 1863. Card, H., Esq., 10, North Street, Lewes.  
 1885. Carr-Lloyd, James Martin, Esq., Lancing Manor, Lancing, Sussex.  
 1866. Carter, Bonham W., Esq., Reform Club, Pall Mall, s.w.  
 1882. Catt, Miss Caroline, Meeching Place, Newhaven, Sussex.  
 1891. \*Cave, J. P. Charles, Esq., Ditcham Park, Petersfield, Hants.  
 1860. Chambers, G. F., Esq., Northfield Grange, Eastbourne, Sussex.  
 1888. Champneys, Rev. F. W., Bayham Old Abbey, Lamberhurst, Kent.  
 1852. \*Chetwynd, Hon. Mrs. Charles, Cissbury, Ascot Heath, Berkshire.  
 1870. Chichester, the Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Chichester.  
 1888. Chichester, the Right Hon. the Earl of, Stanmer, Lewes.  
 1852. Chichester Library Society (Secretary), Chichester.  
 1856. Chichester Literary Society and Mechanics' Institute (Secretary), Chichester.  
 1894. Chippendall-Healey, Captain John Henry, The Old Mill House, Bedhampton, Havant.
1881. Churton, Rev. Theodore T., Icklesham Vicarage, Rye, Sussex.  
 1878. Clark, J. C., Esq., 64, Middle Street, Brighton.  
 1890. Clarke, Charles, Esq., Boltro Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex.  
 1866. \*Clarke, Somers, Esq., F.S.A., 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, s.w.  
 1846. Clarkson, Rev. G. A., M.A., Amberley, Sussex.  
 1879. Clayton, Charles E., Esq., 20, High Croft Villas, Brighton.  
 1873. Cokayne, G. E., Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Norroy King of Arms, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London.

1889. Codrington, Rev. R. H., D.D., Vicar of Wadhurst, Sussex.  
 1868. Colchester, Lord, F.S.A., 49, Eaton Place, s.w. ; and Carlton Club.  
 1856. \*Coleman, Carlos, Esq., Brede, Sussex.  
 1856. \*Coles, J. H. C., Esq., Eastbourne, Sussex.  
 1889. Collet, Golding B., Esq., Shelley House, Worthing, Sussex.  
 1890. Collins, Brenton H., Esq., Dunorlan, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1858. Combe, Boyce Harvey, Esq., F.S.A., Oaklands, Battle, Sussex.  
 1887. Cooper, Edward, Esq., 147, Gloucester Road, Queen's Gate, South Kensington, s.w.  
 1890. Cooper, Rev. Canon James Hughes, Cuckfield, Sussex.  
 1890. Cooper, Rev. T. S., Stonehurst, Chiddingfold, near Godalming, Surrey.  
 1889. Corlett, J. R., Esq., More Place, Betchworth, Surrey.  
 1885. Cotching, Alexander, Esq., West Lodge, Horsham, Sussex.  
 1888. Cotesworth, W. G., Esq., Rocheath, Chailey, Sussex.  
 1889. Couchman, J. Edwin, Esq., Down House, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, Sussex.  
 1873. Couling, H., Esq., 1, Grand Avenue Mansions, West Brighton.  
 1892. Courthope, F. G., Esq., Southover, Lewes.  
 1846. Courthope, G. C., Esq., Whiligh, Hawkhurst.  
 1877. \*Cowan, T. W., Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., 31, Belsize Park Gardens, Hampstead, n.w.  
 1886. Cowell, Samuel, Esq., Melodia, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.  
 1892. Crane, William Vandeleur, Esq., Rosemount, 13, Highland Gardens, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.  
 1889. Cramp, Jury, Esq., 4, West Street, Horsham, Sussex.  
 1889. Crawford, Rev. Gibbs Payne, M.A., 38, Baker Street, Reading, Berkshire.  
 1890. Crawford, Robert Payne, Esq., East Court, East Grinstead, Sussex.  
 1885. Cripps, Rev. John Marten, Belle Vue, Exmouth, South Devon.  
 1892. Cripps, F. S., Esq., C.E., 9, High Street, Sutton, Surrey.  
 1890. Crook, Major Lewis Thomas, Saxon Lodge, Seaford, Sussex.  
 1893. Crookshank, Edgar M., Esq., Saint Hill, near East Grinstead, Sussex.  
 1892. Crosse, Rev. E. J., Montpelier House, Henfield, Sussex.  
 1889. Crosskey, Mrs. Robert, Castlegate, Lewes.  
 1886. Cruse, Francis G., Esq., Christ Church Vicarage, Worthing, Sussex.  
 1886. Cunliffe, Edward S., Esq., 66, The Drive, West Brighton.  
 1862. \*Curling, George, Esq., Elgin House, Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Surrey.  
 1860. Currey, E. C., Esq., Malling Deanery, Lewes.  
 1886. Currie, Very Rev. E. R., Dean of Battle, Deanery, Battle, Sussex.  
 1846. Curteis, H. Mascall, Esq., Windmill Hill Place, Hailsham, Sussex.  
 1890. Curwen, Eldred, Esq., Withdean Court, Brighton.
1894. Danby, Mrs. T. W., The Crouch, Seaford, Sussex.  
 1863. \*Daniel-Tyssen, A., Esq., M.A., 59, Priory Road, West Hampstead.  
 1870. Davey, Rev. H. M., M.A., F.G.S., F.S.A., Oving Vicarage, Chichester.  
 1871. \*Davies, Miss, 2, South Eaton Place, London, s.w.  
 1877. Davis, H. C., Esq., 39, St. James' Street, Brighton.  
 1886. Dawes, William, Esq., Wannock, Rye, Sussex.  
 1892. Dawson, Charles, Esq., F.G.S., Uckfield, Sussex.  
 1891. Deane, Rev. Prebendary, A.M., Vicar of Ferring, Worthing, Sussex.  
 1878. Dearsly, Rev. W. A. St. John, Critchfield, Bosham, near Chichester, Sussex.  
 1890. Deedes, Rev. Cecil, 2, Clifton Terrace, Brighton.  
 1850. De la Warr, The Right Hon. the Earl of, C.B., Buckhurst Park, Withyham, Sussex.
1857. Delves, W. Henry, Esq., 23, Mount Sion, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1882. Denman, S., Esq., 26, Queen's Road, Brighton.  
 1879. Dennet, Charles F., Esq., Hawthorndene, Rattinhull, Worcester.  
 1889. De Robeck, Major, 25, Salisbury Road, Brighton.  
 1862. Dixon, Miss, North Highlands, Haywards Heath, Sussex.  
 1889. Dowson, Joseph Reginald, Esq., 20, St. Aubyns, West Brighton.  
 1889. Drake, A. F., Esq., Winterbourne Lodge, St. Ann's, Lewes.  
 1877. Duckett, Sir George F., Bart., F.S.A., Oxford and Cambridge Club, London.

1888. Dudeney, Miss, The Highlands, St. Ann's, Lewes.  
 1879. Duke, Frederick, Esq., Hastings, St. Leonards and County Conservative Club, Carlisle Parade, Hastings.  
 1873. Dunkin, E. H. W., Esq., 5, Therapia Road, Honor Oak, 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, Sussex.  
 1881. Eggar, T., Esq., 33, Brunswick Road, Hove, Brighton.  
 1876. Egmont, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Cowdray Park, Midhurst, Sussex ; and 26, St. James' Place, London, s.w.  
 1857. Elliott, Robert, Esq., Little Hothfield, Ashford, Kent.  
 1893. Ellis, Mrs., Walstead, School Hill, Lewes.  
 1890. Ellis, William Jenner, Esq., Ockley, Tower Road West, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.  
 1850. Ellman, Rev. E. B., M.A., The Rectory, Berwick, Sussex.  
 1861. Elphinstone, Sir Howard W., Struan, Augusta Road, Wimbledon Park, Surrey.  
 1888. Else, William, Esq., 52, King's Road, Brighton.  
 1870. \*Elwes, D. G. C., Esq., F.S.A., Box 687, Orlando, Florida, U.S.A. (Care of Rev. Dr. Robinson, Horsham, Sussex.)  
 1871. Elwes, H. T., Esq., Fir Bank, West Hoathly, Sussex.  
 1891. Elyard, S. John, Esq., Holmwood, South Norwood Park, Surrey, s.e.  
 1850. Emary, H. M., Esq., Pevensey Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.  
 1881. Esdaile, J. Kennedy, Esq., Hazelden, Horsted Keynes, Sussex.  
 1873. \*Evans, Sir J., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., V.P.S.A., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead.  
 1861. \*Evershed, S., Esq., 329, Liverpool Road, Islington, London, n.
1892. Fagge, Alfred, Esq., 44, Drayton Gardens, South Kensington, w.  
 1892. Fairbank, F. R., Esq., M.D., F.S.A., 59, Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.  
 1852. Fairles, Rev. Septimus, B.A., Lurgashall, Petworth, Sussex.  
 1894. Farncombe, Edgar Leonard, Esq., 40, Belgrave Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.  
 1863. Farncombe, Joseph, Esq., Stanley House, Spencer Road, Eastbourne.  
 1893. Farncombe, Miss, 40, Belgrave Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.  
 1881. Farncombe, Richard, Esq., 40, Belgrave Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.  
 1882. Fenton, Alexander J., Esq., Clydesdale Villa, Gresham Road, Staines.  
 1892. Fisher, R. C., Esq., Hill Top, Midhurst, Sussex.  
 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, Sussex.  
 1887. \*Fletcher, Rev. F. C. B., Mundham Vicarage, Chichester.  
 1888. Fletcher, Col. Sir Henry, Bart., Ham Manor, Angmering, Sussex.  
 1888. \*Fletcher, W. H. B., Esq., Fairlawn House, Worthing, Sussex.  
 1882. Fletcher-Bennett, Mrs. A. B., Carisbrooke Villa, 87, Upper Tulse Hill, s.w.  
 1873. Foley, Rev. E. W., M.A., Upperton Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.  
 1857. Foster, Rev. Robert, M.A., Burpham, Arundel, Sussex.  
 1862. \*Foyster, Rev. H. B., M.A., St. Clement's Rectory, Hastings.  
 1864. \*Foyster, Rev. G. A., M.A., All Saints, Hastings.  
 1892. Frankland, Col. Colville, Longcliff, Meads, Eastbourne, Sussex ; and Junior United Service Club, London.  
 1851. \*Franks, Sir A. W., C.B., F.R.S., P.S.A., 103, Victoria Street, Westminster, and British Museum.  
 1890. Fraser, Rev. James, M.A., Otter Memorial College, Chichester.  
 1864. \*Freshfield, Edwin, Esq., V.P.S.A., 5, Bank Buildings, London.  
 1876. Freshfield, H. R., Esq., Kidbrooke Park, Forest Row, Sussex.  
 1878. Friend, D. B., Esq., 77, Western Road, Brighton.



1871. Fuller, Rev. A., M.A., North Street, Chichester.  
 1880. Fuller, Thomas, Esq., M.D., Longcrofts, Shoreham, Sussex.
1878. Gage, The Right Hon. Viscount, Firle Park, Lewes.  
 1867. Garnham, Colonel, Densworth House, Chichester.  
 1893. Gatehouse, George, Esq., Bognor Lodge, Bognor, Sussex.  
 1888. Gell, Rev. J. P., Buxted Rectory, Sussex.  
 1852. Godlee, Mrs., Leighside, Lewes.  
 1885. \*Godman, Charles B., Esq., Woldringfold, Horsham, Sussex.  
 1883. Godman, F. du Cane, Esq., F.R.S., South Lodge, Cowfold, Horsham, Sussex.  
 1882. Godman, Major-General R. Temple, Highden, Pulborough, Sussex.  
 1877. \*Godman, P. S., Esq., Muntham, Horsham, Sussex.  
 1893. Goodwyn, Rev. Canon, Rectory, Rotherfield, Sussex.  
 1875. Gordon, Rev. A. P., Rectory, Newtimber, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.  
 1849. Goring, Rev. John, M.A., Wiston Park, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.  
 1890. Gorringe, Edward Joseph, Esq., Chyngton, Seaford, Sussex.  
 1877. Gorringe, Hugh, Esq., Kingston-on-Sea, Brighton.  
 1877. Goschen, Right Hon. G. J., M.P., 69, 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 Leydenburgh, The Drive, Hove, Brighton.
1886. Gouldsmith, H. J., Esq., Lawrie House, Carlisle Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.  
 1867. \*Gower, G. W. G. Leveson, Esq., F.S.A., Titsey Place, Limsfield, Sussex.  
 1860. \*Grantham, The Hon. Sir William, Barcombe Place, Lewes.  
 1851. Gravely, Richard, Esq., Newick, Sussex.  
 1875. Gray, F., Esq., Pippingford, Uckfield, Sussex.  
 1893. \*Gregory, Herbert E., Esq., Boarzell, Hurstgreen, Sussex.  
 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, Sussex.
1889. Hackney, B. B., Esq., St. Michael's, High Street, Lewes.  
 1871. Haines, W., Esq., Ifley Lodge, Oxford Road, Putney, Surrey, s.w.  
 1880. Haines, John, Esq., 46, Preston Street, Brighton.  
 1862. \*Hales, Rev. Richard Cox, 27, Cambridge Road, Brighton.  
 1886. Hall, F. A., Esq., 4, Albion Street, Lewes.  
 1892. Hall, Rev. Henry Wardale, Cade Street, Heathfield, Sussex.  
 1889. Hall, Samuel, Esq., a.c., Park Farm, Mayfield, Sussex.  
 1884. Hall, William Hamilton, Esq., 55, Downs Road, Clapton, N.E.  
 1893. Hall-Hall, C. A., Esq., Culverwood, Cross-in-Hand, Sussex.  
 1858. Halstead, C. T., Esq., Chichester.  
 1888. Hammick, James T., Esq., F.S.S., 10, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.  
 1879. \*Hannah, Rev. Prebendary John Julius, M.A., Vicar of Brighton, The Vicarage, Brighton.
1888. Harbord, Rev. H., Rectory, East Hoathly, Sussex.  
 1892. Harding, George Robinson, Esq., Lindum, Beckenham, Kent.  
 1886. Hardwick, J. R., Esq., High Street, Lewes.  
 1892. Harrington, J., Esq., 11, Albion Terrace, Horsham, Sussex.  
 1889. Harris, H. E., Esq., "Elm Lea," Littlehampton, Sussex.  
 1889. Harrison, Walter, Esq., D.M.D., 6, Brunswick Place, Hove, Brighton.  
 1878. \*Harting, J. Vincent, Esq., F.S.A., 24, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, w.c.  
 1891. Haslewood, Rev. Frederick George, LL.D., D.C.L., Chislet Vicarage, Canterbury.
1879. Haselwood, J. E., Esq., 3, Lennox Place, Brighton.  
 1885. \*Haverfield, Frank J., Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford.  
 1863. Haweis, Rev. W. H., M.A., Brook Cottage, Slaugham, Crawley, Sussex.  
 1871. \*Hawkesbury, The Right Hon. Lord Cecil George Savile, F.S.A., Cockglode, Ollerton, Notts.
1875. Hawkins, Rev. H. S., Beyton Rectory, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

1877. \*Hawkshaw, H. P., Esq., F.S.A., 58, Jermyn Street, London, s.w.  
 1868. Hazlitt, W., Esq., F.S.A., Bankruptcy Court, London.  
 1891. Head, Francis, Esq., Buckingham, Old Shoreham, Sussex.  
 1889. Henriques, Alfred G., Esq., 9, Adelaide Crescent, Hove, Brighton.  
 1870. Henty, Captain C. Percival, Avisford, Arundel, Sussex.  
 1894. Henty, Edwin, Esq., Goff's Hill, Crawley, Sussex.  
 1846. Hepburn, Rev. Prebendary F. R., M.A., Chailey, Sussex.  
 1855. \*Hill, Charles, Esq., F.S.A., Rockhurst, West Hoathly, Sussex.  
 1863. Hill, John, Esq., Maresfield, Sussex.  
 1855. Hill, Rev. Reginald Hay, Wethersfield Vicarage, Braintree, Essex.  
 1875. Hillman, Aubrey, Esq., Saxonbury, Lewes.  
 1856. Hillman, Edward, Esq., 221, High Street, Lewes.  
 1855. Hills, Gordon M., Esq., 12, St. John's Street, Adelphi, London.  
 1871. Hine, H. G., Esq., V.P.R.R., 4, Gayton Crescent, Hampstead, London.  
 1892. Hobbs, James, Esq., 62, North Street, Brighton.  
 1867. Hogg, Robert, Esq., LL.D., 99, St. George's Road, Pimlico, London, s.w.  
 1881. Hollamby, Edwin, Esq., Groombridge, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1867. Holland, Rev. Charles, Petworth Rectory, Sussex.  
 1865. \*Holmes, E. C., Esq., Brookfield, Arundel, Sussex.  
 1865. Holmes, G. P., Esq., 10, Bedford Row, Worthing, Sussex.  
 1874. Hoper, Mrs. H., 85, Linden Gardens, London, w.  
 1856. Hoper, Richard, Esq., Hill Farm, Cowfold, Sussex.  
 1851. Housman, Rev. Henry, B.D., St. Wilfrith's, Cawley Road, Chichester.  
 1873. \*Hovenden, R., Esq., Heath Cote, Park Road Hill, Croydon, Surrey.  
 1879. Howlett, J. W., Esq., 8, Ship Street, Brighton.  
 1859. Hubbard, William Egerton, Esq., Selehurst, Horsham, Sussex.  
 1888. Humble-Crofts, Rev. W. J., Waldron Rectory, Hawkhurst.  
 1856. Hurst, Robert Henry, Esq., The Park, Horsham, Sussex.  
 1848. Hussey, Edward, Esq., Scotney Castle, Lamberhurst.  
 1862. \*Hussey, E. L., Esq., 24, Winchester Road, Oxford.
1890. Ind, Major, Court Place, Iffley, Oxford.  
 1871. Inderwick, F. A., Esq., q.c., Mariteau House, Winchelsea, Sussex; and  
 8, Warwick Square, London, s.w.  
 1871. Infield, H. J., Esq., 130, North Street, Brighton.  
 1890. Ingram, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Bethune, Steyning, Sussex.  
 1863. Ingram, James, Esq., Ades, Chailey, Lewes.  
 1857. Ingram, Rev. H. M., Southover, Lewes.  
 1875. Ingram, Mrs. W. H., Colwell, Haywards Heath, Sussex.  
 1879. Ingram, Miss, Hickwells, Chailey, Lewes.
1880. James, Francis, Esq., 190, Cromwell Road, Earl's Court, London, s.w.;  
 and Edgeworth Manor, Cirencester, Gloucester.  
 1871. Jenner, Miss, 98, Black Heath Hill, London, s.e.
1893. Keep, Alfred, Esq., Lamorna, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.  
 1889. Kelly, Rev. W. W., Aldingbourne, Chichester.  
 1871. Kemp, C. R., Esq., Bedford Lodge, Lewes.  
 1884. Kemp, Captain William, Lyminster House, near Arundel, Sussex.  
 1877. Kempe, C. E., Esq., Old Place, Lindfield, Sussex; and 28, Nottingham  
 Place, London, w.  
 1851. Kirby, Rev. H. T. M., M.A., Mayfield, Sussex.  
 1879. Klincksieck, C. E., Esq., 11, Rue de Lille, Paris. (Care of Longman & Co.,  
 Foreign Department, London.)  
 1887. Knipe, Henry R., Esq., 11, Eaton Gardens, West Brighton.
1886. Lambe, R., Esq., Blatchington, Seaford, Sussex.  
 1886. Lamette, Alphonse F., Mons., 57, Lansdowne Place, Brighton.

1852. Lane, Henry C., Esq., Middleton, Hassocks, Sussex.  
 1872. Larnach, Donald, Esq., Brambletye, East Grinstead, Sussex.  
 1861. \*Leach, Miss, "Apsley," Upper Bridge Road, Redhill, Surrey.  
 1893. Leadam, W. W., Esq., M.D., 80, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, w.  
 1888. Lee, Arthur, Esq., Westfield House, Lewes.  
 1880. Lennard, Rev. John Barrett, Crawley Rectory, Sussex.  
 1879. Legge, C. E., Esq., Ashling House, Chichester.  
 1863. \*Leslie, C. S., Esq., 11, Chanonry, Old Aberdeen.  
 1855. Lewes Library Society (Secretary), Lewes.  
 1892. Lewis, John, Esq., c.e., New Shoreham, Sussex.  
 1870. Library Congress, Washington, U.S., care of E. G. Allen, American Agency, 28, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, w.c.  
 1876. \*Linington, G. E., Esq., Fairview, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.  
 1870. Lister, John J., Esq., Warninglid Grange, Haywards Heath, Sussex.  
 1889. Lloyd, Alfred, Esq., F.C.S., F.E.S., The Dome, Bognor, Sussex.  
 1894. Loder, Gerald W. E., Esq., M.P., Abinger House, King's Road, Brighton; and 48, Cadogan Square, s.w.  
 1863. London Corporation Library Committee (Librarian), Guild Hall, London.  
 1886. London Library (Robert Harrison, Esq., Librarian).  
 1886. Long, Cecil, Esq., Sherrington Manor, Selmeston, Polegate, Sussex.  
 1888. \*Lucas, C. J., Esq., Warnham Court, Horsham, Sussex.  
 1893. Lucas, Mrs., Castle Precincts, Lewes.  
 1871. \*Luck, F. G., Esq., The Olives, Wadhurst, Sussex.  
 1877. \*Luttman-Johnson, J. A., Esq., 13, Delahay Street, Westminster, s.w.  
 1848. Luxford, J. S. O. Robertson, Esq., High Ham House, Hurstgreen, Sussex.
1886. Maberly, Major Thomas Astley, Mytten, Cuckfield, Sussex.  
 1883. Macfarlane, J. B., Esq., 49, East Street, Brighton.  
 1857. \*Mackinlay, D., Esq., 9, Western Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow.  
 1890. Macnamara, G. H., Esq., 5, Church Road, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1886. Malden, Major Henry Charles, Batheaston, Crowborough, Sussex.  
 1893. March, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Goodwood, Chichester.  
 1876. Margesson, Miss, Bolney Lodge, Haywards Heath, Sussex.  
 1876. Margesson, Miss H. A., Bolney Lodge, Haywards Heath, Sussex.  
 1887. Marriott, Charles E., Esq., Upper St. Leonards School, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.  
 1887. Marriott, Miss, Upper St. Leonards School, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.  
 1893. Marshall, E. J., Esq., Barnham, Bognor, Sussex.  
 1881. Martin, Charles, Esq., The Watch Oak, Battle, Sussex.  
 1890. Martin, W. F., Esq., Ringmer, Sussex.  
 1892. Martindale, William, Esq., Glebe Cottage, Winchelsea, Sussex; and 19, Devonshire Street, Portland Place, w.  
 1852. Martineau, E. H., Esq., 30, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, w.  
 1890. \*Matthews, Miss M. E., 4, Medina Terrace, West Brighton.  
 1890. May, F. J. C., Esq., Civil Engineer, and Borough Surveyor of Brighton, 25, Compton Avenue, Brighton.  
 1894. Maynard, Samuel T., Esq., The Gables, Burgess Hill, Sussex.  
 1862. Meadows, George, Esq., Mansfield House, Elphinstone Road, Hastings.  
 1893. Mee, Mrs., The Chantry, Westbourne, Emsworth, Hants.  
 1879. \*Melville, Robert, Esq., 8, Argyle Road, Kensington, w.  
 1864. Merrifield, F., Esq., 24, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.  
 1868. \*Milner, Rev. J., 47, St. Quintin Avenue, London, w.  
 1858. Mitchell, Rev. H., M.A., F.S.A., Bosham, Chichester.  
 1879. Mitford, W. T., Esq., Pitts Hill, Petworth, Sussex.  
 1873. \*Mivart, St. George, Esq., F.R.S.  
 1886. Molineux, Major H. P., F.G.S., Old Bank, Lewes; and 44, Carlisle Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.  
 1861. Monk, T. J., Esq., High Street, St. Ann's, Lewes.  
 1852. Monk Bretton, the Right Hon. Lord, Conyborough, Cooksbridge, Lewes.  
 1892. Moore, H. H., Esq., Southgate, Chichester.  
 1886. Morris, James Berry, Esq., Eastbourne, Sussex.

1891. Mortlock, Rev. C. F., South Bersted Vicarage, Bognor, Sussex.  
 1873. Mount, Ven. Archdeacon F. J., M.A., The Chantry, Chichester.  
 1873. Murchison, Kenneth R., Esq., Brockhurst, East Grinstead, Sussex.
1851. Napier, Rev. Prebendary C. W. A., M.A., Rectory, Wiston, Steyning, Sussex.  
 1846. Napper, H. F., Esq., Laker's Lodge, Loxwood, Billingshurst, Sussex.  
 1863. \*Nicholls, H., Esq., M.A., 66, Woodstock Road, Oxford.  
 1849. Noakes, J., Esq., Chiddingly, Sussex.  
 1881. \*Noakes, Frederic, Esq., St. Mary's Villas, Battle, Sussex.  
 1855. Noble, Capt. W., F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S., Forest Lodge, Maresfield, Uckfield, Sussex.  
 1887. Noble, Wilson, Esq., M.P., Lynwood, Silverhill Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex; and 52, Sloane Street, London, S.W.  
 1870. Norfolk, His Grace the Duke of, E.M., K.G., Arundel Castle, Arundel, Sussex.  
 1878. Norman, George, Esq., Cooksbridge, Lewes.  
 1892. Norman, Simeon, Esq., London Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.  
 1874. Norton, G., Esq., Holmwood, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
1866. O'Fflahertie, Rev. T. R., M.A., The Vicarage, Capel, Surrey.  
 1868. Orme, Rev. J. B., M.A., Rectory, Angmering, Sussex.  
 1892. Ormerod, Arthur L., Esq., 51, Brunswick Place, Brighton.
1884. Pagden, William, Esq., Gloucester Lodge, Worthing, Sussex.  
 1892. Pankhurst, Walter, Esq., 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.  
 1884. Papillon, Philip Oxenden, Esq., M.A., D.L., Crowhurst Park, Battle, Sussex.  
 1858. Paris, G. de, Esq., 5, Denmark Terrace, Montpellier Road, Brighton.  
 1889. Paris National Library, care of Messrs. Longmans & Co., 37, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.  
 1876. Parish, Rev. Chancellor W. D., Selmeston, Polegate, Sussex.  
 1881. \*Parkin, Thomas, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S., Fairseat, High Wickham, Hastings.  
 1885. Parrington, Rev. J. W., East Dean Vicarage, Eastbourne, Sussex.  
 1885. Parsons, Latter, Esq., Greenlands, Burgess Hill, Sussex.  
 1881. Parsons, John, Esq., 7, Priory Crescent, Lewes.  
 1881. Parsons, Thomas, Esq., Yokehurst, East Chiltington, Lewes.  
 1870. Patching, E. C., Esq., Belfort, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing, Sussex.  
 1865. Peachey, W., Esq., Ebernoe, Petworth, Sussex.  
 1885. Peacock, Thomas F., Esq., Fernlea, Sidcup, Kent.  
 1858. \*Penfold, Hugh, Esq., M.A., Rustington, Worthing, Sussex.  
 1879. \*Peckham, Rev. Harry J., Nutley Vicarage, Uckfield, Sussex.  
 1884. Phillips, C. Taylor, Esq., 2, St. Ann's Villas, Lewes.  
 1893. Phillips, Moro, Esq., West House, Chichester.  
 1892. Poland, Rev. Eustace B., Aucklands, Littlehampton, Sussex.  
 1885. Potter, Walter, Esq., Northcliffe, Stamford Road, Brighton.  
 1889. Potter, W., Esq., Southlawn, Worthing, Sussex.  
 1887. Powell, Rev. Clement, Rectory, Newick, Sussex.  
 1886. \*Powell, C. W., Esq., Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1864. Powell, J. C., Esq., Selsfield, East Grinstead, Sussex.  
 1890. Powell, Hubert John, Esq., Hill Lodge, St. Ann's Lewes.  
 1848. Powell, James D., Esq., High Hurst, Newick, Sussex.  
 1848. Prince, C. L., Esq., F.R.A.S., The Observatory, Crowborough, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1881. Pratt, J. C., Esq., Highfield, Seddlescombe, Sussex.  
 1882. Pullinger, William Wallis, Esq., Ote Hall, Chapel House, Wivelsfield, Burgess Hill, Sussex; and Union Street, Brighton.
1872. Quaritch, Bernard, Esq., 15, Piccadilly, London, W.

1870. \*Wallis, G. A., Esq., Fairfield Court, Eastbourne, Sussex.  
 1882. Walsh, Rev. Walter, M.A., Folkington Rectory, Polegate, Sussex.  
 1871. Warren, John, Esq., LL.B., B.A., Handcross Park, Crawley, Sussex.  
 1858. Warren, Reginald A., Esq., Preston Place, Worthing, Sussex.  
 1892. Waters, William Allen, Esq., Rye, Sussex.  
 1879. Watson, Col. W. H., Capron House, Midhurst, Sussex.  
 1857. Waugh, Edward, Esq., Cuckfield, Sussex.  
 1889. Weatherly, Christopher, Esq., 31, Medina Villas, Hove, Brighton.  
 1877. Wedd, G., Esq., Charman Dean, Broadwater, Worthing; and 51, Queen's Gardens, London, W.  
 1886. Weekes, Arthur, Esq., Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.  
 1872. Weir, J. Jenner, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S., Chirbury, Beckenham, Kent.  
 1846. Wellesley, Lady Victoria Long, West Stoke House, Chichester.  
 1881. Wells, Arthur, Esq., 24, Stockleigh Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.  
 1886. Whistler, Rev. C. Watts, Theddlethorpe Vicarage, Louth, Lincolnshire.  
 1881. Whistler, Rev. R. F., M.A., Elton Rectory, Peterborough, Northants.  
 1893. White, Edmund, Esq., Fairhall, Southover, Lewes.  
 1874. Whitehead, T. M., Esq., 8, Duke Street, St. James', London, W.  
 1857. Whitelock, Rev. Benjamin, M.A., Groombridge, Sussex.  
 1891. Whitfeld, F. B., Esq., Old Bank, Lewes.  
 1892. Whitfeld, Mrs. G., Hamsey, Lewes.  
 1888. Whitley, H. Michell, Esq., F.G.S., Trevella, Eastbourne, Sussex.  
 1893. Wilkinson, Rev. Henry Noel, M.A., 161, High Street, Lewes; and Keble College, Oxford.  
 1885. Wilkinson, Thomas, Esq., 30, Brunswick Place, Hove, Brighton.  
 1846. Willett, Henry, Esq., F.G.S., Arnold House, Brighton.  
 1880. \*Willett, Rev. F., Bedales, Lindfield, Sussex.  
 1858. Winham, Rev. D., M.A., Western House, Brighton.  
 1890. Winton, E. W., Esq., Etherton Hill, Speldhurst, near Tunbridge Wells.  
 1872. \*Wisden, Lieut.-Col. Thomas, The Warren, Broadwater, Worthing, Sussex.  
 1884. Wolfe, Miss E. S., High Broom, Jarvis Brook, near Tunbridge Wells.  
 1878. Wood, Alexander, Esq., The Laurels, Horsham, Sussex.  
 1872. Wood, H. T., Esq., "Oakfield," 28, St. James' Road, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1886. Wood, John, Esq., 21, Old Steine, Brighton.  
 1881. Woodman, Thomas C., Esq., 83, Montpellier Road, Brighton.  
 1859. Woods, J. W., Esq., Chilgrove, Chichester.  
 1891. Woollett, Captain W. C., 5, Charlton Park Terrace, Old Charlton, Kent.  
 1892. Worms, Baron de, 27, Adelaide Crescent, Hove, Brighton.  
 1868. Wright, Robert, Esq., A.L.S., Hurstmonceux, Sussex.  
 1848. \*Wyatt, Hugh Penfold, Esq., Cissbury, Worthing, Sussex.  
 1847. Wyatt, Rev. J. I. Penfold, M.A., Hawley Parsonage, Blackwater, Hants.
1893. Yonge, Mrs. Gustavus, 22, West Street, Chichester.  
 1892. Young, Edwin, Esq., County Hall, Lewes.  
 1852. Young, William Blackman, Esq., Grove, Hollington, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.  
 1887. Young, Rev. W. E. A., Pyecombe Rectory, Hassocks, Sussex.  
 1881. Young, Herbert, Esq., Bank Buildings, Hastings.
1873. \*Zouche, Lord, Parham, Pulborough, Sussex.
-

## CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES, &c.

---

- The Society of Antiquaries of London.
- The Royal Society of Antiquarians of Ireland.
- The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
- The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
- The Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- The Royal Yorkshire Archæological Society.
- The British Archæological Association.
- The Cambrian Archæological Association.
- The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.
- The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
- The Chester Archæological and Historic Society.
- The Derbyshire Archæological Society.
- The Essex Archæological Society.
- The Kent Archæological Society.
- The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
- The London and Middlesex Archæological Society.
- The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- The Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.
- The Powys-land Club.
- The Somersetshire Archæological Society.
- The Surrey Archæological Society.
- The Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
- The Smithsonian Institute, U.S. America.
- The Thoresby Society, Leeds.
- The United Architectural Societies of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Northampton, Bedfordshire, Worcestershire and Leicestershire.

- 
- The Record Office.
  - The College of Arms.
  - The Lambeth Palace Library.
  - The Royal Institute of British Architects.



# Sussex Archæological Society.

---

## RYE UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH.

*A Paper read to the Sussex Archæological Society at Rye, Aug. 11, 1892.*

---

By F. A. INDERWICK, Esq., Q.C.

---

THE ancient town of Rye, which now stands surrounded by meadows, with well-metalled roads running east, west, and north, and with a track of some two miles leading to the mouth of the harbour, had very different surroundings under the Commonwealth. At that time the sea came within easy reach of the town. The way to Winchelsea was either by ferry to Cadborough, thence by road to Udimore and thence by ferry to Winchelsea, or by ferry from the Gun Garden to Camber and thence over the shingle. There was no bridge across the Tillingham, or the Rother, and Playden was not always approachable without fording a stream. The recession of the sea had dethroned Winchelsea, but it had not yet deposed Rye. The road to London was little better than a beaten track, for no coach came beyond Tonbridge, and the first stage coach between London and Rye was in 1778. Indeed, the Sussex roads generally were in so deplorable a condition that they were excluded by name, by reason of their "being the worst and the hardest for journeying," from the benefit of various highway Acts passed under the Commonwealth, and London coachmen were not bound to drive into Sussex in the absence of special agreement.<sup>1</sup>

Those who would desire to have some idea of the condition and of the picturesque position of Rye about this

<sup>1</sup> Statute, 1654: Regulations, 2 January, 1654-5.



period would do well to see a picture of the old port in the possession of Mr. Curteis, of Windmill Hill, or a good engraving of the same in the first volume of Horsfield's "Sussex," opposite page 487. But in spite of what we should nowadays call grievous obstacles, Rye during the Commonwealth was full of business and importance. It was one of the chief points of departure for France and of great value as a military post and as a commercial port.<sup>2</sup>

Sussex had always been strongly impregnated with the spirit of Puritanism. In the Long Parliament eight of its members sat as the king's judges, and amongst them was John Fagge, the member for Rye. William Cawley, M.P. for Midhurst, John Downes, M.P. for Arundel, Sir Gregory Norton, M.P. for Midhurst, Anthony Stapley, M.P. for the County, James Temple, M.P. for Bramber, and a Pelham<sup>3</sup> signed the warrant for his execution. Naturally, therefore, one of the first acts of the community at Rye, was to take the engagement "to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England as it is now established without a King or a House of Lords." This document, which is rare and almost unique, has been presented to the town by Mr. J. C. Vidler. It bears the date of 6th March, 1649, and is signed by the Mayor, the Jurats, the Town Clerk and others, in all 168 persons. It owes its preservation to the fact that the parchment, one side only of which is used for the engagement, was utilized by its owner for the drawing of a bond on the side left in blank, the terms and periodical liquidations of which are still distinct. The ink of the engagement is, however, gradually disappearing, and it will be well that a careful reproduction should be obtained before any part of it becomes extinct.<sup>4</sup> Another valuable possession of the old town is the Great Seal of the Commonwealth, affixed to a commission issued by the

<sup>2</sup> "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXVIII., page 40, *note*.

<sup>3</sup> This was Peregrine Pelham, whose signature appears upon the warrant thus: "Per. Pelham." For some particulars of, see "Glimpses of Our Ancestors in Sussex," by Charles Fleet. Second Edition, page 174. Lewes: Farncombe & Co.

<sup>4</sup> See page 16, *post*.

Protector in 1657, to inquire and report as to the Rye charities. This is still preserved among the archives of the Corporation. The Seal bears date "1651. *The third year of Freedom by God's blessing restored.*"

Two circumstances during the Commonwealth gave to the town and port of Rye a greater national importance than to any other place between Dover and Portsmouth. First, it had a harbour where good ships could lie at anchor. "In the time of Oliver Cromwell," it was said in a Government minute of 1692, "over a hundred sail of the line could come up to the town of Rye;"<sup>5</sup> and secondly, it was the most convenient port for expediting the iron works of Sussex. "Corn, cattell, woods, iron and glass are the commodities of Sussex," says Speed,<sup>6</sup> writing in 1675, and these goods formed a great part of its exports.

In support of this observation I may mention that it appears from the State Papers of the period that there was a regular traffic between Rye and the men-of-war in the Downs, the Tower of London, and King's Lynn. The freights consisted of iron, shot, cables and anchors forged at the iron works in Sussex, and supplied to the Government of the day, for the armament of the navy and the forts. The principal contractor for this purpose was William Key, whose craft appear from warrants issued during the Commonwealth to have been constantly plying, under convoy of ships of war, with ordnance for the State.

Among many such entries I find that in 1649, the *Providence of Rye* was chartered to carry corn for the navy from the Sussex fields, and to bring back powder for the Rye garrison. In June, 1652, an order was issued to permit the ship, of which William Key is the master, to come to London with ordnance for the State; in February, 1653, an order for William Key with the ship *Providence of Rye* (six men and a boy) to pass between Rye and the Tower, and for the necessary convoy to be supplied.

<sup>5</sup> Treasury Minutes, State Papers, 18 August, 1692.

<sup>6</sup> Page 9.

In July, 1653, I find that large quantities of *great shot* made at the iron furnaces in Sussex, were sent through Rye to the Tower, at a cost at Rye of £13. 10s. per ton, equal to about £54 per ton of present money. In 1655 and 1656, guns and iron were shipped from Rye for the navy under the convoy of the ship *Elizabeth*, a man-of-war of 160 men and 41 guns; and during the years 1657, 1658, and 1659, there are numerous records of shiploads of cables and anchors from Rye for the Downs, and of others with iron under convoy for Lynn. In addition to these various exports, the imports must have been considerable, for I find that the Customs duties for the first six months of 1650<sup>7</sup> (which is all that I have seen) amount to £217. 17s. 4d., or about £870 of our present money. The exports of English horses to France and to Flanders was thought to be so deleterious to the public service, that orders were issued in 1653, prohibiting the shipping of any horses at Rye, except by leave of the Council of State. Under this limited authority, however, the number of horses sent from Rye to Dieppe was very considerable. The warrant books are filled with counterfoils of passes for horses from Rye, hundreds being thus forwarded for persons of distinction in every year. In 1656, fifteen couples of hounds, and again in 1657, twelve couples of hounds were sent across the Channel under a pass to Dieppe.

Among many distinguished visitors to Rye was John Evelyn, the diarist, who, in 1652, was there for ten days, waiting the arrival of his wife from Paris. In May, 1654, Thurloe, the Secretary of State, ordered the examination of two ladies calling themselves Mrs. Lucy and Mrs. Walpole, who had been detained at Rye on their way to the Continent. Their depositions were taken by the Mayor<sup>8</sup> and sent up to Thurloe, who ultimately allowed them to pass, and I think there is reason to suspect that one of these ladies was Mrs. Lucy Walters, or Barlow, mother of the Duke of Monmouth, who played so melancholy a part towards the end of the century. This lady

<sup>7</sup> State Papers, 1650.

<sup>8</sup> Rye Records, Bundle 44.

was in London in 1652-3, and was giving dinner parties in Grub Street, after which she left England and returned in 1656, when she was again arrested, but speedily released by the Protector, who sent her and her son to Flanders. At a later date, in 1658, Lockhart, Ambassador from the Protector, to France, passed through Rye with his retinue on his way to Dieppe, and in December of the same year, after the Protector's death, he returned also with his retinue, under a guard of men-of-war.

Between the Mayors and Corporation of Rye and the Commandant at Dieppe, described as "Le Lieutenant Général Civile et Criminel de l'Amirauté à Dieppe," the most friendly relations appear to have subsisted. In the Rye records is to be found much correspondence between these august personages, who stimulated each other's trade, and, so far as they could, protected each other's tradesmen.<sup>9</sup> And that there was a special bond of union between these two ports, appears from an order issued in July, 1652, to Sir George Ayscue, the Commander of the Channel Fleet, to seize and detain all ships belonging to the French, except such as had license to trade between the ports of Dieppe and Rye.<sup>10</sup> Thus giving a free right of intercommunication between these two ports, notwithstanding the embargo laid generally on all French ships.

Among the various industries of Rye, fishing was, as now, perhaps the most important. As each herring season came round, a petition went up from Rye to the Council of State, praying for the presence of a frigate at the port, and for a convoy for the fishing fleet on its way to the North Sea. In answer to these petitions, as early as the first year of the Commonwealth, the *Warspite*, under Captain Wheatley, was provided for the protection of Rye Harbour, and the *Lily* frigate (forty-five men and eight guns) and the *Dolphin* convoyed the Rye fishing boats to the North Sea, protected them during their operations, and accompanied them in safety back to Rye. At a later date (in 1651), the Royal party, making

<sup>9</sup> Rye Records, Bundle 46.

<sup>10</sup> State Papers, 1652.

descents on the coast, took our fishing boats and injured our trade.<sup>11</sup> The Commander of the Channel Fleet accordingly, had orders to keep an eye on Rye, so that these depredations ceased, and some of the Royal boats were brought as prizes into Rye harbour. After which the *Adviser*, pink, a build of ship now obsolete, plying between Dieppe and Rye, was taken by the Royal party and carried off to Boulogne,<sup>12</sup> and then again a man-of-war of eight guns was told off on special service to protect the coasting vessels of Rye.

One effect of the troubles of the time was that the town always held a considerable number of prisoners. Sometimes French, sometimes Dutch, sometimes prisoners of war, sometimes fishermen taken by the Rye cruisers when caught fishing on the English coast. The latter were usually well treated by the Commonwealth, being allowed, in consideration of their poverty, a payment of 6d. per diem for their maintenance, and being sent back to Dieppe at the earliest opportunity.<sup>13</sup> For the prisoners of war I find that in 1650, £20 was sent from London towards their maintenance and despatch;<sup>14</sup> that in 1653, there were at least eighty French prisoners at Rye, with regard to whom orders had to be made, also many Dutchmen;<sup>15</sup> that in 1655, there were again numerous Frenchmen in our prison;<sup>16</sup> and in 1658, there were many Dutchmen, of whom twenty were ordered to march to Sandwich. But about their marching much difficulty arose,<sup>17</sup> as these mariners, who were like whales in the ocean, were little better than turtles on dry land.

It is a little difficult to give an accurate account of the military occupation of Rye. In 1642, the guns of Camber Castle had been removed to Rye under the command of Captain Cockram (a name well known in the annals of Rye), an artillery officer of the Parliamentary party, and these formed probably a portion of the town's defence. There were also under the Common-

<sup>11</sup> State Papers, July, 1655.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, July, 1655.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, June, 1651; *Ibid.*, 1655.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, Sept., 1650.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, Nov., 1653.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, 1655.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, Feb., 1658.

wealth three principal military commanders at Rye: Major Gibbons (also called Guibon), who had a regiment of guards with an allowance of 3s. a day for fire and candles; Captain Tissenden, who had a company of about 130 men; and Captain Farley, who was probably an officer of artillery. These officers, with their men, appear, from requests and orders for ammunition issued from time to time, to have been at Rye until September, 1659, when the foot soldiers at Rye (then put under Captain Marshall) were disbanded, after having £100 distributed among them.<sup>18</sup> In the meantime thirty men of the Rye garrison had been sent to Ireland; Captain Tissenden and his men had marched to Sandwich, and Colonel Gibbons had gone with his guards to Tonbridge; Colonel Fagge (possibly the Member for Rye), being put in charge of the Sussex troops,<sup>19</sup> vice Colonel Morley, who appears previously to have held that position. The latter, who was M.P. for Sussex, and one of the Council of State, had his residence at Glynde Place, an Elizabethan mansion near Lewes. He was a personal friend of John Evelyn, and in 1652, he gave Mrs. Evelyn an order, by which her luggage was passed free through the Customs at Rye. He arrested two French men-of-war in Rye harbour in 1651.<sup>20</sup> He dispatched messengers round the coast in 1653, when Van Tromp and his sixty men-of-war were lying in Rye Bay.<sup>21</sup> He ordered and countermanded from time to time the movements of the Rye garrison, and when, in 1654, a writ was issued to the borough to return a member to Parliament, they elected him their representative. He continued, however, to sit for the county, where he was also returned at the same election.<sup>22</sup> I have not been so fortunate as to get any further information as to the garrison, who were, I apprehend, billeted on the various publicans and beerhouse keepers, and perhaps on the other tradesmen. There were, however, to be found in the old Monastery, the Ypres Tower, the Gates, and elsewhere, spots where a considerable number may have been

<sup>18</sup> State Papers, Sep., 1659.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, July, 1659.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, March, 1651.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, May, 1653.

<sup>22</sup> "Parliamentary History," Vol. 3, p. 1432.

quartered. Tradition says that the dragoons stabled their horses and slept in the Church, and I have heard it suggested they had something to do with burning the sacred edifice. I find no ground for any of these suggestions, and the well-known character of Cromwell's soldiers, as described by Pepys and other writers of the time, is not consistent with any such assumption. Evelyn, a most devoted Royalist, who spent ten days in Rye during the spring of 1652, and says that on Sunday he went to the church and heard one of the canters,<sup>23</sup> makes no mention in his Diary of any complaints of the soldiers, and the Rye records bear internal evidence of the good conduct of the troops. That some of the dragoons slept in the church is, however, not improbable, as it appears from the Rye Records that from 1574 to 1636, the chancel on the south side, called St. Clere's Chancel, was used with the knowledge and assent of the Bishop of Chichester as a store-house for ordnance and ammunition. As much as a "thousand weight of powder" was stored there for the "great ordnance" in 1585, and a "hole" was then made through the chancel wall into the churchyard, at the town's expense, for the convenience of the gunners.

One of Cromwell's first decrees was to abolish free quarter; in other words, to enact that soldiers when quartered on the inhabitants should pay for their subsistence. In the pecuniary straits to which the Protector's Government was from time to time reduced, it happened often enough that the soldiers were for months without their pay, and the inhabitants were thus for a time as badly off as if free quarter had existed; the officers being unable to pay for their men's subsistence through the poverty of the regimental chest. Numerous complaints on this head (copies of which are among the Rye papers)<sup>24</sup> went up to the Council of State, but in none of those do I anywhere find any complaint of misconduct, either of the officers or of the troops. The only complaint that I do find is under the date of January, 1657-8, when it is said,<sup>25</sup> that the disarming of travellers

<sup>23</sup> Diary, Vol. 1, p. 279.

<sup>24</sup> Rye Records, Bundle 47.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, Bundle 47.

entering Rye, is spoiling the trade, as the gentry are unwilling to enter the town at the risk of having to deposit their swords with the soldiers on guard.

The Church of St. Mary was at this time served by a very worthy Presbyterian divine named John Allin. The living in 1646, had received an augmentation of £50 per annum, it being previously only worth £46 per annum, and having 1,200 communicants; and in 1656, a second augmentation of £30 per annum was accorded, it being stated that "Rye is a large market town and corporation." Some account of this reverend gentleman and his troubles is given in the "Sussex Archæological Collections," Vol. XXXI., p. 123. After he left the living in 1662, his place being supplied by a loyal Churchman, he underwent great and unmerited sorrows. He was among the 2,000 heroes of the clergy, who, on the passing of the Act of Uniformity resigned their cures, and went out to beg their bread, and it was not till King James' tenderness for the Catholics induced him to be tolerant also to the Nonconformists, that the heavy hand of persecution was lifted from his head.

Among the tradesmen of Rye, William Key, already mentioned, has left a permanent record of his existence. From time to time brass farthings issued by this gentleman are found in the district. They bear on one side a ship in full sail, indicative, I suppose, of his occupation as a shipowner and contractor for Government stores, and on the other the initials W.I.K. The legend commenced on one side and finished on the other is, "William Keye at the Sheepe Inn, Rye, 1652." He married Anne, sister of Samuel Jeake the elder, and died 20th December, 1666, his wife predeceasing him in 1655. Thomas Boyce (or Boys), a brewer, also issued farthings, as did Michael Cadman, who was landlord of the Mermaid Inn in 1656.<sup>26</sup>

Lewis Gilliat, a French haberdasher and tradesman, whose name appears in the warrants permitting the transport of horses and other commodities to France, seems to have done a large trade. In 1650, however, he

<sup>26</sup> Descriptions of these tokens are given in "Sussex Archæological Collections," Vol. XXIV., p. 133.



was in some trouble owing to a charge brought against him of being concerned in a smuggling of French silks for his benefit in Rye Bay.<sup>27</sup> In 1658 his son Claude was indicted and convicted, on the prosecution of an informer, of having exercised the combined mysteries of a haberdasher and grocer without being duly qualified by apprenticeship. His fellow townsmen, however, who probably had a constitutional and hereditary sympathy for the family of a suspected smuggler, were well disposed towards him, and the informer having recovered £1 of the fine imposed, viz., £12, the rest was remitted.<sup>28</sup> In 1673, Lewis Gilliat died, and his will was proved at Lewes,<sup>29</sup> though under what amount I know not.

In 1625, John Fletcher, the dramatist, a child of the then Vicar of Rye, born in our town and one of her most distinguished sons, had died of the Plague in London, where his father was the Bishop, but there were then living in Rye, in the person of the Town Clerk and his son, two men whose names are distinguished as writers and antiquaries. Samuel Jeake, the elder and the younger, were among the inhabitants of Rye under the Commonwealth, the latter occupying the double office of Recorder and Town Clerk.<sup>30</sup> No one interested in the history or the archæology of the Cinque Ports, can name without gratitude the author of the "Charters of the Cinque Ports." Presbyterian and Parliamentarian, belonging, like his father, to the strictest sect of the Puritans, the younger Jeake studied and practised daily the science of astrology, and in the diaries quoted in the "Sussex Archæological Collections" and in Holloway, those curious in such matters will be able to learn the state of the heavens and the respective positions of the various planets, taken by himself at any important moment of Samuel Jeake's career. In this study, however, he was not without high-born associates, for Charles the First also indulged in it, and when the

<sup>27</sup> State Papers, 1650.

<sup>28</sup> Rye Records, Bundle No. 48.

<sup>29</sup> "Sussex Archæological Collections," Vol. XXVIII., p. 191.

<sup>30</sup> Rye Records, Bundle 44.

unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was taken after the battle of Sedgemoor, he was found in possession of a book filled with cabalistic emblems and astrological calculations.

I have elsewhere described the condition of the smaller corporate towns of the sea-coast, as suffering at this period from "too much beer and too many strangers,"<sup>31</sup> and it is curious to find that, in a report to the Council of State, dated in 1651, as to the causes of injury to the trade of the ancient town, the multiplication of strangers and the superabundance of beerhouses are alleged as the chief impediments to the prosperity of the market.<sup>32</sup>

The town of Rye does not appear at this time to have been too clean, or too well governed. It is true that the Mayor and Jurats with their Recorder sat in red robes to try causes, civil and criminal, and to adjudicate, as they seem to have done with fairness, in the local Court of Admiralty, upon the numerous prizes taken under letter of mark and brought into the harbour.<sup>33</sup> But their dilatory proceedings were unendurable, and I have counted as many as eleven adjournments in one trumpery case. In 1626, and again in 1654, Rye suffered from the plague; and in 1655, the Council of State sent peremptory orders to the Mayor and Jurats to take special, or what we should now term ordinary, precautions against the return of the epidemic.<sup>34</sup> Nor was such intervention unnecessary. Its houses were crowded; its streets were ill-kept; refuse and offal of all kinds were thrown into the highway, and hogs in unlimited numbers wandered at their sweet will through the narrow causeways, a source of danger alike to horsemen and pedestrians. Perhaps no better contemporary description of the town can be obtained than from the presentments of the Grand Inquest, whose duty it was to perambulate the town at certain periods and to report to the Mayor and Jurats anything of which they had reason to complain. I take promiscuously from the heap the presentments made by the Grand Inquest of the town of Rye on 31st January, 1650—during the Mayoralty of Richard Cockram, Gent.

<sup>31</sup> Interregnum, p. 94.

<sup>32</sup> Rye Records, Bundle 42, 1651-2.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, 44.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, 46.

They presented as follows:—Stephen Haunes, Robbert Church, junior, and Nicklas Larwood for loytering in the streets, and Henry Martin, Robert Martin, Jane Chantler, and James Black for being in the beerhouse of Robert Martin on the Sabbath day during the time of the public ordinance.

Two men for fighting and drawing blood in the streets.

Nine persons for not cleaning the pavements in front their houses, including Mark Thomas, the future M.P., Allen Grebell, a former mayor, and others.

The Chamberlain for not mending the town's pavement from Land Gate to Wilding's Corner and from the "Bochary" to the old churchyard. "And for not filling up a whole there which is very dangerous."

Thomas Young for creating an annoyance by laying of timber "on the hyway from Thomas Welche's house to the Sluce, and for continuing a saw-pitt there, all which is very dangerous to all that pass that way."

Widow Barnes and three others for putting up fences and inclosing the town land.

Thomas Welch and two others for putting a hogsty on the town's ground.

Edward Burne and eight others for throwing dung over the town wall.

Richard Stroud and eight others for laying dung on the town land.

William Coaker for continuing the George sign-post on the town ground.

Mr. Norton for his many hogs roaming abroad, and five others for the same offence.

William Gostey, then landlord of the Mermaid, and 25 other beerhouse-keepers for small pots; otherwise for selling short measure contrary to the statute.

James Newton and Widdow Harnes for drawing beer without a license; also Stevens at the Swan for the same offence.

William Burnart for laying in ten barrels of beer to James Newton and one barrel of beer to Widow Harnes, and John Burnart for laying in four barrels of beer to the widow Harnes.

Two bakers for making their bread too light, the "two-penny brown lofe lacking 6-oz."—"the penny wheaten lofe lacking 2-oz.," &c.

Thomas Daniel for having all his weights too light, and for his "abusing the jury grossly in wordes," and five others for the same.

Four forestallers of the market.

Eight forestallers of fish.

Two coopers for making casks and not setting their mark thereto.

Seven butchers for selling calves contrary to the statute,<sup>35</sup> and one for selling unwholesome meat.

William Richardson for his quart pot wanting a quarter of a pint and for his "abusing the jury in words." Robert Pelt and four others for their quart pot wanting a spoonful or thereabouts.

This presentment gives us the names of the George and the Swan, as inns existing at that time in addition to the Mermaid and the Ship. Of the Ship Inn, the record is that of the counters issued by William Key, and of the Mermaid some fine old oak carving of the Tudor period is still to be seen in an old house which formed part of the Mermaid Inn still standing in Mermaid Street. It also gives the names of thirty-four beerhouse-keepers with short measures, so that it is not unreasonable to suggest that the ancient town was at that time supplied with at least fifty beerhouses in addition to the inns. Other presentments are to the same purport; and in 1658, the number of hogs owned by inhabitants and wandering abroad in the town was stated to be thirty-six, in consequence of which (and the practice seemed to be common in other towns), the fines for the owners of wandering hogs were raised from one to five shillings.<sup>35a</sup>

Free popular education, which was described as one of the chimeras of the Commonwealth, had its birth in Rye about this period; for Thomas Peacock, a Jurat of Rye, who died in 1644, had shortly before his death founded and endowed the building still standing in the High

<sup>35</sup> See page 27, *post*.

<sup>35a</sup> Rye Records, 1658-9, Bundle 48.

Street, as Peacock's School, to be employed as a free school for ever for the use of such schoolmaster and scholars as the Mayor and Jurats of Rye should from time to time nominate and allow. He appointed as the first master Richard Hartshorne, a man of considerable educational attainments, of whom it is said that he sent many of his free pupils to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—a somewhat remarkable achievement, for the troubles of the previous reigns had checked the advancement of learning, which was at so low a standard in Rye in 1649, that of the one hundred and sixty-eight official persons who signed the engagement, seventy-seven or forty-six per cent. did so by mark. Richard Hartshorne was himself connected with the town. His daughter, in 1681, married the son of the author of the "Charters of the Cinque Ports," who made her a promise of marriage on the 16th July, 1680, the full particulars of which are set out in Samuel Jeake's diary for that day.<sup>86</sup>

The events at Rye immediately preceding the Restoration were, first, the disbanding of the garrison in September, 1659; and, secondly, the arrest at this port of Henry Mildmay with his troop of Dragoons.<sup>87</sup> His name is familiar to us all as that of the only person to whom King Charles on his trial used any words of opprobrium. He had formerly been an officer and keeper of the jewel house to the king, but was then sitting as one of his judges, and was a pillar of the Commonwealth. The arrest was effected by Corporal Baker, of the Earl of Winchelsea's Horse, in May, 1660, and was considered of so much importance that Baker received a gratuity of £10 for the exploit.

The changes in the form of Government from 1648 to 1660, find a record in the designation of the Mayors whose names are inscribed on the walls of the Town Hall. The naval battles in the Channel, many of them within sound and sight of Rye, which went far to settle England's supremacy on the ocean, are matters of general rather than of local history. Whether any and what

<sup>86</sup> Holloway, p. 573.

<sup>87</sup> State Papers, May, 1660.

benefits accrued to the nation from the Puritan revolution, and whether the restoration of the Stuart dynasty in the person of King Charles the Second, was an unmixed blessing to England, may also form profitable subjects of debate, when the moment is propitious for such inquiry. But here such topics would be out of place, and we may conclude with the sentiment of the old Barons of this ancient port :

GOD SAVE ENGLAND AND THE TOWN OF RYE.

---

## THE RYE ENGAGEMENT.

---

BY F. A. INDERWICK, Esq., Q.C.

---

ON the 2nd January, 1649-50, an Act was passed by the survivors of the Long Parliament, that every person being either a Minister of Justice, or exercising any judicial functions, or occupying any place of trust, or holding any office whatever, should sign a solemn Engagement to be true and faithful to the Government as then established, without a king or a House of Lords.

On the 19th January, 1653-4, Cromwell, by an ordinance issued on that date, after reciting that promissory oaths and engagements were burthens and snares to tender consciences, repealed the Act for subscribing the engagement, and declared that no such engagement should be required of any person, nor should any one who had not already taken such engagement be in any way prejudiced by his default.

In accordance with the requirement of the Act of 1649-50, the "Engagement" was taken freely throughout England. Most, if not all, of the originals of these Engagements have disappeared. Although they would properly have been kept among the records of the various corporations, it was doubtless found convenient at the Restoration, that they should not be forthcoming to convict men then professing to be Royalists, of their previous adhesion to the Commonwealth, so long as that form of government was supreme. They were accordingly destroyed, together with many thousands of other interesting documents of that period. How the Rye Engagement escaped is told in a preceding page.<sup>1</sup>

The date of the Engagement is the 6th March, 1649-50, being a year and five weeks after the execution of King

<sup>1</sup> See page 2, *ante*.

Charles, which took place on the 30th January, 1648-9, and two months after the passing of the Act.

It is signed in all by 168 persons, including the Mayor and the Town Clerk, but it can hardly be regarded as including all who, under the Act referred to, would have been required to take it. It was probably signed at the Town Hall, on some specified occasion: but there was no reason why others of the inhabitants of Rye should not have signed a similar paper at some other time.

In endeavouring to ascertain who and what these signatories were, I have consulted Holloway's "History of Rye," the thirteenth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, the Calendars of State Papers, and the original records of the Corporation, scheduled and not scheduled, and have made a careful examination of the presentments of the Grand Jury, or, as it was then termed, the Grand Inquest, where most of the names are to be found, and, in many cases, the occupations of those who signed. From these presentments I have, in fact, derived the greatest assistance. Where, therefore, no other reference is given, it may be assumed that I have obtained my information from that source.

There are many names, as will be seen, that I have found it impossible to trace. Many of the marksmen, as may be expected, are undistinguishable from the common stock. Boloisor B., L. Duiart, Francoys Galtier, Silvio Lorassel, Nicholas Ponove, D. Vanderhone and Vincent Voorlonge were probably foreigners resident in Rye and employed either by the Corporation or by the State. Their names do not appear in the Inquests of this period, nor are they to be found in the list of foreigners resident in England between 1618 and 1688, published by the Camden Society in 1862, nor in the further and fuller lists of the "Sussex Archæological Collections."<sup>2</sup> Of these resident foreigners, sixteen families (comprising fifty-six persons) are mentioned as resident in Rye in the time of James I. None of these names, however,

<sup>2</sup> Vols. XIII., p. 195, and XIX., p. 149.



are amongst them. And Boloisor B., is to me quite unintelligible.

It will be observed that of these 168 persons, no less than seventy-seven signed by mark. An inspection of the original document in Rye Town Hall,\* or of the reproduction made by the Autotype Company, will show that each mark had its distinctive feature, thus enabling each marksman to recognize without difficulty his own signature.

The number of beerhouse keepers in the list is also remarkable. I referred to this circumstance in a paper read at the meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society in August, 1892,<sup>3</sup> and I am able to trace among the signatories of this Engagement, no less than twenty-seven sellers of beer, either by wholesale or retail, being sixteen per cent. of the whole number.

---

AN ACT FOR SUBSCRIPING (*sic.*) THE ENGAGEMENT  
TAKEN THE 6<sup>TH</sup> OF MARCH, 1649.

“I do declare and promise That I will be true and faithfull to the Cōmonwealth of England as it is now established w<sup>th</sup>out a King or House of Lordes.”

RIC. COCKRAM, MAIOR.

A strong Parliament man—was also Mayor in 1648 & 1649.

ALLEN GREBELL.

A Butcher. Was Mayor in 1644 & 45—was Candidate for Parliament in 1656, but was beaten by William Hay (Rye Records,  $\frac{4}{8}$ ) †

JOHN SPYE.

Gent. : a Jurat, died 1657, buried in Rye Church—was aged 72 in 1653, according to a certificate of the Mayor.<sup>4</sup>

SAMUEL LANDSDALE.

Town Clerk 1648-1651 : Mayor 1651—he died 30 October, 1651, at Icklesham.<sup>5</sup>

\* Copies of which can be procured in Rye. See also reduced copy prefixed to this volume.

† When the reference is thus “(Rye Records,  $\frac{4}{8}$ ),” it refers to the papers calendared and indexed in the Report of the Historical Manuscript Commission ; when the reference is in a note, thus “Rye Records, 43,” it refers to the Bundle in which the papers are loose and not calendared or indexed.

<sup>3</sup> “Sussex Archæological Collections,” Vol. XXXIX., p. 13.

<sup>4</sup> Rye Records, 43.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 42.

WILLIAM STARKY.

A Maltster.

WILLI BURWASH.

Gen. : a Brewer : was Mayor 1652 & 1653.

THO : GREENEFIELD.

Gen : Town Surveyor in 1650. Mayor 1651, after the death of Landsdale<sup>6</sup>—1658 & 1659.

ALEXANDER BENNET.

Mayor 1654 & 1655. Owner of *The Chequer*.<sup>7</sup>

JOHN REVELL.

A man from Sandwich.<sup>8</sup>

EDWARD BENBRIGG.

A Jurat. Trustee of Peacock's School—apparently a farmer of the excise.<sup>9</sup>

JOHN GREENEFIELD.

A Jurat. Born 1 April, 1617, died March, 1654-5—his horoscope by Samuel Jeake, and a letter are published in "S. A. Collections," Vol. XIII., p. 72.

MARKE DAVIS.

"Beer brewer" in 1650-52.

WILLM. JOY.

A Freeman. On the Grand Inquest in 1654.

JAMES NEUTON.

A Beerhouse-keeper.

WILLIAM × GOSTREA.

Landlord of the Mermaid Inn.<sup>10</sup>

WILLIAM × WOOTTON.

A Butcher. Presented in 1650, for selling calves contrary to the Statute.

WILLIAM MALTHUS.

Yeoman—presented in 1649, for incroaching on the Town land.

THOMAS KYTE.

A Tradesman—"Serjeant of the Commonaltie of the Town of Rye," not however a judicial officer like the Common Serjeant of London.

HENRY SOULE.

JOHN BABB.

A Beerhouse-keeper—yeoman.

SAMUELL WALKER.

Freeman.<sup>11</sup> Presented in 1654, for allowing his "hogges" to wander in the street.

<sup>6</sup> The Mayor of Rye was formerly elected on St. Bartholomew's Day, 24th August.

<sup>7</sup> Holloway's "History of Rye," p. 325. <sup>8</sup> Rye Records, 42. <sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, 44.

<sup>10</sup> Holloway's "History of Rye," p. 324.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 217.

BENIAMIN MORTON.

THOMAS STONESTREET.

A Beerhouse-keeper—In 1654, he lived in Bull's Lane.

HENRY × MAN.

Formerly Master of the *Hopewell*.<sup>12</sup>

ROBERT × COOPER.

Presented for some incroachment in 1654.

JAMES × PENFALL.

ANGEL × SHAW.

THOMAS × HUNTER.

A Baker and Brewer.

EDWARD MILLER.

A Mercer. Trustee of Peacock's School.

EDWARD × WATERS.

On the Grand Inquest in 1654—Constable of the Landgate Ward.<sup>13</sup>

EDWARD × WATERS.

EDMUND × ELLIS.

A Timber merchant. Lessee of the Gun garden in 1649, was presented in 1654, for making a "saw-pitt nere the pound."

THOMAS × FLINT.

A Cordwainer.

JOHN × GODFERY.

A Gardener.

THOMAS × KENNETT.

On the Grand Inquest—was presented in 1649, for an incroachment "neere the Almes houses."

RICHARD × HOLLIBONE.

Employed on road-mending.<sup>14</sup>

THOMAS × WINTER.

In 1652, fined for fighting with the Hounsells.<sup>15</sup>

JOHN FFIELD.

A Searcher and Sealer of Leather.<sup>16</sup>

JOHN COLLENS.

A Baker.

HENRY × MARTEN.

A Fell-monger and Glover.<sup>17</sup>

ROBERT × GRIFFEN.

A Mariner.

MOYSES × PEADELL.

A Freeman. A Plumber.

<sup>12</sup> Holloway's "History of Rye," p. 337.

<sup>13</sup> Rye Records, 42.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, 48.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, 42.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, 42.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, 44.

JOHN X PARKER.

A Fisherman. About Whitsuntide, 1650, he was carried off by an Irish privateer while fishing with a crew of eleven men off Dungeness, and was compelled to pay £35 to obtain his release (Rye Records,  $\frac{4}{3}$ ).

PETER BENNET.

A Freeman.

THOMAS X ATKINS.

JOSEPH X STARKEY.

RICHARD X WINTER.

A Brewer.

RICHARD X FULLER.

EDWARD BLEAKE.

WILLIAM X HARRIS.

On the Grand Inquest.

JOSEPH MARTEN.

EDWARD X GRENAWAY.

A Baker.

JOHN X SWAINE.

A Freeman elected in 1611. Town Chamberlain.<sup>18</sup>

JOSEPH X DUGARD.

Master Mariner. In 1626, he was part owner of the *Guift*, a ship of 40 tons. In 1654, he was granted a safe conduct and letter of recommendation by the Mayor and jurats as "a poor man inhabitant, and mariner of Rye, who hath had losses by sea, and hath four small children" (Rye Records,  $\frac{3}{8}$  and  $\frac{4}{9}$ ).

THOMAS PALMER,

a Jurat. Was Mayor 1646, 1647, 1660. In 1652, had "a great store-house and shop" in Rye.

MA. THOMAS

was Mayor 1623—1632—1658—1666—was M.P. for Rye, 1658—lived in King Street.

JOHN BENBRIGG

was presented in 1650 "for that he hath sworn two severall othes at two severall tymes."

THOMAS HUMERSOME

presented for forestalling victual—in 1652. A Jurat in 1654.

SAMUELL JEAKE.

Town Clerk and Recorder, 1651 to 1661. Author of the "Charters of the Cinq Ports."

WILLI X OKE SENIOR.

A Beerhouse Keeper—presented in 1649, as a forestaller of fish—was also a ship-owner.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Holloway's "History of Rye," p. 548.

<sup>19</sup> Rye Records, 48.

JOHN RASON.

JOHN WAYLETT.

ALLEN SOULE.

Fined for non-appearance at the Mayor's Summons in 1656.

JOHN WHITE.

A Mariner.<sup>20</sup>

RIC. WILSON.

Beer-house Keeper. Presented in 1650, and in 1654, for short measure.

ANTHONY KNIGHT.

Cooper and Beerhouse Keeper.

JOHN FOSTER.

A Doctor.

THOMAS WILLARD.

A Constable in 1651-2.<sup>21</sup>

NICHOLAS × LARWOOD.

Presented as "a loyterer" in 1650.

JOHN × HOWSE.

Presented "for loytering on the Lord's Day," 1654.

JOHN WOOD.

STEVEVE DOD.

A Cooper.

THOMAS WEEK.

JOHN SKILTON.

ROBERT × CHURCH

was presented in 1630, as "a notorious swearer," and in 1649, for fighting and drawing of blood on the Sabbath Day.

HENRI PASFILD

was presented in 1650, for keeping drinking in his house on the Sabbath Day.

ROBERT × WOOD.

A cooper.

WILLIAM GATES

on the Grand Inquest.

JOSEPH × HALLIARD,

Beerhouse keeper and owner of "hogges."

RICHARD × DOWNER.

A beerhouse keeper.

ROGER KADMAN.

MICHAELL DUCK.

Formerly owner of the ship *Mary Bonner*.<sup>22</sup> In February, 1651-2, he was "Master under God of the good barque called the *Eagle*."<sup>23</sup>

<sup>20</sup> Rye Records, 42.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, 44.

<sup>22</sup> Holloway's "History of Rye," p. 357.

<sup>23</sup> Rye Records, 42.

## MATHEW GODSMARKE.

A Freeman. In 1626, "Henry Godsmarke, *flesher*," kept a beer-house.

## GEORGE BURWASH,

Constable of Land Ward in 1650.

## L. DUJART.

Probably a foreigner in the employment of the Corporation.

## THOMAS BOYS,

gent : a Jurat and trustee of Peacock's school—a brewer—He issued brass farthing tokens inscribed "Thomas Boyce of Rye in Sussex," with a coat of arms.

## ROGER GILFORD.

A fishmonger—was presented in 1649 "for byinge of herings and selling of them againe in ye same market"—afterwards master of the *Michael*.<sup>24</sup>

## JAMES × HUISH.

In 1625, James Huysche, one of the train band, had a bill and headpiece, in Middle Street Ward.<sup>25</sup>

In 1659, was employed on the roads.<sup>26</sup>

## WILLIAM KEY.

A Freeman, elected in 1624. A ship-owner and contractor for supplying the Government with shot, anchors, cables, &c., from the Sussex iron works. Landlord of "The Sheepe Inn"—He issued brass farthing tokens inscribed "William Keye at the Sheepe Inn Rye, 1652," with a ship.

## ROBERT × CADMAN.

A Fisherman—master of the *Speedwell*,<sup>27</sup> also of the *Robert* in 1655.<sup>28</sup>

## JOHN × DYGENSON

was presented as John Dickenson (?) in 1630, as "a notorious swearer." In 1651-2, was a searcher and sealer of leather.<sup>29</sup>

## EDMOND HARRIS

was Mayor, 1665-1670—master of the *Rye Merchant*.<sup>30</sup>

## SAMUEL × STEVENSON.

A beerhouse keeper—probably kept the Swan—Constable of Wish Ward in 1650.

## ELIAS HOLMES.

A Fisherman. Was formerly master of the *Speedwell*.<sup>31</sup> In 1654, was presented "for loytering upon the Lord's day." His son was master of the *Prosperous*.<sup>32</sup>

## JOHN × HURT.

<sup>24</sup> Rye Records, 46.

<sup>25</sup> "S.A.C.," Vol. XVII., p. 133.

<sup>26</sup> Rye Records, 48.

<sup>27</sup> Holloway's "History of Rye," p. 337.

<sup>28</sup> Rye Records, 46.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, 42.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, 46.

<sup>31</sup> Holloway's "History of Rye," p. 337.

<sup>32</sup> Rye Records, 46.

## WILLIAM × HUELSTONE.

A Mariner.<sup>33</sup> In 1668, Alice, wife of John Huelstone of Rye, Ferryman, was bound over to prosecute Alice, wife of Henry Marten of Rye, Brazier, for witchcraft.

## RICHARD × OKE.

A ship-owner—A Freeman; son of Richard Oke a freeman (Rye Records, 4<sup>s</sup>).

## RICHARD × JACOB.

## MARK × HOWSELL.

A Bricklayer. In 1645, one Annie Howsell being a suspected witch was ordered by the Mayor and jurors to be tried by being put into the water (Rye Records, 4<sup>oa</sup>).

## THOMAS CHETSELL.

## WOLFRAM × EDES.

## WILLIAM × WHITING.

## JOHN × BROOKE.

Mariner.

## THOMAS BROOKE.

A master mariner. This family was still living in Rye in 1737.

## HENRY × BISHOPP.

## RICHARD × GARDNER.

## WILLIAM × WINTERBURNE

lived in Watchbell and Wish Ward.

## RICHARD × PACTOR.

## JOSEPH RELFE

was excused all duties being "sicke" in 1652.

## LEONARD × SALMON.

## JOHN GELLFORD.

On the Grand Inquest. A Mariner.<sup>34</sup>

## HENRY × HOWNSELL.

Lived near the Strand Gate.<sup>35</sup>

## ARON PEADLE.

A Freeman. On the Grand Inquest in 1654. Captain of the Middle Street Ward in 1679.<sup>36</sup>

## STEVEN HARRIS.

A Butcher.

## JOHN BROOKE.

A Mariner.<sup>37</sup>

## ISAAC STACE.

On the Jury List for 1650.

<sup>33</sup> Rye Records, 42.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, 45.

<sup>35</sup> Holloway's "History of Rye," p. 335.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 330.

## HASTINGS v. SENLAC.

*Read at the Meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society at Rye,  
August 11th, 1892.*

---

BY SIR GEORGE DUCKETT, BART.,

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NORMANDY, &c.

---

“*De mortuis nil nisi bonum,*” nevertheless, with all due deference to that laudable and established principle, the assumption that Orderic Vital, intended us to take Senlac as the actual name of an existing place, so readily seized upon by the late Professor Freeman, to the utter rejection of Hastings, cannot be allowed to pass any longer current as a piece of historic truth, especially as it has been so blindly followed by many. It ought to have been corrected long ago. Mr. Horace Round, has corrected many errors on the part of the historian of the Norman Conquest. We ourselves have had some share in exposing the fallacy of another of his fanciful ideas, viz., the ridiculous theory of Queen Matilda and her “three babes,” which he published to the world, although, in reality, a piece of second-hand information, emanating from the late Mr. Stapleton.

Let us now endeavour to show that Senlac has been used *figuratively*, and in no way as the name of a locality previous to the great conflict at Hastings.

Orderic Vitalis died in 1145, having been born in 1075, five years prior to the compilation of the Domesday-Survey, and that book, undertaken by order of William the Conqueror, was written fourteen years only after the Norman victory. In that compilation, exhibiting the ownership of the several lands in England, with a view to their taxation, the battle in question is invariably



DANIELL PACKER.

A blacksmith—lived in Landgate Ward.<sup>49</sup>

BOINAMIN × BLIST.

A beerhouse keeper and owner of "two wandering hogges" in 1654.

HENRY × JACOB.

MICHAELL × DUCKE.

WILLIAM × ALEXANDER.

A ship-owner.

JAMES × CRADOCK.

A Butcher. Presented in 1654, for killing calves under 5 weeks old, contrary to the Statute.

EDWARD HARE.

A Butcher.

JOHN FFOSTER.

Master of the *Dearling*.<sup>50</sup>

ROGAR × HOUNSELL.

Owner of "wandering hogges."

THOMAS × WAYTH.

ROGER × GULLFORD, Sen.

RICHARD × CRAFT.

A mariner.

HENERY × ROSE.

JOHN × FFRENCH.

A Freeman elected in 1625.

JOHN × PLUMBLEY.

A Seaman<sup>47</sup>—was fined ten shillings for swearing two oaths in 1652.

JOHN × FFRENCH.

A Freeman elected in 1652.

<sup>49</sup> Rye Records, 45.

<sup>50</sup> Holloway's "History of Rye," p. 337.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid*, 46.

JOHN COTTON.

Beerhouse-keeper—Yeoman—Innholder.<sup>43</sup>

JOHN × BREDON.

A Baker.

MARY × CROUCH.

Most of the Crouch family (1640-60) were butchers, and among them they owned the "George Inn."<sup>44</sup> See an account of their origin, "S. A. Collections," Vol. XVII., p. 125.

RICHARD WATTELL.

D. VANDERHONE.

This and the following six names were probably those of foreigners living and employed in Rye. A family named Vanderhone were living in Rye in February, 1737-8.

BOLOISOR B.

FRANCOIS GALTIER.

SILVIO LORASELL.

MARTEN × FFLISH.

VINCENT × VOORLONGE.

NICHOLAS × PONOVE.

JOHN SKINNER.

JOHN BURWASH.

A Brewer.

JAMES WELSH.

A Freeman. Serjeant-at-Mace, 1658-59. Mayor, 1662-63.<sup>45</sup>

RICHARD BRET.

A Butcher.

JOHN ALLIN, CLERIC.

The Presbyterian Vicar of Rye from 1653-1662. A long account of him is given in the "S. A. Collections," Vol. XXXI., p. 123.

HENRY × EDWARDES.

ROBERT × WILLISON.

A ship-owner and beer-seller—In 1652, an order was made to suppress his "tipling howse" at Playden.<sup>46</sup>

JOHN × HARRIS.

A Butcher—18 August, 1659, appointed Collector of duties and fines for "lights, booms and boyes" in the harbour of Rye.<sup>47</sup>

NICHOLAS × WATERS.

WILLIAM CADMAN.

Ship-owner and Mariner—Master of the *Fortune*.<sup>48</sup>

<sup>43</sup> Rye Records, 42.

<sup>44</sup> Holloway's "History of Rye," p. 325.

<sup>45</sup> Rye Records, 48.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, 42.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, 48.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, 46.

ROBERT X HAWKINS.

JOSEPH MELLER.

JOSEPH X BERNCASTLE.

A Beerhouse keeper and Lighterman.<sup>38</sup> Presented in 1654, for "carrying of needles and pyles on the Lord's Day."

JOHN X FAGGE.

John Fagge, Esq., was Mayor in 1642-43, and M.P. for Rye, during the Long Parliament. He sat as one of the King's Judges, but did not sign the warrant for his execution. It seems improbable, however, that a Mayor and M.P. would sign with a X.

ISAAC STACE.

On the Grand Inquest, 1650.

JACOB SPYE.

JOHN COOPER.

In 1650, a Merchant—a Salter. Serjeant-at-Mace in February, 1651-52.<sup>39</sup>

ABR. HANSON.

A "Shoo maker" and Cordwainer.<sup>40</sup>

ANTHONY NORTON.

Gent. A Brewer. A Freeman. His son Richard was admitted Freeman in 1659.<sup>41</sup>

THOMAS MILLER.

Gent. A Jurat. A Presbyterian, and intimate friend of the Jeake family. Signed a petition in 1658, as "a tradesman of Rye."

RICHARD WILFORD.

A Skinner.<sup>42</sup> James Wilford, a ripper, of Rye, who died in 1526, left an annuity of £7 to be applied by his relations to the repair of the roads in the neighbourhood of Rye. When his descendants ceased is not known.

MICHAELL CADMAN.

An Innkeeper. Mayor in 1654. In 1656, was Landlord of "Ye Maremaid" (Rye Records,  $\frac{47}{8}$ ). In 1659, was presented for drawing beer without a licence. He issued brass farthing tokens, inscribed, "Michell Cadman, at the Mearemade in Rye," with a mermaid. In 1672, he was Landlord of the Queen's Arms.

MARKE PALMER.

SAMUELL BENBRIGG.

JOHN THREELE.

Gent. Died in 1654. Long epitaph in Rye Church, where he was buried. He married a daughter of Sir Henry Waldegrave, of Steyning, Sussex.

<sup>37</sup> Rye Records, 46.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, 42.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, 42.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, 45.

<sup>41</sup> Holloway's "History of Rye," p. 218.

<sup>42</sup> Rye Records, 48 and 49.

named as "*of Hastings.*" There is no deviation from this to be found in it. It would be needless to quote all the instances, but we shall in due course give examples of the fact. The mistake, we take it, lies in this, that, in common parlance, the "cart has been put before the horse."

The battle of Hastings, properly so denominated, was called "Senlac" beyond doubt *figuratively*, as the name implies, but in no way as "*of Senlac,*" as if such a term designated a then well-known locality, and this is strengthened by the fact that Orderic used the term afterwards as an "adjective." The expression of Orderic Vitalis is open to two views, and hinges much on the words "*antiquitus*" and "*vocabatur,*"<sup>1</sup> used by him. Either he means that the battle of Hastings was for a long time called Senlac, or rather the spot on which it was fought, or (what is less likely) that, by a curious coincidence, that bloody battle was fought at a spot which had long borne that name. As observed, the solution rests with the words "*antiquitus*" and "*vocabatur.*"

The word "Senlac" is a purely Norman compound. "Sen" or "*Sang*" [Nor.] (as so pronounced), and "lac" or "*lacq*" [Nor.], virtually the "pool or lake of blood" from the carnage and ruthless slaughter which ensued [*Sang-lacq*]. Nothing to our mind can be more evident; in fact the components speak for themselves. If in referring to that battle, it had been said, "*figuratively called Senlac,*" no further word had been required, but to speak of the conflict as "*of Senlac,*" to the entire discarding of the word "*Hastings,*" we, in all humility, hold not only to be a misnomer, but to betray complete ignorance of the composition of the word.

That battle has ever been called "*of Hastings;*" fourteen years after its occurrence Doomsday so denominates it. No mention is ever made in that book of the word

<sup>1</sup> The words of Ordericus are— . . . ad locum, qui Senlac antiquitus vocabatur . . . . (*lib. iii.*) Now "*vocabatur*" may be translated—"was being called," "was called," "used to be called," or "*began to be called.*" "*Antiquitus*" has the significations following:—"Of old time," "in former times," "*long ago.*" We therefore have adopted the last significations of each. *Prima facie* the passage is, no doubt, misleading.

“Senlac.” Examples are numerous enough of it. In alluding to certain tenants, . . . “duo ex his qui tenuerunt, occisi fuerunt *in bello de Hastings.*”<sup>2</sup> Again, “Ipse autem Aluricus occisus fuit *in bello apud Hastings;*”<sup>3</sup> then:—“In Dagaworda tenuit Breme, liber homo regis Edwardi, qui fuit occisus *in bello Hastingsi.*”<sup>4</sup> Why, we may ask, was not the battle in that compilation denominated of “Senlac,” to the absence of all consideration of the term Hastings, had such a place then existed? No, the battle was figuratively and solely called “*Senlac,*” in the same way that metaphor (or simile) has been often applied to many other actions, incidents and events. In this sense it was that the ground for which the thirty pieces of silver—the price of Him that was valued<sup>5</sup>—was bought, and called “*Aceldama,*” or the “*Field of Blood,*” to that day.<sup>6</sup> The battle of Leipsic, fought in 1813, has been designated “*the battle of the Nations;*” the battle of Northallerton in 1138, was called the “*the battle of the Standard;*” Napoleon styled Waterloo “the battle of false manœuvres.” Such figurative terms, which could be multiplied to any extent, in no way alter the original names of Waterloo, Hastings, or Leipsic. The word Senlac, however, has taken such firm root in recent days, that it may be difficult to dispel the illusion.

<sup>2</sup> Doomsday Book, 50.

<sup>3</sup> *Id.* 208.

<sup>4</sup> *Id.* ii., 409.

<sup>5</sup> St. Matthew xxvii., 9.

<sup>6</sup> Acts of Apostles i., 19.

# THE CHANCEL SCREENS OF PARISH CHURCHES.

ILLUSTRATED CHIEFLY BY SUSSEX EXAMPLES.

---

By J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, Esq., F.S.A.

---

“Hee that hewed timber afore out of the thicke trees ; was knowne to bring it to an excellent worke” (Psalm lxxiv. 6).—*The Booke of Common Prayer*. 1629.

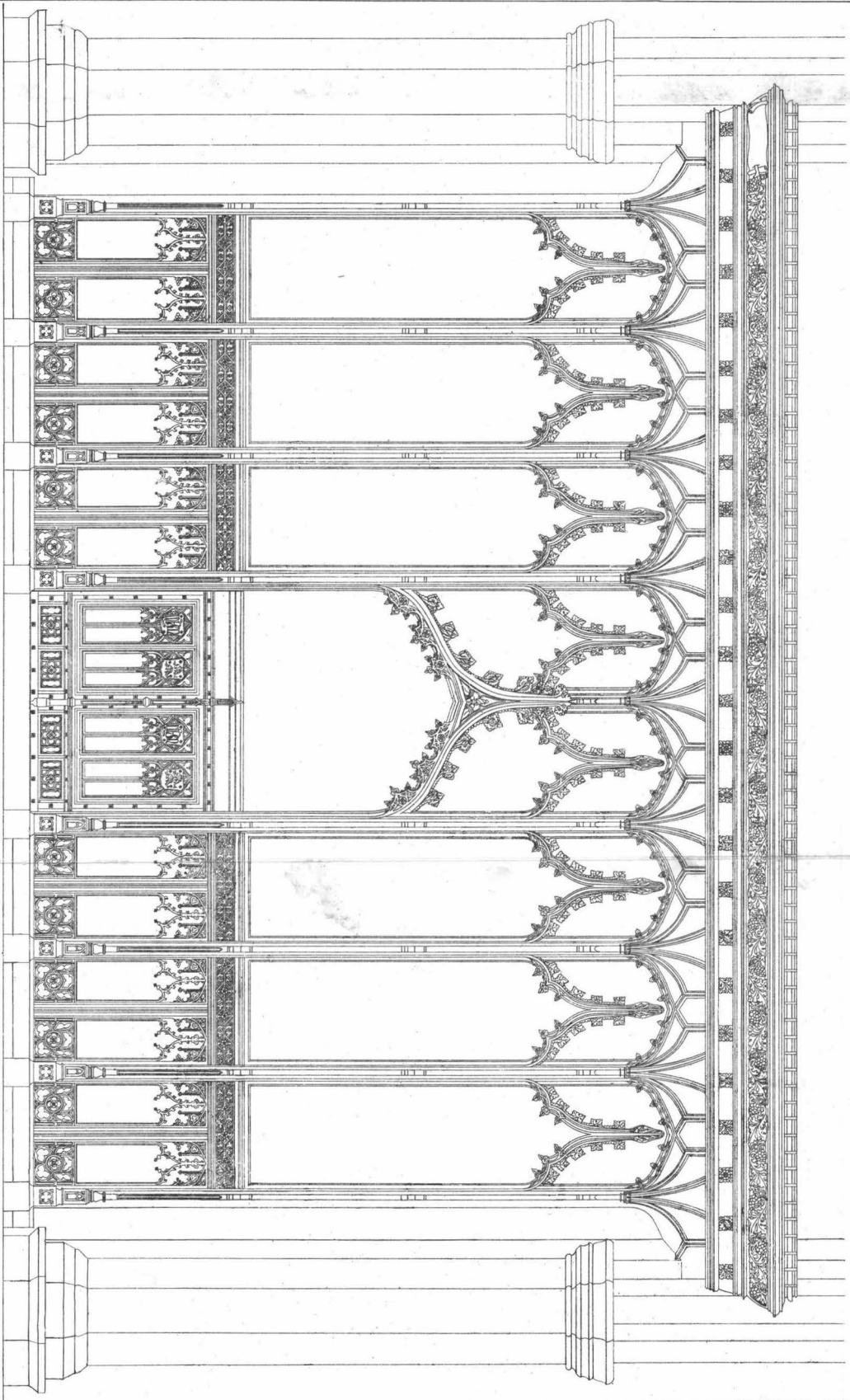
THE Jewish Synagogue was a tripartite edifice and consisted of the Court, the Holy, and the Most Holy. In like manner, when the Christian Church had become free from persecution, and began to erect temples for her worship, we find that these buildings were divided into three principal parts—the Atrium, or outer court, the Nave, and the Sanctuary; but as the first of these was merely an adjunct to the main structure, practically each church consisted of two portions, divided internally into nave and sanctuary, and these were from a remote period separated from each other by a screen or curtains, or a combination of both. The sanctuary was called the *bema*,<sup>1</sup> and the enclosure of it by palisades or screen-work, is mentioned by Theodoret in his account of the repulsion of the Emperor Justinian, by St. Ambrose, who prohibited the monarch from remaining within the precincts of the altar, ordering his deacon to admonish him thus: “The priests alone, O Emperor, are permitted to enter within the palisades of the altar, all others must not approach it.” The above quoted author also tells us that when Constantine the Great built a church at Jerusalem, there was round the holy altar a curtain belonging to the Emperor, richly adorned with gems and gold. St. John Chrysostom also alludes to similar curtains in a well-known passage in his third Homily on the Epistle to the

<sup>1</sup> The name *bema* was also used by the Jews to signify the raised platform on which stood the pulpit or lectern in their synagogues.—See “Sketches of Jewish Life,” p. 261.

Ephesians. Thus, in the fourth century, the distinction between the nave and sanctuary was clearly marked, and at the same period we first hear of sanctuary screens; Eusebius furnishes us with a description of one in the church at Constantinople, built also by the same Constantine. It was, he says, of gilded brass and formed like net-work. Another of about the same date appears still to exist, and is at Tepekerman, in the Crimea, and was erected about A.D. 340.<sup>2</sup> Other early altar screens were of stone or wood, and similar enclosures were common both in Eastern and Western Christendom in the sixth and seventh centuries. Under the name of *iconastasis* the sanctuary screen still forms the principal division in the churches of the Greek religion, and in the greater part of those of the other Oriental Christian communities. The Armenians are an exception, having dispensed with the iconastasis, and using a curtain only, but fencing in the choir before it with low balustrades. In the West, the celebrated basilica of St. Peter at Rome, founded about A.D. 330, retained its sanctuary screen until the demolition of the original building in the sixteenth century. It consisted of a solid base some few feet high, on which was open reticulated work between piers supporting twisted columns of marble, bearing rods from which hung seventeen lamps, and these pillars sustained a cornice carrying standard candlesticks. Such was the screen in old St. Peter's, in the chief seat of Latin Christianity, and it will be seen from the above that it possessed many features in common with those of a mediæval rood-screen, but it enclosed the sanctuary only, and not, as the latter, both it and the choir. Many of the Italian churches, founded before the eleventh century, still show their chief division between the sacrarium and the nave, as, for instance, in the cathedral of Pola, erected in 857, there is a kind of triple arch between the *sanctum sanctorum* and the nave, the choir being simply enclosed by low screen-work. The church of St. Clement, at Rome, of fifth century date, has two enclosures within it, both formed of low walls, one fencing in the altar and the

<sup>2</sup> "Ecclesiologist," Vol. XIV., p. 9.

— CHANCEL SCREEN. —  
— St. Nicholas' Parish Church, Brighton. —



F. J. SAWYER, DEL.

Scale of Feet.



other the choir, but the former is the highest and principal division.

The distinction between the primitive sanctuary screen, and the more modern chancel or rood-screen, should be borne in mind, as many writers during the last three centuries have been possessed with the idea that from very early times churches have had *choirs* enclosed with lofty screen-work, which was not the case. The mistake has been made by both native and foreign authors, Bishop Beveridge, Bingham, and Pugin, being equally at fault with De Moleon and F. Theirs. Pugin, in his work on "Chancel Screens," endeavours to prove the existence of such screen-work in the old churches of Italy, and describes several examples of choir enclosures, but with one exception, that of St. Antonio, Padua, the instances he cites are alien to the subject, as they are either low walls round choirs, or ante-chapel high screens. In Italy, as before noticed, with regard to St. Clement, Rome, choirs are often surrounded by walls of slight elevation, but the custom of bounding them by high screen-work is mostly confined to Northern Europe, and as England possesses more examples than any other land, the subject of chancel screens has an exceptional interest for students of antiquity, art, or ritual. Why the inhabitants of the north of Europe differed in their practice from those of the east and south, is a problem which is not easy of solution, though the entire disuse of the sanctuary high screen by the Latin communion and its retention by the Greek one, may perchance be accounted for by the doctrinal separation of the two bodies.

From the first establishment of Christianity in England, at least, in Saxon times, the principal division of our churches has been into nave and chancel, as may be seen in the church at Worth, or in the recently discovered *ecclesiola*, or little church, at Bradford, Wilts, though very rarely, there may have been a three-fold constructional arrangement, as at Bishopstone. It is true that in many early edifices there is a chancel with an apse beyond it, with a western arch to the semi-circular east end; but as the altar stood under the chord of the arch,

it cannot be considered as a division between the sanctuary and choir. In many churches of Saxon and Norman times the chancel arch was so narrow that it was little more than a wide entrance from the nave to the chancel, and the west wall of the latter was practically a solid screen, witness the Saxon chancel arch at Bradford, which is only three feet three inches wide. In Sussex, we have an example at Combes, where the arch is flanked by a recess on each side of its west face, as at Patching, Clayton, and Piecombe. Narrow chancel arches remain at Jevington, and Ovingdean, similar openings are not unknown in edifices of later date, and, as a rule, all these arches were narrower than in modern churches. Unfortunately, the rage for "widening the chancel arch," so characteristic of modern "restorations," has deprived us of a great number of old examples. On the other hand, wide and lofty chancel arches are found in Saxon work, as at Bosham, and Worth, and in Norman, at Steyning.

Whether the Anglo-Saxons had chancel screens is doubtful, and I think the probability is that curtains were used instead, especially as we find from illuminated MSS. that they were hung before church doors, and I fancy the use of the veil across the chancel in Lent, a practice of after times, may have been a retention of an Anglo-Saxon usage. In Norman days, however, wooden screens were certainly employed, and we have a solitary example at Compton, Surrey. Rood-lofts were also used in some parish churches, as at Great Hallingbury, Essex, where there is a Norman piscina above the springing of the twelfth century chancel arch, and I believe this is not the only example indicating an altar of this date in a similar position.

Of thirteenth century screen-work we have none left in Sussex, but of fourteenth century date our county has many beautiful examples. At Chichester is the fine screen at St. Mary's Hospital,<sup>3</sup> and the curious one forming an ante-chapel screen at the Episcopal Chapel; others of great merit exist at Etchingham, and Old Shoreham, and

<sup>3</sup> Engraved in "Sussex Archæological Collections," Vol. II., p. 6.

there is (or was a few years back) a good second Pointed screen kept in an outhouse at Sackville College, East Grinstead. Eastbourne possesses beautiful screen-work of this date, at the sides of its noble choir. Other examples exist, entire or in part, at Bignor, Bury, Ovingdean, Playden, and Rodmell.

The third Pointed, or Perpendicular period of Gothic art, is the richest in screen-work as regards the greater part of England, though, unfortunately, the friable nature of the material used (wood) causes the number of examples to decrease, slowly, but surely, and many screens may be met with which scarcely hold together. "Restoration" has had so much that is wicked attributed to it, that perhaps it is cruel to number among its crimes the deliberate destruction of much lovely and delicate screen-work, but a very large number of screens have been wantonly destroyed within the present century, as at Ardingly, Horsham, and Westham, though the first-named is in part retained as a tower enclosure. Sussex does not possess many good specimens of Perpendicular date; probably the best chancel or rood-screens of this period are at Brighton, Burton, Fletching, and Thakeham; there are also good parclose or chapel screens at Playden, Rotherfield, Rye, Thakeham, Warnham, and Westham.

Although a great number of screens perished at the Reformation and at the Great Rebellion, they were in some instances replaced at dates subsequent to each of the above epochs, and of these many still exist; thus, at Warminghurst, there is a curious chancel screen of uncertain date, formed of three arches, with the space over them, reaching to the roof, filled in with boarding, and before the rebuilding of the church at Rusper a similar division existed, the boarded space being covered with panels bearing the Creed, &c. At Barsham, Suffolk, at the time of James I., the remains of the Perpendicular screen were filled in with tracery of a nondescript character, in imitation it would seem of the original work, and the ante-chapel enclosure at the Bishop's Chapel, Chichester, has grotesque additions of this date. In Sussex there are several chapel or parclose screens

of the same period, one of which encloses the Caryll Chapel, at Warnham, another, of iron, fences in a chapel at Ashburnham, and one of the same material, but later, crosses the north transept at Sidlesham.

During the Laudian period, Dr. Lee states, more than two hundred chancel screens were erected,<sup>4</sup> and there are fine Post-Reformation screens at All Hallows the Great, and St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, and at St. John's Church, Leeds; but the only instance of a rood-loft is at Rodney Stoke, Somerset, erected in 1625. The earliest high screen of the present century with which I am acquainted, was at Mickleham, Surrey; it was put up in 1825, and provided with holy doors of the same height as the rest, and which were kept duly locked, but this interesting example perished at the "restoration" of that church a few years back. Many seventeenth century screens have been destroyed during the last fifty years.

In many churches, especially in those of a late date, the chancel arch was entirely dispensed with, and the distinction between the nave and chancel depended wholly on the screen. Although this omission is mostly found in Perpendicular edifices, it is also occasionally met with in earlier buildings. There is an Early English example, in the remarkable church at Horsham, others perhaps are at Ashurst, and Greatham, and there is a Decorated one at Trotton, whilst at Wilmington, the chancel arch of this date seems to have been destroyed to make way for the rood-loft, the jambs and springing alone remaining. At West Hoathly, although the aisles have eastern arches of fourteenth century work, there is no cross arch to the nave.<sup>5</sup> Barnham, has wall-pieces rising from the floor under the east tie-beam; they have moulded capitals and curved braces under the beam; a

<sup>4</sup> "Glossary of Liturgical and Ecclesiastical Terms," p. xxiii. *Intro.*

<sup>5</sup> At Sandridge, Herts, the Norman chancel arch was filled in during the fourteenth century with a solid stone wall, pierced by a central doorway and three square-headed window-like openings. At Capel-le-Ferne, Kent, there are three arches and an opening over the central one, whilst the brackets for the rood-loft remain between the arches. At Westwell, in the same county, there are also three arches; these are very lofty and filled in with low screen work of oak, whilst the rood-beam appears to be above the arcade. At Mid-Lavant the new chancel arch resembles the latter examples in its treatment.

similar arrangement is found at Wiggonholt. At Ashurst and Hartfield the tie-beam now forms the only separation between the nave and chancel. Sometimes the head of the chancel arch was filled in with solid boarding, as before noticed at Rusper, and Warminghurst, and Mr. Somers Clarke discovered indications of this at Henfield and Ifield.<sup>6</sup> At Wenhaston, Suffolk, this panel work served as a background, not only for the rood and its attendant figures, but for a painting of the Doom.

Almost invariably the screens and lofts are entirely of wood, but at Preston the upper portion of the rood-screen seems to have surmounted a low stone wall, as it does at Stodmarsh, Kent. A lofty iron screen remains at Arundel, and the parcloles surrounding the choir of the Cathedral at Chichester are fine examples of metal screen-work.<sup>7</sup>

There were two methods usually employed in the construction of the loft over a chancel screen; the first consisted in supporting this gallery on fan-shaped or other groining spreading out above the mullions of the tracery, and in this manner the rood-lofts at Brighton, and Fletching were formed; the second mode was effected by placing a floor, or platform, on the top of the cornice of the screen and also supporting it by a beam west of the enclosure; of this kind of loft an example is seen at Burton, near Petworth; another instance is the remarkably perfect loft at Sherringham, Norfolk, which retains a beautifully traceried front and has its doors and staircase intact. At Burton, the gallery is so small that it appears never to have had any balustrade or front of any kind. The beam supporting the loft was often carried on brackets projecting from the north and south walls of the nave, and one or both of these corbels remain at Maresfield, Salehurst, Sutton, Trotton, and Willingdon. Occasionally the loft was entirely east of the screen, as at Potter Heigham, Norfolk, or even placed above the top of the chancel arch, as at Northleach, Gloucestershire.

<sup>6</sup> "Archæological Journal," Vol. XLII., p. 249.

<sup>7</sup> Stone screens exist at Dartmouth, and Totnes, Devonshire, and Compton Bassett, Wiltshire. Iron screens are common in Spain, brass ones are said to remain in Holland, and at Valladolid, Mexico, the choir screen is (or was in 1840) of pure silver.

The screens were frequently provided with lofty folding doors, called "the holy doors;" these are always made to open inwards, except in a few Jacobean examples. The earliest screen-work has the separating mullions of the tracery turned into shafts, with moulded caps and bases, and occasionally these shafts were banded, but not always, as in the screen in the Palace Chapel, Chichester. Late in the Decorated style these little pillars were replaced by moulded mullions, similar to those of windows, and forming part of the tracery, as they invariably do in Perpendicular work. At Etchingham, the chancel screen is continued, with the same tracery, along the north and south walls of the chancel to the ends of the stalls to which it forms a backing above them.<sup>8</sup> The cornices of some early screens end in foliage work, as at Playden, and the bressumers of later chancel screens often had inscriptions, as at Campsal, Yorkshire, where there is a verse in English, calling attention to the sufferings of the Redeemer, and at Penhurst the rood-beam had inscribed upon it in capital letters "ECCE HOMO," on the right of this, "VENITE BENEDICTI IN REQUIEM PATRIS MEI," and on the left, "ITE MALEDICTI IN IGNUM ETERNUM."<sup>9</sup> Sometimes there was a band of tracery between the bottom panels and the open tracery, as at Westham, on the parclose screen, and at other times this space had an inscription as at Trunch, Norfolk.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, rood-screens were usually enriched with gilding and painting, or were "depensiled" as the phrase ran, and many curious works of the limner's art may still be seen in the churches of Norfolk, and Suffolk, though often in a sadly mutilated state; nor was Sussex without painted screens of merit and beauty, those at Brighton, and Horsham, may be cited

<sup>8</sup> See engraving, "S.A.C.," Vol. IX., p. 351.

<sup>9</sup> "Horsfield's History of Sussex," Vol. I., p. 56. At Guilden Morden, Cambridgeshire, there is the following on the cornice:—

"Ad Mortem duram Jhesu de me cape curam,  
Vitam venturam post mortem redde securam,  
Fac me confessum rogo te Deus ante secessum,  
Et post decessum celo michi dirige gressum."

—"Sperling's Church Walks in Middlesex," p. 196 n.

as examples, both having been thus ornamented in a profuse and costly manner, and each bore figures of saints on their panels, as may yet be noticed in many churches in the east of England. The panels were usually coloured red and green alternately, and when they did not bear effigies were covered with foliage disposed as diaperings, or powderings, the former being continuous patterns, the latter separate flowers or leaves scattered over the surface. There were examples of powderings at Clymping, and Rustington, within the recollection of the writer, and at Thakeham, the panels still retain traces of roses, now black, but probably originally red, on a white ground. The "South Kensington List of Buildings, &c.," states that at Rye, a parclose or chapel screen has "original colouring on the panels" of fifteenth century date. Sometimes the west side of the chancel screen had figure of saints, and the east side foliage work only, as at Houghton-le-Dale, Norfolk, and occasionally the initial and emblems, or insignia, of the patron saint were introduced, as at St. Nicholas, Salthouse, Norfolk, where a screen has on it, many times repeated, the letter N, crowned by a mitre.

The rood-loft was generally reached by a staircase formed in the side walls of the nave or chancel, but in some large edifices in which the loft ran across both nave and aisles, it was entered from a turret in a wall of the latter, and occasionally there were two stair turrets, one in each aisle. These staircases were almost invariably entered from within the church, the only instance to the contrary that I have met with being at Stiffkey, Norfolk. At Battle, the rood-turret was at the extreme east end of the north aisle, and there must have been a passage to the loft behind the aisle altar, as in some other examples. At Ardingly, the staircase remains with its lower and upper doorways perfect, and at Ifield, and Singleton, the present pulpits are entered from the old newel stairs of the rood-lofts, and of which there is a mediæval example at Uphill, Somerset. These stairs, from constructional difficulties, did not always spring from the floor level, but were occasionally approached by three or four steps before them, as probably at Westham; and there are

several examples in Norfolk, in which county the sills and sides of windows are in some cases ingeniously cut into steps for the same purpose, as at Catfield, and Ormesby St. Michael. Many churches exhibit no signs of having had rood-turret stairs, and in these cases the lofts were probably entered by winding wooden staircases within the buildings. Although there are, I believe, none such remaining in England, there are instances abroad, as at Lambader, Brittany.

In most early churches of any importance there appears to have been a crucifix of large size, generally placed over the high altar. Thus we read that King Canute, after his celebrated reproof of his courtiers by the seashore, relinquished his crown and placed it upon the crucifix over the high altar at Winchester, and the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle" tells us that in 1070, the Danes pillaged Peterborough and "went into the monastery and climbed up to the holy crucifix, and took the crown from our Lord's head, which was all of the purest gold, and the footstool of red gold from under His feet."<sup>10</sup> Doubtless the large rood was thus placed in order to be the most conspicuous object on entering the church, and, therefore, when high screens became the fashion and obscured the view of the high altar, the crucifix was transferred to the chancel screen, which from this circumstance became known as the rood-screen. Sometimes the cross was fixed to the hand rail over the gallery front, at others attached to a beam some feet above it, and in some cases this girder was a tie-beam forming part of the nave roof, as at West Hoathly, and at Shopland, Essex, and Tunstead, Norfolk, as in each of these instances, the mortises for the rood and its attendant figures remain to prove the use to which the beam was applied. The rood-beam remained at Westham, until the restoration of that church, and was moulded and battlemented.<sup>11</sup> At Horsham, it seems to have rested on two stone wall shafts which spring from the floor,

<sup>10</sup> "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle," p. 451, Ed. Bohn.

<sup>11</sup> At Warnham, there is an old house in Robin Hood's Lane, in which there is a well moulded cornice of earlier date than the dwelling, and which I strongly suspect to have been the rood-beam at the church.



as at Great Stambridge, Essex, the only other example I know of.

The present screen at West Tarring, consists of a series of traceried panels, the height of which is unusually lofty, but there is no appearance of there ever having been open tracery above it. The cornice over the close panelling and over the holy doors has a row of thin spikes of ancient appearance; it, therefore, seems probable that the rood-loft or beam, which we know once existed here, must have been quite distinct from the low screen. If this was the case, this screen is a remarkable example, and, as far as I am aware, unique in England, though not entirely so abroad at a later date.

The crucifix or rood, as representing the triumph of the Cross, was always more or less ornamented, and frequently had the emblems of the Evangelists at the extremities, as appears to have been the case at Salle, Norfolk, where one of these symbols has been fixed on the nave roof, together with the image of the Blessed Virgin, which stood by the side of the rood. In large churches the cross was of corresponding importance, requiring from its great size to be kept in its place by means of chains attached to the roof or the chancel arch and Dr. Lee informs us, that remains of such chains are to be seen at Collumpton Church, Devonshire.<sup>12</sup> The figure of the Redeemer was occasionally crowned, as at Urnes, near Bergen, Norway.

Many persons desired to be buried before the rood of their parish church, and made this request in their wills: Thus John Baret, of Bury, Suffolk, in 1463, expresses his wish to be buried "vnder the perclovs (parclose screen) of the retourne of the candilbeam (rood-beam) before the ymage of oure Sauyour."<sup>13</sup> John Bager, of Bignor, in his will says, that his body is to be buried "in the church of St. Peter, in Bignor, before the rood;" and William Jefferay, of Chiddingly, by will dated 1543, orders his grave to be made "in the church of Chetyngligh, in the myddyl passe before the roode."<sup>14</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Dr. Lee's "Glossary," p. 339.

<sup>13</sup> "Bury Wills," p. 15.

<sup>14</sup> "S.A.C.," Vol. XII., pp. 85, 111.

So complete was the destruction of the roods at the Reformation, that only one example is said to exist entire, that at the Chapel at Cartmell, Lancashire; though at Great Rollbright, Oxon., "a portion of the rood" exists over the loft;<sup>15</sup> and at Kerneys Inferior, Mon., a fragment of the rood was found in the blocked-up rood-stairs, "only the head and trunk, with the arms and one foot remain," the rest having decayed away.<sup>16</sup>

On the dexter side of the cross, stood the image of St. Mary, on the sinister that of St. John; these figures seem to have invariably accompanied every rood, though in large churches other statues were sometimes added, as at Westminster Abbey, where there were also St. Peter, and St. Paul; and at Hawley, Suffolk, there were gilded angels. Abroad, the two thieves were sometimes figured on side crosses, as at Antwerp Cathedral, and St. Fiacre le Faouet, Brittany. At the Hospital Chapel, Lubeck, there was St. Mary Magdalene at the foot of the rood.

It is interesting to observe that in the Greek Church the *iconastasis*, or altar screen, has practically become a rood-screen, as at the present time it is usually surmounted by a cross, on which are painted or incised, but not sculptured in relief, the figures of our Lord crucified, of the Blessed Virgin on one side and St. John the Evangelist on the other.<sup>17</sup> In Western Christendom, St. Charles Borromeo, in his "Instructions on Ecclesiastical Buildings," first published in 1599, required that in new churches the rood, without St. Mary, and St. John, should be fixed up at the entrance of the sanctuary on the wall over the arch, or if was not possible, "on the top of the railing enclosure of the high chapel" (or sacarium).<sup>18</sup> St. Charles's work was intended for the use of his diocese of Milan, and I need hardly say that his instructions on this subject have not been regarded elsewhere, nor are they likely to be so.

<sup>15</sup> "Architectural Topography, Oxfordshire," No. 80.

<sup>16</sup> "Walford's Antiquary," Vol. IX., p. 177.

<sup>17</sup> Dr. J. Baron in "Pro. Soc. Ant.," Vol. VIII., 2nd series, p. 239.

<sup>18</sup> See "Wigley's Translation," p. 27. Dolman, 1857.

The portion of the nave roof immediately adjoining the rood-screen was occasionally made more ornamental than the rest, an instance of which was formerly at Brighton, where the eastern bay of the nave roof was boarded and divided into panels, with carved bosses at the intersections of the ribs.<sup>19</sup> At Cheddar, Somerset, the roof is similarly treated, and enriched with colour and gilding; and at Pirford, Surrey, the three end rafters of the nave were covered with boarding, moulded and painted with yellow flowers on a red ground.<sup>20</sup>

In many churches the rood-lofts were very capacious, and sometimes had altars in them, as before noticed at Great Hallingbury, Essex, and which was the case at Eastbourne; they were also occasionally provided with reading desks, forming part of the structure. Pugin mentions a "curiously moulded stone desk for the reader of the lessons" in the loft at Tattershall, Lincolnshire,<sup>21</sup> and at Tunstead, Norfolk, there is a projection for the same purpose over the screen, strongly resembling the *ambo* of an Italian choir enclosure.

Candlesticks were fixed on sanctuary screens from a very early date, and there were six on the original one in old St. Peter's; afterwards they were placed very frequently on the beam carrying the cross, which, from this circumstance, is often called the candle-beam in old documents.

At Chichester Cathedral, before the destruction of the choir screen and loft, and in most of our cathedrals, the organ was formerly placed, and this was only "a corrupt following" of a mediæval practice, for organs were often so situated, as may be noticed in the "Accounts of Louth Steeple," where mention is made of the cost of four days' work in setting up the Flemish organ in the rood-loft of that Lincolnshire church. At Wimborne Minster, and St. Peter's Cheap, London, the organ had a similar position.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>19</sup> See "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXII., p. 46.

<sup>20</sup> "Brayley and Walford's Surrey," Vol. I., p. 337.

<sup>21</sup> Pugin, "Chancel Screens," p. 18.

<sup>22</sup> Dr. Hopkins, in "Archæological Journal," Vol. XLV., pp. 429, 430. At Wells Cathedral, the organ is still over the chancel screen.

But it should be remembered that the mediæval organ was but a small and unobtrusive instrument, and therefore might with propriety be placed in a rood-loft.

In some cases the little bell, rung at the more solemn parts of the Mass, was suspended from the rood-screen, a position it still occupies at Hawstead, Suffolk, and Salhouse, Norfolk; at other times it appears to have been hung from an iron bracket fixed to the north wall of the chancel.

Wherever there was sufficient space in the nave, at either end of the screen, there was an altar placed, so that when there were no aisles, most churches, even when of small size, had three altars, one in the chancel and two in the nave, as at Warlingham, Surrey, an edifice only nineteen feet wide. Occasionally the screen was returned on the west side of each end; that is to say, had wings in order to fence in, these altars. There is a perfect example at Randworth, Norfolk, and indications of similar returns at Hempstead (Eccles), in the same county. At St. Patricio, a little church near Crickhowell, South Wales, there are two perfect stone altars beneath the rood-loft.<sup>23</sup> The piscinas connected with these altars are often to be met with, there is one on the west face of the chancel arch at Bosham, an unusual position; another is in the south wall at Edburton, whilst at Warbleton the piscinas for both altars remain. At Cowden, Kent, a village on the Sussex border, the modern chancel screen is placed some feet within the choir, but this is evidently the original position, for in the north and south walls of the chancel, west of the screen, are the piscinas of the rood altars. Crosscombe, Somerset, has also its screen several feet east of the chancel arch. At Cowfold, there exists a portion of the reredos of a nave altar, which has evidently been dedicated to St. Mary, as the sculpture bears a lily-pot on one face and has spandrils enclosing roses on the other. At Mid-Lavant, the niche for the image belonging to the north altar remains, though the arch itself has been destroyed, and replaced by one totally different from the original opening.

<sup>23</sup> See "Associated Architectural Societies Reports," Vol. II., p. 359.

Great importance was attached to the light, which burnt perpetually before the rood over the screen, and entries respecting it form a prominent feature in Churchwarden's accounts. In those of Cowfold, for example, are several concerning the expenses of this light, the earliest, dated 1460, being *Solvere pro cere pro sancte cruses lumine iij. pris ii<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.*<sup>24</sup> At West Tarring, there is an entry in the accounts for 1515, of a receipt of three shillings and ninepence for the rood light, and the amounts gathered for this light are entered from year to year till 1546.<sup>25</sup> In the Bolney accounts for 1538-9, is the entry, "*resseved for the cross of Richard Emson VI<sup>a</sup> and taken from the cross ij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>.*"<sup>26</sup> Bequests for the same purpose are extremely numerous in wills, especially in those made in the first half of the sixteenth century. In that of John Goring, of Burton, who died in 1521, is a legacy of "two kine to maintain a light before the rood" in his parish church,<sup>27</sup> and Nicholas Morant, of Battle, in 1531, left 8d. "to the light before the crucifix." A large number of instances are given in the article on the "Dedication of Churches and Chapels in West Sussex," by C. Gibbon, Esq., in the twelfth volume of our "Collections."

In the year 1380, a guild was established at Tillington, to support a chaplain and to provide thirteen wax candles to burn before the image of the Crucified; the number named being no doubt symbolical of our Lord and His Apostles. At Carshalton, Surrey, there were "xxi. latten candelstyckes for the rode loft," and at Lingfield, in the same county, "xxiiii. cuppis of latten for the rode-lofte to sett lightes upon."<sup>28</sup> At All Hallows, Steyning, London, Knight tells us there were "22 tapers of extraordinary size" burning before the rood.<sup>29</sup>

At the festivals of Christmas and Whitsuntide, branches of trees were set up in the loft, and the gallery was

<sup>24</sup> "S.A.C.," Vol. II., p. 318.

<sup>25</sup> Dalloway, "Bramber Rape," Vol. II., pt. 2, p. 13 n.

<sup>26</sup> "S.A.C.," Vol. VI., p. 247.

<sup>27</sup> See Dalloway, "Arundel Rape," Vol. II., pt. 1, p. 281.

<sup>28</sup> "Surrey Archæological Collections," Vol. IV., p. 71 and p. 114.

<sup>29</sup> "Knight's London," Vol. V., p. 169.

occasionally decorated with flowers. A cross formed of evergreens, is still annually placed over the rood-loft at Charlton-on-Otmoor, Oxfordshire, probably a continuation of an ancient custom. Extra lights were also used at festive seasons, and thus in the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Helen's, Abingdon, we learn that there was paid in 1555, the sum of £1. 3s. 2½d. "For the roode lyghts at Christmas."

In Lent, it was customary to hang a veil over the cross, and sometimes the loft, the latter called a cross-cloth, or rood-cloth. It appears to have been frequently white, and not purple or black, as stated by some antiquaries. White has been the colour for mourning with many nations. Chambers says "The ancient Spartan and Roman ladies mourned in white," and the same colour obtained formerly in Castile, on the death of their princes. Herrera observes that "The last time it was used was in 1498, at the death of Prince John."<sup>30</sup> White was a mourning colour for French queens, and M. Du Sommerand informs us "That a room in the Hotel de Cluny, Paris, called the *Chambre de la Reine Blanche*, was so entitled from having been inhabited by Mary, widow of Louis XII., and sister to our Henry VIII." Nothing is more certain than this, that white was the mediæval colour for Lent, in England, whether for the chancel veil, or the vestments of the altar and clergy, and there are instances without number which prove it. Unfortunately, the returns of church goods, made 6th of Edward VI., have been lost, as regards Sussex, but those for the adjacent county of Surrey remain and have been printed at length in the fourth volume of the "Surrey Archæological Collections." In these there are many entries of curtains for Lent, and we find there were such veils at Addington, Farley, Frensham, West Horsley, Puttenham, and Send. This cloth, though often described as white, is occasionally noticed as being stained or painted with various figures, as at Addington, where there was "a rude cloth with XII. Apostles," whilst at St. Mary-the-Great, Cambridge, there was one

<sup>30</sup> "Chambers' Cyclopædia," Vol. II. Mourning.

<sup>31</sup> "Catalogue Hotel du Cluny," p. 10.

“Steyned with Moses.” In the Churchwardens’ Accounts at West Tarring, there is an entry under date 1552, as follows: “Itm layde owt for the Crose Cloth, and mendyng of the same XX<sup>d</sup>,” and in the Bolney accounts there is recorded the expenditure of threepence for “a cord for the Lent cloth.” This cord is mentioned in other parish books, and was used to draw aside the curtains over the cross when the *Gloria in Excelsis* was sung on Easter-eve. The customs in Lent are thus alluded to by Barnaby Googe:

“The images and pictures now are coverde secretlie,  
In eury Church, and from the beames the roof and rafters hie,  
Hangs painted linnen clothes that to the people doth declare  
The wrath and furie great of God, and times that fasted are.”<sup>32</sup>

The last item in the above shows that these cloths had sometimes written instructions upon them as to fasting days, and in the Churchwardens’ Accounts of St. Margaret’s, Westminster, is an entry of the purchase of thirty ells of cloth “for the frunte of the rood-lofte whereon the Commandments be written,” a position soon after transferred, in some cases, to the space over the screen, as at Rusper.

The figures on the rood-loft were solemnly dedicated. Those at St. Mary-the-Great, Cambridge, were blessed in 1525, as recorded in the accounts as follows: “It for holowing of ye Ymage of Mari and John VIII<sup>d</sup>.” As these figures were destroyed in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., fresh ones were required at the accession of Mary, but in many places considerable delay took place before they were provided, and it was not till 1556, that the parishioners at West Tarring, spent twenty-one shillings “for the makyng of Mary and John and sent Aundero,” the last being the patron of their church, Saint Andrew. Again, it was only in 1557, that at Stamford-le-Vale, Berkshire, the rood images were re-introduced.

When the rood-lofts were first taken down in the reign of Henry VIII., it was not carried out without opposition in some cases. Mr. Freeman tells us that at Exeter, when the Priory of St. Nicholas was suppressed, the Prior

<sup>32</sup> “The Popish Kingdome,” p. 49.

surrendered quietly, but "certain women and wives" came to hinder the destruction of the screen and threw stones "at the men who were employed to pull down the rood-loft."<sup>33</sup> At the final triumph of the Reformation, under Elizabeth, the rood and other images appear to have been the first devoted to destruction, and the demolition of the rood-lofts soon followed. Thus we read in "Machyn's Diary," that on August 24th, 1559, there was made in London "Agaynst Yrmonger (lane) and Agaynst Sant Thomas of Acres ij gret (bonfires) of rodes and Mares and Johns and odur emeges ther they wher bornyd with gret wondur."<sup>34</sup> And in 1560, he says, "The ij yere of Quen Elesabeth was alle the rood-loftes taken down in London, wrytynges wrytene in the sam plase."<sup>35</sup> In some cases many years elapsed after Elizabeth had come to the throne before the rood-lofts were finally destroyed; the one at Lindfield was not removed till 1583, as appears from the parish "Boke of Accompts," and the materials were some of them left till 1586, when they were bought by one Richard Dumbrell.<sup>36</sup>

Finally, a few words may be said respecting the uses of the rood-loft. The chief of these was for the solemn saying or chaunting of the Epistle and Gospel at the Mass, and the antiphons in the Canonical Hours, also for the recitation of the lessons in the same services. Sermons were preached from the rood-loft, and at Hever, in Kent, there is a tradition that the clergyman used to preach from the top of the rood-stairs. Excommunications were made from them, and we have it recorded that in 1228, Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, "solemnly excommunicated ten persons" from the rood-loft in Dunstaple Abbey. Dr. Lee says "From it important official documents were read to the faithful, penitents were absolved, and when a bishop visited a parish he gave his episcopal benediction from it to the people."<sup>37</sup> Abroad the exposition of the

<sup>33</sup> "Freeman's Exeter," p. 197.

<sup>34</sup> "Machyn's Diary," p. 207, Ed. Camden Soc.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 241.

<sup>36</sup> See "S.A.C.," Vol. XIX., p. 40.

<sup>37</sup> "Glossary," p. 340.



Host took place from them, and in France the Kings were accustomed to ascend the *Jubé*, or rood-loft, at the ceremony of their consecration, a custom which appears to be of great antiquity and derived from the usages of the Eastern Church, as the Emperors of Constantinople were formerly crowned on a raised gallery at St. Sophia's in that city. Lastly, the laity communicated beneath the choir enclosure, as ordered by the fourth canon of the Council of Tours, A.D. 557, which says, "Let the priests communicate before the altar, the clerks in the choir, the people withoutside the choir."

The nave of an old English church symbolized the Church Militant, the chancel the Church Triumphant, and the rood-screen represented Death, the door by which the faithful on earth enter into the Glory of Heaven.

The writer begs to express his thanks to a Member of our Society for some valuable hints and corrections, also to Mr. F. J. Sawyer for the loan of the beautiful illustration of the Brighton screen which accompanies this paper.

---

## APPENDIX.

---

The following is a list of some of the Sussex Churches, which either have remains of screen work or possessed such till recently; it is by no means to be considered complete:—

### CHANCEL OR ROOD-SCREENS.

AMBERLEY.—In 1854 the lower portion of the rood-screen remained, with good 3rd Pointed mouldings, and retained the holy doors, which were about six feet high.

ARDINGLY.—A beautiful 3rd P. screen was relegated to the tower at the restoration of the church and remained some years in the ringing chamber; it now forms a tower screen.

ARUNDEL.—In 1854, besides the high screen of iron, there existed some of the rood-screen panels.

BEEDING, UPPER.—The nave "is divided by a screen from the chancel."<sup>88</sup>

BIGNOR.—Screen partly Decorated with prettily designed ogee-shaped quatrefoils in the tracery, the shafts modern.

<sup>88</sup> Dallaway, "Bramber Rape," Vol. II., pt. 2, p. 220.

BRIGHTON.—Here there is a fine screen with loft, the former is divided into eight compartments, of which two form the entrance to the chancel, the tracery has double planes of “cusps, crockets, &c.”<sup>39</sup> “The screen retained its original colours, much impaired by time, till the second quarter of this century.”<sup>40</sup> There were figures of saints on the panels. The loft is carried on vaulting.

BROADWATER.—In 1854 the old stalls partly remained returned against the lower panels of a rood-screen with holy doors.

BURTON.—An excellent 3rd P. screen with the loft over, it appears to have original colouring, sparingly applied; the panels are modern.

BURY.—The chancel screen has a Decorated cornice over 3rd P. tracery.

CHICHESTER, EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.—The ante-chapel is fenced off by an excellent Decorated screen, with parts replaced in Jacobean work of curious design.

CHICHESTER, ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—A very fine early Decorated chancel screen of beautiful design with high holy doors.

CLYMPING.—In 1854 the lower portion of the rood-screen remained behind the pews, and retained colour on the panels.

COWFOLD.—The present tower screen may have been part of the chancel screen. It is 3rd P.

ETCHINGHAM.—A beautiful 2nd P. screen, continued as a backing to the chancel stalls.

FLETCHING.—A fine 3rd P. screen in three divisions, of which the entrance forms one; a groined rood-loft has recently been added.

FRAMFIELD.—“When Sir W. Burrell visited this church there was a richly-carved rood-screen, which, it is to be regretted, has long since entirely disappeared. He describes it as ‘an ancient screen of carpentry, panelled to the height of four feet, over which it is framed in open work, richly carved, and rising in the whole about twelve feet from the ground.’”<sup>41</sup>

GRINSTEAD, WEST.—The screen here is mostly modern, but the cornice is moulded like the original one, which was found doing duty as the bottom rail of a pew. The loft seems to have extended across the south aisle.<sup>42</sup>

HOATHLY, WEST.—There is no chancel arch, but a tie-beam with the mortises for the rood and its attendant figures, a fragment of a 3rd P. screen with super-mullioned tracery was here in 1869.

HORSHAM.—The screen here is said to have been “of open Pointed arches trefoiled in the heads, supported by slender moulded shafts with ornamented capitals.”<sup>43</sup> This description would apply to a screen of Decorated style. It was richly painted and gilt, but was demolished in 1825.

<sup>39</sup> “S.A.C.,” Vol. XXXII., p. 58.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. XXXII., p. 58.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. IV., p. 295.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. XXII., p. 11, and Vol. XXXVIII., p. 50.

<sup>43</sup> “History of Horsham,” p. 48.

ITCHINGFIELD.—The modern screen retains some mullions and other fragments.

KINGSTON BUCEY.—In 1854 the chancel screen remained perfect. Dallaway says "The open seats in the church and the screen which divides the chancel from the nave were erected during the time of the Lewknors, as their arms carved in oak occur in two places."<sup>44</sup>

LITLINGTON.—"A good screen between the chancel and the nave; remains of the rood-loft."<sup>45</sup>

OVINGDEAN.—There is a good 2nd P. screen across the Norman arch, probably the smallest screen in Sussex.

PATCHING.—A plain 3rd P. chancel screen remained in 1854.

PENHURST.—In Horsfield's time this church "showed some signs of the rood-loft." The texts he gives as being on the rood-beam would refer to the Doom, probably painted over the chancel arch.<sup>46</sup>

PRESTON.—"There is no exterior mark of separation from the chancel, the roof of the nave having been reduced in height, but within are portions of a low stone wall, which seems to have been surmounted formerly by a wooden screen."<sup>47</sup>

RACON.—"The wall show signs of a rood-loft and part of the ancient rood-screen still exists between the chancel and the nave."<sup>48</sup>

RUSPER.—No chancel arch, but a post-Reformational three-arched screen boarded above. This was destroyed when the church was rebuilt.

RUSTINGTON.—In 1854, the lower panels of the rood-screen remained with indications of a powdered pattern on a vermilion ground. They have been destroyed.

RYE.—"The remains of the centre screen, which shuts off the chancel from the transept, were, some few years ago, worked up and used to panel the south porch."<sup>49</sup>

SHOREHAM, OLD.—A handsome early 2nd P. rood-screen remains, with trefoiled arches on circular capitals and shafts.

SOMPTING.—In 1854 there appear to have been some slight indications of the rood-screen.

TARRING, WEST.—The screen here appears to be an original low screen, the height is greater than is usual when the lower portion is surmounted by an open screen, and there are no indications of its having been cut down; it is surmounted by a row of iron spikes of ancient form, and the holy doors are intact. If the above is correct this is a very remarkable and perhaps unique example.

THAKEHAM.—In 1881 a once noble screen existed, but horribly defaced with whitewash; it had dividing buttresses, surmounted with pinnacles, and the holy doors remained intact. The panels still showed painted flower work on a white ground, which is unusual.

<sup>44</sup> "Rape of Bramber," Vol. II., pt. 2, p. 64.

<sup>45</sup> "Hussey," p. 254.

<sup>46</sup> Horsfield, "Hist. of Sussex," Vol. I., p. 561.

<sup>47</sup> "Hussey," p. 272.

<sup>48</sup> "S.A.C.," Vol. XXIII., p. 13.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. XXII., p. 130.

THORNEY, WEST.—“The interior has an elegantly carved screen, separating the nave from the chancel.”<sup>50</sup>

WESTHAM.—In 1848 the chancel screen with its lofty holy doors remained, the tracery in the side portions differed from that of the doors, and was of an elegant and peculiar design. At some distance above the screen and the springing of the chancel arch, was the moulded rood-beam, with a battlemented cornice. It has all been removed.

WORMINGHURST.—There is no structural division between the nave and chancel, but a curious late seventeenth or eighteenth century screen of three round-headed arches, filled in above with solid work. On the latter is an elaborate painting of the Royal Arms with mantling and surrounded with clouds.

### ROOD-LOFT STAIRCASES.

Rood-loft staircases, or the upper or lower doorways connected with them, exist at the following churches:—

APPLEDRAM.—“The steps in the north wall which led to the rood-loft are still apparent.”<sup>51</sup>

ARDINGLY.—The staircase, with upper and lower openings, remains perfect.

BATTLE.—The rood-stairs, entered from the extreme east end of the north aisle, are concealed in a massive buttress-like projection, the lower doorway is blocked up. “The rood-loft passages remain through the piers of the chancel arch and over the arch between the north aisle and the chancel.”<sup>52</sup>

BINSTEAD.—The projection for the rood-stairs exists at the north-east end of the nave.

CHICHESTER.—FRANCISCAN CHURCH.—The rood-stairs turret projects from the extreme west end of the south wall of the chancel.

EASTBOURNE.—Here there are two staircases, one in the outer wall of the north aisle, the other in the south pier of the chancel arch and entered from the south aisle.

FIRLE, WEST.—The rood-loft doorway, now blocked, was entered from the east end of the south aisle.

FRAMFIELD.—The north jamb of the chancel arch is much cut away for the upper entrance to the rood-loft, which from some steps formed in it, would seem to have been approached from the north-west angle of the chancel.

HAILSHAM.—The stairs were in the north respond of the chancel arch, and the lower doorway remains.

HASTINGS.—ALL SAINTS.—Here the entrance to the rood-loft stairs seems to have been in a turret at the extreme east end of the south aisle.

<sup>50</sup> “S.A.C.,” Vol. XXXII., p. 11.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. XVIII., p. 83.

<sup>52</sup> “Hussey,” p. 192.

IFIELD.—The rood-stairs doorway on the south side of the chancel now forms the entrance to the pulpit.

POLING.—“The passage to the rood-loft from the east end of the aisle into the chancel is still open.”<sup>53</sup>

RUDGEWICK.—The upper doorway of the loft remains.

RUSTINGTON.—“On the northern side of the chancel arch is what may have been an entrance to the rood-loft.”<sup>54</sup>

SALEHURST.—The upper opening to the rood-loft remains.

SEAFORD.—In 1854 “Traces of the approach to the rood-loft” were “still visible.”<sup>55</sup>

SINGLETON.—The pulpit is entered by the rood-loft staircase, the upper and lower doorways of which still remain.

WESTBOURNE.—“In a mass of sixteenth century walling, in the south-east corner of the nave, are the stairs to the rood-loft.”<sup>56</sup>

WESTHAM.—The rood-stairs remain perfect in the east respond of the north arcade, with the outline of the upper doorway, the lower one is open.

WILLINGDON.—The lower opening to the rood-loft staircase remains, but blocked up.

WINCHELSEA.—FRANCISCAN CHURCH.—The rood-stairs turret remains at the south-west angle of the ruined chancel.

YAPTON.—The upper doorway in the north wall of the nave remains.

#### PARCLOSES, OR CHAPEL SCREENS.

CLYMPING.—In 1854 each transept retained a good but dilapidated screen, these no longer exist.

EASTBOURNE.—Very beautiful Early Decorated screen-work remains in a perfect state, including the high folding doors between the chapels and the chancel. The tracery is geometrical and springs from circular shafts, which are banded.

MIDHURST.—In 1880 there was a good 3rd P. screen across the tower arch at the east end of the south aisle.

PLAYDON.—The north chapel has the remains of an elegant screen, with late Decorated tracery on circular banded shafts. The ends of the cornice have foliage; part of the rood-screen seems mixed up with this parclose. There is also a Perpendicular screen fencing in the south chapel.

POYNINGS.—The south transept has a screen which may have originally been that of the chancel.<sup>57</sup>

RODMELL.—A fragment of a 2nd P. screen is now at the west end of the south chapel; it has delicately moulded tracery hardly more than an inch in thickness.

<sup>53</sup> “Hussey,” p. 269.

<sup>55</sup> “S.A.C.,” Vol. VII., p. 115.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 280.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. XXII., p. 82.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. XV., p. 37.

ROTHERFIELD.—In 1856 there was a good 3rd P. parclose with varied panelling.

RYE.—“Carved oak screens separate the chancels of St. Clare and St. Nicholas from the transept.”<sup>58</sup> The South Kensington “List of Buildings, &c.,” says “Screen between S. transept and S. chancel aisle: original colouring on the panels fifteenth century.”<sup>59</sup>

SOMPTING.—“On the east side of the south transept, but divided from it by a screen, is a small chapel.”<sup>60</sup>

STEYNING.—The present screens are said to have been copied from the old ones.

THAKEHAM.—Fragments of a parclose remain, they are similar to the rood-screen in design.

WARNHAM.—The south chapel has a plain 3rd P. screen, and the north chapel a Jacobean one.

WESTHAM.—An excellent 3rd P. parclose fences in the south chapel.

<sup>58</sup> “S.A.C.,” Vol. XXII., p. 130.

<sup>59</sup> “S.K. List,” p. 214.

<sup>60</sup> Dallaway, “Rape of Bramber,” Vol. II., pt. 2, p. 106.

# PEDIGREE AND GENEALOGICAL MEMORANDA

## RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF PELLATT,

OF

STEYNING, BIGNOR, BOLNEY, ARDINGLY, LEWES AND STAPLEFIELD,  
Co. SUSSEX; BLETCHINGLY AND CROYDON, Co. SURREY;  
AND STAINES, Co. MIDDLESEX.

### PART II.

BY MABERLY PHILLIPS, Esq.

(NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE).

(Concluded from Vol. XXXVIII., p. 128.)

WE now resume the account of William, the third child,<sup>1</sup> bap. at Bignor, Aug. 23, 1631; mar. at Horsted Keynes, Aug. 15, 1666, Mary(?) Hargrave,<sup>2</sup> relict of Thomas Wood, some time of St. Dunstan's in the East, iron-monger (described in his will as "Citizen and Grocer"),<sup>3</sup> of Mitcham, Surrey, then of Bletchingly, Co. Surrey. Appointed trustee to the will of Matthew Taylor (P.C.C. 58 Reeve), and left a legacy. He died at Bletchingly and was buried in the church there, June 28, 1700.

#### ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF WILLIAM PELLATT.

(P.C.C. 104 Noel.)

Dated 12 June, 1699, 11<sup>th</sup> W<sup>m</sup> III. "I William Pellatt, Citizen and Grocer of London . . . my Body I committ vnto the Earth to be

<sup>1</sup> "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXVIII., p. 127.

<sup>2</sup> "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXIV., p. 164.

<sup>3</sup> By the kindness of R. T. Somers-Smith, Esq., I am favoured with the following:  
"Grocers' Hall, London.

"There is an entry in the Company's records of the admission to the freedom, in 1656, of William Pellatt, late apprentice to Thomas Woodcock. There does not appear to be another freeman of that name (Pellatt) from 1652 downwards to present time."

This will account for the testator describing himself "Citizen and Grocer."

decently buried . . . unto the poor of the parish of Bignor in the County of Sussex" 40<sup>s</sup>—"to my Daughter Jane White the Wife of my Sonne in law Thomas White" £1000.—if "my grandaughter or grandsonne of my said Sonn in law Thomas White happen to die before she or hee shall attaine to the age of" 21 yrs.—"if either of my grand Daughters of my Sonne Waldoe shall happen to dye before the age of" 21 yrs.—"for my grand Children by my only Sonne W<sup>m</sup> Pellatt"—to my brother Adam Hargrave £1 for a ring.—"to my Cousin John Hargrave, Attorney in Woodstreet" £6—"to my Cousin Francis Minshall Sen." £6 for mourning—"I doe desire and Intreat the said John Hargrave and Francis Minshall to be Overseers," and appoint "my only Sonne William Pellatt to be Sole Executor." Signed 17 June, 1700, 12 W<sup>m</sup> III. "Wm Pellatt . . . in the presence of . . . Tho: Rogers., John Green., Tho: Gilson., Jos: Burton."

Proved 2 July, 1700, by William Pellatt, son of deed. and executor.

Mrs. Pellatt was buried at West Hoathly, Co. Sussex, Nov. 4, 1697, as Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Pellatt. They had three children:—

1, Jane. Bap. at Mitcham, 14 Aug., 1673. Mar. at Tooting, 30 Dec., 1695, Thomas White, of Shipley, Co. Sussex [A most interesting and elaborate account of the White family is given by R. Garraway Rice, Esq., F.S.A., of the Middle Temple, in "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXIV, p. 127]; buried at Horsham, 18 Feb., 173½, as Mrs. Jane White, widow (Will P.C.C. 61 Bedford).

2, Mary. Born at Mitcham. Mar. there as under: "Edward Waldoe Esq. of Harrow-on-the-Hill Co. Middlesex Batch. 27. & Mary Pellatt who consents at Mitcham afores<sup>d</sup>." She was buried in the chancel of Harrow Church.

3, William. Named as "William Pellatt the Y<sup>r</sup> of East Grinstead," in the will of Hannah Pellatt (Lewes, 1693). Named as nephew in Will of Thomas Pellatt (P.C.C. 153 Bath), of Pendhill, Psh. of Bletchingly, Co. Surrey. Married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Payne, who was buried at East Grinstead as Elizabeth, wife of William Pellatt, Esq., February 14, 1695; secondly, Katherine, daughter of Leonard Gale, of Crabbett, at West Grinstead, Co. Sussex, Aug. 28, 1701. He was sole exor. to his father's will and was buried at Bletchingly, 30 Nov., 1722.



ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF WILLIAM PELLATT OF BLETCHINGLY.  
(P.C.C. 35 Richmond.)

1723. William Pellatt of Pendhill—"to be buried in Bletchingly Church near my father there at the discretion of my exors. And as for my real estate—tenements, &c, &c," Settled on wife & the children by her £2,300 (except £200)—"my dear and loving wife Katherine to be by her disposed of to and amongst her children as she shall think fit." Puts out son by present wife £200 for apprentice. The £200 above mentioned "unto my two dauers Eliz<sup>th</sup> and Mary equally divided." All lands &c. to be to his son William subject to payment of £2,300 to present wife—the sum of "£100 apiece to my two sons Edward & Thomas."

"Item. All the plate which is marked with mine and my present wife's coat of arms." Nominates and appoints "my saide wife & son William Pellatt joint exors." 31 Dec. 1720.

Witnesses. Martha Drake, John Castleman, Joseph Cooke.

Proved at Canterbury. Catherine Pellatt widow of Will. Pellatt.

Mrs. Pellatt (second wife) survived her husband more than twenty years and was buried at West Grinstead, July 13th, 1753.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF CATHERINE PELLATT OF WEST GRINSTEAD.  
(P.C.C. 282 Penfold.)

Catherine Pellatt of W. Grinstead—to be buried in a private manner in the parish church of W. Grinstead. Item. To my cousin Henry Humphrey of Middle Temple Esq., £1200 in trust that he shall place the same out at interest & shall pay the interest of £400 part thereof unto my grandson Thomas Woodward the 2<sup>nd</sup> son of my late son in law Thomas Woodward Clerk deceased during his minority—also interest of £400 to my grandson Henry Woodward the 3<sup>rd</sup> son &c.—also the remaining interest to my grand-daughter Katherine Woodward the eldest daughter of &c.—and rest of estate to my daughter Phillipa Pellatt—daughter Phillipa sole executor. Nov. 16 1752. H. Woodward Sen. John Hughes. Wm. Mitchell.

On the 29 Oct. 1754. Administration unto this Will of all & singular the Goods &c. of Katherine Pellatt late of W. Grinstead Widow deceased was granted to Henry Woodward Clerk exor. of Will of the said Phillipa Pellatt Spinster deceased whilst living the daughter sole executor and resid. legatee named in the said will having been first sworn & duly administered the said Phillipa Pellatt dying before she had taken upon her the ex. of the said Will.

By the first marriage the children were:—William, Edward, Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary or Margaret.

The daughters will be noticed upon the pedigree.

Edward. Bap. at East Grinstead, August 17, 1694  
(Bur. MS.) Living December 31, 1720. Married

Margaret, daughter of ....., and left issue, Margaret, born at Bletchingly, 19 July, 1723, but of whom we have no further trace.

Thomas, the youngest son. Bap. at Bletchingly, 10 October, 1695, as "Thomas Pellatt y<sup>e</sup> son of William Pellatt & Elizabeth his wife." The *Gent. Mag.* (1740) says "Mr. (Thomas) Pellatt, First Lieut. of the *Canterbury*, promoted to Captain of the *Vulcan* Fire Ship, Aug. 1740." He only survived his appointment nine years and was buried at Bletchingly, 14 Jan., 1749, as "Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Pellatt late Cap<sup>t</sup> of H.M. ship *Vulcan*, Bach. & previously of H.M. Ship *Canterbury*."

Admon. (P.C.C. Feb. 1750) granted to his sister Mary:

Thomas Pellatt Esq. On the 20<sup>th</sup> day of February, admon. of Goods &c. of Thomas Pellatt Esq. late Captain of his Majesty's Fireship *Vulcan* Batchelor deceased was granted to Mary Pellatt Spinster, the natural & lawful sister & next of kin having been first sworn duly to administer. 1750.

William, the eldest son. Born at East Grinstead, Jan. 27, 1692. Married, first, May 23, 1722, at Great-ham, Sussex, Margaret, daughter of Thomas White. He obt. at Croydon and was buried at Bletchingly, 29 Dec., 1751, as "William Pellatt Esq. from Croydon." His residence is thus described in a paper on the Manor of Bletchingly:—"Nearly opposite Pendhill is a handsome red brick house built it is said by Richard Glydd in 1663 from designs of Inigo Jones. The basement is well worthy of examination, the house being built entirely upon very substantial arches."<sup>4</sup> John Glyd died without issue 23 Nov., 1689, and by his will devised the property to his mother, Ann Glyd, for the term of her life, and after her decease to his sister, Ann Glyd. Of this family, the house, together with 40 acres of land, was purchased by the Pellatts.

No will or admon. can be found of this William Pellatt.

The children by the second marriage were: 1, Phillipa; 2, Leonard; 3, Henry; 4, Beckford; 5, Katherine.

<sup>4</sup> "Transactions Surrey Archaeological Society," Vol. V., p. 219.

1, Phillipa. For particulars, see pedigree. By her will it appears that her property passed to her sister Katherine's family—the Woodward's of West Grinstead.

2, Leonard. See pedigree. Admon. granted to his sister Phillipa, as follows:—

LEONARD PELLATT, Abchurch. Admon. Oct. 4 1752.

Leonard Pellatt. On the 4<sup>th</sup> day admon. of the goods &c. of Leonard Pellatt late of the parish of St. Mary Abchurch London Batchelor dec. was granted to Phillipa Pellatt Spinster the natural & lawful sister of the said deceased being first sworn by commission duly to admin. Katherine Pellatt Widow the natural & lawful Mother of the said dec. first renouncing.

In an account of the Manor of Bletchingly<sup>5</sup> the writer says: "In the vestry of the church is an old lead or pewter plate marked—

"To W. Leonard Pellatt  
died Aug. 24. 1724. Aged 48."

I cannot suggest what this inscription was for.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF PHILLIPA PELLATT.  
(P.C.C. Penfold 281.)

Phillipa Pellatt of West Grinstead Spinster. 1<sup>st</sup> I give to my cousin the Rev. Henry Woodward Rector of West Grinstead—sum of £500 Rev. H. Woodward to be exor. in trust all real property for & towards the education & maintenance of my late brother in law the Rev. Thomas Woodward's children during their respective minorities & all copyhold &c. &c. as they shall severally and respectively attain to the age of 21 years—shall pay unto the said children of the said Thomas Woodward & equal shares of the said residue of my said estate which shall remain undisposed of for the purposes aforesaid to such of the said children who shall live to attain to that age.

Provided and my will is that of my nephews Will. Woodward the youngest son of the said Thomas Woodward deceased or any other of the said Thomas Woodward's children shall be entitled to and come into possession of a copyhold farm and lands of . . . in the parish of Falmer which was late Mother's, Katherine Pellatt deceased. 21 Sept. 1753. M. Richardson John Gratworthy, Wm. Mitchell. Proved in London Oct. 29 1754.

3, Henry. See pedigree. He appears to have died at Lanivet, near Bodmin, Co. Cornwall. Admon. granted granted to his sister Phillipa:—

HENRY PELLATT of Lanivet. Admon. 2 June 1743.

Henry Pellatt, on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day admon. of the Goods Chattels credits of Henry Pellatt Clerk late of Lanivet in the co. of Cornwall Batchelor

<sup>5</sup> "Transactions of Surrey Archæological Society," Vol. V., p. 40.

dec<sup>d</sup>. was granted to Phillipa Pellatt spinster the natural & lawful sister & next of kin of the said deceas. being first sworn duly to admin. Catherine Pellatt Widow the Mother first renouncing.

4, Beckford. No will or admon. to be found.

5, Katherine. Married 1 Dec., 1732, at St. Dionis, Backchurch, London, her cousin, the Rev. Thomas Woodward, A.M., Rector of West Grinstead (son of the late Rector, the Rev. John Woodward). They were both buried in the church there, and have a mural tablet still standing, bearing the following inscription:—

Lugemus  
 Katharinam filiam Gulielmi Pellatt  
 De Pendhill in comitam Surriae Armigeri  
 Uxorem vero Thomae Woodward Hujas  
 Ecclesiae Rectoris Hen' nimis immaturâ  
 Morie peremptam Junii nonarum VII<sup>mo</sup>  
 A.D. MDCCXLIV Ætat suæ XXXIV  
 Urnam quod, Dilecta tuam  
 Spectamus Obortis  
 Ignosce Lachrymis  
 Vivimus hic Sine Te  
 Rev<sup>m</sup> quoque Th<sup>m</sup> Woodward  
 A.M. Maritum Ejus  
 Qui Ob<sup>t</sup> Apr<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>vo</sup> 1752  
 Ætat: 49.<sup>6</sup>

The tablet bears arms, Barry of six, *argent* and *azure* (Woodward), impaling *argent* two bars *sable*, on the first a bezant (Pellatt). It is curious that another tablet in the same church, which was erected to their son and his wife (Eliz. White), bears arms Barry of six, *argent* and *azure* over all three bucks' heads carbossed *or* (which seems to have been the more general arms of Woodward) impaling Pellatt. The Woodwards were Rectors of West Grinstead for more than a century—John Woodward, 1695; Thomas Woodward, 1730; Henry Woodward, 1752; John Woodward, 1759; W. Peckham Woodward, 1807.

We now return to William (son of William and Eliz. Payne). He had two sons, William and Thomas.

William was twice married. First, Mary —, who was buried at Bletchingly, 30 Oct., 1753, as "Mary, the

<sup>6</sup> See "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXVIII., p. 53.

wife of Mr. William Pellatt from Croydon." Second, Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Puplet, of Mitcham. What particulars I have of them will be seen on the pedigree. Mr. Pellatt was buried at Bletchingly Church, in the Ham Chapel. The tomb bears this inscription:—  
 "Sacred to the memory of William Pellatt Esq. who departed this life June 11, 1801. Aged 73 Years."

I take this to be the William Pellatt mentioned in "Surrey Archæological Society," Vol. X., part ii., p. 272, in an account of "A Memorandum Book of Nicholas Carew," thus: "Dying intestate, administration of the goods of Sir Nicholas Carew, Bart., late of Beddington, was granted on 7<sup>th</sup> April, 1727, to Dame Elizabeth Carew, his widow, and a further grant was made on 4 March, 1775, to W<sup>m</sup>. Pellatt, Esquire, the executor of the Will of Sir Nicholas Hackett Carew, then deceased, only child of the said Sir Nicholas Carew, to administer to goods unadministered of the deceased." We have no record of any family by either of his wives.

The second son, Thomas, married Jane Stedman, and had issue Thomas, William, Leonard and Henry; but, unfortunately, we lose all reliable trace of them. "Dallaway," Vol. VII., part i., p. 7, speaking of Felpham, says: "Between the years 1664 & 1672 Robert Anderson, Esq., held this Manor, which in 1708 was transferred by Sir Robert Anderson, Bart., to Francis D'Oyley, Gent., of whose descendants it was purchased about the year 1800 by William Pellatt Gent., the present proprietor. This probably was the second son of Thomas and Jane Stedman."

Of the Felpham family I give a slight sketch, which has been kindly sent me by Mr. F. Mill Pellatt.

There is another branch of the Pellatt family of whom I have many interesting particulars, extending from 1668 to 1750, but, unfortunately, cannot at present attach to the main family. I will give what account I can of them before I again take up the main line.

Elizabeth Pellatt, of Arundel, Co. Sussex, widow, died 1668; her will is as follows:—

## \* ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF ELIZABETH PELLATT.

(Chichester Consistory Court, Vol. XXIV. fo. 5.)

18 Sept. 1668. Elizabeth Pellatt of Arundel widow—son Richard P. £600—da. Elizabeth Morris 5/- her da. Elizabeth M. £10 at 18 or marriage—da. Mary Cooper 5/- her eldest da. Elizabeth C. £100 & her younger da. Mary C. £50 at 18 unless my son in law Henry Cooper sue for portion due or pretended to be due to Mary his wife my dāūr. when £150 given to his children is revoked—da. Alice P. £100 besides £100 given her before also £10 more—son William Pellatt's son John P. £50—to son John Pellatt's eldest son Nethaniah P. £20—to grand child Thomas P. the son of my son Thomas P. £80 & £20 due from his mother to my executors at 24—Sons William Pellatt of Southover near Lewes and John Pellatt of Arundel executors by whom proved 29 Jan. 1668/9.

Unfortunately, she does not give the name of her husband, but many circumstances point to its being John. She names three daughters and four sons—Richard, William, John and Thomas. Of Richard and Thomas I have no further record than their being named in their mother's will.

John, the third son, named as John Pellatt of Arundel, is also named in the will of his brother William (which will be next quoted) as "my loving brother John Pellatt of Arundel," and, together with his son Nethaniah, is left executor to the said will. Undoubtedly there had been several John Pellatts of Arundel (as the wills in the Appendix will show), but there is strong presumption that the John whom we are now considering was the man implicated in a fracas at Lewes in 1656, an account of which I copy from the "Thurloe State Papers,"<sup>7</sup> Vol. V., p. 779.

<sup>7</sup> John Thurloe was the son of the Rev. Thomas Thurloe, Rector of Abbots-Roding, in Essex; born in 1616. Educated to the Law; appointed one of the Secretaries to the Parliamentary Commission at the treaty of Uxbridge. He subsequently became Secretary of State to the two Protectors, Oliver and Richard Cromwell. From the preface to the Papers from which I quote we have the following:—"The principal part of this collection consists of a series of papers discovered in the reign of King William, in a false ceiling in the garrets belonging to Secretary Thurloe's chambers, No. XIII. near the chapel in Lincoln's Inn, by a clergyman who had borrowed those chambers during the long vacation of his friend Mr. Thomlinson, the owner of them. This clergyman soon after disposed of the papers to the right honourable John lord Somers, then lord high chancellor of England, who caused them to be bound up in Sixty-seven volumes in folio. These afterwards descended to Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the rolls; upon whose decease they were purchased by the late Mr. Fletcher Gyles, bookseller. They contain a very great variety of authentic memorials of the English history, from the death of King Charles I. to the restoration in his son King Charles II." Subsequently some other papers were added and the whole printed in the present form, together with a complete index.

AN INFORMATION OF JOHN PELLET, Saturday, Jan. 10<sup>th</sup>, 1656, at the Bull at Lewes at M<sup>r</sup> Richardson's.

Upon a discourse had betwixt J. Pellet of Arundel and col. Culpepper who curst the decimators and all the devisers of the decimation. H. Woodcocke upon that discourse arising about decimation which being defended as just in the lord protector by John Pellet the said Henry Woodcocke did with many reproachful words enveigh against decimation and decimators; and being told by Pellet it was a mercy in the protector and council, in regard the cavaliers had forfeited both life and goods, the said Woodcocke cursed that mercy, and said, if he had as many lives as he had hairs, taking himself by a lock of his hair, he would spend them all against such traytors and rebels, as were against the cavaliers. And being told by John Pellet, that the cavaliers had had fighting enough, wherein God was always against them, and the said Pellet told him thus much, We have always beaten you the said Woodcocke asked Pellet, whom he meant by saying we the said Pellet told him he meant the protector and those that took part with the late parliament against the late king's party, who had conquered the cavalier party at Marston-Moore, at Naseby, Cheriton, Oxford, and all places else, where God had given signal testimonies of his power against the late king's party. To which the said Woodcocke replied, saying, You are all a company of traitors and rebels adding these words, God confound me, if in case I had the power in my hand there should never a rogue of you all have a bit of bread in the kingdom; referring in his said speech to the protector, and all that take part with him against the cavalier party-adding more a report of two persons going forth to fight, the one at his going forth saying, Lord bless me, Lord bless me; the other, whose name was Leonard, crying out with his arms cast out, God damn me, God damn me, God damn me, commending the said Leonard, saying, that he came off bravely, when the other was slain. To the which the said Pellet replied, saying, Where now are all your God damn me's? Hath not the Lord trampled them all as mire in the street under the feet of the present power? Whereupon the said Woodcocke, looking round about him to observe if any person heard him, the said Henry Woodcocke spake of having a thousand men and five hundred horse, vowing he would cut them all (having relation to the protector and present power) in pieces, and that before long time the said Pellet should see it and feel it. To the which the said Pellet replied, saying, the said Woodcocke showed what he would do, in case he had power in his hand, as the protector and the present power had in their's; the said Pellet adding, that in case he were of council with the present government, such implacable cavaliers and enemies to the state as would not be at peace in the nation, he would have them sent to Jamaica; telling the said Woodcocke, it was great mercy in the protector and council to let such irreconcilable enemies have a being. Whereupon the said Woodcocke, clapping his hand into his pocket, drew out somewhat, and clap'd to the breast of the said Pellet, vowing he could afford to pistol him; and called him traitor and rebel, bidding the said Pellet to honour the king, demanding of the said Pellet, which way he went home, vowing he would have an account of him very speedily. And Francis Woodcocke one of the brothers of the said

Henry, coming into the chamber at that instant, it being the lodging chamber of the said John Pellet, the said Henry Woodcocke began to repeat to his said brother part of the former discourse; and forthwith the said Francis Woodcocke said, in case he had said so much to him, he would have thrown the beer in his face; and struck the said Pellet standing peaceably by the fireside with a glass, filled with beer, in the face, giving the said Pellet three wounds near the eye. And the said Henry did at that instant catch the said Pellet by the hair, and both of the Woodcockes did wound and violently beat and abuse the said Pellet giving him six wounds in the head and face, tearing his cloaths, and plucking much of his hair off his head, and laming him in the leg, insomuch by effusion of blood running from the said wounds, two table-napkins were soaked in blood; and the said Pellet's cloaths being exceeding bloody, his wounds bleeding all night, altho' dressed by an able surgeon.

And the said Pellet upon oath further saith, that the said Henry Woodcocke at the time of this discourse was very sober, and did well understand what he spake, and that during this discourse, which lasted about an hour in the said Pellet's chamber, where there was no person present in the said chamber, during the discourse aforesaid, but the said Pellet and the said Henry Woodcocke.

And the said John Pellet upon oath saith, that at the time of the battery there was no person present, but William Gratwick of Torton; and that the said Pellet used not a word of provocation to Francis Woodcocke nor to the said Henry; for truth whereof Pellet refers to the testimony of the said William Gratwick. I do upon this 12<sup>th</sup> of Jan 1656, upon oath, testify the whole above written narrative and discovery.

JOHN PELLET.

This was given in to M<sup>r</sup> Boughton at Lewes the 10<sup>th</sup> of Jan 1656.

The occasion of that controversy, which arose at the Bull in Lewes betwixt Henry Woodcocke and John Pellet was by means of one Culpepper, who being in the chamber of John Pellet, refused his part of the reckoning; and being thereunto requested by John Pellet, he answered, he was decimated for his sins and demerits. Hereupon he cursed, The plague of God take the decimators, and all that devised decimation. The said Pellet affirmed, it was just in the protector and his council since the cavaliers had forfeited lives and estates. And the said Pellet being asked, if he would justify decimation since it was after the act of oblivion and composition, Pellet replied, and said, the parliament did not admit them to composition, and pass the act of oblivion, to render the cavaliers able to cut the parliament's own throats. Hereupon the said colonel Culpepper cursed the late parliament, saying they were rogues, and villains, and knaves, and pull'd out by the ears for their knavery; which being denied by Pellet, and he telling the said Culpepper, the cavaliers were the conquered party, the company broke up, and presently after, the within written Henry Woodcocke laid hold of Pellet, telling him he would have an account of him, for speaking against the cavalier party; and thereupon ensued the within written discourse betwixt Henry Woodcocke and Pellet.

JOHN PELLET.



This was given in upon oath at Lewes the 21<sup>st</sup> Jan 1656 before the commissioners.

He appears to have issued a Tradesman's Token,<sup>8</sup> bearing the following inscription:—

*O.* John Pellet 1659. of = The Mercers Arms . . . . ¼d.  
*R.* Arondell. Mercer = I P

A variety has the "of" omitted on the *O.* ¼d.

*O.* John Pellet. of. 1668 = his half penny . . . . . ½d.  
*R.* Aroundell. Mercer = I.M.P.

In "State Papers Treasury," 1697-1701, we find: "Petition of John Pellatt of Arundel Merchant to the Lords of the Treasury praying to be reimbursed the duty of 6<sup>d</sup> per bushel paid on 215½ quarters of malt shipped by him for the King's brewhouse at Plymouth and lost by stress of weather."

Minute read 22 March, 1699: "My Lords cannot grant this, the duty being appropriated."

This John Pellatt, we presume, was implicated in the persecutions against the Quakers, and many others connected with my narrative appear either as sufferers or persecutors.

William, the second son of Elizabeth, of Arundel, is named in his mother's will as of Southover, near Lewes, and with his brother, John, was left exor. to the same will. He married Ann . . . . ., and was buried in St. Michael's Church, Lewes, Nov. 12, 1691, in the vault of Thomas Barrett, his son-in-law. (The headstone had the arms of Barrett impaling Pellatt.) He appoints his loving brother John of Arundel and his nephew Nethaniah overseers until his Son Thomas be of age and can act as his Exor.

The will is dated Nov. 13, 1690. Proved Nov. 20, 1691. Thomas administered to the same Aug. 24, 1694. Will sworn under £3,152.

<sup>8</sup> "In the reign of Chas. I. the peculiar state of political affairs prevented the Government from paying due attention to the currency, and the necessity continuing for a coinage for small change, caused the private tradesmen to issue their own tokens and soon afterwards they began to be struck, also for the use of whole cities, towns and villages."

WILL OF WM. PELLATT, dated Nov. 13, 1690. Lewes.

To my wife Anne P. £12 a year in lieu of part of her jointure which I sold.—always providing she does not trouble sue or molest the Executors or their heirs or any of the testator's children, but shall leave them all "peaceably & quietly to use possess & enjoy" what he has left. If she do not, she has not to have any "part, profit or benefit" in the £12. She also gets the bedding chairs &c. in the "kitchen chamber" with all the linen in the house till her decease. Also one Glass & Cabinet & one Silver Porringer marked A. M.

To my eldest daughter Anne, wife of Abel Ward £4 a year as long as her husband lives. If he die the executors to pay M<sup>rs</sup> Ward £100 within 3 months.

To my d Mary wife of Tho<sup>s</sup> Barrett 3 silver boxes viz. A sugar dust box, a pepper box, & a mustard box.

To my Grand-daughter Anne Barrett £100 to be p<sup>d</sup> at 18 years of age.—To my Grandson, Wm Ward £100 to be p<sup>d</sup> at 21.—To my d. Hannah all that my piece of land called Sharpes in the parish of Newick in Sussex &c. Also to my s<sup>d</sup> daughter Hannah £100 to be p<sup>d</sup> at 18, also a large silver salver marked H.P.—To my d. Catherine my part of the Tythes of Piddinghoe being one third. Also to Catherine £200 at 18, "in the meantime my Exor (William [?Thomas] Pellatt) shall pay £6 a year towards her maintenance besides her revenue of the s<sup>d</sup> tythes.—Also to my youngest son, William Pellatt £200 at 21 years besides all my Copyhold Lands and Tenem<sup>ts</sup> in Warningcamp near Arundell in Duke of Northfolk's Manor of Warningcamp, which is already settled upon him by my surrender the fine & herriotts being already paid. Also all my copyhold lands & tenem<sup>ts</sup> in the Duke of Summersetts Manor of Byworth & warning camp now in the occupation of George Howard, & the Exor to pay the fine for his admittance to the last—copyhold. To my Sister hilton £5 All the rest of my Lands & Tenements together with all my goods chattels & household-stuff & plate not before given, all monies upon bonds & mortgages whatsoever & wheresoever—to my eldest Son Thomas Pellatt whom I do hereby constitute my sole Exor. My loving brother John Pellatt of Arundell, my nephew Nathaniah P., & M<sup>r</sup> Peter Gard of Lewes, overseers, to act for said Exor. during his minority. They to show their accts. yearly to each other fairly written; for their trouble besides necessary expenses. 40/-

Description of Stable & Bank belonging to his house where situated &c.

If either of the two young daughters die the money to go to the other one—

Signed Oct 31. 1691 with a codicil—£200 to son William Pellatt.

Mrs. Pellatt was also buried in St. Michael's, Lewes, Oct. 16, 1712, as "M<sup>rs</sup> Pellatt widow, in the chancel five foot from the tombstone of Mr. Thomas Barrett, south of that stone." In 1889 these stones were still in the floor of the church, though the inscriptions were

becoming obliterated by the constant tread of the worshippers.

Mrs. Pellatt, with her son-in-law, Thomas Barrett, appears to have witnessed the will of Elizabeth Pellatt, who was buried at Bignor, 1698, which suggests a relationship between the two branches of the family. Mrs. Pellatt's will was proved at Lewes.

WILL OF ANNE PELLATT (Widow of Wm. Pellatt).

To my son "Tho<sup>s</sup> Pellatt, D<sup>r</sup> in physick," one guinea, to my son William P. merchant, one guinea, to d. Anne, W. of Abel Ward, Citizen & Salter of London, £5. To d. Mary W. of Tho<sup>s</sup> Barrett, Register of the Eccles. Court in Lewes £5. To d. Hannah, widow of John Chaloner, late of Lewes, Draper, £5. Everything else to youngest d. Catherine Pellatt, sole Extrix. Aug. 15. 1709

Wishes to be buried beside her husband, St Michael's Lewes.

The children of this marriage were:—

1, John. Named in grandmother's will, 1668.

2, Ann. Named as eldest daughter and wife of Abel Ward in father's will, 1690; living in 1709.

3, Mary. Born 1667. Named in father's will. Married Thomas Barrett, Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court at Lewes. She was buried at St. Michael's, Lewes, Oct, 29, 1716. Mr. Barrett was also buried there, as the inscription on their tomb shows:—

Arms (Barrett impaling Pellatt).

Here lyeth interred the Body of Thomas Barrett Gent who departed this life the 17<sup>th</sup> day of August 1710 Aged 50 Years.

Also Mary his wife second daughter of William Pellatt Gent who departed this life the 29<sup>th</sup> of Oct 1716 in Y<sup>e</sup> 49<sup>th</sup> year of her age. Here also lyeth interred the Body of Thomas Barrett son of the above said Thomas Barrett aged one year

Here also lyeth the Body of William Pellatt Gent who departed this life the 12 day of Nov 1691 Aged 67 Years

4, Hannah. Named in father's will; left lands in Parish of Newick; £100 at 18; silver salver marked H. P. She married John Challoner, of Lewes, he obt. prior to 1709, as she is named as widow in her mother's will.

5, Thomas. Born at Southover, 29 May, 1672. Bap. there June 11 in the same year (Bur. MS.) Not 21 at father's death. Left residuary legatee and exor. to his

father. Admon. to his will Aug. 24, 1694. He subsequently became a medical man of considerable note. "Monk's Lives of Physicians," says:—

Thomas Pellett, M.D. was born in Sussex and admitted a pensioner of Queen's College, Cambridge, 8<sup>th</sup> June 1689, as a member of which he proceeded bachelor of medicine in 1694. In the following year he visited Italy, in company with D<sup>r</sup>. Mead and M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Polhill, studied for a time at Padua, and then returned to England. He was created doctor of medicine of Cambridge (Comitiis Regniis) in 1705; and settling in London, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22<sup>nd</sup> Dec. 1707; and a Fellow, 9<sup>th</sup> April 1716. He was Censor in 1717, 1720, 1727; Harveian Orator, 1719; Consiliarius, 1740, 1741; and President, 1735, 6, 7, 8, 9. D<sup>r</sup>. Pellett and M<sup>r</sup>. Martin Folkes were the joint editors of the edition of Sir Isaac Newton's "Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms" which appeared in 1728. D<sup>r</sup>. Pellett died at his house in Henrietta St. Covent-garden, 4<sup>th</sup> July, 1744. His portrait is on the staircase.

The likeness, life size, painted in oils, may now be seen upon the wall of the staircase of the entrance hall of the College of Physicians, Pall Mall, London. An engraving of him (probably from the portrait) has been published.

His appointment to the presidency is announced thus: "Oct. 1735 D<sup>r</sup> Pellet chosen President of the College of Physicians in the room of Sir Hans Sloan Bart, resigned." (*Gent. Mag.*) In Brit. Mus. Add. MS. is a letter of his to Sir Hans:—

Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1. 8 a clock at night.

Sir/ If you will let me know what time tomorrow morning you can meet me at Browns Coffee house in Mitre Court fleet. Street I will be ready there to wait on you to a gentleman in the Temple who is desirous of having your advice.

I am Sir

Yo<sup>r</sup> most Obedn<sup>t</sup> humble Ser<sup>t</sup>.

To S<sup>r</sup>. Hans Sloan  
Bloomsbury.

THO: PELLET.

From the Report of Royal Com. His. MSS., 1879, we may safely infer that the Doctor was a Whig in politics:

"1711 Nov. 3. Ralph Palmer to Ralph Veney. Tis said the Par<sup>t</sup> will be put off for 10 days . . . to have the whole scheme of the peace settled to be open to them . . . things will be settled to all satisfaction but the Whigs who spare nobody in their slanders. One D<sup>r</sup>. Pellett said in a Coffee-house that Lord Fermanagh moved at the session for an address to the Queen against making a peace. This I dare say is a lye upon him but he said the country would not agree to it."

In testimony of his medical ability, we have the following letter from Miss Eversfield to Mrs. Lintott, of Shermanbury Place:—

3 Jany 1735/6

By Stening bagg  
Sussex

By London "I was at a ball last night &c. . . . I am very much concerned to hear you are under any apprehension of my sister Rochesters disorder. I had a letter from her last week in which she tells me she is perfectly recovered Dr. Pellatt was her Physician and I believe he is esteemed a very good one in such cases . . . direct to me at my brother Rochesters. Featherston Buildings Holborn."—  
(Add. MS. Brit. Mus.)

In 1715 Dr. Pellatt was left residuary legatee and exor. to his brother William's will. He died at his house in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, 4th July, 1744.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF THOMAS PELLET.

(P.C.C. Anstie 200.)

Thomas Pellet of St. Pauls Covent Garden To Wife all goods, Plate Pictures equally among Wife & Daughter to Daughter all Books & Jewels £50 out of arrears of rent. Wife & Daughter sole Exors. To my man Harry seven years wages. Funeral chgs & other exps as low as possible

Witnesses Rich<sup>d</sup> Stevenson . . . . .

Will proved by Ann Pellet widow & Jane Pellet Spinster (Daughter).

Ann, the Widow of Dr. Pellatt, survived her husband 31 years and died in 1775.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF ANN PELLET.

(P.C.C. Bellas 87.)

I Ann Pellet of Kensington in the County of Middx Widow do make & publish this my last Will & Testament in manner following . . . my Body . . . to be decently Buried at Maunden in the ffamily Vault with my late dear ffather & Mother in a Coffin lined with lead. And I desire that the charges of my ffuneral may not exceed sixty Guineas.

I give to my Nephew Samuel Southouse Esq the Picture of my late dear Husband & my own Picture & also the Picture over the chimney in the fore Parlour.

I give to my Nephew Henry Southouse Son of my late Brother Edward Southouse the sum of fifty pounds & to Kitty Southouse Daughter of my late Nephew Thomas Southouse five Guineas. I give to my neice Shackleton Twenty Guineas for mourning. I give & bequeath to my Nephew M<sup>r</sup> Edward Southouse one hundred Pounds & also the Crimson Damask ffurniture of my Dining Room at Kensington. I give & bequeath to my Neice Polly Box Wife of M<sup>r</sup> George Box one hundred pounds & also my laced Shade & my best Muff & Sable Tippet And I give to my four God Daughters Ann Box

daughter of my said Neice Box Ann Southouse Daughter of my said Nephew Henry Southouse Frances Southouse daughter of my said Nephew Edward Southouse & Ann Southouse Daughter of my nephew William Southouse the sum of fifty Pounds each. I give to my Daughter-in-law M<sup>rs</sup>. Scrimshire two Pounds for mourning. And I give to her Daughter M<sup>rs</sup>. Deborah Green my Silver Quadrille Basket and her Mothers Picture & M<sup>rs</sup> Spencers Picture. I give to Miss Jane Scrimshire my God daughter my white knitted Bed & my repeating Clock & also the cabinet in my Bed chamber except what shall be contained in the said Cabinet. I give and bequeath to my said Nephew Samuel Southouse & Edward Southouse & to M<sup>r</sup> Richard Hodgson who married my late neice the sum of three hundred Pounds to be laid out at interest in their names, or in the names or name of the survivor of them as soon after my decease as may be in the Publick funds or on Government or Real Securities. In trust, that the Dividends, Interest & Produce which shall arise or accrue due thereon as often as the same shall amount to Twenty five Pounds or upwards be laid out at Interest on such or the like Securities in the names of the said Samuel Southouse Edward Southouse & Richard Hodgson or the Survivors or Survivor of them, to the intent that the same may be accumulated & added to the said three hundred pounds until Ann Frances Hodgson my God Daughter & Daughter of the said Richard Hodgson shall attain the age twenty one years or be married which shall first happen (other provisions remainders).

I give devise & bequeath one undivided moiety or half part of all that messuage & Tenement with the appurtenances in George Street in the County of Middlesex late in the occupation of M<sup>rs</sup>. Pratt deceased until my said nephew Samuel Southouse, his Exors Admins<sup>r</sup> & Assigns for & during the rest residue & remainder of the Term or Terms of years which I have to come & unexpired therein as purchased by or assigned to my late dear Husband or otherwise howsoever & in testimony of my great regard to his memory I give & devise to the said M<sup>rs</sup>. Scrimshire (his daughter) all the residue of my Estate Right & Interest in the said House over & above & exclusive of what I have here in before given & devised to my said Nephew. And as to all the Rest & Residue of my Goods chattels, money, & Personal Estate whatsoever & wheresoever I give & bequeath the same to my said Nephew Samuel Southouse. And I do constitute and appoint my said Nephew Samuel Southouse full & sole Executor of this my Will." Dec<sup>r</sup> 14. 1775.

Witnesses

Deborah Pudsey of Kensington Square  
Thomas Southouse Milk Street London

Two codicils and a memorandum in respect of the authenticity of which "Appeared Personally Thomas Southouse of the Parish of St. Mary Magdalen Milk Street London Gent<sup>n</sup>" and another, and identified the handwriting of the affidavit; sworn 7th Feb., 1776. Proved by Samuel Southouse, Esquire, nephew and sole exor., 8th Feb., 1776.

The "Picture of my late dear Husband," left to her nephew, Samuel Southouse, may be the one now at the College of Physicians, as the authorities there have no record as to how the picture they have, came into their possession.

The Southouse family were formerly of Selling, Co. Kent, their pedigree reaches back with every link proved to Henry Southouse, of Selling, who made his will in 1475.

6, William. Born March 30. Bap. at Southover, April 6, 1675 (Bur. MS.) Named as youngest son in father's will; left £200 at 21; copyhold lands, Warningcamp, near Arundel; also copyhold lands in Manor of Byworth in Warningcamp.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF WILLIAM PELLATT.

To sister Anne Ward £10 to sister Mary Barrett £10 to sister Catherine Pellett all lands &c. Manor of Warningham Co. Sussex To Nephews Wm. & Abel Ward £200 Tho<sup>s</sup>. Ward £100 Nieces Ann & Mary Ward £200 Eliz. Ward £300 Niece Ann Barrett To friend Wm. Smith & wife £50 to 4 children of W<sup>m</sup> Smith £10 each To poor of St. Botoll 40/- Whereas 3 were taken out held jointly by Wm. Smith. Appoints brother Dr. Tho<sup>s</sup>. Pellett Sole Exor. & residuary legatee.

April 12. 1715 (74 Fagg.)

7, Catherine. Born 3, Bap. 12 July, 1685, at St. Michael's, Lewes. Left in father's will part of the tithes of Piddinghoe, being one-third; £200 at 18; inherited lands at Warningcamp from brother William; buried at St. Michael's, Lewes, thus:

Lozenged-shaped shield.

Arms—*Argent*, two bars *sable*, on the first a bezant (Pellatt).

"Under this stone lyes interred the Body of M<sup>rs</sup>. Catherine Pellatt daughter of William Pellatt Gent. who departed this life the 25 Jan. 1758 in the 73 year of her age."

She bequeathed a chandelier to the Church where she was buried. She was left sole executrix to her mother's will, was the last survivor of her family, and with her death we lose all trace of this branch. From this tomb it will be noted that although I have not positively proved the relationship between the two branches of the family, they at any rate bore the same arms.

As already intimated (see page 65 *ante*) the Pellatts figured both as persecutors and as sufferers in connection with the introduction into Sussex of the doctrines "of the people in scorne called Quakers."

In indicating this connection, of course, no general account of this remarkable religious movement can be attempted, a brief reference to one or two cases in which the Pelletts and their friends were concerned being all I have space for.<sup>9</sup>

When George Fox visited the county in 1655 one John Pellat is found assisting to break up a meeting at the house of Nicholas Rickman in Arundel, and to get one Thomas Lamcock, who had just been liberated from Horsham Prison, sent back there again. Soon after this, Fox came to Steyning and, by permission of the constable, held a meeting in the Market Place. Some of the Pellatts accepted his teaching, for in 1657 we find an interesting account of John Pellatt going into the Parish Church at Westmeston and interrogating the clergyman "touching what he had been delivering." Incited by the minister the congregation hauled John Pellet before a magistrate, who committed him to prison, where he lay three months, and then was called to the "Barr" at the Lewes Sessions, to find sureties for his good behaviour. Being hustled and roughly handled in Court, one William Holbeam was fined £3 for interposing to save him from the crowd and preventing his being trampled upon, while he himself and one Richard Pratt (who helped to protect him from the rabble in the streets while on his way to the House of Correction) were both committed to prison, but soon after were liberated. The sufferings of Ambrose Galloway would fill a volume; they extended over a period of nearly forty years. He was repeatedly fined, imprisoned and excommunicated for attending meetings or for refusing to attend services at the Parish Church. Samuel Astie, "a most zealous informer," and Thomas Barrett appear as

<sup>9</sup> See, for a fuller narration, a somewhat rare book, "A Collection of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers," by Joseph Besse; London, 1753. For an exhaustive account of the sufferings of the Quakers in Lewes, consult a paper by the late William Figg, Esq., F.S.A., in "S.A.C.," Vol. XVI., pp. 65—125.



persecutors of the Quakers. Nicholas Beard was one of the sufferers, Ninion Bracket was another, Abraham Crittenden another, the former being imprisoned for refusing to take an oath, the latter being exorbitantly fined. Many of the warrants for apprehending the Quakers in Lewes were issued by Justice Henry Shelly. Mary Akehurst, of the Cliff, was brutally tortured by her husband, as well as roughly used by the people. William Alcock was Clerk of the Peace at the Court of Sessions at Lewes.

The following notes will show the connection with the Pellatt family of the several parties mentioned :—

Ambrose Galloway. Named in the will of Mrs. Hannah Pellatt, of the Friars, Lewes, 1693, as occupying a house of hers. Also one of the witnesses to her will.

Thomas Barrett. Married Mary Pellatt, daughter of William Pellatt, of Southover, near Lewes. He was Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court, Lewes.

Samuel Astie. Witness to the will of William Pellatt, of Lewes, 1719.

Henry Shelly. Overseer to the will of Thomas Pellatt, of Lewes ; named as " my very loving friend, Henry Shelly." His son Richard married Hannah Pellatt, daughter of Thomas and Hannah.

John Pellatt, of Arundel. See account, page 62 *ante*.

William Alcock. An eminent lawyer, of Lewes. Owner of the Friars ; father of Hannah Alcock, who married Thomas Pellatt ; he was buried in St. Michael's Chancel in 1662.

From " Non-parochial Registers,"<sup>10</sup> Society of Friends (books now at Somerset House), Sussex :—

<sup>10</sup> " Non-parochial Registers and Records." I am under the impression that this most valuable collection of registers is often overlooked by the genealogist and pedigree hunter. In early days of Nonconformity nearly every place of worship had its register of baptisms, burials, and sometimes of marriages. The refugees from the continent adopted the same plan. The Society of Friends were most particular with their records from their foundation. During the period of the persecutions of the Nonconformists (1630 to 1688) their own books were the only places in which they could record the necessary entries, as in many places the Parish Registers were closed against them. In this way there accumulated throughout the country an enormous number of these books belonging to various Dissenting denominations which were practically in private hands. In many cases they were but indifferently looked after, and often volumes were lost or wantonly destroyed. Soon after the Government introduced the present system of registration of births, deaths and marriages, they sent notices to the various custodians of the books in question, stating that if they would send their registers to Somerset House they should be officially inspected, and, if considered authentic, they would be signed by the examiners and for the future admitted in any Court of Law upon the same footing as the Parish Registers. A great number of the Dissenting bodies at once availed themselves of this offer. Subsequently the Society of Friends sent their valuable collection (which in the official catalogue are separately classified). From time to time other records have been received. At present there are deposited with the authorities at Somerset House some 8,000 or 9,000 volumes, embracing foreign churches (some of whose registers commence as early as 1567),

Steyning, No. 1134.

“At a meeting in Nicholas Beards House att Rottendean the Sixteenth day of the eighth Month Sixteen hundred and sixty. William Geered married to Mary Coulstock

“Witnesses

“Nicholas Rickman

“Thomas Pellet.”

“Robert Pellet departed this life on Y<sup>e</sup> nineteenth day of Y<sup>e</sup> Second month one thousand six hundred & eighty eight & was buried in friends burying ground at Stenning. . . .”

Warbleton, No. 1138.

“John Pellet took to wife Ann Haman the second day of y<sup>e</sup> second Month one thousand six hundred & sixty two att a meeting of this people of God att the house of Abraham Crissenden.”

We now return to the account of the main line. The children of Thomas Pellatt and Hannah Alcock (grandchildren of William Pellatt and Bridget Mille) were William and Elizabeth, who died in infancy, a second William, Hannah and Mary.

1, William. Bap. at All Saints, Lewes, May 23, 1665. Married, *first*, Grace (bap. July 26, 1664), daughter of Apsley Newton, of Southover; *secondly*, on April 14, 1715, at All Saints, Lewes, Mrs. Elizabeth Taunton, daughter of Edward Payne, of East Grinstead. He was left one of the overseers to his father's will in 1680, and at his mother's death, in 1693, he inherited “The Friars,” Lewes. He was High Sheriff for Sussex, 7th of William and Mary. In 1712 he sold the Bignor property. For some time churchwarden of All Saints, Lewes. In the middle of the south wall of that church used to be, “Mr William Pellatt his seat 1692 belonging to Ambrose Galloways house at the Grey Friars.” Named as “Uncle William Pellatt” in the will of Elizabeth Moore,<sup>11</sup> of Wivelsfield.

Nonconformists of all denominations and a few Roman Catholics. The Society of Friends are by far the largest contributors; their volumes must number over 2,000. The period covered by the English registers is from about 1650 to 1837. The whole of these are now arranged into counties, each book being numbered, the place it refers to, its title and the date that it covers being all clearly shown in the official catalogue. These registers can be inspected during office hours, upon payment of the usual fees.

<sup>11</sup> The Will of Elizabeth More, of Wivelsfield, Spinster, 27 July, 1705:—“To be buried in the grave of my brother Edward More in the parish church. I will that fifteen gallons of Canary shall be disposed of & given to the company that shall be at my funeral & each of them shall have a Rosemary Sprigg & my will is that my executors here after named shall not speak to any person whatsoever to come to my funeral but that the knell shall be rung from twelve of the clock at noon till eleven at night at which time I desire to be carried to church . . .”

In 1667 he was appointed one of the feoffees of the Broken Churches. He died 18 May, 1725, and was buried in All Saints, Lewes. From the Bur. MS. I gather that there used to be a stone in the church bearing the following :—

Arms.	
<i>Argent</i> two bars <i>sable</i> , on the first a bezant (Pellatt).	<i>Argent</i> a lion rampant, impaling with two tails <i>sable</i> , armed and tongues <i>gules</i> (Newton).

“Here lyeth the body of Thomas Pellatt Esq of this Parish who departed this life the 11<sup>th</sup> day of June Ann Dom 1680

“Also the body of Grace the wife of W<sup>m</sup> Pellatt son of the said Thomas Pellatt Esq she was the only daughter of Apsley Newton of Southover Esq who departed this life the 13<sup>th</sup> day of Jan. 1710 Ætatis 46

“W<sup>m</sup> Pellatt Esq died the 18 day of May, 1725 Ætatis suæ 60”

Per favour of Mr. F. Mill Pellatt, I have before me the original bill for the expense of interring William Pellatt. It is made out to his son-in-law, John Court.

May Y <sup>e</sup> 20 <sup>th</sup> 1725	M <sup>r</sup> John Court
ffor a Grave digging in Ye chancell for your ffather Pellett	00. 10. 00
ffor Ringing & toulng Ye bell .....	00. 02. 06
ffor Candles .....	00. 00. 09
	00. 13. 03

May 21. 1725

Received of John Court Ye full content of this bill by Me  
And<sup>w</sup>. Lawrence

(Endorsed on back) :

M<sup>r</sup>. Laurence Recete for Burrell of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Pellett      13 - 3.

On visiting All Saints in 1889 I could find no trace of the stone mentioned, the church having been “restored.” Close adjoining, is the modest Meeting House of the Society of Friends, where their members now enjoy the religious freedom for which their founders fought so hard and suffered so much.

Mr. Pellatt’s will is remarkably concise.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF WILLIAM PELLATT (LEWES).

I. William Pellatt of Lewes . . . Body to be buried as exors. think fit. All to loving Wife Elizabeth Pellatt whom . . . sole Extrix.

29 Dec. 1719.

William Pellatt.

Witnesses, John Hinkley. Sam<sup>l</sup>. Astie.

The inscription on the stone just referred to furnishes the date of the death of his first wife, and clearly identifies her as the "only daughter of Apsley Newton,<sup>12</sup> of Southover." In "S.A.C.," Vol. IX., is a very interesting account of the Newton family, by T. Herbert Noyes, Jun. On p. 335 he says: "Grace Philadelphia and a son Apsley who all died s.p. . . . (but this is clearly incorrect) their portraits exist at Southover." By this marriage the surname of Apsley was introduced as a christian name into the Pellatt family, and there follow five Apsley Pellatts in succession.

Mr. Pellatt's second wife survived her husband some years; her will is dated 10 Feb., 1747.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF MRS. ELIZABETH PELLATT (LEWES).

I Eliz. Pellatt of Lewes . . . to Son Thomas Taunton & to my daughter Elizabeth all my goods &c. equally all to survivor . . . if dead between her children If no children to Nephew Tho<sup>s</sup>. Brown Charles ffeil & John Brown each £25 to Niece ffrances Brown Sp<sup>r</sup>. £62 . 10 to niece Mary Nicoll £62 . 10 All else to Nephew John Whitfield of Wellingham psh of Ringmer whom app. sole Exor.

Witnesses

10 Feb. 1747.

Ann Owen  
Tho<sup>s</sup>. ffoord  
Ann Sayers

It would appear that Mrs. Pellatt had no family by her second husband and left all her property to the children of her first.

2, Hannah. Named Susannah in father's will. Married June 23, 1691, at All Saints, Lewes, Richard, son of Henry Shelley, of Lewes. She obt. Oct. 16, 1736. Will dated 18 June, 1735, proved 17 Dec., 1736 (P.C.C. 280 Derby).

Mr. Shelley was born 1663; obt. May 12, 1716; buried at Lewes. He is described "of St. Ann's in Lewes, and of the Inner Temple." He was collaterally related to the poet's family.

3, Mary. Bap. at All Saints, Lewes, June 17, 1666 (Bur. MS.). Named in father's will. She married Jan.

<sup>12</sup> The family of Newton originally came from Cheshire. Much information is got from a curious MS. found among the old muniments at Rivington Hall, and from fragments of a family cartulary compiled by Humphrey Newton in the time of Henry VIII.—"S.A.C.," Vol. XI., page 5.

24, 1692, at All Saints, Lewes, Richard Payne. He was several times M.P. for Lewes.

The children of William Pellatt and Grace Newton were—William, Elizabeth, Thomas, Philadelphia and Apsley.

1, William. Born about 1690; obt. at Tarring Neville; buried at All Saints, Lewes, thus: "May 20 1740 was buried M<sup>r</sup> William Pellatt of the parish of S<sup>t</sup>. Thomas in the Cliff near Lewes."

2, Thomas. Bap. at All Saints, Lewes, Sep. 30, 1694. Named in the will of Dorothy Springett,<sup>13</sup> of Lewes, widow, Jan. 17, 1694-5, as "Godson Thomas Pellatt."

3, Mill. Bap. at All Saints, Lewes, Nov. 13th, 1702. Will dated April 14, 1764; died presumably soon after at Brighton. Names his brother John; makes his nephew Apsley sole exor.; names his niece Mary, sister of Apsley. His will is here given:—

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF MILL PELLATT. (P.C.C.)

Dear Nephew Apsley Pellatt

I being at present in a bad state of health do hereby make my Will & desire you to be executor of it. The two lodgings houses, one mine the other Mary Marnors, the agreed in the court the longest live (?) shall enjoy both, all the goods in both houses I give to your sister Mary Pellatt, such as beding linen plate china glasses every thing that was mine, if Mary Marnor will buy the goods as they stand if you think proper may sell them her. I have a part of two vessels one Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Wilson & the other Cap<sup>t</sup>. F. Salter (?) those I bequeathe to your sister Mary Pellatt. The residue of my effects I bequeathe to you my nephew Apsley Pellatt. I have paid all my debts so that you shall have no demand on you except my brother John Pellatt him I give about £100 I desire to be buried in this town very private & frugal to (?)in daylight. I believe you may manage all this business without the charge of administrators, this I sign as my last Will & Testament this 14 April 1764      Witness my hand      Mill Pellatt.

To my Nephew Apsley Pellatt.

This Will of Mill Pellatt I desire may be given him. Apsley Pellatt 30 May 1764 Thomas Meriton of S<sup>t</sup> Mary Mag. Bermondsey Ironmonger & Apsley Pellatt of Lewes swore as to the genuineness of the signature &c.

Mill Pellatt is described as "of the town of Brighthelmstone, Sussex."

<sup>13</sup> Springett. An old Sussex family. One of the daughters married William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania.

4, Apsley, who was bapt. at All Saints, Lewes, 23 Oct., 1697, married Mary ..... (Unfortunately I cannot ascertain her parentage.) He was owner of "The Friars, Lewes." He subsequently resided in St. Martins-in-the-Fields, London, and in his will styles himself Apothecary. He obt. 1740.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF APSLEY PELLATT.

(P.C.C. Spurway 74.)

Apsley Pellatt of St' Martins in fields Apothecary

To Wife Mary all freehold & real estates in County of Sussex until my eldest son or such son or daughter as shall be my heir being 21. Wife to have annuity of £75 per Ann. To Daughter Mary & to such child or children as my Wife is now enceinte of £400 when twenty-one Estate to eldest Son at 21 but to pay out to other children.

Witnesses I. Cartwright Moses Paul Samuel Carne

Proved March 6. 1740, by Mary Pellatt.

The will is proved by his wife Mary, who subsequently married William Webb.

Three children were the issue of the marriage of Apsley and Mary, namely, Mary, named in the will of her Uncle, Mill Pellatt (will dated 1746), a posthumous daughter and a son Apsley. (It will be noted that for three generations only one son had issue.) He was born 1736, and would, therefore, be five years old at his father's death. He owned the Lewes property, and is described as of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and afterwards of St. John's, Clerkenwell. Left exor. and residuary legatee to the will of his Uncle, Mill Pellatt, 1764. He married in 1750 Sarah, daughter of Thomas Merriton, of Dockhead, St. Mary's, Bermondsey. She obt. Dec. 16; Mr. Pellatt Dec. 19, 1798, at Colebrook Row, Islington, and were both interred at the same time and in the same grave<sup>14</sup> at Bermondsey Church, Co. Surrey. At various times he had held many parochial offices in the parish in which he died. The death is announced in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, thus:—

"Dec<sup>r</sup> 1798. Within four days of each other M<sup>r</sup> Apsley Pellatt and his wife of Colebrook Row Islington he was a considerable Ironmonger in St' John's Street Clerkenwell and had lately retired from business."

<sup>14</sup> "A similar concurrence had taken place within a few doors of the same house in the year 1788, Mr. Henry Burder and his lady having died within five days of each other, and having been buried together in Bunhill Fields."

It is probably from this fact that we subsequently find so many of the family "Free of the Ironmongers' Company." The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Pellatt are now in the possession of Mrs. Pellatt, of Lee, Kent. A silver salver, with arms engraved, Pellatt impaling Merriton, is in the possession of a member of the family.

A deed in the hands of the Sussex Archæological Society furnishes the following:—

"Indenture of lease & release made 9 & 10 Oct. 4 Geo. III. (1764) by which Apsley Pellatt of St. James's Clerkenwell Co. Middx ironmonger who was the only son & heir of Apsley Pellatt late of St Martins Street Leicester Fields Apothecary & grandson & heir at law of William Pellatt late of the Fryers in All Saints' in the Borough of Lewes Esq & also nephew & heir at law of Elizabeth Court formerly Elizabeth Pellatt the widow & devisee of John Court late of St. John's in Lewes sells to the Hon. Thomas Pelham of Stanmer Esq for £105. all that portion of tithes great & small arising on certain lands in Plumpton late the estate of Anthony Springett deceased & now the estate of Thomas Pelham." (Seal and signature of Apsley Pellatt.)

Four children were the issue of this marriage, one daughter, Sarah, who died in infancy, and three sons.

1, Mill. Born 3 Feb., 1760. Never in business; obt. a bachelor in 1830, at Lindon Grove, Notting Hill, Middx., and was buried in the Parish Church at Kensington (St. Mary Abbott). I am informed that a Mill Pellatt, probably the same, at one time resided at Carshalton Park, Surrey; he was a celebrated sporting character, and was called by his familiars, "Old Noll," from his exact resemblance to the portrait of the Protector, not even omitting the warts.

2, Apsley. Born Dec. 15, 1763, of St. Paul's Churchyard, Middx. Married March 20, 1788, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mary, daughter of Stephen Maberly,<sup>15</sup> of Reading, Berks. In March, 1804, Mr. Pellatt, conjointly

<sup>15</sup> Mrs. Pellatt's brother, John Maberly, was M.P. for Abingdon. He resided for some time at Shirley House, Co. Surrey ("Neal's Views of Seats," Vol. IV.), and was Master of the Foxhounds. He was a banker in London and Aberdeen. His son, William Leader Maberly, entered the army in 1815, and retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1832. In 1819 was M.P. for Westbury, in 1820 was returned for Northampton. In 1831, M.P. for Chatham. In 1834, appointed Secretary of the General Post Office. He married the Hon. Catherine Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, of Corville, County Tipperary, and sister of Lord Dunally.

with his two brothers, Mill and Thomas, sold "The Friars," in Lewes, to Mr. George Verrall, of Lewes, Sir Ferdinando Poole being for many years the tenant.

Mrs. Pellatt obt. Dec. 14, 1822; Mr. Pellatt obt. 21 Jan., 1826. They were both buried at Bunhill Fields, in the tomb of Obadiah Boote. As many other members of the family were also buried there I here give a copy of the inscription now upon the table vault:—

TABLE VAULT AT BUNHILL FIELDS.

(Top.)

In memory of M<sup>r</sup> Obadiah Boote Who died May 26. 1757. Aged 59 Years Also M<sup>rs</sup>. Mary Boote his Wife who died Dec. 29. 1757 Aged 70 Years. Also Obadiah Boote their son who died June 27. 1789 Aged 15. Years. Also William Cribb son in Law of the above who died June 2. 1798 Aged 66 Years. Also Joanna Cribb who died May 12. 1801 Aged 67 Years.

(Upon the Sides of Vault.)

Apsley Pellatt Esq late of S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Church Yard & the Falcon Glass Works Dec<sup>d</sup> 21 Jan. 1826 In the 63 Year of his age.

Elizabeth Pellatt Daughter of Apsley & Elizabeth Pellatt & granddaughter of the above Born Nov. 2. 1817 Died May 16 1834

M<sup>rs</sup>. Mary Pellatt  
Wife of

M<sup>r</sup> Apsley Pellatt died Dec 14. 1822  
Aged 54 Years.

M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Maberly Wife of Stephen Maberly Esq Died March 1. 1823  
Aged 78 Years.

The above Stephen Maberly Esq died at Reading June 3. 1831  
Aged 86 Years.

Elizabeth Maberly Died July 13. 1813  
Aged 28 Years.

Apsley Pellatt Grandson of the above. Born Dec. 2 1819. Died May 29<sup>th</sup> 1839.

Eliza Covinton daughter of the late Arthur Covinton of Walworth, Surrey Died March 29. 1852 Aged 21 Years.

Sophonria Pellatt  
Wife of Apsley Pellatt J<sup>r</sup> died Feb. 20. 1815  
Aged 23 Years.

An interesting *resumé* of the life of Mr. Pellatt is given in the *Congregational Magazine* for February, 1826.

3, Thomas. Born Nov. 1, 1765. Attorney at Law, of Gray's Inn, Co. Middlesex. In 1803 he was appointed



PARTICULARS OF THE FAMILIES OF RICHARD PELLATT OF STEYNING AND FRANCIS PELLATT OF ABINGER,

WHO WERE EVIDENTLY RELATED TO THE MAIN LINE, BUT CANNOT BE PLACED UPON THE PEDIGREE.

Further particulars will be found in the Appendix.

? Alice, 1st wife. Ob. March 6, 1573. (Steyning Register.)  
 Richard Pellatt. ? Mar. 2nd time at Beeding, 15 March, 1583. Bur. at Steyning, 13 March, 160§. Will dated Feb. 27, 1608; proved by his son, James Pellet, 6 Jan., 1609. Names "Thos Pellatt of Petworth my cosen" one of his Overseers. Desires to be buried in Steyning Church.  
 Frances ? Harris, widow, 2nd wife. ? Buried at Steyning, Aug. 31, 1616. Named in will of Richard P., her husband, 160§.  
 Edward. ? Mar. 10 Oct., 1568. (Stey. Reg.)  
 ? Rosa Turgis. Ob. 27 Nov., 1597. Named in brother Richard's will.

Francis Pellatt of Abinger. Will dated 4 Nov., 1662 (P.C.C. 184 May).  
 (Brother) ...  
 Samuel, of Abinger. ...  
 Richard Pellatt. ...  
 Francis. Named in will of Francis Pellatt, of Abinger, 1662.

Lettrice, 1st wife. Ob. 24 Oct., 1672, aged 28. Bur. at Bury, co. Sussex. M.I. there, "Francisci Pellatt Gen Uxor hic jacet Laetitia obiit 24<sup>th</sup> die Octob. Aetatis suae 28 A<sup>o</sup> Dño 1672."  
 Francis Pellatt. Left lands at Kingston in will of Francis Pellatt, of Abinger, 1662. Bur. at Bury. Will dated 1 Sep., 1686; proved 3 March, 1692 (Chichester). Desires to be buried in Bury Church, near Wife Lettrice. M.I. there, thus: "Hic Jacet Franciscus Pellatt Gen qui obiit 18 die feb. Anno Dñi 1692." These stones were in the aisle of the Church in 1890, but very much defaced.  
 Hopestill, daughter of Thomas Brett, of Horsham, 2nd wife. Mar. at Newick, April 26, 1681. Left 20/- in the will of John Higginbotham and Hope Brett of Horsham." Which was Hopestill Pellatt. (See "S.A.C." XXXIV., p. 141-2).  
 Mr. John Warden, 2nd husband (thus) at Slaugham, "Mr. John Warden of y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Cuckfield and Hope Brett of Horsham." Ob. 22 July, 1749, aged 92. M.I. at Cuckfield Church.  
 1 Richard. Named in will of Francis P., of Abinger, 1662. Not then 21. Named as brother in will of Francis P., of Bury, 1686.  
 2 Samuel. Named in will of Francis Pellatt, of Abinger, 1662. Not then 21. Named as brother in will of Francis P., of Bury. Left with John Scatt lands at Kingston in trust for Katherine and Lettrice P.  
 3 William. Named in will of Francis Pellatt, of Abinger, 1662. Not then 21. Named as brother in will of Francis Pellatt, of Bury, 1686.  
 4 Elizabeth. Named in will of Francis Pellatt, of Bury, 1686.

Francis P. ? Bap. 4 Dec., 1583, at Beeding. Named in father's will, 1608.  
 Thomas Pellatt. ? Bap. 14 Feb., 1584, at Beeding. Named in father's will, 160§. Adm<sup>d</sup>. B.A., Bal. Col., Oxford, 3 July, 1606; det. 160§; lic. M.A. (then in orders) 20 April, 1611, inc. 1609.  
 Anne. Named in father's will, 1608. Not then 21.  
 1 Agnes. Bap. April 9, 1570. ? Bur. Feb. 21, 159§. (Stey. Reg.)  
 2 Sarah and Elizabeth (twins). Born Jan. 9, 1573. Ob. same date.  
 3 Edward. Bap. Oct. 22, 1575. (Stey. Reg.)  
 4 Rebecha. Bap. 5 July, 1579. (Stey. Reg.) Named in will of Richard P., 1608, as my brother Edward Pellatt's daughter.  
 5 Maria. Bap. Jan. 26, 158§. (Stey. Reg.)  
 6 John. Bap. 7 Dec., 1588. (Stey. Reg.)

James Pellatt. ? Bap. Feb. 9, 1566. (Stey. Reg.) Named in father's will, 160§, as James Pellatt, Clerke. Proved father's will. Adm<sup>d</sup>. B.A. Mag. Coll., Oxford, 23 April, 1588, det. 158§. Vicar of Madehurst, 1592. Named in will of Thos. P. of Bignor as "James Pellatt of Madehurst Clerk my Cosen," Oct. 3, 1616.  
 Edward. Bap. Feb. 12, 156§. Bur. Feb. 13, 156§.  
 Richard. ? Deceased at time of father's death.  
 William. ? Named in father's will. Left an annuity of £6, provided did not try to sell it.

James. Richard Pellatt, in will, 1608, says, "Unto James Pellatt my Nephew" (? grandson) "and Godson the son of James Pellatt Clerke all my houses," &c., remainder to his "brother or brethren," by his father, "my natural son James Pellatt Clerke."  
 Mary. Named in will of Richard P., 1608. ? Bap. Apl. 26, 1584. (Stey. Reg.)  
 Elizabeth. Named in will of Rich<sup>d</sup>. P., 1608.

Richard. Named in the will of Richard P., 1608, as "Richard P. my son." William's eldest son. Not 21 in 1608. ? Bap. April 25, 1596. (Stey. Reg.)  
 William. Named in the will of Richard P., 1608, as "William P. my son." William's second son. ? Bap. May 25, 1600. (Stey. Reg.) Not 21 in 1608.  
 1 Annis.  
 2 Elizabeth.  
 3 Frances.  
 4 Joan.  
 Named as "daughters of William P. my son" and left £5 each at 21, in will of Richard P., 160§.

Clerk to the Ironmongers' Company, which position he retained until his death. He married, *first*, Elizabeth, daughter of ..... Merriton, of Clerkenwell, March 13, 1793. She obt. at Peckham, 17 Sep., 1804, and left issue. *Secondly*, in June, 1815, Mrs. Mair, relict of Hugh Campbell Mair, daughter of Charles Baring, brother of Sir Francis Baring. Mr. Pellatt took a warm interest in all the religious and philanthropic societies of the day. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Nov., 1815, is a copy of an interesting letter from the Duke of Wellington, dated Paris, Nov. 28, 1815 (the year of Waterloo) to Mr. Pellatt, as Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Religious Freedom.

An account of his life will be found in the *Evangelical Magazine*, Feb., 1830. He died at his residence on Clapham Common, Dec. 18, 1829, and was buried at St. Paul's Church, Clapham.<sup>16</sup>

Of the children of this marriage two died in infancy. Thomas, the eldest son, was born 1796. He died Oct. 9, 1807. The *Gentleman's Magazine* of that date has—

“Died at Brighthelmstone Thomas Pellatt J<sup>r</sup> Son of Thomas Pellatt Esq of Ironmongers Hall”

A tablet to his memory is now on the south wall of Union Street Congregational Church, Brighton, bearing the following inscription:—

“In memory of Thomas, son of Thomas Pellatt of Ironmongers Hall London Gent who died 9 Oct. 1807. Aged 11 Years.”

The second son, Henry, succeeded his father as clerk to the Ironmongers' Company, and left issue as shown upon the pedigree.

The family of Apsley Pellatt and Mary Maberly consisted of fifteen children. To the particulars upon the pedigree I add the following:—

<sup>16</sup> It was in the vaults of this church that J. W. Grover, Esq., in 1885, discovered the “Atkins Monuments,” being the marble figures of Sir Richard Atkins, who was Lord of the Manor of Clapham in the days of Cromwell, and several members of his family. It appears that the figures had been placed in the vault in 1815, and passed out of memory until they were discovered by Mr. Grover. For an interesting account of the same see “Old Clapham,” by J. W. Grover, F.S.A., 1887.

*Apsley.* Succeeded to his father's business in St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and Holland Street, Blackfriars, Surrey; afterwards of Knowle Green, Staines, Middlesex. He was Member of Parliament for the Borough of Southwark, 1852 to 1857. He was a consistent Liberal, and as a Nonconformist carefully watched all matters tending to their interests. He was by no means a silent Member, as the pages of "Hansard" will show. He introduced a most useful Bill, making it legal that a crossed cheque, although made out to bearer, should be payable only to a banker.<sup>17</sup>

*Mill.* Born March 14, 1795. Particulars of birth entered at Dr. Williams' Library.<sup>18</sup> In early life went to sea; on his return from his first voyage, he was asked by his father if he had been sea-sick, and replied, "No, sir; but I am sick of the sea." Was afterwards manager of a bank in Glasgow, belonging to his uncle, John Maberly. Subsequently entered the firm of "Ann Woodden and Sons," Wine Merchants, London. He died December 19, 1863, and was buried at Croydon. His eldest son (Mill) carried on the business of wine merchant. He died suddenly near Arundel Railway Station from heart disease, brought on by hurrying to catch a train. This was the first occasion on which he had visited the town, and it was singular that he should have died in the district from which his ancestors had sprung. He was buried in Leominster Churchyard.

<sup>17</sup> Prior to the passing of this Act it was customary for cheques that were crossed to be paid only through a banker, but some recent decisions in the law courts had thrown great doubt upon the legality of the same. In his speech on the second reading of the bill Mr. Pellatt stated that he had been informed that the practice of crossing cheques and drafts had arisen from a case in which a gang of swindlers had paid some bills into a bank, payable at a certain time and place, that when the clerk presented the same he was seized, the contents of his case taken from him, and he was kept a close prisoner until the cheques, &c., that had been stolen had been cashed at the various banks at which they were payable.

<sup>18</sup> For a number of years the Nonconformists of London appear to have registered the births of their children at Dr. Williams' Library in Red Cross Street. The books and papers relating to the same are now at Somerset House and included in the "Non-Parochial Registers." In the entries very full particulars are given; the parents' names, the parentage of the mother, and the witnesses at the birth. Dr. Williams' library has recently been removed to University Hall, Gordon Square. It consists of about 40,000 volumes, mainly of theological and historical interest.

Another son, George, was appointed to the Post Office,<sup>19</sup> Surveyor's Department. Subsequently became Post Master at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; was removed to Southampton upon his own petition, and in 1889 retired upon the completion of fifty-one years' service.

There were two other sons, Henry and Frederick, both living and have issue, as shown upon the pedigree.

Frederick Pellatt (the youngest son of Apsley and Mary Maberly) was a member of the firm of Apsley Pellatt and Co. He died at Lee, Kent, April 30, 1874, leaving a widow (who is still living) and a family of seven children.

The last survivor of her generation was Esther (who married Thomas Phillips) the loved mother of the writer of this paper. She was born in 1801, and though suffering all her life from the result of an accident in childhood, entered upon her eightieth year.

In conclusion, I must beg the reader to bear with me for any inaccuracy that may have crept into my paper. Those who know the labour of preparing a pedigree and narrative of this description will, I am sure, be the most lenient, especially when they remember the enhanced difficulty in residing so far from the Metropolis, and also in not being familiar with the Sussex names and places.

Should any member of the Society be able to furnish me with fresh information, or correct any error that I

<sup>19</sup> When Mr. Pellatt entered the service his cousin, Colonel Maberly, was Secretary of the Post Office. From "Recollections and Experiences of Edmund Yates" (who in his younger days was in the Post Office), we have an amusing account of the way in which the Colonel conducted his official business. He says: "Heads of departments had to do what we called 'take in papers to the Colonel,' and a very curious performance it was. The Colonel, a big heavily-built elderly man, would be in a big chair, his handkerchief over his knees and two or three private letters before him. The clerk, with his array of official documents, would take a seat by the Colonel. Greetings exchanged, the Colonel, reading his private letters, would dig his elbow into the clerk's ribs saying, 'Well, my good fellow, what have you got there—very important papers, eh?' 'I don't know, Sir; some of them are perhaps.'" "Yes, yes, my good fellow; no doubt *you* think they're very important; I call them damned two penny-ha'penny! Now read, my good fellow, read!" Clerk reads. The Colonel, still half engaged with his private correspondence, would hear enough to make him keep up a running commentary of disparaging grunts. "Pooh! stuff! upon my soul!" &c. Clerk would stop and wait for orders. Colonel would look up, "Well, my good fellow, well!" "That's all, Sir." "And quite enough too; go on to the next." "But what shall I say to this applicant, Sir?" "Say to him. Tell him to go and be damned, my good fellow," and on our own reading of these instructions we had frequently to act.

may have fallen into, I shall gratefully acknowledge the same.

My thanks are due to the Rev. Henry Socket, M.A., Rector of Bignor; Rev. A. Pridgeon, Vicar of Steyning; Rev. J. Bowden, Vicar of Ardingly; Dr. Hamilton Hall, of Uckfield; F. Mill Pellatt, Esq., of Muswell Hill; E. H. W. Dunkin, Esq.; R. Garraway Rice, Esq. (who favoured me with a revised copy of his "Genealogical Memoranda relating to the Family of White" and placed at my disposal particulars that greatly assisted me with the Bletchingly branch of the family).

But my thanks are due in no ordinary manner to Major F. W. T. Attree, R.E., to whom I am indebted for the laborious task of searching for, and making abstracts of all the early wills in London and Chichester (without which it would have been impossible to compile the pedigree) and who has assisted and advised me in every way.

---

## APPENDIX.

*Sundry Information regarding Members of the Pellatt Family that cannot at present be placed upon the Pedigree.*

---

State Papers, 1655-6. Navy, P. 482:—

LETTER FROM JOHN PELLATT OF "SWIFTSURE."

Petition of John Pellatt Jan. 24 1655. C.A.N. Their order for allowing John Pellatt as Deputy Marshall of ye Fleet.

To Y<sup>e</sup> Right Honn. Y<sup>e</sup> Comm. for managing Y<sup>e</sup> affairs of ye admiraltie & Navie the humble petition of John Pellatt late deputy Marshall of the *Swiftsure* to ye West Indies

Showeth That your petitioner having served ye State as Marshall Deputy in ye last expedition to West Indies and after the decease of the marshall general executing his place the remaining part of the voyage did make his addresses to your honour for such salary as was usual for Persons executing Ye respective places but as yet can get no answer to his petition though ye truth (is) certified by several persons.

May it therefore please your honour to consider the premises & to grant your petitioner such allowance of Salury as in like cases hath been accustomed & as (in) your wisdom shall be thought fitt.

And he as bound shall pray &c.

Jan. 24. 1655.

By the commissioners for Y<sup>e</sup> admiraltie upon reading this petition of John Pellatt & the certificate annexed it is ordered that the commissioners of the Navie do make him such additional allowance of pay in respect of his employment as Deputy Marshall as may make up the Seamens wages he hath already received 2/- a day from ye time he began to serve in the capacity on board the *Swiftsure* to the time of her paying off.

John Clerke. Edward Hopkins  
Entered per R. W.

C. S. Salmon.

*Endorsement :*

John Pellatt served on board the *Swiftsure* 13m. 2w. 6d. & was paid as able seaman. Ex. per C. W. the full. £16 . 9 . 1 the nett 15 . 15 . 4 Served from the first of Sept. 54 to the 19 Sept. 55 the ship being then paid off. E. V.

\* ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF JAMES PELLATT, OF NUTHURST.

(Chichester, Vol. XII., fo. 58.)

"The xxj<sup>th</sup> day of July Anno Dni 1578 I James Pellatt of Nuthurst" "husbandman" "to be buried in the churchyard" "highe churche of Chichester ij<sup>d</sup>" "reedifienge of Cullington hauen iij<sup>d</sup>" "vnto James Pellett my eldist sonne my joyned bested standinge in the west chamber, my cubbard in the hall" &c "and all my whole land when he shall accomlishe the age of xxj<sup>th</sup> yeres" "to Robart Pellat my sonne my best ioyned bedsted a bed" &c. & "£5 at 21 provided that James P my son shall pay out of my land more unto Robert P my son £10 when Rob<sup>t</sup> is 21 and if not Robert shall have Cokmans, Kittlefame & Allins Crofte for 5 years" "vnto Anne Pellatt my daughter" £5, platters, sheets and a bullock &c at 18, wife Agnes to have lands until son James comes of age. Remainder of lands to son Robert. Residuary legatee and executrix wife Agnes. James Bottinge a lamb—Joane Baker "a weiner calfe" Overseers "my welbelovoid Brothers in christ James Smythe and Robert Houlden" Witnesses Rob<sup>t</sup>. Bennett and Richard Juppe. Proved by Agnes 8. Oct 1578.

\* ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF RICHARD PELLET, OF STEYNING.

(Chichester, Vol. XV., fo. 335<sup>b</sup>.)

27 Feb 1608 "Richard Pellet of Steyning the elder in the County of Sussex yeoman"—to be buried in the church or Churchyard of Steyning—Cathedral Church of Chichester 12<sup>d</sup>.—poor of Steyning 6<sup>s</sup>/8<sup>d</sup>—"vnto ffrances Pellett my wife all such howshold stuffe as shee had and brought w<sup>th</sup> her" at marriage and £3 yearly out of rent of my free lands besides the £3 a year "already given her w<sup>th</sup> the howse for her joynture" "in consideracon of the kyne pastures in the horse brooke and other lands solde" or else not at all also "vnto her Tenn pounds" "vnto Marye Randoll Six pounds" "and vnto Elizabeth Pellet her Sister my sonne Richard Pellets two daughters Six pounds" Elizabeths portion to be put out in trust, and to them also the household Stuff which was their fathers, Elizabeth's £6 to be paid to her at 21 or if she dies to her sister Mary Randoll—"to Anne Pellet my

daughter one hundred marks" at 21 or marriage, best Arras coverlet pewter platters &c and one silver spoon. "to francis Pellet my sonne" £23—16—8 within 2 years, great kettle, pewter platters, a silver spoon, joined Bedstedle & a little feather bed—to Thomas Pellet my son £20 within 2 years &c—"vnto Richard Pellet my sonne Williams eldest sonne one howse and Garden" "w<sup>ch</sup> Sometyes dyer did dwell in" & £10 at 21—"vnto William Pellett my sonne Williams seacnd sonne Twenty marks" at 21 "vnto Annis Pellet, Elizabeth Pellet, fraunces Pellet and Joane Pellet the daughters of William Pellet my sonne" £5 each at 21 each to be the others heir. Said Richard P and William P "shalbee putt to some honest and meete occupacons or trades of living"—to wife Frances debt from Anthony hop John of Tarring husbandman—to "Rebecca Pellet my brother Edward Pellets daughter" 10/- within two months—to "William Pellet my sonne" £6 "as an Annuity during his naturall life" unless he try to sell it, also to him all my apparrell except best cloak and hat which to "Thomas Pellet clerke my sonne"—more to son W<sup>m</sup> P. 20/- within one month—"vnto James Pellet Clerke my sonne my great Golde Ringe w<sup>th</sup> the letters of my name therein ingraved my great joynd chest and a silver spoone" "Vnto James Pellet my nephew" (grandson) "and godsonne the sonne of James Pellet Clarke all my howses buildings Barnes" "and all lands free whatsoever" in Sussex at "Steanninge" viz "the faire Crofte the Kings garden" "both the bayards" with remainder to his "brother or brethren by his father my naturall sonne James Pellet Clerke" remainder to Thomas Pellet "my naturall sonne" and his heirs and for want of heirs of the said Thomas Pellet Clerke to francis Pellet my naturall sonne and his heirs—rem<sup>d</sup> to W<sup>m</sup> P my natural son & his heirs Executor in trust my sonne James Pellet Clerke—Overseers "my welbeloved in Christe Thomas Pellet of Petworth in the County of Sussex gent my cosen Thomas Camon of Henfield and William Coldman of Steyning"

Gives Exor & overseers power to sell 2 closes called Newelands, 4 acres of meadow in tenure of William Ingram of Steyning gent & house & close called Stonegarden in tenure of Francis Tharpe tailor.

Witnesses Jonas Michael <sup>C</sup>lic (Clerk) Thos Smyth, John Turner jun<sup>r</sup> William Hunt, Proved 6 Jan 1609 by James Pellet the son & exor.

\* ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF RICHARD PELLETT.

(Chichester, Vol. XV., fo. 339<sup>b</sup>.)

18 July 1609. "Richard Pellett of Steininge in the County of Sussex Taylor" "vnto William Pellett my eldest sonne" 20/- within 3 months "onto Thomas Pellett my Sonne" 20/- within one year with remainder to daughter "Marye" "vnto Richard my sonne" 30%/- at 21 with remainder to my daughter "Marye" to "Elizabeth my daughter" 30%/- at 18 or marriage—"to Agnis my daughter" 40%/- at do—to "Mary my daughter" 40%/- at do—Residuary legatee and executrix wife Anne who if she marry again is to give children's portion to overseers. Overseers Mr William Ingram & Thomas Sowtham of Stening. Witnesses John Swyfte and Thomas Sowtham.

Proved by Anne Pellett 3 Feb. 1609.

## FROM STEYNING REGISTERS.

Richard Pellett—Anna Greene  
Mar<sup>d</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 6 . 158 $\frac{1}{2}$

William. Bap. Apl. 6. 1586.	Thomas. Bap. Dec. 7. 1589.	Elizabeth. Bap. Feb. 28. 159 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	Richard. Bap. July 9. 1592.	Agneta. Bap. Ap. 12. 1596.	Mary. Bap. Nov. 27. 1603.
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	--	-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------

## \* ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF JOHN PELLETT THE ELDER.

(Chichester, Vol. XVII., fo. 209.)

3 June 1628 John Pellett the elder of Bramber "whelewright" —wife Jane new feather bedle and £15 if she surrender her right to a tenement in the manor of Coakeham to son John Pellett. Residuary legatee and executor son John Pellet by whom proved 2 Oct. 1628.

## ABSTRACT FROM THE WILL OF JOHN PELLAT.—NUNCUPATIVE.

(Lewes Archdeaconry Court, Vol. 27, fo. 200.)

John Pellat of Seale ats Beeding about the beginning of Feb 1640/1 being a day or two before his death. Lands to Wife Joane Pellat for her life then to Mary Milton his sister for her life then to John Pellat son of John Pellat of Bramber deçed & his heirs for ever. personalty to said wife for life then moveables to Sarah Penfold daür of Richard Penfold of Steyning £6 in hands of Henry Hopjohn of Seale afs<sup>d</sup> Sheep=£12 to John Merchant & Roger Holney in trust for s<sup>d</sup> John Pellat during his minority & these two overseers. If s<sup>d</sup> John Pellat died without heirs all lands &c to Richard Pellat of Henfield & his heirs with the s<sup>d</sup> overseers.

12 March 1640/1 Admon. to s<sup>d</sup> Holney for want of Exor in will (per favour of D<sup>r</sup> Hall, Uckfield) Lewes Court

## \* ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF JOHN PELLETT, OF ARUNDEL.

(Chichester Consistory Court, Vol. XXII. fo. 47.)

Last Feb. 1659. John Pellett of Arundel gent—dwelling house malthouse & meadow land in the Burgesses brooks in Arundel (6 acres) to son Josia P. & house barn & land (6 acres) in Lymister Sussex with remainder of dwelling house and malthouse if he die before 21 to da. Elizabeth P. to whom dwelling house & malthouse near the "key in Arrundell" with remainder if she die before 21 to son Josia P.—also to da. Eliz<sup>th</sup> P. £50 if she do not claim any part of the money given to my son John P. deceased by his grandmother—da. Mary P. new built house in Tarrant Street near the shipyard in Arundel with garden malting house and stable—to da. Anne P. unexpired lease of tenement in Tortington & 12 acres of land & 40/- at 20.—to da. Jane P 6 acres of meadow I bought of Solomon Cole adjoining Arundel "cawsey" (causeway?) unless son Josia pay her £150 at 21 when land to him—to da Mary P 2 mill meads adjoining Arundel mill stream—to da Anne P free lands in Tortington—Residuary legatees son and executor Josia, Wife (not named), daürs Elizabeth, Mary, Jane, & Anne—Wife Exör in trust. Proved 8 March 1660 by Susanna P. the relict and exör in trust.



## EXTRACTS FROM THE WILL OF FRANCIS PELLATT, OF ABINGER AND ABINGWORTH.

1662. 4 day Nov. 13 of Chas. II.

To Poor of Psh of B—— Bignor Co. Sussex 30/- To poor psh of Bury 30/- Poor psh Abinger —

To Samuel Pellatt —— To Francis son of my Nephew Samuel Pellatt of Abinger carpenter Lands at Kingston-upon-Thames. Lands & tenements in Slinfold Sussex Francis Pellatt son of the said Samuel Pellatt & heirs male in default to Richard P. brother of the said Francis P. To Samuel P. brother of s<sup>d</sup> Francis in default to William P. brother to the s<sup>d</sup> Francis Richard & Samuel. To Nephew Samuel P. aforesaid all leases &c that I hold of John Pellatt the elder of Arrundell situated in Arrundell now or late in the occupation of s<sup>d</sup> John Pellatt, Rich<sup>d</sup>. Whyter (?) & John Humphrey for life on condition at Dec to Rich<sup>d</sup>. P. son of said Samuel P. To Samuel P. & Richard P. sons of s<sup>d</sup>. Samuel £100 each when 21. To Wm. brother of s<sup>d</sup>. Samuel & Richard when 21. To Wm. P. son of my Nephew Samuel £100 at 21. To Frances Pellatt daughter unto my Nephew Richard P. £100 at 21. If die to next survivor of Richard P.

To Francis Ffetherstone my Godson son of Ffrancis Featherstone of Sheised (?) Co. Surrey £20 when 21. To Jane & Eliz. F. to my —— Joen Fuller widow late Wife of Edw. Fuller of Steinger in the Co. Sussex property called Dalleys To James & Mary Fuller younger children of s<sup>d</sup>. Joen F. To John Wowofold (?) of Capel—Surrey . . . All my plate pewter Bedds household stuffs with the standards Shelves & —— furnace within my dwelling house. . . .

P.C.C. 184 May.

## \* ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF JOHN PELLET.

(Chichester Consistory Court, Vol. XXIII. fo. 259.)

John Pellet of Elsam in Climping 19 Jan. 1664.—cosson Anne Wagin 10/- —cosson Mary Moory 40/- —at 16—wife £10—my child John Pellet Exōr, wife to bring him up, if he dies estate between wife and cousin Mary Moory—Proved 11 March 1664 by Mabel P. the relict & executrix in trust during the minority of John P.

## \* (Chichester Consistory Court, Vol. XXIX. fo. 156.)

Francis Pellat of Bury gent to be buried in church near wife Lettice —wife Hopestill P.—bro Samuel P & John Scutt of Petworth gent messuage at Kingston upon Thames for das Katherine & Lettice—sister Eliz<sup>th</sup>. P. £20—bro Rich<sup>d</sup> & W<sup>m</sup>. P. £5. Dated 1 Sept 1686 Pr. 3 Mar 1692

## \* (Chichester Consistory Court, Vol. XXIX. fo. 143.)

Diones Pellett of Nuthurst wid 19 Sept. 1687.—da Elizabeth Stone 5/- —da Grace Robinson 5/- —da Sarah Pellett £20 — Residuary legatee & exor only son James Pellett of Nuthurst by whom pr. 3 Feb 1692.

## STEYNING REGISTER.

Copied by Major F. W. T. ATTREE, R.E.

*Baptisms.*

1565. Baptizat est Anna Pellet filia magistri Rici Pellet 1 Junij.  
 1566. Baptizat est Alicia filia magistri Rici Pellet 17 Sept.  
 156 $\frac{2}{7}$ . B. e. Jacobus filius Rici P. 9 Feb.  
 1567. B. e. Doreta filia magri P. 9 Oct.  
 1568. Bap. Willus et Anna pueri magistri Rici Pellett. 20 Oct.  
 156 $\frac{3}{9}$ . Sepultus Willus filius Magri Rici P. 5 Jan.  
 156 $\frac{3}{9}$ . Bap. Edwardus filius Rici P. 12 Feb. & sepultus 13 Feb.  
 1570. Bap. Agneta filia Edwardi P. 9 Apr.  
 1573. Bap. Sara et Elizabetha filii Edwardi P. 9 Jan. & Sepulti fuerunt Sara et Elizabetha 9 Jan.  
 1575. Bap. Edwardus filius Edwardi P. 22 Oct.  
 1576. Bap. Anna filia Johis P. 8 Oct.  
 1579. Bap. Rebecka filia Edwardi P. 5 July.  
 1583/4. Bap. Maria filia Edwardi P. 26 Jan.  
 1584. Bap. Maria filia Rici P. 26 Apr.  
 1586. Bap. Willus filius Rici P. 6 Apr.  
 „ Bap. Doreta filia Rici P. 22 May.  
 1587. fil WiHi P. bap 30 Mar.  
 1588. Ricus fil Rici P. 6 June.  
 „ Johes filius Edwardi P. 7 Dec.  
 „ Elizabetha filia Willi P. 29 Dec.  
 1589. Alicia filia Rici P. 31 Mar.  
 „ Thomas filius Rici P. 7 Dec.  
 1590. Ester filia M<sup>ri</sup>. Thome P. 21 Sep.  
 159 $\frac{0}{1}$ . Elizabetha filia Rici P. 28 Feb.  
 1591. Elizabetha filia Thome P. 30 Nov.  
 1592. Ricus filius Rici P. 9 July.  
 1593/4. Rebecka filia WiHi P. 3 Mar.  
 1596. Agneta filia Rici P. 12 Apr.  
 „ Ricus filius WiHi P. 25 „  
 1597. Elizabetha filia Rici P. 8 May.  
 1598. Nathanell filius Thome P. 11 Oct.  
 1600. Willus filius Willi P. 25 May.  
 „ Anna d Rich<sup>d</sup>. P. 10 Aug.  
 1602. Dorothe d W<sup>m</sup>. P. 18 Apr.  
 1603. Marie d Rich<sup>d</sup> P ye yonger 27 Nov.  
 1605. Joane d W<sup>m</sup>. P. 1 Sep.  
 1607. Elizabeth d James P. 6 Sep.  
 1609. Edward s Rebekah P. baseborn 2 Apr.  
 1610. Thomas s James P deceased 15 July.  
 1619. William s William P. 1 Aug.  
 1621. Jane d William P. 2 Dec.  
 162 $\frac{2}{3}$ . Richard s William P. 5 Feb.  
 1623. William s William P. 5 Oct.  
 1624/5. Elizabeth d William P. 2 Jan.

*Marriages.*

1565. Thomas Holland & Elizabeth P. 25 Nov.  
 1568. Jacobus Smyth & Anna P. 9 May.  
 „ Edwardus P cum Rosa Turgis 10 Oct.  
 1579. Joñes Peter & Elonera P. 19 Nov.  
 1581. Thomas P. & Melicente Cocke 14 June.  
 1583. Ricus P. & Maria Butcher 1 May.  
 „ Ricus Pecknell & Maria P. 6 Oct.  
 1584/5. Ricus P & Anna Greene 6 Jan.  
 1590. Benjamin P. geñosus & Alicia Farnefold geñosa 24 Aug.  
 1609. Richard Mockford & Anne P. 3 Dec.  
 1611/2. William Blondell & Elizabeth P. 16 Jan.  
 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ . James Colley gent & Anne P. 19 Feb.  
 1616. William Jordan & ffrauncis P. 5 May.  
 1618. William Kelsey & Elizabeth P. 3 Sep.  
 1628. Richard Adams & Anne P. 2 June.  
 1629. William P. & Alice White. 26 Oct.  
 1632. Henry Coxe & Jane P. 9 Apr.  
 „ William P. & Jane (Stenley? Sherley?) 2 Apr.

*Burials.*

1567. Sepultus est Alicia filia Mañri P. 14 June.  
 156 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Sepultus est Wiñts filius Mgri Rici P. 5 Jan.  
 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Sep. Doreta filia Magistri P. 29 Jan.  
 157 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Sep Alicia Uxor Rici P. 6 May.  
 157 $\frac{5}{8}$ . Mañra P. sepultus 18 March.  
 157 $\frac{7}{8}$ . Thomas P. sepultus 28 Jan.  
 1579. Vidua P. sep. 14 June.  
 1585. Puer Ricus P. sep. 29 Apr.  
 1588. Puer Rici P. sep. 20 Oct.  
 1590. Filia Rici P sep. 25 Apr.  
 „ Vidua P sep 6 July  
 1597. Edwardus P sep 27 Nov.  
 159 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Filia Willi P sep 4 Feb.  
 „ Agneta P. sep 12 Feb.  
 1598. Johana P sep 15 May.  
 1603. Dorotheie d William P bur 14 Oct.  
 160 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Nathaneel s Thomas P bur 12 Feb.  
 160 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Richard P yeoman bur 13 Mar.  
 1609. Alice d Richard P bur 28 May.  
 „ Richard P “ Iñ-hould<sup>p</sup> ” bur 20 July.  
 1610. Edward P base born child bur 30 Mar.  
 1610. James P householder bur 5 Apr.  
 1613/4. Thomas P Tanner bur 11 Feb.  
 1616. M<sup>rs</sup>. ffrauncis P. widdowe bur 31 Aug.  
 1617. Mary P a younge mayde bur 12 Dec.  
 1618. Rebekah P a servant bur 30 Dec.  
 1620. William P. an infant bur 18 May.  
 1628. Rose wife William P bur 10 July.  
 1629. Richard P. infant bur 27 May.

1629. Agnes wife of William P bur 19 Oct.  
 163 $\frac{2}{8}$ . William P a childe bur 7 Jan.  
 163 $\frac{3}{8}$ . William P, the elder bur 4 Mar.  
 1678. Richard Pellet bur 18 Oct.

## BEEDING REGISTER.

Copied by Major F. W. T. ATTREE, R.E.

1550. 11 July Buried John Pellett  
 1583. 15 April Married Richard Pellett of Steyning & Frances  
 Harris wid  
 ,, 4. Dec. Bap Francis son of Richard Pellett.  
 1584. 14. Feb. Bap Thomas s Richard Pellett.  
 Registers missing, 1591—1602 almost entirely, one entry  
 only in some of those years.  
 1622. 14 May. Mar William Pellett & Joane French.  
 1628. 8 June. Bap William Pellett of Bramber.  
 1629. 28 May Mar. John Pellett & Elisabeth Streater.  
 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ . 7 Feb. Bur John Pellett.  
 ,, 8 March Bur Joane Pellett. Wid:

## SUNDRY EXTRACTS.

*Marriages.*

- In 1665 M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Pellatt was married to M<sup>rs</sup>. Ann Michelborne.  
 ("S.A.C.," Vol. XIV., p. 150, Account of Maresfield Church.)  
 1664 Sep 15. John Mill of Greatham Sussex Clerk Bach 40 &  
 Hester Pellatt of Abinger Co Surrey Widow 40 at S<sup>t</sup>. Olav<sup>s</sup> Southwark  
 Surrey. (Har<sup>p</sup>. Mar. Lic.)  
 M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Pellatt & M<sup>rs</sup>. Hannah Adoose(?) Feb 28. 1660. (Bur.  
 MS., Bignor Reg.)  
 M<sup>r</sup> William Woodman of Slinfold & M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Pellatt Mch 10. 1691.  
 (Bur. MS., Bignor Reg.)  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Pellat Gent of Arundel & Mary Blunt(?) July 8<sup>th</sup>. 1672. (Bur.  
 MS., Horsham Reg.)  
 Slaugham Ja<sup>s</sup> Pellett & Eliz<sup>h</sup>. Husee 7. Nov 1731

*Burials.*

- M<sup>rs</sup>. Eliz Pellett Dec 27. 1705 (Bur. MS., Hurstmonceux Reg.)  
 Thomas son of M<sup>r</sup> Richard Pellet April 26. 1674 (Bur. MS.,  
 Chichester Reg.)

## TRADESMEN'S TOKENS, CHICHESTER.

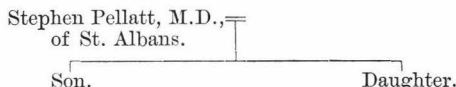
- O. Richard . Pellett . Of=1668..... ¼d.  
 R. Chichester. Merchant=R.P.  
 ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXIV., p. 126.)

## HEARTH MONEY, CHICHESTER.

- East Streete & Little London.  
 M<sup>r</sup>. Richard Pellatt ..... 7. Hearths  
 (Number of Hearths range from one to nine. Seven much above the  
 average.) ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXIV., p. 82.)

## FROM HERTFORD COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Pellet Stephen S. John Baptist, of London gent: Hertford Coll matric. 8 July. 1769. aged 22. B.A 1773; D. Med. Edinb. 1779, a licentiate of the College of Physicians, 1780. died Nov. 28. 1824.



*Gentleman's Magazine*, Nov. 17, 1799.—“Deaths. At the Rev Dr. Valpys school at Reading the only son of Dr. Pellett of St Albans. As he and another boy of the same school were wrestling he received so severe a blow on the back of his head from a fall that notwithstanding the application of medical assistance he died in less than two hours. The coroners inquest gave their verdict. Accidental death.”

*Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb. 19, 1807.—“Married Mr W<sup>m</sup>. Evans of East India House to the daughter of Dr. Pellett of St. Albans.”

*Gentleman's Magazine*, Aug. 1, 1810.—“Death of the Rt. Hon. Borlace Cocayne Lord Viscount Cullen of the Kingdom of Ireland who had been forty-five years under the care of Dr. Cotton of St. Albans and his successor Dr. Pellet.” (See “S.A.C.,” Vol. XXXVIII., p. 121).

“Boswell's Life of Johnson.” Routledge. Age 69, 1778, page 358.—An account of some man who had seen the ghost of Ford, a relative of Dr. Johnson. The Doctor says: “Dr. Pellet, who was not a credulous man, inquired into the truth of this story and he said the evidence was irresistible.”

## PELLATTS OF BANBURY.

There is also the family of Pellatt of Banbury, represented by Mrs. Jessie Pellatt, widow of the late Daniel Pellatt, solicitor, of that town. I am informed that he was the son of Daniel Pellatt, and that his father also bore the same name; that the family came from Queensborough, where many of its members were freemen of the borough; that the late Daniel Pellatt had an Uncle Francis, who was storekeeper at Weedon; that Stephen, Henry and Fortunatas were family names; that they were related to Apsley Pellatt, but are not aware of the exact connection. Daniel Pellatt (son of the above) now resides at Curraghmoor, Banbury, and is a solicitor. Thomas Pellatt (another son), M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, late of Marlborough College, now of Durnford House, near Swanage.

## ACCIDENT NEAR WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

“Mr. Francis Pellatt, Principal Military Storekeeper at Woolwich Arsenal, met his death by the upsetting of his carriage through the horses taking fright at a passing train. Mr. Pellatt was removed to the Arsenal to await a military funeral. He ranked as Lieutenant-Colonel.”—*Times*, June 3rd, 1858.

I am informed by Mrs. White (daughter of the above) that Mr. Pellatt was born at Queensborough, “to make him a Freeman of Kent;” that his father (Francis Pellatt) was for many years at Purfleet, afterwards at Weedon, as “Head of the Store Branch there”; that a number of his family were buried at Ashford, Kent; and that Mr. Apsley Pellatt attended the funeral in 1858, and stated that the families were related.

Mr. Thomas Pellett, of High Holborn, informs me that until very recently his family spelt their name Pellatt, and that a great many of his ancestors were buried at Wellesborough, Co. Kent.

---

---

# RECENT FINDS OF POTTERY IN THE EASTBOURNE DISTRICT.

*Prepared for the Meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society held  
at Chichester, August 11th, 1893.*

---

BY H. MICHELL-WHITLEY, Esq., F.G.S.

---

THE undulating tract of country which lies between the foot of the Southdowns and the Pevensy Marshes at Eastbourne has been most fertile in finds of archæological interest; and to some of these I have drawn attention in previous numbers of the "Collections" of our society. This tract in early times was well populated, as is evidenced by the remains turned up from time to time by the spade, which has been freely used in the excavations for new roads and buildings; it being but rarely that any ground is moved without revealing some traces of early settlement.

Sheltered on the west by the range of the Southdowns and abutting on the east on a large sheltered harbour, now converted into rich pastures, by the eastward drift of the shingle, it is such a strip of land as would be exceptionally situated for occupation. A ridge runs out, a low offshoot of the Downs from Ratton, curving in a south-easterly direction to a spot called The Mill Gap, a short distance above the Eastbourne Railway Station; and numerous Saxon and British remains have from time to time been found on it, mainly along the crest and on the western and southern slopes.

The eastern slope has not previously been disturbed; but in the spring of this year a new road was constructed from St. John's Mill to Tutt's Barn, which passed along this side of the hill; and it was during the forming of

this road that traces of early occupation were discovered which induced me to undertake some excavations, the results of which I have to lay before you.

About midway down the slope of the hillside, and about eighteen inches below the soil line, I came on a large patch of an unctuous black deposit of no great thickness. In this I found several round flint pebbles, which had evidently been used as "pot boilers" (that is, they were heated red hot and dropped into the rude earthen vessels to boil water), some chipped flint implements and a few shards of early pottery were also dug up. But the most interesting find was a bronze pin, about six inches in length, looped at the larger end; this was probably the acus or pin of a penannular brooch, a type of brooch rather rare in this part of England.

Further down the hillside I found a rudely circular pit, about six feet in diameter and five feet deep, which was excavated in the chalk without being lined or floored. This pit was filled with loam, mixed with a large quantity of fragments of pottery, bones, and oyster and limpet shells, some large rounded pebbles, and fragments of hard burnt clay cylinders.

The pottery was almost entirely of a very rude type, of a deep red colour, with plenty of pounded flint mixed with it; the rims of the vessels mostly plain, one only bearing marks of ornament in a series of indentations made by a blunt stick around the mouth.

Some of the urns appear to have been thrown on a rude wheel and smoothed by the hands. The fragments of one small urn were, however, of smooth black pottery, turned on the potter's wheel, and may be assigned to the Romano-British period.

But the special interest of this find lies in the rude clay cylinders. These were about two inches in diameter and probably about six inches in length, but owing to their being fractured, it was not possible to ascertain this exactly. It is not absolutely certain what they were used for. It has been suggested they were used as weights, and I am indebted to the courtesy of our Honorary Curator, Mr. C. T. Phillips, for the information that



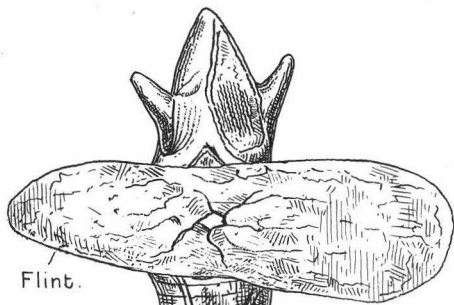
there are somewhat similar cylinders in the Museum at York, which were found in Jersey ; they are unlabelled, but are supposed to have been used for this purpose. Sir John Evans, F.S.A., to whom they were submitted, is of opinion that probably they were used as saggars, the urns being placed on them when fired in the kiln, and this supposition appears a very probable one and is favoured by their being so highly burnt.

No doubt the pottery found was local, made from the clay of the harbour below, and perhaps further excavations may result in the discovery of the kiln itself, to which this rubbish pit was appurtenant.

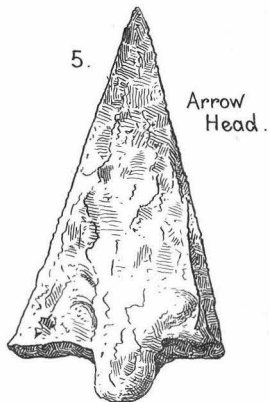
Speaking broadly, I am of opinion that these remains are connected with a rude settlement of the Romano-British period, barely touched by Roman civilisation, no Samian, Castor, or Upchurch ware being present, although numerous examples were found at the little pit-village, at Greenstreet, about a mile to the west.

---



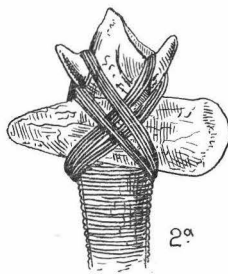


Flint.



5.

Arrow Head.



2<sup>a</sup>

Shewing a Mode of Attachment.



3.

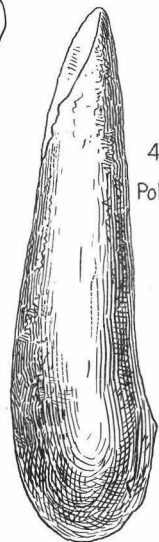
Stone Pick.

Length 2 1/2 feet.

Length 2 1/2 feet.

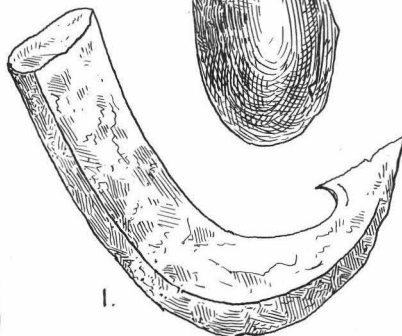
2.

Hafted Flint Implement.



4.

Polished Stone.



1.

Hooked Implement.

S. BLACKMORE, DEL.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS FOUND NEAR EASTDEAN.

# NEOLITHIC FLINT WEAPON IN A WOODEN HAFT.

---

By CHARLES DAWSON, Esq., F.G.S.

---

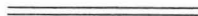
RECORDED examples of the hafting of implements belonging to the ancient flint ages are necessarily so rare that the writer does not hesitate to communicate the following evidences of one found in the Eastbourne district.

It is not generally known that Mr. Stephen Blackmore, of Frost Hill Cottage, East Dean, near Eastbourne (a shepherd), has in his possession one of the finest collection of Neolithic flint implements in private hands in England. These specimens, with few exceptions, have been collected upon the Downs in the neighbourhood of Beachy Head, Eastbourne, and form a most valuable and interesting series. There is every evidence that in this vicinity there was a very extensive manufacture of implements and the flints seem to have been excavated from a band of chalk flints in the cliff at East Dean. Under the advice of the writer, the Committee of the Hastings Museum purchased last year a selection of these implements from Mr. Blackmore, which now forms one of the most interesting exhibits in the Local Collection of the Museum. It may be fairly estimated that sufficient specimens remain in Mr. Blackmore's collection to furnish many other Museums with beautiful typical and rare specimens of implements of the Neolithic types. It will be remembered that Mr. Blackmore (as reported in our last volume) kindly presented a certain number of specimens to our Museum at Lewes, but the better class of specimens still remain in his hands. It was while the writer was engaged in negotiating the purchase with Mr. Blackmore

that he noticed a drawing of a haft bearing an implement *in situ*. Its history is as follows:—

Some years ago Mr. Blackmore was trenching, not far from the edge of the cliff, at Mitchdean, East Dean, that he had the good fortune to find several flint implements, namely, a flint arrow head (No. 5), a long pick-shaped worked flint (No. 3), a peculiarly worked flint, much curved, bearing a notch at one end, rather resembling a netting needle (No. 1), and a long polished stone, probably for honing or polishing purposes (No. 4). It was close to these, about three feet below the surface, Mr. Blackmore discovered a flint implement lying in its wooden haft (No. 2). The haft was perfectly carbonized and crumbled at the touch, and all attempts to save it proved futile. The flint was of good workmanship; at its broadest end  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. and in length 5-in. The haft was  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. The implement was received in a horizontal groove and on one side of the shaft near the head. Above it, in the head of the haft, appeared two small stumps, apparently where small shoots had been trimmed off the wood. Below the implement were a number of grooved rings running around the haft. The object of the stumps above the implement and the grooves beneath appear to leave no doubt that they were made to receive the cross lashings which secured the implement in its groove in the haft (No. 2a). The blade of implement itself was inclined slightly downwards, and the haft curved back slightly in the centre. These latter characteristics are well marked and may be noticed in the construction of our own modern implements, as well as in those of many modern savage races.

Mr. Blackmore is fortunately a fair draughtsman and was able to make a drawing of this most interesting discovery, from which the accompanying illustration is taken.



LISTS OF SUSSEX GENTRY AT VARIOUS DATES,  
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ARMS OF A FEW  
FAMILIES NOT PREVIOUSLY NOTICED.

---

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

---

MANY county archæological societies have attempted to print one of the Heralds' Visitations for their county, but I do not think that any of them have succeeded in publishing a complete Visitation. As a rule, the subject not being of sufficient interest to the generality of readers, a few pedigrees at most are inserted in a yearly volume, it would, therefore, take a lifetime to get through a single Visitation. Pedigree printing and the illustrations of coats of arms, especially if with quarterings, are expensive matters, and very frequently the pedigrees of county families have been printed with additions and corrections to bring them down to modern times in county histories and county genealogies, so that very little sympathy is felt or expressed for the enthusiastic genealogist who proposes to devote a whole volume of a society's "Collections" to publishing a few of the various Heralds' Visitations for the county. Although these objections militate against printing the Heralds' Visitations by a county society, I do not think they do against giving in these pages the names of the heads of those families who recorded their pedigrees at the various Visitations, and are known from other sources to have borne coat armour, at certain dates, with their places of residence, and, where such cannot be found in "Berry's Sussex Genealogies" or in the pages of our "Collections," a description of the crests and coats of arms, where certain and possible. The list now given is not by any means exhaustive, but it is hoped it may prove of interest to many as showing,

approximately, the date when and the place where the family in question first became of eminence in the county. The original Visitations in the Heralds' College (the only absolutely correct sources of information) have not been consulted in the compilation of this paper, which must, therefore, necessarily have many errors and omissions; but it is hoped that it may form a foundation for subsequent and more correct papers on the same subject.

The first and earliest list which claims our attention, after that in "Doomsday Book," a copy of which is already in possession of our members, is that of "The Sheriffs of Sussex, 31 Henry I. to 5 Edw. III.," given in Vols. XX.<sup>1</sup> and XXVII.<sup>2</sup> "S.A.C.;" names contained in the extracts from various Subsidy Rolls, scattered through our "Collections," and "The Return of Members of Parliament for Sussex," may also be studied with advantage for early mention and status of any particular name, but the earliest *exclusive* lists of knights and gentry contained in our volumes are those *temp.* Henry II. (Vol. XXVII., p. 27), and *temp.* Edward II. (Vol. XXX., p. 137). Actual lists of gentry at any particular date subsequent to the latter date could, I imagine, only be compiled from collecting them together from the various Subsidy Rolls and the like, until we arrived at the valuable list given in "S.A.C.," Vol. X., p. 129, of the years 1411, 1412, of which perhaps an alphabetical *resumé*, though the original paper should certainly be consulted, may prove acceptable in order to compare with the next succeeding list.

## DATE 1411.

Henry, Prince of Wales.  
 Thomas, Earl of Arundel and  
 Surrey.  
 John Arundell, Lord Matravers.  
 Thomas Ponyng, Lord St. John.  
 Thomas, son of the said Thomas  
 Ponyng.  
 Thomas, son of the King.  
 Lord Hungirford.  
 Lady de Cheynes.

Robert, Lord de Ponyngg.  
 Thomas, Lord Delaware.  
 Thomas, Lord de Grey de Codnor.  
 Elizabeth, Lady Roos.  
 William, Lord de Echynghame.  
 Lady de Knell.  
 Countess of Kent.  
 Lord de Walburton.  
 Lady de Hoo.  
 Prior of Sulbrede.

<sup>1</sup> Page 222.<sup>2</sup> Page 34.

John Andrew.  
 Thomas Arundell, Esquire.  
 John Ask.  
 Joan Asshebourneham.  
 John Asshebourneham.  
 Richard Bannebury.  
 William Bardolph.  
 John Benyfeld.  
 Thomas de Bernham.  
 Richard Biterlee.  
 Richard Blundell.  
 John Bohun.  
 William Bowet.  
 William Bramshot.  
 Joan Brenchiste.  
 William Breton.  
 George Brewis.  
 John Brewis.  
 John Brooke.  
 Thomas Camoys.  
 Nicholas Carew.  
 William Cheyne.  
 John Chidicroft.  
 William Clynton.  
 Reginald Cobham of Saint Hill.  
 John Colbrond.  
 Richard Crall.  
 Joan Dalynngregge.  
 Alice Dautre.  
 Richard Atte Dene.  
 Robert Echyngnam.  
 Joan de Echyngname.  
 William Ernele.  
 Henry Fitz-Hugh.  
 William Fitz-Richard.  
 John Foxle.  
 Gerard Fyenless.  
 Vincent Fynche.  
 Henry Gotlee.  
 Thomas Haket.  
 Juliana Haket.  
 John Halle, sen<sup>r</sup>.  
 John Hall, jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 John Halsham.  
 William Harbotel.  
 Henry Husee.  
 Mark Husee.  
 Jeffrey Inglere.  
 Thomas Joop.  
 Elizabeth Kiriel.  
 John Kirkeby.

Robert Knyvet.  
 Richard Levet.  
 Robert Lewkenor.  
 John Loughburgh.  
 Nicholas Ludwyk.  
 John Lunsford.  
 Rowland Lynthals.  
 The heirs of Philip Marbank.  
 William Marchant.  
 William Marney.  
 Robert Atte Melle.  
 John Merbury.  
 John Mochegrove.  
 Thomas Monpilers.  
 John Norbury.  
 John Norton.  
 Robert Oxebregge.  
 John Pelham.  
 Isabella Playstede.  
 Richard Prat.  
 Robert Publowe.  
 Ralph Radmyle.  
 William Ryman.  
 Thomas Seint Clere.  
 Hugh St. John.  
 Alice St. John.  
 Thomas Sakevile.  
 John Salerne.  
 Walter Sandes.  
 Nicholas Selwyn.  
 Thomas Skelton.  
 Richard Sterissake.  
 Richard Stukele.  
 William Swynbourn.  
 John Tauk.  
 John Taverner.  
 John Tirell.  
 Gerard Ufflete.  
 John Wakherst.  
 John Waleys.  
 Roger Waltham.  
 John Wantelye.  
 John Warnecamp.  
 John Waterton.  
 William Weston.  
 Richard Weyvils.  
 Peter Wilcombe.  
 John Wilcotis.  
 John Wyntersele or Wyntersull.  
 John Ykelyngton.



I have assumed, though perhaps the assumption may prove incorrect, in the light of subsequent investigations, that *all* the above names from their importance in the country, from their owning large possessions, or from their position as trustees of some large landowner, should be included in the List of Gentry of this date (1411), and I think the list important for comparison with the next one of 1434, because both Sims, in his "Manual for the Topographer and Genealogist," and Hay ("History of Chichester"), in referring to this 1434 list, state that it may probably be taken to include only the adherents of the House of Lancaster. Sims (p. 325) says with reference to it, "The outward object was to enable the King's party to administer an oath to the gentry, for the better keeping of the peace and observing the laws, though the principal reason was to detect and suppress such as favoured the title of York, then beginning to show itself." The list subjoined is taken from Hay's "History of Chichester" (1804), p. 333, but is here arranged alphabetically to facilitate reference. It is stated that copies of the names of all the gentry are given in Fuller's "Worthies," with this and the original list, which I have been unable to discover, it would be desirable to compare it. Mr. Hay's remarks are included in the body of the text, my own being added in foot notes.

SUSSEX GENTRY, A.D. 1434.

From Hay's "History of Chichester."

John Apsley, gent.  
 Robert Arnorld, gent.  
 Thomas Ashburnham, Esq. (of Broomham).  
 John Bartelot, gent.  
 William Blast, gent.  
 John Bolney, gent.  
 John Bradebrugge, gent. (Broadbridge).  
 John Bramshel, Esq.  
 John Burdevyle, Esq.  
 Simon Chyene, gent.<sup>3</sup>  
 Richard Clothule, gent.  
 Richard Cook, Esq.  
 Thomas Cotes, gent.  
 Richard Dalyngrigge, Esq. (of Bodiham Castle).

<sup>3</sup> Cheney or Cheyney.

Richard Danel, gent.  
 Richard Danmere, gent.  
 William Delve, gent.  
 John Dragon, gent.  
 Sir Thomas Echingham, K<sup>t</sup>., of Westdean, in the Rape of Pevensey.  
 William Ernele, gent.  
 Henry Exton, gent.  
 Richard Farnfold, gent.  
 Sir Roger Fiennes, K<sup>t</sup>. (related to Lord D'Acres).  
 Walter Fust, gent.  
 Thomas Fustingden, gent.  
 John Goring, gent.  
 Tobias Grantford, gent.  
 Richard Green, gent.  
 Thomas Green, gent.  
 Roger Gunter, Esq. (of Racton).  
 Sir Hugh Hailsham, K<sup>t</sup>.  
 Wm. Halle de Ore, gent.  
 J. Hammes de Padyngho, gent.  
 John Hilly, gent.  
 William Hoare, gent.  
 Sir Henry Hussey, K<sup>t</sup>.  
 Robert Hyberden, gent.  
 Ade Ivode, gent. (Heywood).  
 John Knottesford, Esq.  
 John Ledes, Esq.<sup>4</sup>  
 Sir Thomas Lewkenor, K<sup>t</sup>. (A warm friend of the line of Lancaster. His son, Sir John Lewkenor, in the reign of Edward IV., A.D. 1471, was slain in the Battle of Tewkesbury, fighting under Prince Edward, son of Henry VI.)  
 John Lunsford, gent.  
 Robert Lyle, gent.  
 John Lylve, gent.  
 William Merwe, gent.  
 John Oxebrugge, gent. (Oxbridge).<sup>5</sup>  
 Thomas Oxebrugge, gent.  
 J. Parker de Lewes, gent.  
 John Penhurst, gent.  
 John Peres, gent.  
 Richard Profyt, gent.  
 Rad. Rademeld, Esq.  
 John Rombrigg, gent.  
 Sir Robert Roos, K<sup>t</sup>.  
 Richard Roper, gent.  
 William Ryman, Esq. (of Appledram).  
 Edward Sakevyle, Esq.  
 William Scardevyle, gent.

<sup>4</sup> Probably ancestor of the family of Leeds, of Steyning and Wappingthorne. Arms: *Arg.*; a fesse, *gu.*; between three eagles displayed, each with two heads, *sa.*

<sup>5</sup> Oxenbridge.

John Sherar, gent.  
 William Shrswell, gent.<sup>6</sup>  
 Rad. Shreswell, gent.<sup>6</sup>  
 Thomas Stanton, gent.  
 Thomas Surflet, gent.  
 John Symmond, gent.  
 Robert Tank, gent.<sup>7</sup>  
 Walter Urry, gent.  
 Rad. Vest, gent.  
 John Vest, gent.  
 Richard Waller, Esq. (Ancestor of the Leader of the Parli-  
     mentary Army and of Edmund Waller, the Poet.)  
 William Warnecamp, gent.  
 Henry Wendon, gent.  
 John Wiltshire, gent.  
 John Wyghtrynge, gent. (of Wittering).  
 William Yevan, gent.

There are also on this roll six ecclesiastics, viz. :—The Abbots of Robertsbridge, Battle and Bayham, and the Priors of Lewes, Hastings and Michelham. The Commissioners were—

S—, Bishop of Chichester.  
 John, Earl of Huntingdon.  
 Simon Sidenham.  
 Lord Hastings.  
 William St. John, } Knights of the Shire.  
 William Sidney, }

A grant of the following arms to Thomas Northland, of the County of Sussex, gentleman, dated 10th Nov., 1482, is given in "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," Vol. IV., Second Series, 145 plate:—*Arg.* on a chevron, *sa.*; between three lioncels of the second, as many bezants. Crest: A demi-lion rampant, *sa.*; and it is possible that the early Visitation of Sussex without date in the College of Arms, of which there is apparently no copy, may be ascribed to somewhere about this date, but this could only be ascertained from a very careful study of the pedigrees contained in it, and comparison with wills, inquisitions post mortem, &c., which, it is regretted, cannot be included in this paper.

The next List of Gentry would almost certainly be the names of those who recorded their pedigrees in the

<sup>6</sup> Shoeswell or Shoyswell, of Etchingham.    <sup>7</sup> Tauk or Tawke, of Appledram.

Visitation of Sussex, by Benolte, in 1530, but, as the only complete copy is in the College of Arms (MS. D. 13), a very incomplete list of those whose pedigrees are contained in it can be given here from a reference to Add. MS. 17,065, fos. 1 to 16, in the British Museum and MS. H. 30, cxxxi. in Queen's College, Oxford. The following appear from the latter MS. to be *some* of the names contained in the 1530 Visitation, so far as can be ascertained from the dates of their death, knighthood, &c. :—

1530.

William, Earl of Arundel.  
 Thomas Ashburnham, of Broomham.  
 William Barttelot, of Stopham.  
 John Bellingham, of Lyminster.  
 Thomas Challoner, of Lindfield (under Shirley of Wiston).  
 John Culpeper, of Ardingly.  
 Sir John Dawtrey, of Petworth.  
 Nicholas Dering, of Petworth.<sup>8</sup>  
 Sir John Dudley.  
 Richard Farnfold, of Steyning (under Shirley of Wiston).  
 Giles Fiennes, of Claverham.  
 Sir John Gage, K<sup>t</sup>., of Firle.  
 Sir Roger Lewkenor, Knight.  
 John Michell, of Stammerham (under Shirley of Wiston).  
 Thomas Oxenbridge.  
 John Palmer, of Angmering.  
 Sir Geoffrey Poole, Knight.  
 John Shelley, of Clapham.  
 Richard Shirley, of Wiston.  
 Thomas Shirley, of West Grinstead.  
 Sir Thomas Weste, Lord De la Warr.

Both Add. MS. 17,065, fos. 1 to 16, and MS. H. 30, No. cxxxi., in Queen's College, Oxford, contain other pedigrees of later date, and appear from the description in the Catalogue of the British Museum to have been "collected by Richard Turpyne, Windsor Herald [1565 to 1581]." The following is a list of them :—

William Apsley, of Thakeham.  
 Sir Edward Bray, Knight.  
 Edmund Ford, of Harting.  
 William Hawle, of Hawland, in Hoothly.

<sup>8</sup> Dering arms : Quarterly 1st and 4th, *Arg.* ; a fesse *az.* in chief three torteaux (in augmentation), 2nd and 3rd *or*, a saltire *sa.* Crest : On a ducal coronet *or*, a horse passant, *sa.*

John Hever, of Cuckfield.  
 Sir Nicholas Pelham, Knight.  
 John Stapley, of Framfield.

MS. H. 30, No. cxxx. in Queen's College, Oxford, also contains the following pedigrees in addition, some of which are of the date of the 1574 Visitation and, from internal evidence, even later.

William Bartlet, of Stopham.  
 Edward Bartlett, of Redland.  
 Robert, Thomas and William Bowyer, of London, Chichester,  
 Petworth, &c.  
 Francis Garton, of Billingshurst.  
 Arthur Gunter, of Racton.  
 Richard Mill, of Greatham.  
 Sir John Mill, of Camoy's Court, Bart.  
 Robert Welles, of Buxted.

The following list is taken from a privately printed paper, by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., who entitles it, I believe incorrectly, "Visitation of Sussex, 1570" (the Visitation of Sussex having been made by Cooke in 1574, the original of which forms MS. D. 11, in the College of Arms), and from Harleian MS. 892, in the British Museum, which is described more cautiously, but perhaps with equal inaccuracy (unless the Visitation lasted for four years, from 1570 to 1574) in Sims's "Manual for the Topographer and Genealogist," page 223, as "Pedigrees taken from an old Visitation." The date of most of them appears to be about 1570. I should perhaps here state that Add. MS. 17,065, in the British Museum, is recorded in Sims's "Manual" as the Visitation of Sussex in 1574, and, as pointed out above, *some* of the pedigrees contained in it are certainly of about that date.

#### GENTRY OF SUSSEX, 1570.

(*The figures in brackets refer to folios of Harl. MS. 892, in British Museum.*)

Francis Agmondesham, of Petworth (fo. 21b).  
 John Ashburnham, of Ashburnham (fo. 30a).  
 Sir William Barentyne, of Plumpton (fo. 9b).  
 (? John) Barington, of Raile (not in).  
 William Bartelott, of Stopham (fo. 28a).  
 Edward Bartelott, of Redland (fo. 27a).  
 Henry Bickley, of Chidham (fo. 12a).  
 Thomas Bowyer, of London (fos. 11a and 11b).

- John Burton, of Eastbourne (fo. 26b).  
 Thomas Chaderton, of Eston (fo. 10a).  
 Ninion Chalener, of Hampsted in Cookefeild (fo. 25a).  
 Richard Chalener, of Chiltington (fo. 33b).  
 Richard Chatfeld, of Bedyles in Ditchling (fo. 9a).  
 John Conuers, of Rye (not in).  
 Robert Cooke, of West Burton (fo. 18a).  
 William Dawtrey, of the More (not in).  
 William Devenish, of Hellingly (fo. 14a).  
 John Doninge, of Rye (fo. 29b., here called Downing).  
 William Eccleston, of Winchelsea (not in).  
 Richard Erneley, of Erneley (fo. 13b).  
 John Fynes, of Claverham (fo. 29a).  
 Francis Garton, of Billinghamurst (fo. 12b).  
 William Goring, of Burton (fo. 27b).  
 Arthur Gounter, of Racton (fo. 31a).  
 Randolph Harbotle, of Goslinge (fo. 8a, "of Gestlinge").  
 Richard Hensley, of Lindfield (fo. 7b).  
 Edward Hygons, of Bery (fo. 13a).  
 James Hobsonn, of Hastings (fo. 18b).  
 (? John) Jefferay, of Chiddingly (Sergeant-at-Law), (fo. 14b).  
 John Legg, of Chichester (fo. 21a).  
 (? Sir Roger) Lewkenor, of Trotton (Knt.) (fos. 32b and 33a).  
 Richard Line, of Chichester (fo. 17a, "Lind").  
 John Lunsford, of Hothley (fo. 16b).  
 Edward Middleton, of Winchelsea (fo. 23a).  
 Richard Mills, of Grattam (fo. 17b).  
 William Morley, of Glynde (not in).  
 Richard Michelborne, of Cuckfield (fo. 30b).  
 ? Thomas }  
   or John } Nowell, of Boniton or Bointon (fo. 19a).  
 Thomas Parker, of Ratton (fo. 10b).  
 John Peck, of Winchelsea (fo. 22b).  
 John Palmer, of Angmering (fo. 34a).  
 John Playsted, of Arlington (fo. 24b).  
 William Roberts, of Battle (?2nd son of Walter, of Glastonbury)  
   (fo. 28b).  
 Anthony Rowse, of Rogate (a descendant of a younger son)  
   (fo. 25b).  
 Humphry Ryman, of Appledram (fo. 19b).  
 Sir William Scott, of Mote (descended of a younger son) (fo. 15a).  
 John Selwyn, of Friston (not in).  
 John Sharp, of Northiam (not in).  
 Robert Shephard, of Pesmarch (fo. 7a).  
 Thomas Shirley, of Wiston (fo. 15b).  
 John Tawke, of Appledram (fo. 26a).  
 William Temys, of London (fo. 16a. "Tennys.") Arms: Per  
   chev. wavy, or and az., 3 fleur-de-lis counterchanged. Crest:  
   An Indian goat's head erased guttée. "Burke's General  
   Armory" gives these arms to Temmes, of Rod Ashton, Co.  
   Wilts.

John Theccher, of Presthawes (fo. 31b).  
 — Wallis, of Sussex, for quartering to Morley (not in).  
 William Warnett, of Framfield (fo. 22a).  
 Robert Wells, of Buckstead (fo. 20b).  
 John Whitfeld, of Winchelsea (fo. 8b).

Most of the arms are given in trick in Harl. MS. 892 (in which also is a pedigree of White, of Winchelsea, not given in Sir Thomas Phillipps's printed copy), but they are not repeated here; Sir T. Phillipps only describes the arms of Bowyer and Legge.

The Gentry of Sussex in 1588, at the time of the Armada, are given in "S.A.C.," Vol. I., p. 32.

After the date 1570 and previously to the next Visitation, arms appear to have been granted to the following and probably to many other Sussex gentlemen:—

Joseph Birchett, of Rye, by Cooke, 1589. *Sa.*, a fesse dancettée between three eagles displayed, *or*. Crest: A tiger sejant *vert* ducally gorged and maned, *or* (Slye's MS. Visitation).

William Russell, of Pevensey, granted by Gilbert Dethick, 1577. *Or* on a cross, *sa.*, 5 mullets *arg.* Crest: An adder's head erased *ppr.* collared *gu.*; ringed *or* (Slye's MS. Visitation. "Burke's Genl. Armory" gives "of Co. Essex and Pemsoy, Co. Sussex").

Thomas Tindall, of Sussex, granted by Cooke. ("Burke's Genl. Armory" gives a date 13 Eliz.) *Arg.* a fesse dancettée *gu.* in chief a martlet between two crescents of the last. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a plume of five feathers *arg.* (Slye's MS. Visitation).

Charles Wolrich, of Sussex, by Cooke. *Gu.* a chevron *arg.*, between three wild ducks volant *ppr.* *arg.* Crest: An arm embowed in armour *ppr.* holding in the hand a battle axe *or* (Slye's MS. Visitation).

Wyman, of Greenhall, in Sussex, granted by Cooke, 1586. *Arg.* a fesse between three crescents *sa.*, fire issuant *ppr.* Crest: An arm in armor *ppr.* coupé at the elbow, holding in the hand a grenade (Slye's MS. Visitation. "Burke's Genl. Armory" gives "On a wheatsheaf fessways *or*, a cock *gu.*")

*Original in possession of the Rev. Canon Borrer.*

William Dumbrell, of Pickwell, in Cuckfield, by William Segar Garter. *Arg.*, two arrows saltierways points downwards, between four hearts, *gu.* Crest: A lion's head erased *arg.*, collared langued and pierced through the neck with an arrow, *gu.*

A number of pedigrees of Sussex Gentry were recorded about the year 1623, but as most of them are found in the following List, compiled from the Visitation of Sussex

in 1634, it is perhaps unnecessary to enter them here separately.

The next List of Gentry which claims our attention is taken from the Visitation of Sussex in 1634. The Original Visitation is in the Herald's College MSS. C. 29 and EDN. 15; but there are many more or less correct copies of it in existence, and the following list has been obtained from references to Harl. MSS. 1,135 and 6,164 in the British Museum, Rawlinson's MS. B. 435 in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and Slye's copy of the Visitation in the Library of our own Society at Lewes. For collation with the latter MS. I have to express my acknowledgments to C. T. Phillips, Esq., and Mr. John Sawyer, who have very kindly devoted much time and trouble to assisting me in this compilation.

## GENTRY OF SUSSEX IN 1634.

- Thomas Alchorne, of Catsfield.  
 John Alford, of Offington.  
 Richard Alfrey, of Potmans in Catsfield.  
 Edward Alfrey, of Gullede in East Grinstead.  
 William Alman, of Iwood in Warbleton.  
 Richard Amhurst, of Bayhall.  
 Francis Ap Rhese, of Chichester (2nd son).  
 Edward Apsley, of Thakeham.  
 George Arderne, of Chichester.  
 John Ashburnham, of Ashburnham.  
 Laurence Ashburnham, of Broomham.  
 Thomas Aynscombe, of Mayfield.  
 John Baker, of Mayfield.  
 Ranulph Barlow, of Chichester. [Arms: *Arg.* on a chevron engrailed between three crosses crosslet fitchée, *sa*; two lions passant counterpassant of the first.]  
 Walter Bartelott, of Stopham.  
 Peter Baskett, of Chichester. [Arms: *Az.* a chevron erm. between three leopards' faces *or.*]  
 Ralph Beard, of Hurstpierpoint and the Inner Temple.  
 Thomas Bellingham, of Erringham.  
 Sir Edward Bellingham, Knt., of Newtimber.  
 George Benion, of Aldingbourne.  
 Thomas Bettesworth, of Milland.  
 Peter Bettesworth, of Fyning.  
 Peter Bettesworth, of Chithurst.  
 Peter Bettesworth, of Fitz Hall in Iping.  
 Thomas Birchensty ats Birsty, of Arundel and Birsty in Ardingly.  
 Henry Blachford, of Chichester (4th son).



- Edward Blaker, of Portslade.  
 John Boorde, of Boorde Hill in Cuckfield. [Arms: Per fesse *gu.*; and *az.* an escutcheon within an orle of martlets, *arg.*]  
 Herbert Boorde, of Lindfield. [Same arms.]  
 Sir Thomas Bowyer, of Leythorne in North Mundham, Bart.  
 Henry Bridger, of Worminghurst.  
 William Browne, of the Inner Temple (son of Thomas Browne, of Tavistock).  
 Thomas Bryan, of Battle.  
 Leuin Buffkin, of Barcombe.  
 Walter Burrell, of Cuckfield.  
 Edward Burton, D.D. and J.P., of Eastbourne.  
 John Busbridge, of Haremare in Etchingham.  
 Edmund Butterwicke, of Berry. [No arms in any of the MSS. referred to.]  
 Sir John Byne, of Rowdell in Washington.  
 William Bysshe, of Worth.  
 Sir Edward Bysshopp, of Parham, Bart.  
 Mathias Caldecote, son of Clement Caldecote, son of William Caldecote, of Melborne, in the County of Cambridge. Arms approved by William Segar: Garter. Per pale *or* and *az.*, on a chief *gu.*; three leopards' heads of the first.  
 Henry Carleton, of Guysons in Farley.  
 John Carryll, of Harting.  
 Thomas Chaloner, of Trenmontes in Horsted Keynes, and of Kenwards in Lindfield.  
 Nicholas Chaloner, of (The Chapel in) Chiltington.  
 Nicholas Chaloner, of Stantons in Chiltington.  
 Sir Laurence de la Chambre, of Rodmell, Knight.  
 Sir John Chapman, of West Hampnett, Knight.  
 John Chatfield, of The Grove in Oving.  
 Thomas Chowne, of Frogfurl in Alfriston.  
 George Churchar, of Slinfold.  
 Sir James Colbrond, of Lewes, Bart.  
 William Coldham, of Stedham.  
 Sir William Colepeper, of Wakehurst, Bart.  
 Thomas Colepeper, of Folkington.  
 Thomas Collins, of Brightling.  
 John Comber, of Shermanbury, Alderman of Chichester.  
 Thomas Comber, of West Allington.  
 Sir Henry Compton, of Brambletye, K.B.  
 William Cooke, of Heene and Goring.  
 John Cooke, of West Burton.  
 George Courthope, of Wileigh.  
 Sir John Covert, of Slaugham.  
 Walter Covert, of Edburton.  
 John Cowper, of Ditcham in Hampshire.  
 Richard Cowper, of Chichester.  
 William Cox, Prebendary of Chichester.  
 John Cripps, or Crispe, of Ore.  
 Francis Crumpe, of Stonelinch in Farley (Fairlight).

- Sir Henry Dawtry, of Morehouse in Petworth, Knight.  
Francis Dee, D.D., Dean of Chichester and Bishop Elect of Peterborough.
- De la Chambre, *see* Chambre.
- Walter Dobell, of Street, Captain of a trained Band in the Rape of Hastings.
- William Drury, of Watergate, near Chichester (of the Privy Council). Arms: *Arg.*, on a chief, *vert*, two mullets pierced *or*. Crest: A greyhound courant collared *or*.
- John Dunmoll, of Wadhurst (no arms).
- William Edmonds, of Yapton.
- Abraham Edwards, of Portslade.
- John Elfred, of Hoo. Arms: *Arg.*, on a saltire *az.*; between four griffins' heads erased *gu.*; a leopard's face between four lozenges *or*.
- William Elson, of Barnham and Oving.
- Bridget, da. of Richard Ernley and wife of Richard Stanrey.
- Sir Thomas Eversfield, of Denne in Horsham.
- Thomas Farington, of Chichester. Arms, Quarterly 1 and 4: *Arg.*; a chevron *gu.*; between three leopards' faces *sa.*; 2 and 3 *gu.*; three cinquefoils *arg.* Crest: A wyvern sans wings tail extended.
- Alexander Fermor, of Welches in Rotherfield.
- Sir William Ford, of Harting, Knight.
- Anthony Forster, of Trotton.
- Robert Forster, of Battle.
- Thomas Forster, of Iden.
- Goddard Forster, of Battle.
- John Forster, of Angmering.
- William Fowle, of Riverhall.
- Anthony Fowle, of Rotherfield.
- John Frebody, of Udimore. Arms granted by Sir R. St. George, 1634.
- John Gardner, of Rusper.
- Sir Peter Garton, of Woollavington.
- Nicholas Gilbert, of East Blatchington.
- Thomas, son and heir of John Gilbert, of Battle, aged 13.
- Nicholas Gilderidge, of Eastbourne.
- John Gilderidge, of Beddingham.
- Edward Godman, of Oathall in Wivelsfield.
- Edward Goodwin, of East Grinstead.
- Sir William Goring, of Burton, Bart.
- William Grattwick, of Tortington.
- Thomas Grey, of Wolbeding.
- Sir George Gunter, of Racton, Knight.
- Richard Gunter, of Chichester.
- Herbert Hay, of Glyndbourne.
- Edmund Hay, of Battle.
- William Heath, of Piddinghoe.
- Thomas Henshaw, of Billingshurst.
- John Henshaw, of Lewes.

- Thomas Hepden, of Burwash.  
 Richard Higgens, of Bury.  
 Edward Higham, of Etchingham.  
 Goldsmith Hodgson, of Framfield.  
 Thomas Holland, of West Angmering.  
 Francis Hooke, of Chichester (3rd son).  
 Thomas Houghton, of Mayfield.  
 Richard Isted, of Framfield. Arms: *Gu.*, a chevron vair between three talbots' heads erased *or*.  
 Francis Jefferay, of Malling.  
 William Langham, of Burwash. Arms: *Arg.*; three bears' heads erased *sa.*; muzzled *or* (a half moon for difference). Crest: A bear's head erased as in the arms.  
 John Leech, of St. Bartholomews, near Chichester.  
 Arthur Levitt, of Fittleworth. Arms: Crusilly fitché a lion rampant crowned. Entered in C. 17, College of Arms; date, 1623.  
 Edmund Lewknor, of Denton.  
 George Littleboys, of Ashburnham.  
 John Luck, of Rotherfield.  
 Thomas Lunsford, of Wylie in East Hothly.  
 Edward Lyndsey, of Buxted.  
 Thomas Marshall, of Michelham.  
 Walter Mascall, of Lewes.  
 Richard Matthew, of Stansted.  
 John May, of Rawmere.  
 Anthony May, of Pashley in Ticehurst.  
 Thomas May, the poet, son of Sir Thomas May.  
 Edward Michell, of Stamerham in Horsham.  
 Roger Michell, of Chichester.  
 John Michell, of Houghton.  
 Sir Richard Michelbourne, of Broadhurst in Horsted Keynes, and Stanmer.  
 Thomas Middleton, of Horsham.  
 Bray Middleton, of Boxgrove.  
 Lewknor Middleton (? of Chailey).  
 Thomas Mill, of Greatham.  
 Christopher Minshull, of Arundel. Arms: *Az.*; an estoile of six points issuing from a crescent *arg.* Crest: A Turk kneeling on one knee habited *gu.*; legs and arms in mail *ppr.* at the side a scymetar, *sa.*; hilted *or*, on the head a turban with a crescent and feather *arg.*; holding in the dexter hand a crescent of the last.  
 John Monke, of Hurston. Arms: *Gu.*; a chevron between three lions' heads erased *arg.* Crest: A lion's head erased *gu.*; guttée and collared *or*.  
 Captain Thomas More, of Morehouse in Wivelsfield.  
 Sir John Morley, of Halnaker. Arms: *Sa.*; a leopard's head, *arg.*; jessant de lis *or*. Crest: On a chapeau *gu.*; turned up *erm.*, a leopard's face *arg.*; jessant de lis *or*.  
 John Morley, of Chichester; same arms.

William Morley; same arms.  
 George Newton, of East Mascalls in Lindfield.  
 William Newton, of Southover.  
 Robert Newton, of Chichester.  
 John Nowell, of Rye.  
 Thomas Olliver, of Lewes.  
 Owen Oneley, of Pulborough.  
 William Palmer, of Angmering.  
 Nehemiah Panton, of Brightling.  
 Sir Thomas Parker, of Ratton.  
 Samuel Parker, of Hurstmonceaux.  
 Lawrence Pay, Rector of Pulborough.  
 Thomas Payne, of Petworth (2nd son).  
 Henry Peck, of Lewes and Winchelsea.  
 Henry Peckham, Lord of the Manor of East Hampnett.  
 Sir Thomas Pelham, of Laughton, Bart.  
 Sir Benjamin Pellatt, of Bolney, Knight.  
 William Pellatt, of Bignor.  
 Robert Pickering, of East Grinstead (2nd son).  
 Edward Polhill, Rector of Etchingham.  
 Robert Polhill, of Burwash.  
 Sackville Porter, of Seaford.  
 Hall Ravenscroft, of Horsham.  
 Edward Raynes, of Staple Inn and Lewes.  
 Cox Rayman, or Ryman, of Appledram.  
 William Relfe, of Ashburnham.  
 Walter Roberts, of Borezell in Ticehurst.  
 George Rose, of Eastergate and Gray's Inn, Holborn.  
 John Rowe, of Lewes, Principal of Clifford's Inn.  
 Sir Thomas Sackville, K.B., of Seddlescombe. Arms: Quarterly  
     *or and gu.*; over all a bend *vair*.  
 Edward Saris, of Billingshurst.  
 William Scott, of The Moat.  
 Tuppin Scras, of (West) Blatchington.  
 Francis Selwin, of Friston.  
 Sir John Shelley, of Michelgrove, Bart.  
 Thomas Shirley, of Preston.  
 John Shoyswell, of Shoyswell in Etchingham.  
 John Shurley, of Isfield.  
 Sir John Smith, of Crabbetts in Worth, Knight.  
 Thomas Smith, of Binderton.  
 Shirley Snelling, of West Grinstead.  
 Robert Spence, of Neyland in Ardingly or Balcombe.  
 Sir Thomas Springett, of Broyle Place, in Ringmer, Knight.  
 Thomas Stanley, of Lee in Fittleworth.  
 Anthony Stapley, of Patcham.  
 John Stapley, of Hickstead in Twineham.  
 Nicholas Stone, of Framfield.  
 Simon Stone, of Cliffe, near Lewes, Counsel-at-law, of the Middle  
     Temple.  
 John Thatcher, of Presthawes.

- William Thomas, of West Dean.  
 Richard Thorpe, of Gibsaven in Worth.  
 John Thorpe, of Cudworth in Newdigate, Surrey.  
 Richard Threele, of Loxwood in Greene (Wisborough Green).  
 Thomas Threele, of Lewisham (half-moon for difference).  
 Samuel Towers, of Cliffe, near Lewes.  
 Ambrose Trayton, of Lewes, Esquire, of the Body to King James  
 and King Charles.  
 Sackville Torner, of Tablehurst.  
 Edward Wade, of Ferring. Arms: *Az.* on a saltire between four  
 fleur-de-lis or five escallops of the first. Crest: A tiger statant  
*arg.*; bezantée *gu.*; collared . . . .  
 John Walwin, of Cold Waltham.  
 John Wenham, of London and Morehall in Ninfield.  
 Nicholas Westbrooke, of East Lavant.  
 Richard Wheatley, of Itchingfield.  
 William White, of Northiam.  
 John Whitfield, of (Rowfant in) Worth.  
 Sir John Wildigos, of Iridge Court in Salehurst, Knight.  
 Richard Williams, of Chichester. Arms: *Arg.*; a chevron *sa.*;  
 between three fireballs of the last fired ppr. Crest: A dragon's  
 head *arg.*; semée of hurts vomiting flames of fire ppr.  
 John Wilson, of Sheffield House, Fletching.  
 Nicholas Wolf, of Ashington. Arms: ?*Arg.*, a chevron or between  
 three wolves' heads *sa.* (Slye's MS.); or *arg.*, a fess between  
 three martlets *gu.*; on a chief *sa.*; three wolves' heads erased  
 of the first (Harl. MS. 6,164). Crest: A wolf passant grey  
 against an oak vert.  
 Edward Wood, Rector of Hamsey.  
 Thomas Wood, of West Hothly.  
 Anthony Yonge, of Ambersham in Hants.  
 William Yonge, of Midhurst.

Although not given in the MSS. above quoted, and, therefore, perhaps by inference, not in the Original Visitation of Sussex in 1634, the following families would appear from "Berry's Sussex Genealogies" to have been reckoned among the Gentry of Sussex at about the date of this Visitation. The pages quoted give the reference to Berry's work.

- Ann, daughter of Thomas Cooke and wife of John Rick, of Lee.  
 No arms shown. p. 374.  
 Thomas Cradock, of Chichester. ["Burke's General Armory"  
 gives as the arms of Cradock or Craddock, of Wales: *Az.*,  
 three boars' heads couped in fesse between as many crosses  
 crosslet or, and crest, a horse passant *sa.*] p. 218.  
 Herbert Dyke, of Horeham in Waldron. p. 148.  
 John Fagg, of Rye. p. 262.  
 John Franck, of Franks in Fairlight (? no date). p. 326.

- Sir Thomas Gage, of Firle, Bart. p. 295.  
 Roger Gratwicke, of Ham in Angmering. p. 169.  
 John Gratwicke, of Jarvis in Cowfold. p. 256.  
 Thomas Grey, of Ashdown Forest. p. 374. [No arms given.]  
 Thomas Hill, of Warnham. [Slye's MS.]  
 Nathaniel Hilton, Vicar of Billingshurst. p. 102.  
 George Hussey, of Cuckfield. p. 286.  
 Philip Jermyne, of Lordington. p. 184.  
 Sir Garrett Kempe, of Slindon, Knight. p. 75.  
 Sir Christopher Lewknor, Recorder of Chichester. p. 130.  
 Richard Lewknor, of West Dean. p. 130.  
 John Manning, of Warbleton. p. 260. ["Burke's General Armory" gives as the arms of Manning, of Co. Sussex: *Gu.*; a cross patonce between four trefoils *or*, and as crest: Out of a ducal coronet *or* an eagle's head *arg.* between two wings *sa.*]  
 Thomas Marlott, of Muntham in Itchingfield. p. 122.  
 Nicholas Maunser, of Hightown in Wadhurst. p. 309. [No arms in Berry.]  
 Alman Meeres, of Westham. p. 255. "Burke's General Armory" gives as the arms of Meeres, of Awber and Houghton, Co. Lincoln, from which this family would appear to be descended: *Gu.*; a fess engrailed between three water bougets *erm.*, and for crest, a peacock's tail erect *ppr.*]  
 Henry Mervyn, of Durford. p. 92.  
 John Michell, of Sidneys in Cuckfield. p. 346.  
 Thomas Miller, of Chichester. p. 292.  
 Herbert Morley, of Glynde, aged about 19. p. 175.  
 George Naldrett, of Naldrett Place in Rudgwick. p. 92. [Robinson and Elwes, in their "Castles and Mansions of Western Sussex," give as the arms of this family, confirmed to John de Aldrette, yeoman of the wardrobe to Queen Elizabeth, 1585: *Gu.*; on a chevron engrailed three lozenges of the field between three griffins' heads erased *arg.*; and as crest, a griffin sejant *arg.*]  
 Thomas Nash, of Walberton. p. 103. [Arms: *Az.*, on a chevron between three eagles' heads erased *arg.*; a pellet between four crosses crosslet *sa.*]  
 John Newman, of Chichester. p. 207. No arms given.  
 Thomas Page, of Donnington. p. 141.  
 John Peachey, of North Bersted. p. 54.  
 Edmund Peachey, of Eartham. p. 106.  
 Richard Peckham, of Upmarden. p. 305.  
 Ralph Pope, of Hendall in Buxted. p. 365.  
 Nathaniel Powell, of Ewhurst. p. 324.  
 Anthony Reve, of Brede. p. 110.  
 Edmund Rishton, Rector of Ernley. p. 306.  
 Daniel Rogers, of Horsted Keynes. p. 338.  
 Thomas Rootes, of Maresfield. No arms given. p. 242.  
 Richard Taylor, of Almodington. No arms given. p. 306. [Arms, according to the late Wm. Smith Ellis, Esq.: *Erms.*; on a chief indented *sa.*; three escallops *arg.*]

Robert Tredcroft. p. 16.

Randolph Tutte, of West Wittering. p. 289.

John Warnett, of Hempsted in Framfield. p. 129.

William Wase, of Woolavington. p. 125.

Thomas West, of Clifford's Inn and Woodmancote. p. 14.

Subsequently to the Visitation of 1634 and previously to that of 1662, the pedigrees of the following gentlemen appear, according to "Berry's Sussex Genealogies," to have been recorded:—

Thomas Cole, of London and Wethouse in Waldron, 1639. No arms given. p. 307. [According to the late Mr. M. A. Lower, the arms were: *Arg.*; a bull passant within a bordure *sa.*; bezantée armed *or.*]

Peter Farnden, of Sedlescombe, 1645. No arms given. p. 372. [Arms: *Purp.*; a chevron vairé *or* and *gu.*; between three leopards' faces of the second. Crest: On a mural crown *or* a leopard's head *purp.* These arms were confirmed and crest granted to Peter Farnden and Tobias, his brother, by Richard St. George Clarenceux, 28 Feb., 1634 (Harl. MS., 1470).]

Lawrence Peirs, of Westfield, 1637. No arms given. p. 261. [Arms: *Arg.*, two swords crossed saltierwise *or*, on the points a fleur-de-lis. Crest: On a wreath *or* and *vert* a lion's paw erased *or*, holding two swords crossed as in the arms (Harl. MS., 1562, p. 203). The pedigree and arms testified by John Borough, King at Arms, 1637.]

Henry Polsted, of Stoneham, 1649. No arms given. p. 243. [Arms: *Arg.*; fretty *sa.* Crest: Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a wolf's head erased *sa.* "This Coat is vnder the hand of Aug. Vincent Rouge Crosse."]

The next List of Gentry to which reference can be made is that contained in the last Visitation of Sussex in 1662, but, so far as I am aware, there is only one complete copy in existence, which is that in the College of Arms (MS. D. 16). Rawlinson's MS. B. 434 in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, however, gives the name of the Sussex representative of the family at that date and his arms in trick, which is quite sufficient for the purposes of this paper, and the figures in brackets give the reference to the folio of that MS., to which I have added, where not given in "Berry's Sussex Genealogies," the arms as shown there in trick, and also a few notes between brackets. The *pedigrees*, however, can only be obtained from MS. D. 16 in the College of Arms.

## SUSSEX GENTRY FROM THE VISITATION OF 1662.

- (fo. 15a). "Edward Alfrey, of . . . ." Arms: *Arg.*, on a chevron, *sa.*; a fleur-de-lis of the field. No crest given. [This was Edward Alfrey of Gulledge, in East Grinstead. The arms of the Allfreys of Potmans, in Catsfield, were different.]
- (fo. 42b). "Robert Anderson, of Chichester and of Lincoln's Inn, Esq." Arms: *Arg.*, a chevron between three crosses cercellée, *sa.*; in chief a fleur-de-lis, *gu.* Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, *arg.*; a hind's head pierced through the neck with an arrow, *sa.*; tipped and feathered of the first. A quartering for Anderton. [See "Visitation of Hertfordshire," published by Harl. Soc.]
- (fo. 30a). "Henry Appesley, of Tishurst, Esq., q. (= quære) the qterings at London." No coat shewn.
- (fo. 4b). "Benjamin Austen, of Chichester." Arms: *Az.*, a chevron between three birds, *or.*, in the middle chief a fleur-de-lis. [6th son?] No crest given.
- (fo. 1b). "Thomas Aylwin, of Plaistow, resp" (ited) "to London. A Patent under the hand and Seale of St. Ric. St. Geo. to W<sup>m</sup>. Aylwin, of Treford in Com. Sussex, Captaine of ye Trained Bands of ye Rape of Chichester, & to John his kinsman 22 May, 1634."
- (fo. 2a). "John Aylwin, of Goreing, Esq., sometyne Captaine of the Trained Band." Same arms.
- (fo. 8b). "William Aylwin, of Treford." Same arms; no differences shewn in these three cases.
- (fo. 38a). "John Baker, of Mayfeild, Esq."
- (fo. 38b). "John Baker, of Stoneland." A half-moon for difference. No crest given.
- (fo. 35b). "John Barham, of Wadhurst. Looke in Kent." Arms: *Arg.*, on a fesse, *gu.*; between three bears passant, *sa.*; muzzled *gu.*; a fleur-de-lis between two martlets, *or.* Crest: A stork among bulrushes, all proper. ["Burke's General Armory" gives as the arms of Barham, of Staines, Co. Middlesex, and Canterbury, Co. Kent: *Arg.*; on a fesse, *gu.*; between three bears passant, *sa.*; muzzled *or.*, a fleur-de-lis between two martlets of the fourth, and "Horsfield's Sussex" gives the bears as "muzzled and chained, *or.*" Same crest in both cases.]
- (fo. 17b). "Thomas Beard, of Hurstpierpoint, Esq. 1 Beard" (in trick), "2 Alfrey" (not in trick).
- (fo. 10b). "Henry Bensted, Alderman of Chichester, Looke in Hamsh." [No coat of arms given.]
- (fo. 28a). "James Bestbeeche, of Northiam, mar. d. and h. of Tho: Swineho, of Kent, to appeare at London for better satisfacōn." Arms: No colours given. A fesse between 6 martlets, those in base transposed. On an escutcheon of pretence three swine 2 and 1.



- (fo. 3a). "Thomos Bettesworth, of Fyning. A Pedegree vnder the hand of Rich. S<sup>t</sup>. George Clarenceux."
- (fo. 4a). "Peter Bettesworth, of Fitzhall." A martlet for difference.
- (fo. 9b). "Arthur Bettesworth, of Chichester." A mullet for difference.
- (fo. 7a). "Brune Bickley, of Chidall, Captaine of the Trayned Band." "to London."
- (fo. 13a). "Edward Blacker, of Buckingham, in the pish of Old Shoram, Esq."
- (fo. 16b). "William Boarde, of Boardhill, Esq." "to send the Cullers to London." Arms: Per fesse, *gu.*; and *az.* an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets, *arg.* Crest: A goat statant.
- (fo. 37a). "George Borde, of Linfeild." Same arms. Crest: A goat statant *erm.* horned, *or.* Against the crest is q, meaning query.
- (fo. 31a). "Edward Braban, of Salehurst." Arms: *Arg.*, on a fesse humettée, *gu.*; three leopards' faces, *or.*, a mullet for difference, "for further prooffe." No crest.
- (fo. 14b). "Charles Brett, of Wapinthorne, Esq." Arms: *Gu.*, a fesse dancettée between 10 billets, *or.*, 4 in chief, 3, 2 and 1 in base. No crest "in Glover thus q" (uery) "London." ["Burke's General Armory" gives these arms to Brett, of Wiverton, Co. Notts.]
- (fo. 20b). "Richard Bridger, of Coombe, Esq."
- (fo. 15b). "Walter Burrell, of Cuckfield, Esq."
- (fo. 32a). "John Busbridg, of Echingham, Esq." 1 quartering in trick.
- (fo. 26b). "Mathias Caldicott, of Selmeston." Arms: Per pale, *or.* and *az.* on a chief, *gu.*; three leopards' faces of the first. No crest shewn.
- (fo. 11a). "Alan Carr, of Chichester, Esq." "q. Yorksh." Arms, no crest or colours given: (*Gu.*), on a chevron (*arg.*), three mullets (*sa.*)
- (fo. 6a). "John Carrell, of Harting, Esq." 1 quartering in trick.
- (fo. 8a). "Abraham Chapman, of Westhampnet, 3<sup>d</sup> sone of Sir John."
- (fo. 23b). "Henry Chowne, of Horsham, Esq."
- (fo. 23b). "Edward Chowne, of Kingston Bousey." Same arms; a half-moon for difference.
- (fo. 6b). "Richard Coldham, of Budington, Captaine of . . ." (*sic.*) A half-moon charged upon a half-moon for difference.
- (fo. 29a). "Thomas Collins, of Brightling, Esq."
- (fo. 9b). "John Comber, of Donington, Esq., somtymes High Sheriff of Sussex."
- (fo. 2a). "Nich. Cooke, of Westburton, mar. the da. and heir of S<sup>t</sup> Rob. Albany, K<sup>t</sup>., Surrey." "to looke for more qtered coats." "q. Visitacon of Hampsh."

1 Albany.	1 Cooke.
2 Tunstall ( <i>scratched through</i> ) Botle ( <i>sic.</i> )	2 Rokesley.
5 (?) Snowe.	3 Burford.
	4 Lisley.
	5 Bohun.
	6 Hall.
	7 . . . . .
	8 . . . . .

- (fo. 15a). "Thomas Cooke, of Sompting." Same arms, Cooke only, with a half-moon for difference.
- (fo. 4a). "Edward Cotton, of Chichester, one of the Vicars Corall of the Cathedrall, q. Bishop of Salisbury's Coate, who was grandfather to Edw." Arms: *Az.*, a chevron between three hanks of cotton, *arg.*
- (fo. 18b). "Peter Courthope, of Danny, in Hurstperpoint."
- (fo. 37b). "John Crips, of Homestall." Arms: *Arg.*, on a chevron *vert* five horse shoes, *or.* Crest: A goat *vert*, collared and chained, *or.* "to S<sup>r</sup> Edw." [Slye's MS. Visitation, in the Library of our Society, gives "granted to John Crisp, of Homstall, by Sir Edw. Bysshe, Clar. 25 July, 1662," and the arms, *Or* on a chevron *vert*, three horse shoes, *arg.*]
- (fo. 31a). "Anthony Cruttenden, of Burwash." Arms: *Az.*, a chevron, *arg.*; between three estoiles, *or.* No crest shewn "to S<sup>r</sup> Edw."
- (fo. 17b). "Sir William Culpepper, of Wakehurst, Baronet, mar. . . . da. and coh. of . . . . Pellet." Arms, with 11 quarterings and an escutcheon of pretence in trick. No crest shewn. Quarterings not named in MS.
- (fo. 13b). "Henry Dallender, of Poynings." Arms: *Vairé arg.* and *gu.*; a bordure, *az.*; bezantée. No crest shewn. ["Burke's General Armory" gives "Crest: An eagle's head *vairé, arg.* and *gu.*"]
- (fo. 33a). "Edward Davy, of Beckley." No arms shewn "to S<sup>r</sup> Edw." (Bysshe) "the next Tearme. M<sup>r</sup>. Kilborne to prove armes for M<sup>r</sup>. Davy." [From "Burke's General Armory": "Davy of Beckley, Co. Sussex, Suffolk and Wilts. Arms: *Sa.*, a fesse, *or.* between three cinque-foils *erm.* (another *arg.*) Crest: A lion sejant, *arg.*; supporting a column, *or.*]
- (fo. 24a). "John De la Chambre, of Radmill, Esq."
- (fo. 18a). "John Delves, of Newike," "resp. Armes to London." No coat in trick. [Arms: *Arg.*, a chevron, *sa.*, fretty *or.* between three delves. "Horsfield," Vol. I., p. 430.]
- (fo. 19b). "Walter Dobell, of Streate." 1 quartering in trick. "1 Dobell, 2 Barnham."
- (fo. 33a). "Capt. John Dunke, of Whatlington," "resp. to S<sup>r</sup> Edw." (Bysshe). No coat shewn.
- (fo. 26b). "Sir Thomas Dyke, of Horam, K<sup>t</sup>." 3 quarterings in trick. "1 Dyke, 2 Welche, 3 Wyard, 4 Horam."

- (fo. 28b). "Thomas Dyke, of Burwash." Same arms, a half-moon for difference "to London (*scratched through*) for diff."
- (fo. 32b). "John Dyne, of Westfeild." Arms: *Arg.*, two bars gemelles between three escallops, *gu.*
- (fo. 14b). "Robert Edsaw, of Chankton, in Washington." No arms tricked "to S<sup>r</sup> Edw." (*Bysshe*).
- (fo. 21b). "Abraham Edwards, of Portslade."
- (fo. 30b). "John Elfred, of Hoo." Arms: *Arg.* on a saltire, *az.*, between four griffins' heads erased, *gu.*; a leopard's face between four lozenges, *or.* No crest shewn "to S<sup>r</sup> Edw."
- (fo. 9a). "William Elson, of Oveing," "vnder the hand of Jo: Philipot Somerset" (in the Visitation of) "Sussex, 1634."
- (fo. 12a). "John Eversfeilde ats Ersfeild, of Charleton Court, in Stenning, mar. . . . da. and coh. of John Knight, of Westergate, in Sussex." 2 quarterings.
- (fo. 12a). "S<sup>r</sup> John Fagge, of Wiston, Baronet." 1 quartering. "1 Fagge, 2 Cobbe," "q at London" "M<sup>r</sup>. Philipot."
- (fo. 5a). "John Farington, of Chichester, Esq." Arms: *Arg.*; a chevron between three leopards' faces *gu.*; 1 quartering. Crest: A wyvern sans wings, tail extended *vert.*
- (fo. 32b). "Peter Farnden, of Sedlescomb." Arms: *Purp.*, a chevron vairé *or* and *gu.*; between three leopards' faces of the second. Crest: On a mural crown *or* a leopard's head *purp.* "p Ric. S<sup>t</sup>. George; Clar.; the last Febr., 1634."
- (fo. 35b). "Alexander Fermor, of Welches." 1 quartering.
- (fo. 40b). "Tho: Forster, of Iden, Esq., mar. Susan, d. and coh. of Francis Norman, of Salehurst." No crest given.
- (fo. 30a). "Robert Fowle, of Salehurst, Esq., mar. d. and coh. of Peter Farnden." Arms: *Arg.*, a chevron *gu.*; on a chief of the last three mullets of the first. 1 quartering and escutcheon of pretence.
- (fo. 36a). "Nicholas Fowle, of Riverhall." Arms: *Gu.*; a lion passant guardant between three roses *or*; barbed *vert.*
- (fo. 34b). "Richard Frebody, of East Grinstead," "in" (the Visitation of) "Sussex, 1634." A half-moon for difference.
- (fo. 18b). "Stephen French, of Streame." Arms: *Gu.*; a bend between two dolphins *arg.* No crest shewn.
- (fo. 27a). "Capt. John Fuller or Fulwer, of Tanners Waldern." Crest: Out of a ducal coronet *gu.*; a lion's head erased *arg.*; charged on the neck with a half-moon. [2nd son?] "q whether this be Bostocke's crest."
- (fo. 5b). "William Garraway, of Foorde, Esq." Arms: *Arg.*, a pile between four leopards' faces *gu.*; over all a fesse of the second. 1 quartering shewn in trick.
- (fo. 2b). "Dyonis Geere, of Warningcamp," "resp. to London." No arms tricked.
- (fo. 25b). "Nicholas Gilbert, of Bletchington."
- (fo. 26a). "Captaine Nicholas Gildredge, of Eastbourne." 1 quartering, "1 Gildredge, 2 Levett."
- (fo. 22a). "Charles Goodwyn, of Lewys."

- (fo. 27b). "Samuel Gott, of Battell and of Grey's Inn, Esq., mar. Joane, da. and coh. of Peter Farnden." Arms: Per saltire *arg.*; and *sa.* a bordure counterchanged.
- (fo. 6a). "William Gratwike, of Tortington, Esq."
- (fo. 14a). "John Gratwick, of Eaton, in Henvile." Arms: (*Or*) a chevron engrailed (*gu.*) between three pellets. No colours shewn "q."
- (fo. 34b). "Wilm. Hartredge, of Tysehurst," "to London to pve." *Or*, on a chevron *sa.*, three wolves' (looks like in Rawl. MS. B. 434, but "Burke's General Armory" gives hawks') heads coupéd *arg.* Crest: On a portcullis *sa.*; lined and studded *arg.*; a lion passant also *arg.*
- (fo. 33b). "Edward Hawe, of Salehurst," "resp. armes to London." No coat shewn. [The name is correctly Hawes.]
- (fo. 24b). "John Hay, of Glyndebourne, Esq."
- (fo. 32a). "John Hay, of Netherfeld in Battell, mar. d. and coh. of Samuëll Towers, of the Cliff." Half-moon for difference and escutcheon of pretence for Towers.
- (fo. 17a). "S<sup>r</sup> Walter Henley, of Cuckfield, Baronet, High Sheriff of Sussex, 1662." Arms: Paly bendy *gu.*, and *az.*; an orle of eight martlets *or* (3 quarterings in trick). Crest: A martlet rising *or*. ["Burke's General Armory" gives "of Cuckfield, Co. Sussex, and Courseom, Co. Kent, bart.; extinct in 1675."]
- (fo. 34a). "Walter Heigham, of Echingham" (in Visitation of) "Sussex, 1634." Arms, not those in Berry, but Paly, of six *or* and *az.*; on a chief *sa.*; a lion passant guardant of the first.
- (fo. 31b). "Thankfull Hepden, of Burwash" (in the Visitation of) "Sussex, 1634," "resp."
- (fo. 7a). "Edward Hobson, of Chichester," to London to S<sup>r</sup> Edw." Arms: *Arg.*, a chief chequy *or* and *az.*, thereon a half-moon (2nd son); on a chevron engrailed *az.* between three torteaux as many cinquefoils of the field. Crest: A leopard's head *arg.* semée of torteaux. [See "Berry's Hants Genealogies" for this family. The crest, however, differs, being a griffin passant per pale *erm.* and *or* beaked and membered gold, holding in the beak a key of the last.]
- (fo. 14a). "Thomas Hodson, of Henvile out of Kent." Arms: Per pale *gu.* and *sa.*; a chevron between three hanks (tricked like rings gemelles) *or*. Crest: An eagle's leg erased *sa.*; between two wings *or*.
- (fo. 40a). "Thomas Houghton, of Mayfield, mar. da. and coh. of Tho: Theobald, of Seale in Kent," "in" Visitation of "Sussex, 1634." A mullet for difference and escutcheon of pretence.
- (fo. 19b). "Richard Isted, of Lewys." Arms: *Gu.*; a chevron *vair* between three talbots' heads erased *or*. Crest: A buck's head erased proper attired and ducally gorged *or.* 1 quartering. "1 Isted; 2 Twine of Lewys."

- (fo. 25b). "Thomas Jeffray, of Chidenley, Esq." 2 quarterings.
- (fo. 7b). "Alexander Jermyn, of Lordington, Esq."
- (fo. 36a). "Nathaniel Johnson, of Wadhurst." Arms: *Az.* on a bend raguly between two cocks *arg.*; crested and jelloped or a snake *vert.* ["Burke's General Armory" gives these as the arms of Johnson, of Co. Northampton.] A martlet for difference. "Testified under the hand of W<sup>m</sup>. Riley N." Crest: A talbot sejant *sa.*; collared and chained . . . charged with a martlet.
- (fo. 1a). "Richard Kelly, of Petworth, descended out of Ireland," q Mr. Philpot." Arms: *Arg.*; a chevron between three billets *gu.* Crest: Out of a ducal coronet *gu.*; an ostrich's head *arg.*, holding in the beak a horseshoe *or.*
- (fo. 10a). "Sr Garrett Kempe, of Clyndon" (Slindon), "K<sup>t</sup>." 4 quarterings. No crest shewn.
- (fo. 21a). "W<sup>thm</sup>. Kempe, of South Maling," "of the Family of Sr Gerard Kempe," "resp. to London." [Arms, granted 6 Dec., 1662: *Gu.*; a fess *erm.* between three garbs or within a border of the second. Crest: On a garb or a falcon volant *erm.* See "Misc. Gen. et Her.," Vol. III., 2nd series, 372 plate.]
- (fo. 4b). "James Kidderminster, of Chichester," "resp. to London to perfect the descent and armes." Arms: *Az.*, two chevrons or between three bezants. Crest: On a cap of maintenance *gu.*; turned up *erm.*; a hawk *arg.*
- (fo. 6b). "Joseph King, of Midhurst, Esq., of ye Middle Temple, Barrister." Arms: *Sa.*; a lion rampant between three crosses crosslet or, ducally crowned *arg.* No crest shewn. ["Burke's General Armory" gives these as the arms of King, of Co. Devon, and Towcester, Co. Northampton. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or a demi-ostrich *arg.*; wings endorsed, beaked gold.]
- (fo. 39a). "Thomas Lad, of Warbleton." [The name is really Lade.]
- (fo. 8a). "1 Geo: 2 Tho: 3 Christopher Langrish, of West Ashling in Fontington." Arms: Quarterly *sa.*; and or four covered cups counterchanged. Crest: A covered cup, "look Hamsh for ye cullers." [See a pedigree of Langrish, 1634, in "Berry's Hants Genealogies."]
- (fo. 1b). "John Lee, of Plaistow, in the parish of Kirdford, Esq., Justice of the Peace. The arms resp. to London, descended out of Leic. from a younger brother out of Chesh."
- (fo. 41b). "W<sup>thm</sup>. Levett, of Salehurst." "A Patent of Confirmation to John Levett and Thomas Levett, of Salhurst in Com Sussex, ye sonnes of John Levett, of Salhurst, ye sonnes" (*sic.*) "of W<sup>m</sup>. Levett, of Warbelton in the said County of Sussex, Esq., 21 Decemb. 5 K James ano Dni 1607 p W<sup>m</sup>. Segar Garter."
- (fo. 10b). "Sr John Lewkenor, of Westdeane, Knight of the Bath." 14 quarterings.

- (fo. 22b). "Richard Lindsey, of Bucksted, Esq." 2 quarterings in trick.  
"1 Lindsey, 2 Ingledue, 3 Nightingale, 4 . . . ."
- (fo. 24b). "John Luxford, of Ockley." No arms shewn "to S<sup>r</sup> Edw."  
(Bysshe).
- (fo. 31b). "Thomas Luxford, of Wartling, Esq., sometimes high  
Sheriff of Sussex." Arms: *Or* on a pile *az.* three  
boars' heads coupé of the field, "to London."
- (fo. 28b). "Edward May, of Pashley in Tishurst, Esq., mar. Ann, d.  
and coh. of . . . . Shepard, of London." No arms  
shewn for Shepard. [In the Visitation of] "Sussex,  
1634."
- (fo. 17a). "Thomas Michell, of Cukfeild." Arms: *Sa.*, a chevron  
between three escallops *arg.* No crest shewn, "to S<sup>r</sup>  
Edw. to direct ye Coate."
- (fo. 5b). "S<sup>r</sup> John Morley, of Chichester." 10 quarterings.
- (fo. 10a). "S<sup>r</sup> Willm. Morley, of Halfenaked, K<sup>t</sup>. of the Bath, mar.  
Ann, da. and coh. of S<sup>r</sup> John Denham, K<sup>t</sup>." Arms:  
*Sa.*; a leopard's head *arg.*; jessant-de-lis *or.* No crest  
shewn. 1 quartering. ["Burke's General Armory"  
gives crest on a chapeau *gu.*; turned up *erm.*; a  
leopard's face *arg.*, jessant-de-lis *or.* From "Berry's  
Sussex Genealogies" it appears that Sir John and Sir  
William Morley were first cousins.]
- (fo. 13a). "Thomas Newington, of Kingston-boosey," "to London."
- (fo. 28a). "Joseph Newington, of Burwash," "to S<sup>r</sup> Edw."
- (fo. 22a). "Apsley Newton, of Lewis," "in new Surrey." No arms  
in trick.
- (fo. 40a). "Apsley Newton, of Southover, mar. Eliz., d. and coh. of  
Rich. Caldicot, of Sherington," "in" (Visitation of)  
"Sussex, 1634." Escutcheon of pretence for Caldicot.  
No crest shewn.
- (fo. 39a). "Sir Thomas Nutt, of Mayes, Knight." Arms: *Per fesse*  
*az.*, and *erm.*; a pale counterchanged three pheons *arg.*  
Crest: On a chapeau *gu.*; turned up *erm.*; a pheon *or*  
between two wings expanded *arg.* No colours shewn.  
3 quarterings, "1 Nutt, 2 Godard, 3 . . . . 4 Sander-  
son." ["Burke's General Armory" gives these as the  
arms of Nutt, of Tewkesbury, Co. Gloucester, and  
Mayes, Co. Sussex.]
- (fo. 16a). "John Oliver, of Lewys."
- (fo. 2b). "Edward Onley, of Pulborough, Esq." 3 quarterings,  
"thus in Visitaçõn, 1634." "Pedegree at London."
- (fo. 5a). "Thomas Palmer, of Harting, Esq." "se the Visitaçõn of  
Kent to pfect the armes."
- (fo. 30b). "Nehemia Panton, of Brightling."
- (fo. 11b). "John Parsons, of Steyning, of the Middle Temple, Barrister,  
Esq." Arms: *Per fesse sa.*, and *az.*; three suns *or.*  
Crest: A garb of trefoils *vert* banded *or.* [Slye's MS.  
Visitation in Lewes Library S.A.S. gives "granted  
to John Parsons, son of John Parsons, of Stening, by  
S<sup>r</sup> Edw. Byshe Clarèn. 23 April, 1661."]

- (fo. 3b). "William Peche, of Chichester." Arms: *Az.*; a lion rampant *erm.*; crowned *or.* Crest: A lion's head erased *erm.*; ducally crowned. ["Burke's General Armory" gives these as the arms of Pechy or Peach, Co. Kent.]
- (fo. 20a). "St John Pelham, of Laughton, Baronet." 4 quarterings. "q Wilbram."
- (fo. 24a). "Thomas Pellatt, of Bignall," *i.e.*, Bignor "Parke."
- (fo. 37b). "Robert Pickering, of Tablehurst in East Grinstead." 1 quartering. "1 Pickering, 2 Wodecok."
- (fo. 38b). "James Plomer, of Mayfeild, Esq." Arms: Per chevron flory counterflory *arg.* and *gu.*; three martlets counter-changed. No crest shewn.
- (fo. 20b). "Robert Plomer, of Petinghoo." Same arms, no difference shewn. Crest: A demi-lion rampant *gu.*, holding in the paws a wheatsheaf *or.* "q Alderman or Sheriff of London tpe H. 7."
- (fo. 41a). "James Plumer, of Ringmore." No coat given.
- (fo. 29b). "Edward Polhill, of Burwash, Esq., of Gray's Inn, Barrister, mar. da. and coh. of Peter Farnden." 1 quartering and escutcheon of pretence, a half-moon on latter for difference.
- (fo. 13b). "Thomas Poole, of New Shorum." "A confirmacōn and alteracōn of the Coate and grant of the Crest to Capt. Rich. Poole vnder the hand and seales of Withm. Roberts, Vulvester," *i.e.*, Ulster, "King of Armes, 24 K. Ch. I." Arms: *Az.*, semée flory *or* a lion rampant guardant of the second on a canton *arg.*; a ship with her mainsail furled proper. Crest: A mermaid proper, holding betwixt her hands a naval crown *or*, mantled *gu.*; doubled *arg.* [See "Genealogist," Vol. V., 1881, page 116.]
- (fo. 36b). "John Porter, of Wadhurst." A half-moon for difference. No crest shewn.
- (fo. 19a). "Edward Raynes, of Conyborough in the pish Barcombe."
- (fo. 34a). "James Relfe, of Dallington, mar. Ann, d. and coh. of Lawrence Somer, of Hawkurst in Kent." No coat.
- (fo. 39b). "Ogle Riggs, of Hollis House in the pish Eastbourne."
- (fo. 27b). "Walter Roberts, of Boorzell in Tishurst, Esq." 2 quarterings. "1 Roberts, 2 Tilley of Cranborne, 3 Bukfold."
- (fo. 27a). "Robert Rochester, of Ludley." Arms: Chequy *arg.* and *gu.*; on a fesse *vert* three mascles *or* "qy." No crest given. [There are several inscriptions to this family in Jevington Church, given in "Topographical Miscellanies," with Arms Chequy *arg.* and *gu.*; on a fesse *az.*; three escallops *or*; and crest, a semi goat rampant. "Burke's General Armory" gives "Rochester (Loys Hall, Terling, Co. Essex and Co. Sussex), Chequy *arg.* *gu.*; and on a fesse *vert* three escallops, *or.* Crest: A cubit arm in armour erect issuing from clouds *ppr.*, holding in the gauntlet a marigold, a rose and a pomegrante, all

- ppr. leaved *vert* and environed with a ducal coronet *or*." Horsfield (Vol. I., p. 333) says that the family of Rochester were formerly of considerable note in Selmeaton and afterwards removed to Jevington.]
- (fo. 33b). Colonell Thomas Sackville, of Selscombe, Esq." Arms: Quarterly *or* and *gu.*; a bend *vair*. No crest shewn. 6 quarterings "to S<sup>r</sup> Edw. for qterings." [Crest: Out of a coronet of fleur-de-lis *or* an estoile of eight points *arg.*]
- (fo. 23a). "Sacheverell Sandham, of Colworth, nere Chichester." *Az.*; on a chevron *arg.*; between three pheons of the second as many cinquefoils *gu.* 6 quarterings "to London for further proof of Sandham."
- (fo. 12b). "Wilm. Scras, of Anington."
- (fo. 12b). "Henry Scras, of Shorum." A half-moon for difference.
- (fo. 25a). "1 George, 2 Francis, 3 Nicholas Selwyn, of Bechington." 3 quarterings.
- (fo. 11b). "S<sup>r</sup> Charles Shelley, of Michelgrove, Baronet." 11 quarterings.
- (fo. 21b). "Henry Shelley, of Lewys, mar. da. and h. of Caldicot." 3 quarterings and an escutcheon of pretence. "to look for Caldicot at London."
- (fo. 20a). "Anthony Shirley, of Preston, Esq." 12 quarterings. No crest shown. "rememb<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Creast."
- (fo. 29b). "Capt. Robert Shoiswell, of Shoiswell, Esq." 1 quartering.
- (fo. 41a). "Robert Shoobridge, of Vckfeilde." Arms: *Arg.*; two bars *sa.*; on the first two leopards' faces, on the second another *or*. Crest: A leopard's face *or* between two wings expanded *sa.* ["Burke's General Armory" and Slye's MS. in our Library give "granted to Robert Shoobridge, of Uckfield, by Sir Edw. Bysshe, 16th April, 1662.]"
- (fo. 35a). "S<sup>r</sup> John Smith, of Crabbet, K<sup>t</sup>."
- (fo. 40b). "Symon Smith, of Buckhurst, Esq., son of Christ<sup>o</sup> Smith, of Old Windsor, in Com. Berks." No coat shewn. [William Smith, of Old Windsor, Co. Berks, Christopher Smith, of Buckhurst, James Smith, of New Windsor, and Simon Smith, of Westminster, sons of Christopher Smith, late of Windsor, desire colours to be assigned to a coat on a seal of their grandfather, Walter Smith. Several deeds sealed with the same, on a shield *arg.*; three martlets *purp.* Crest: A martlet *purp.* 21 April, 1671. (Harl. MS., 1144, p. 49).]
- (fo. 15b). "William Spence, of South Malling, Esq." 5 quarterings.
- (fo. 35a). "John Spence, of Lindfeild, Esq." A half moon for difference.
- (fo. 8b). "Thomas Stampe, of Boxgrove." Arms: A fesse between three horses (in full course?). No colours or crest. "q Devon"—"no proofe."



- (fo. 3a). "Richard Stanley, of Lee House, in the pish of Fittleworth." No crest shewn.
- (fo. 16a). "S<sup>r</sup> John Stapley, of Patcham, Knight and Baronet." Arms: *Gu.*; three boars' heads erased *arg.*; a bordure engrailed of the last. Crest: On a mount *vert* a stag at gaze *arg.*; attired *or.* An escutcheon of pretence for Springett, of the Broyle, near Lewes.
- (fo. 36b). { "Lawrence } Threele, of { Ledesham, Esq." } Arms: Paly of  
Henry } Wadhurst. } ten *or* and *gu.*  
Crest: A tree fructed *ppr.*
- (fo. 22b). "Edward Trayton, of Lewis." "to London for y<sup>e</sup> quarterings." "1 Trayton, 2 Sacvile, 3 Den, 4 Aguillon, 5 Dalingrige, 6 Nevill, 7 . . . . ., 8 Harvy, 9 Baker."
- (fo. 39b). "John Tourner, of Eastbourne." Arms: Per fesse *sa.* and *erm.*; a pale counterchanged and three fers-de-moline *or.* Crest: A lion sejant *arg.*, holding in the dexter foot a fer-de-moline *or.*
- (fo. 19a). "William Vinall, of Kingston, nere Lewys." Arms: Party per fesse *or* and *sa.*; in chief three lions rampant of the second armed and langued *gu.* Crest: A demilion rampant erased *sa.*, holding in the mouth a bezant.
- (fo. 18a). "Henry Warde, of Cukfeild." No arms shewn. "resp. the Armes to S<sup>r</sup> Edw."
- (fo. 38a). "Edward Warnett, of Framfeild." 1 quartering in trick. "1 Warnet, 2 Ridley the Bishop."
- (fo. 29a). "John Wenham, of Morehall."
- (fo. 25a). "Thomas Wenham, of Laughton." A half moon for difference.
- (fo. 1a). "William Westbrooke, of Tillington, the eldest of the Family." "(arsco?) vnder the hand of M<sup>r</sup> Philpot Somerset."
- (fo. 7b). "Richard" ("William" erased, over) "Westbrooke, of Elsted." 1 quartering, half moon for difference.
- (fo. 26a). "Sir William Wilson, of Sheffield, Baronet." 1 quartering. "1 Wilson, 2 Smith."
- (fo. 21a). "Richard Wood, of Lewys and of West hoadley." No crest shown.
- (fo. 16b). "Thomas Woodcock, of Newtimber, Esq., m<sup>d</sup> the sister and coh. to her brother." "p Rob Cooke Clar 1580." "the qterings of . . . . ." Arms: *Az.*, a fesse *erm.* between three leopards passant *or.* An escutcheon of pretence [for Bellingham. Thomas Woodcock, mar. Ursula, 1st da. of Sir Edward Bellingham, of Newtimber, Knt., and coheir of Thomas Bellingham, Esq., her brother.] Crest: A phoenix *arg.*, rising out of flames *or.*
- (fo. 37a). "Francis Wyatt, of Horsted Keynes." "resp. to London." Arms: *Gu.*, on a fesse *or*, between three boars' heads coupéd *arg.*; a lion passant guardant enclosed by two pheons *sa.* Crest: A demi-lion rampant erased *az.*, holding in the dexter paw an arrow head *sa.*

- (fo. 9a.) "Withm Yaldwin, of Blackdowne." "a Pattent by Sr Edw: Bysshe."  
 (fo. 3b). "Matthew Yong, of Midhurst, mar. Jane, da. and h. of W<sup>m</sup> Rose, of Chichester."

This Visitation, according to "S.A.C.," Vol. XIX., p. 195, was commenced in 1662 and finished in 1668, and it seems probable from the MSS. of the late Wm. Smith Ellis, Esq., that, though not entered in Rawl. MS. B. 434, the following families recorded their pedigrees about this time:—

Gage.

Sackville Graves, of West Firle (1671).

John Greene, of Lewes [his son, William Greene, of Mitcham, was living 1663.]

Lenham?

Edward Payne, of East Grinstead. [The following arms and crest were granted 25 Feb., 1661, by Sir Edward Bysshe to Edward, Richard, Robert, Charles and Henry, sons of M<sup>r</sup> Edward Payne, late of East Grinstead, deceased, viz., Arms: Per fesse *sa.* and *arg.*; two lions passant counterchanged armed and langued *gu.* Crest: A lion's head erased per fesse *sa.* and *arg.*; langued *gu.* (Add. MS. 14,293, fo. 13b. in British Museum).]

Henry Pecke, of Lewes. [See "Berry's Sussex Genealogies."]

Thomas Stolyon, of Warbleton. Arms: *Sa.*, two bends *or*, on a canton *az.*, a bezant. 1 quartering for Edwards, of Mayfield. Crest: On a stag's head erased *sa.*, holding in the mouth an acorn sprig *or*, the leaves *vert*, a bezant.

The following Disclaimers of Arms at the Sussex Visitation of 1662 were posted at East Grinstead, 19th March, 1671:—

William Alcock, of Lewes.  
 David Austin, of Framfield.  
 James Bell, of Yapton.  
 James Bestbeeche, of Northiam. ×  
 Edward Braban, of Salehurst. ×  
 John Brooke, of Alfriston.  
 William Carter, of Ringmer.  
 Christopher Cole, of Pulborough.  
 William Cowper, of Brightling.  
 Anthony Cruttenden, of Burwash ×  
 John Dunke, of Whatlington. ×  
 William Durrant, of Framfield.  
 George Elfred, of Hoo. ×  
 Thomas Ellis, of Steyning.  
 Henry Falconer, of Steyning.

John Gratwick, of Henfield. ×  
 John Honey, of Ditchling.  
 Thomas Hudson, of Henfield. ×  
 Richard Kelly, of Petworth. ×  
 William Markwicke, of Jevington.  
 Francis Mese (? Mose), of Petworth.  
 John and William Peche. ×  
 Stephen Poole, of Salehurst.  
 James Rolfe (? Relfe), of Dallington. ×  
 Joseph Sestin, of Byton.  
 Nicholas Sheppard, of Horsham.  
 Thomas White, of Horsham.

All those marked (×) appear in the list given above, but the only result of this fulmination appears to me to be the alteration in the coat of *Elfred*, of Hoo, which, from "Burke's General Armory," was granted 11 July, 1682, the revised arms being: *Erm.*; on a saltire *az.* between four griffins' heads erased *gu.*; a leopard's face *or.*, and crest: On a mount *vert* a lamb couchant *arg.*; between two olive branches *ppr.*, and perhaps to this, or about this, date we may also ascribe the arms of *Marckwick*, of Co. Sussex, which are given in "Burke's General Armory" as Per pale *arg.*; and *az.* a saltire wavy counterchanged, and crest: A boar passant per pale *or* and *az.* charged with a saltire counterchanged. For the remainder I cannot with certainty ascribe any arms, unless the following from "Burke's General Armory" applies:—

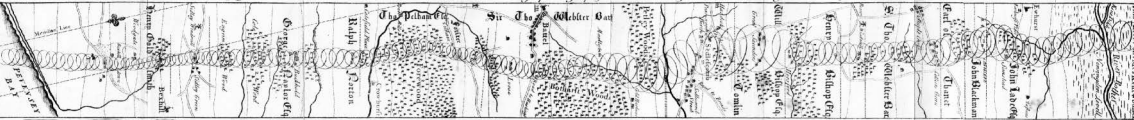
Mose—*Erm.* a cross pattée *sa.*

Most of the following gentlemen appear to have borne arms about this time:—

- Isaac Allen, of Lindfield (on his tomb in the church, 1672).  
Arms: *Or.* a chevron between three leopards' faces *gu.*  
("B.S.G.," p. 361, and "S.A.C.," Vol. XXX.)
- John Attree, of Theobalds in Wivelsfield (on his Will at Lewes, dated 23 July, 1665, and proved 30 Apr., 1666). Arms . . . .  
gouttée . . . . a bend engrailed . . . . over all an inescutcheon  
("S.A.C.," Vol. XXXV. See also "S.A.C.," Vol. XXVIII.)
- James Butler, of Amberley Castle, Esq. Arms: *Az.*, three covered cups *or* ("Berry's Sussex Genealogies," p. 176).
- William Cawley, of Rumboldswick ("B.S.G.," p. 284).
- William Cooper, of Icklesham ("B.S.G.," p. 377).
- Francis Coventry, of Crawley ("B.S.G.," p. 260).
- Joseph Dicker, of Salehurst ("B.S.G.," p. 277).
- John Edmonds, of Yapton ("B.S.G.," p. 44).
- Franck? ("B.S.G.," p. 326).
- John Hall, of Petworth ("B.S.G.," p. 106).
- Anthony Hilton, Vicar of Billingshurst ("B.S.G.," p. 102).
- Richard Honeywood, of Horsham? ("B.S.G.," p. 39. His grandfather Richard, of Horsham, was certainly *not* son of Robert, of Charing. See "Genealogist," Vol. IV., N.S., page 22).
- George Hussey, of Slinfold ("B.S.G.," p. 286).
- Thomas Jenkin, of Warbleton and Burwash ("B.S.G.," p. 251).
- Juxon
- Edward Mantell, of Lewes ("B.S.G.," p. 20).
- Thomas Mauser, of Hightown in Wadhurst ("B.S.G.," p. 309).
- Thomas Medley, of Buxted ("B.S.G.," p. 74).

# An exact Plan Describing the Passage of the TORNADO, or HURRICAN, From the Seaside in Sussex, to Newingden Levell.

*The 20<sup>th</sup> Day of May 1729. between Nine & Ten in the Evening, by Rich<sup>d</sup> Budge.*



*N.B. The Distance between the Irregular and the Plain Line, shows the Perpendicular height above the Full at Sea, Or rather the Profile of the Surface of the Earth pass'd over by the Hurricane, as the small Ditch lines show the Surface in a direct view of the course of the Tempest. By the Spiral line, appears the space taken up or Breadth, & with what Direction all Objects received the Impulse of the Hurricane, & likewise that the Direction was from East to West. Dotted lines show the divisions of the Country pass'd over by the Hurricane.*



- John Meeres, of Glynley ("B.S.G.," p. 255). [Arms: *Gu.*; a fesse engrailed between three water bougets *erm.* Crest: A peacock's tail erect ppr.]
- Mark Miller, of Chichester ("B.S.G.," p. 292).
- Sir James Morton, of Slaugham ("B.S.G.," p. 322).
- George Naldrett, of Rudgwick ("B.S.G.," p. 92).
- Thomas Nash, of Walberton ("B.S.G.," p. 103).
- John Newman, of Chichester ("B.S.G.," p. 207).
- Thomas Page, of Donnington ("B.S.G.," p. 141).
- (? Thomas) Payne, of Petworth ("B.S.G.," p. 164).
- William Peachey, of North Bersted ("B.S.G.," p. 54).
- Henry Peckham, of East Hampnet near Chichester ("B.S.G.," p. 58).
- Robert Peckham, of Little Green in Compton ("B.S.G.," p. 305).
- Henry Polsted, of London ("B.S.G.," p. 243). [Arms: *Arg.*; fretty *sa.* Crest: Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a wolf's head erased *sa.*]
- Sir Nathaniel Powell, of Ewhurst, Bart. ("B.S.G.," p. 243).
- John Reynell, Vicar of Horsham ("B.S.G.," p. 233).
- Stephen Ridge, of Iford ("B.S.G.," p. 11; "Horsfield's Lewes"; "S.A.C.," Vol. XXIX.)
- George Rose, of Eastergate ("B.S.G.," p. 25).
- Nicholas Shadwell, of Ripe ("B.S.G.," p. 369).
- Thomas Smyth, of Binderton ("B.S.G.," p. 201).
- William Stone, of Framfield ("B.S.G.," p. 78).
- William Stonestreet, of London and Westham ("B.S.G.," p. 234).
- Richard Taylor, of Almodington and Redlands ("B.S.G.," p. 306).
- Nathaniel Tredcroft, Vicar of Horsham ("B.S.G.," p. 16).
- Sackville Turner, of Tablehurst ("B.S.G.," p. 370).
- Richard Turner, of Oldland in Keymer ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXV., p. 217).
- Sir Edward Turnour, of Shillinglee Park ("B.S.G.," p. 368).
- Randolph Tutte, of Chichester ("B.S.G.," p. 289).
- Richard Webb, of Moulscombe ("B.S.G.," p. 101).
- William Peere Williams, of Chichester ("B.S.G.," p. 120).
- John Wimble, of Southover ("B.S.G.," p. 60).
- Thomas Woodyer, of North Mundham. Arms (on deeds of about this date and on monuments at North Mundham): *Az.*; a lion passant *arg.*; and a chief *erm.*
- George Worge, of Eastbourne ("B.S.G.," p. 274).

Some of the above certainly did not bear arms at this particular date of about 1662, among whom I might specify Honywood, Webb and Wimble, and possibly Mantell, Ridge, Shadwell and Worge, but as all these families apparently became of some importance in the county about this date, they are entered here to save a further reference to "Berry's Sussex Genealogies," from which, as will be seen, most of the names are taken. A

List of the Gentry of Sussex in 1673 is given in "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXII., p. 223. The next list might be compiled from the Poll Book of 1705, and an unofficial heraldic Visitation of Sussex in 1724 is to be found in "S.A.C.," Vol. XXV., p. 85. Then there is the exceedingly valuable list from the Sussex Election Poll Book of 1734, giving the representative of the family in 1871, given in "S.A.C.," Vol. XXIII., p. 75, and the Poll Book of 1774 would supply us with a list of Sussex Gentry at that date.

The next List of Sussex Gentry is taken from Add. MS. 5,701, pencil folio 203, in the British Museum, and is entitled "A List of Justices for the County of Sussex." This is printed, and in ink is added the date "1781." In the following transcript the names of Dukes, Marquises, Earls and Lords, both barons and courtesy titles, have been omitted, and, for convenience of reference, the whole of the remainder are set down here in alphabetical order. The names of those who were possibly County Magistrates only, and having most of their property in the county, may be distinguished from others, not being baronets or knights, by having the addition of their place of residence. The names, &c., are spelt exactly as in the printed list.

COUNTY MAGISTRATES, 1781.

Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, bart.	Samuel Blunt, Horsham.
Abel Aldridge, of New Lodge.	William Board, Lindfield.
John Aldridge, of New Lodge.	Henry Bonham, Hardham.
William Armstrong.	Thomas Bonham, Yapton.
W <sup>m</sup> Ashburnham, Broomham.	John Bonniface, Atterington.
Abraham Atkins, E. Grinstead.	George Boughey, Holmbush house
Richard Aylwin, Stedham.	Samuel Boys, of the Manor of
J. Backshell, Funtington, dead.	Thakeham.
Thomas Baker, Mayfield.	William Boys, Salehurst.
Abraham Baley, Henfield.	William Bereton [ <i>sic.</i> , but really
Edward Barker, Tarring.	Brereton] Pagham.
Isaac Barré.	Sir John Bridger, Knt.
James Batchelor, Alfriston.	Colvil Bridger, Buckingham House
William Battine, Eastmarden.	The Rev. Sir T. Broughton, bart.
James Beard, E. Blatchington.	Charles Buckner, Chichester.
Rich Bettesworth, Tillington.	John Smith Budgen, Warnham.
William Bishop, Battel.	John Burges, Brookhouse.
Major H. Bishop, Storrington.	Sir Merrick Burrel, bart.
Sir Cecil Bisshopp, bart.	Will Burrel, Doctor of Laws,
Henry Blunt, Ringmer.	Felfham.

- Peter Burrell, Cuckfield.  
 Joseph Calverley, Hellingly.  
 Hen. Courthope Campion, of  
     Danny.  
 William Campion, Danny.  
 Sir John Carter, Knt.  
 John Carter, Westbourne.  
 Edward Carter, Compton.  
 Henry Frederick Carteret.  
 John Challen, Shermanbury.  
 Thomas Chown, Alfriston.  
 James Clitherow, Worth.  
 Charles Coles, Ditcham.  
 Richard Comber, Lewes.  
 William Constable, Burwash.  
 Henry Seymour Conway.  
 Geo: Corney, Littlehampton.  
 Charles Wolfran Cornwall.  
 George Courthope, sen., Uckfield.  
 Geo: Courthope, jun., Hurstper-  
     point.  
 John Covert, Bersted.  
 James Cranston, Lewes.  
 Gibbs Crawford, East Grinstead.  
 Herbert Crofts, of Sompting.  
 Henry Cruttenden, Burwash.  
 Stephen Cummins, Windmill-Hill.  
 Samuel Dash, Framfield.  
 Sir John Brewer Davis, Knt.  
 Thomas Dennett, Ashurst.  
 Michael Dorset, Bignor park.  
 Peter Ducane, Horsham.  
 Sir Lawrence Dundas, b<sup>t</sup>., *dead*.  
 Samuel Durrant, Lewes.  
 Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart.  
 George Augustus Elliot, Baley  
     park.  
 Francis Augustus Elliot, Baley  
     park.  
 Welbore Ellis.  
 Sir Charles Eversfield, bart.  
 Edmund Ferrers, Piltdown.  
 Sir H. Fetherstonhaugh, bart.  
 Henry Fletcher, Horsham.  
 Henry Fletcher, Beeding.  
 Henry Flood.  
 W<sup>m</sup> Frankland, Muntham.  
 Edward Frewen, Northiam.  
 John Fuller, Lewes.  
 John Fuller, Rosehill.  
 John — (*sic.*) Fuller, Heathfield.  
 John Trayton Fuller, Lewes.  
 Rose Fuller.  
 Stephen Fuller, Brightling.  
 Lieut. Gen. Thomas Gage.  
 Walter Gibbon, Winchelsea.  
 Nicholas Gilbert, Eastbourne.  
 James Holmes Goble, Burpham.  
 Sir John Goodrick, bart.  
 Sir Harry Goring, bart.  
 Charles Goring, Wiston.  
 Sir Henry Gough, bart.  
 Will Gratwick, Angmering.  
 William Green, Finden.  
 William Green, Lewes.  
 James Grenville.  
 John Haines, Kirdford.  
 William Gerard Hamilton.  
 Thomas Hampden.  
 Richard Harcourt, Ringmer.  
 Francis Hare, Herstmonceux.  
 Thomas Harley.  
 John Harrison, Rotherfield.  
 Launcelot Harrison, Seaford.  
 Thomas Hay, Glyndbourne.  
 William Hayley, Eartham.  
 Sir John Henriker, bart.  
 Peter Holford, Maresfield.  
 Richard Hollist, of the Middle  
     Temple.  
 Thomas Hollist, Lodsworth.  
 Henry Humphery, Newhaven.  
 Edward Hussey, Seotney.  
 Henry Jackson, Hastings.  
 Francis Jefferson, Cuckfield.  
 Charles Jenkinson.  
 Thomas Sam Jolliffe, Trotton.  
 William Jolliffe, Stoke.  
 William Kemp, Southmalling,  
     Serjeant at Law.  
 Thomas Kemp, Lewes.  
 John King, Loxwood.  
 Tho: Knight, Godmersham,  
     Kent.  
 Sir John Lade, bart.  
 Thomas Lamb, sen., Rye.  
 Thomas Lamb, jun., Rye.  
 Charles Langford, Chailey.  
 John Leland, Strood.  
 William Mill Leeves, Tortington.  
 James Loyd, sen., Lancing.  
 James Loyd, jun., Lancing.

- John Luther, Worthing.  
 John Luxford, Hailsham.  
 Stephen Lushington, of Eastbourne.  
 Sir William Lynch, K.B.  
 James Steuart Mackenzie.  
 William Mangodscall, of Weston in Surrey.  
 John Manley, Horsham.  
 Jas Mansfield, Esq., So<sup>l</sup>. Gen.  
 John Margesson, sen., Offington.  
 John Margesson, jun., Offington.  
 James Markwick, Catsfield.  
 William Markwick, Catsfield.  
 George Medley, Buxted place.  
 Sir Will Meredith, bart.  
 Joseph Merlot, Itchingfield.  
 Joseph Mighell, Hamsey.  
 Sir Thomas Miller, bart.  
 William Milton, Chichester.  
 William Mitford, Pitshill.  
 William Moreland, Lamberhurst.  
 Humphrey Morris.  
 James Murray.  
 Henry Napper, Wisborough-Green.  
 John Napper, Wisborough-Green.  
 Richard Nash, Walberton.  
 Richard G. Nash, Walberton.  
 Will Nelthorpe, Sedgwick.  
 John Nesbit, Winchelsea.  
 George Neville.  
 Henry Nevill.  
 George Lewes Newnham, of Newtimber.  
 John Newnham, Maresfield.  
 William Newton, Southover.  
 John Nicholl, Mountfield.  
 Samuel Nicholl, Mountfield.  
 Richard North, Drayton.  
 Sir Fletcher Norton, Knight.  
 John Norton, Kingston.  
 John Norton, Kingston (*sic.*)  
 Middleton Onslow, Drenswick.  
 Thomas Onslow, Warnham.  
 William Paget, Itford.  
 John Paine, Patcham.  
 Thomas Hollis Paine, Ovingdean.  
 Thomas Smith Pamwell, of Rotherfield.  
 Sir Thomas Parker, Knight.
- Thomas Walley Partington, of Hamsey.  
 Sir James Peachy, bart.  
 John Peachy, Westdean.  
 John Peachy, Rumbaldsweek.  
 William Peachy, Kirdford.  
 George Peckham, Salehurst.  
 Henry Peckham, Chichester.  
 John Peckham, Chichester.  
 Henry Pelham.  
 Thomas Pelham.  
 John Pelham, Crowhurst.  
 Henry Pelham, Mayfield.  
 Joseph Peyton, of Wakehurst park.  
 John Philecox, of Battle.  
 Thomas Phipps, of Little Green.  
 Robert Plummer, Lewes.  
 John Plummer, Lewes.  
 Nathaniel Polhill, Burwash.  
 Sir Ferdinando Poole, bart.  
 John Prat, Frant.  
 Robert Randoll, Herrings.  
 John Ratcliff, Isfield.  
 William Westbrook Richardson, Findon.  
 Jacob Rider, West Grinsted.  
 Richard Ridge, Rogate.  
 Richard Rigby.  
 Samuel Roberts, Ticehurst.  
 John Sergeant, Woolavington.  
 Michael Sergisson, Cuckfield.  
 John Seward, Kirdford.  
 Sir Thomas Sewel, Knight.  
 Richard Shadwell, Ringmer.  
 Sir John Shelley, bart.  
 Henry Shelley, Lewes.  
 John Shelley, Field Place.  
 Byshe Shelley, Stammeram in Horsham.  
 Timothy Shelley, Warnham.  
 Sir Robt. Smith, bart., Isfield.  
 William Smith, Ashling.  
 William Smith, Horsham.  
 Walter Smith, Stopham.  
 Luke Spence, Southmallng.  
 Henry Spence, Southmallng.  
 Edward Staker, Binsted.  
 Alfred Staples, East Grinsted.  
 John Staples, Middle Temple.  
 Thomas Steele, Westhampnet.



Robert Steele, Westhampnet.	Edward Willes.
Richard Beard Streetfield, Burwash.	Sir Booth Williams, bart.
John Swain, Burwash.	Peckham Williams, Chichester.
Sir George Thomas, bart.	John Williams, Chichester.
George White Thomas, of Yapton.	Young Wills, Goring.
Charles Townsend.	Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Knight.
Thomas Townsend, junr.	Sir T. S. Wilson, bart.
Nathaniel Trederoft, Horsham.	James Wood, of Twineham.
John Trevor.	Edmund Woods, Shopweek.
James Wallace, Esq., At. Gen.	Richard Worge, Eastbourne.
Francis Warden, Cuckfield	Thomas Worge, Battle.
Rear Admiral Charles Webber.	Sir Richard Worsley, bart.
Sir Godfrey Webster, bart.	Richard Wyatt, Steyning.
Gilbert Webster, Battle Abbey.	Charles Wyndham.
Henry Webster, Battle Abbey.	Percy Wyndham.
Thomas Willard, East Bourne.	Sir Joseph Yorke, Knight of the Bath.

The total number of names in this list is 257. A similar List of Magistrates for the County in 1830 is given in "Horsfield's Sussex," Vol. I., p. 88 (at page 81 is also a List of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County), but as these are within the memory of man and therefore not strictly archæological, they are not repeated here.

In conclusion I would beg to repeat that this is by no means intended to be a complete and comprehensive list of Sussex Gentry at the dates stated, but is an endeavour to give such names as may be considered to have ranked among the gentry of the county at or about the period named, so far as I have at present been able to ascertain for certain. It is perhaps needless to remark, after what has already been said, that there were probably very many more gentry living in the county at the dates mentioned than are herein recorded.



A RENT ROLL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET  
OF SEVERAL SUSSEX MANORS FOR THE YEARS  
1718-20.

---

CONTRIBUTED BY C. LEESON PRINCE, Esq., F.R.A.S.

---

THE following Rent Rolls of His Grace the First Duke of Dorset will, I think, prove interesting as giving a list of the several manors in the county of Sussex of which His Grace was Lord. It also gives some interesting information respecting the names, &c., of the various tenant occupiers of the copyholds during the years 1718-20, viz., the rents due; the rents paid; taxes allowed; deductions allowed for repairs; amount of arrears; the prices of timber, faggots, hay and corn, &c.; as well as a general summary of the whole.

After the lapse of so many years comparatively few persons would perhaps be cognizant of the very high position which this nobleman held in this country, and I have therefore given a few particulars respecting him; while to those who may be anxious to know more of his distinguished career I would commend the perusal of his life as given by Collins, in his "Peerage of England," a copy of which (thanks to our Librarian) will be found in our Library.

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Seventh Earl, and First Duke, of Dorset, was born January 18, 1688. He was the only son of that eminent statesman and patriotic nobleman, the Sixth Earl, upon whom Pope passed the following encomium:—

"Dorset, the Grace of Courts, the Muses Pride,  
Patron of Arts, and judge of nature, dy'd :  
The Scourge of Pride, tho' sanctified or great,  
Of Fops in Learning, and of Knaves in State :  
Yet soft his Nature, tho' severe his Lay,  
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay.  
Blest Satyrist! who touched the mean so true,  
As show'd, Vice had his Hate and Pity too.

Blest Courtier! who could King and Country please,  
 Yet sacred keep his Friendships, and his Ease.  
 Blest Peer! his great forefathers' ev'ry Grace  
 Reflecting, and reflected in his Race;  
 Where other Buckhursts, other Dorsets, shine,  
 And Patriots still, or Poets, deck the Line."

Like his illustrious father, he showed a disposition, at an early age, to enter enthusiastically into the service of his country, and was selected (when but eighteen years of age) by Her Majesty Queen Anne, in conjunction with other noblemen, to present an Act to the Princess Sophia and the Elector of Hanover, "For the naturalization of the illustrious house of Hanover and for the better security of the succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line."

They embarked on April 12th, 1706, for, and arrived at their destination May 29th; a striking contrast to our present rate of travelling!

I find it would occupy too much space to give, even briefly, the various details of his career during his very active political life, but I will mention that he took a great interest in the affairs of Ireland and was on several occasions appointed Governor of that country.

The King created his Lordship Duke of Dorset on June 13, 1720, and during the subsequent forty years His Grace held many and various important political appointments, much to the credit of himself and his country.

His Grace married in January, 1709, Elizabeth, daughter of General Walter Philip Colyear, brother to David, Earl of Portmore, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters.

His eldest son, Charles, Earl of Middlesex, born Feb. 6th, 1711, was in the year 1734 made Governor of Walmer Castle, and elected to Parliament for East Grinstead. In the year 1741 he was again elected for the same place. On Dec. 24, 1743, his Lordship was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, which appointment he resigned in 1747, and was soon after constituted Master of the Horse to H.R.H. Frederick Prince of Wales, and continued therein until the lamented death of His Royal Highness.



RENT ROLL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET. 137

	Rents Due.			Rents Received.			Taxes Allowed.			Repairs.			Arrears.
	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	
other part late M <sup>r</sup> Longly's p. Ann. v <sup>lb</sup> v <sup>s</sup> . More for other part late also M <sup>r</sup> Longly's p. Ann. iiiij <sup>lb</sup> . In all for the like .....	104	3	4	082	12	3	021	6	1	000	5	0	Water-scott
Of Thomas Tourle for other part thereof called Lampport p. Ann. xxv <sup>lb</sup> . More for other part thereof called the Wallands p. Ann. x <sup>lb</sup> . More for other part late in M <sup>r</sup> Isted's use p. Ann. iiiij <sup>lb</sup> . In all for the like .....	078	0	0	065	14	11	012	5	1				
Of William Holmwood for other part thereof p. Ann. v <sup>lb</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup> for the like....	011	8	6	010	0	0	001	8	6				
<b>Maneriu de Milton.</b>													
Of the Baylift for the Rent of Assize of the s <sup>d</sup> Manor p. Ann. vij <sup>lb</sup> xvij <sup>s</sup> ., ob. 9.3 for two years due at Michmas 1720 .....	015	14	1½	013	12	1½	002	2	0				Water-scott
Of Thomas Ade vice Boyes for the Scite and Demesnes thereof p. Ann. clx <sup>lb</sup> . More increased Rent xx <sup>lb</sup> . And iij <sup>s</sup> in lieu of two Capons. In all for the like .....	360	6	0	313	15	0	045	15	0	000	13	0	
<b>Maneriu de Lullington.</b>													
Of the Baylift for the Rents of Assize of the said Mannor p. Ann. xiiij <sup>lb</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup> ob. for the like .....	029	7	3	029	7	3							
Of Walter Banks for the Scite and Demesnes thereof p. Ann. lxxxv <sup>lb</sup> for the like ..	170	0	0	148	8	0	021	12	0				
<b>Maneriu de Mitchelham.</b>													
Of the Baylift for the Rents of Assize of the s <sup>d</sup> Mannor p. Ann. v <sup>lb</sup> v <sup>d</sup> for the like ..	010	00	10	008	10	10	001	10	0				
Of John Walker for the Capital Messuage and part of the Demesnes p. Ann. cxl <sup>lb</sup> for the like .....	280	0	0	241	0	0	039	0	0				
Of Walter Jeffery vice Mepham for the Mill and part of the Demesnes p. Ann. xxx <sup>lb</sup> for the like .....	060	0	0	051	6	0	008	14	0				
Of M <sup>r</sup> Medley vice Boyes for other part thereof p. Ann. x <sup>lb</sup> for the like .....	020	0	0	017	0	0	003	0	0				

138 RENT ROLL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET.

	Rents Due.			Rents Received.			Taxes Allowed.			Repairs.			Arrears.
	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	
Of Henry Hasting vice Sansum for other part thereof called the Parkland p. Ann. xxiii <sup>lb</sup> for the like . . . . .	048	0	0	040	10	0	007	10	0				
Of Thomas Ade vice Sansum for other part thereof called the ffulling Mill p. Ann. xvj <sup>lb</sup> for the like . . . . .	032	00	0	028	2	0	003	18	0				
Of Henry Hasting vice Sansum for other part thereof called Godhope p. Ann. xiiij <sup>lb</sup> for the like . . . . .	028	0	0	024	2	0	003	18	0				
Of William Gosden for part thereof p. Ann. v <sup>lb</sup> for the like	010	0	0	008	10	0	001	10	0				
<b>Maneriū de Chiddingly.</b>													
Of the Baylift of the said Mannor for two years Rent of Assize p. Ann. viij <sup>lb</sup> iij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> due at Michmas 1720 . . . . .	016	6	4	013	15	9	002	10	7	for taxes	and other		
Of John Turner for the Scite and Demesnes thereof p. Ann. i <sup>lb</sup> and iij <sup>s</sup> in lieu of two Capons. More for Smithlands p. Ann. xiiij <sup>lb</sup> . In all for the like . . . . .	128	6	0	108	18	7	019	7	5				
Of Thomas Lulham vice Bristow for Mill Lands p. Ann. v <sup>lb</sup> More increased Rent xx <sup>s</sup> . In all for the like . . . . .	012	0	0	010	2	6	001	17	6				
Of John Elphick for East Knowlep. Ann. x <sup>lb</sup> for the like	020	0	0	014	11	3	005	8	9	with Church	and		
Of Jervase Bexhill for a house late in Bristow's use p. Ann. ij <sup>lb</sup> for the like . . . . .	004	0	0	002	15	0	001	5	0	poor Taxes	for the		
										Woodlands.			
<b>Maneriū de Blackham.</b>													
Of the Baylift for 2 years Rent of Assize of the said Mannor p. Ann. i <sup>lb</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> ob. due at Michmas 1720 . . . . .	002	12	5	002	12	5							
Of John Pyke for the Scite and Demesnes thereof p. Ann. lxxv <sup>lb</sup> for the like . . . . .	150	00	0	134	14	0	015	6	0				
Of John Wicken vice David Hammond for Beach Green p. Ann. xlvi <sup>lb</sup> for the like . . . . .	092	00	0	080	16	0	010	4	0	001	0	0	
Of Richard Marshall for Lodgefeld p. Ann. xlvi <sup>lb</sup> . More increased Rent iij <sup>lb</sup> . In all for the like . . . . .	100	00	0	100	0	0	In Cash &			in Taxes		outsett.	
Of W <sup>m</sup> Huntley for Baydens p. Ann. xiiij <sup>lb</sup> for the like . . . . .	028	00	0	022	6	0	005	14	0				

Maneriu de Collinghurst.	Rents Due.			Rents Received.			Taxes Allowed.			Repairs.			Arrears.
	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	
Of the Baylift for the Rents of Assize of the said Mannor p. Ann. iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> for the like	000	8	8	000	8	8							
Of Nicholas Firminger for the Scite and Demesnes thereof p. Ann. xxxij <sup>lb</sup> for the like	064	0	0	053	0	0	011	0	0				
<b>Maneriu de Broom.</b>													
Of the Baylif for the Rents of Assize of the s <sup>d</sup> Mannor p. Ann. ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> ob. for the like	000	4	9	000	4	9							
Of Robert Burgess for the Scite and Demesnes thereof p. Ann. vj <sup>lb</sup> x <sup>s</sup> for the like....	013	0	0	010	15	0	002	5	0				
Of Joseph Spencer for Attersolls p. Ann. viij <sup>lb</sup> for the like .....	016	0	0	013	12	0	002	8	0				
Of John Everest for Broomland p. Ann. xxxv <sup>lb</sup> for the like .	070	0	0	059	2	6	010	17	6				
Of Richard Tourley vice Crips for a house p. Ann. ij <sup>lb</sup> for the like .....	004	0	0	003	6	0	000	14	0				
Of Henry Burgess vice Thetcher for a house and land p. Ann. ix <sup>lb</sup> for the like .....	018	0	0	015	12	0	002	8	0				
Of Joseph Spencer vice Jupp and Mary Burgess Widdow for the Inne at p. Ann. xj <sup>lb</sup> xv <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> . More iij in lieu of two Capons. In all for the like .....	023	16	8	020	10	8	003	6	0				
Of William Lawrence for a house p. Ann. ij <sup>lb</sup> for the like	004	0	0	003	8	0	000	12	0				
Of John Tester for a house and Croft p. Ann. iiij <sup>lb</sup> for 2 years and a Quarter's Rent at Christmas 1720.....	006	15	0	004	0	0	000	15	0	002	0	0	Two years and a half taxes at Michmas
Of Edward Nash vice Edle for a house p. Ann. x <sup>s</sup> . More increased Rent xx <sup>s</sup> for two years due at Michmas 1720..	003	0	0	002	2	0	....			000	18	0	
Of Robert Turk p. Ann. x <sup>s</sup> for the like .....	001	0	0	001	00	0							
Of Nicholas Pope for Knights Hall p. Ann. ij <sup>lb</sup> x <sup>s</sup> and iiij <sup>s</sup> in lieu of two Capons. In all for the like .....	005	6	0	005	6	0	The taxes			outset in			West-
Of Edward Medhurst vice Robert Hards and Widow Nash for a house in Hartfeild p. Ann. ij <sup>lb</sup> . More increased Rent ij <sup>lb</sup> . In all for the like .....	008	0	0	006	17	6	001	2	6	Two years and a half taxes at Michmas			1720.

140 RENT ROLL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET.

	Rents Due.			Rents Received.			Taxes Allowed.			Repairs.			Arrears.		
	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d
Of Mr Smith vice Moorland p. Ann. iiij <sup>s</sup> . More increased i <sup>s</sup> . In all for the like.....	000	10	0	000	10	0									
Maneriu de Buckhurst.															
Of the Bailiff for the rents of assize of the s <sup>d</sup> Mannor p. Ann. viij <sup>lb</sup> iijs viij <sup>d</sup> for two years due at Michmas 1720	016	7	4	016	7	4									
Of Edward Osborne and W <sup>m</sup> . Humphrey for part of Buckhurst Park p. Ann. cxl <sup>lb</sup> for the like .....	280	0	0	113	11	3	058	4	0	065	18	3	042	6	6
							Due from Edward Osborne who died at Michmas 1719 Insolvent.								
Of Mr Medley et ab for the remainder thereof p. Ann. cxxv <sup>lb</sup> for the like .....	250	0	0	250	0	0									
More of him for Daleswood p. Ann. i <sup>lb</sup> vjs viij <sup>d</sup> for the like	002	13	4	002	13	4									
Of John Hall for Duckins p. Ann. lv <sup>lb</sup> v <sup>s</sup> . More iijs in lieu of two Capons. More increased Rent xxi <sup>lb</sup> xv <sup>s</sup> . In all for the like .....	154	6	0	136	15	0	017	11	0						
Of Thomas Neeves for Stills ffarme p. Ann. xi <sup>lb</sup> and iijs in lieu of two geese. In all for the like .....	022	6	0	012	1	4	003	0	0	007	4	8			
Of Joseph Sale and Alexander Inkpin for Colliers p. Ann. v <sup>lb</sup> and iijs in lieu of two geese. In all for the like..	010	6	0	009	2	0	001	4	0						
Of Robert Mills for Somerford p. Ann. cxxx <sup>lb</sup> . More for Keyne Mead and Landhurst p. Ann. x <sup>lb</sup> . In all for the like .....	280	0	0	247	3	0	029	17	0	003	0	0			
Of Ralph Sweatman for Sommers p. Ann. xlvij <sup>lb</sup> iijs. More for Hewkins Croft &c. p. Ann. vij <sup>lb</sup> and iijs in lieu of two Capons. In all for the like .....	110	12	0	096	16	0	013	16	0						
Of Richard Marshall for White's p. Ann. x <sup>lb</sup> for the like.....	020	0	0	020	0	0	In Cash &			no taxes			outsett.		
Of Stephen Oliver for Stoneland p. Ann. xc <sup>lb</sup> for the like	180	0	0	153	12	8	021	18	0	004	9	4			
Of Thomas Thorpe for a Cottage and Smith's fforge &c. adjoining to Stoneland Park Gate p. Ann. vi <sup>lb</sup> for the like .....	012	0	0	009	19	0	000	6	0	001	15	0			Lady
							2 years			taxes at Day 1720					



RENT ROLL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET. 141

	Rents Due.			Rents Received.			Taxes Allowed.			Repairs.			Arrears.
	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	
Of Thomas Rivers for Hilders and Pound ffarme p. Ann. xliij <sup>lb</sup> for the like . . . . .	088	0	0	077	10	0	010	10	0				
Of Richard Weller vice Burgess for Gutsall's ffarme p. Ann. xxxij <sup>lb</sup> for the like . . . . .	064	0	0	056	14	0	006	6	0	001	0	0	
Of Robert Avis vice Weller for Prouds p. Ann. xx <sup>lb</sup> and iij <sup>s</sup> in lieu of two Capons. In all for the like . . . . .	040	6	0	035	16	0	004	10	0				
Of Robert Webb vice Brown & Merchant for Withyham Mill p. Ann. xliij <sup>lb</sup> . More increased Rent j <sup>lb</sup> . More iij <sup>s</sup> in lieu of two Capons. In all for the like . . . . .	030	6	0	027	18	0	002	8	0				
Of William Huntley for part of Somerford p. Ann. x <sup>lb</sup> for the like . . . . .	020	0	0	020	0	0				Taxes	outset in ffarme.		Bayden
Of John Bourne for Frays p. Ann. vj <sup>lb</sup> iij <sup>s</sup> for the like . . . . .	012	4	0	009	16	0	002	8	0				
Of Andrew Tasker vice Miller for Dales p. Ann. vj <sup>lb</sup> for the like . . . . .	012	0	0	010	4	0	001	16	0				
Of Robert Hills vice Avis for Sherfelds p. Ann. iij <sup>lb</sup> and xvij <sup>d</sup> in lieu of a capon. In all for the like . . . . .	008	3	0	007	11	0	000	12	0				
Of Stephen Oliver vice Constable for Bullocks Town p. Ann. xvij <sup>lb</sup> . . . . .	036	0	0	025	7	0	003	18	0	006	15	0	
Of Mathew Hards for Lyehoad Cottage p. Ann. vj <sup>s</sup> . More increased Rent xliij. In all xx <sup>s</sup> for the like . . . . .	002	0	0	002	0	0							
Of John Tourley vice Kitchen for Newnham Park p. Ann. xliij <sup>lb</sup> . . . . .	028	0	0	....			....			....			028 in arrear.
Of Thomas Waghorne vice Crandwell for Sherlocks p. Ann. xlvj <sup>lb</sup> and iij <sup>s</sup> in lieu of two Capons. In all for the like . . . . .	092	6	0	080	6	0	012	0	0				
Of John Mills vice Pope for ffray's Gate p. Ann. vj <sup>lb</sup> and iij <sup>s</sup> in lieu of two Capons. In all for the like . . . . .	012	6	0	011	2	0	001	4	0				
Of Nicholas Pope for Smithfeild and the Pound Cottage p. Ann. v <sup>lb</sup> x <sup>s</sup> . More for Stanborough Mead p. Ann. i <sup>lb</sup> xv <sup>s</sup> . In all for the like . . . . .	014	10	0	012	2	0	002	8	0				
Of John Everest vice Gotty for Marsh Cropps p. Ann. xliij <sup>lb</sup> for the like . . . . .	026	0	0	021	2	6	004	17	6				
Of William Gold vice Wimsett for Martlocks p. Ann. ij <sup>lb</sup> x <sup>s</sup> for the like . . . . .	005	0	0	004	8	0	000	12	0				

142 RENT ROLL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET.

	Rents Due.			Rents Received.			Taxes Allowed.			Repairs.			Arrears.		
	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d
Of Ann Martin Widow for Berrys p. Ann. v <sup>lb</sup> for the like	010	0	0	008	4	0	001	16	0				Two year and half's Taxes at Michas 1720.		
Of Richard Hook for a Cottage p. Ann. xv <sup>s</sup> for the like . . . .	001	10	0	001	10	0									
Of William Tourley for half a years Rent for Tye ffarme being xxxvij <sup>lb</sup> p. Ann. due at Lady Day 1719. xix <sup>lb</sup> more of him for one year and an half's Rent for the same ffarme. Due at Michmas 1720. lvij <sup>lb</sup> more increased Rent of xl <sup>s</sup> p. Ann. iij <sup>lb</sup> in all . . . . .	079	0	0	050	16	6	013	3	6	015	0	0			
Of Catharine Brown Widow for a Cottage p. Ann. x <sup>s</sup> and iij <sup>s</sup> in lieu of two Capons. In all for two years Rent due at Michmas 1720 . . . . .	001	6	0	001	6	0									
Of John Nutley vice Tompset for part of Newbridge Mill per Ann. v <sup>lb</sup> for the like . . . .	010	0	0	....			....			....			010	0	0
Of W <sup>m</sup> Farmer vice Tompsett for other part thereof p. Ann. v <sup>lb</sup> for the like . . . . .	010	0	0	007	12	0	002	8	0						
Of Robert Avis vice Weller for Ham ffarme p. Ann. liij <sup>lb</sup> iij <sup>s</sup> for the like . . . . .	106	6	0	093	3	6	013	2	6						
Of Edward Peckham for a Cottage p. Ann. i <sup>lb</sup> xv <sup>s</sup> for the like . . . . .	003	10	0	003	4	0	000	6	0						
Of Peter Green for part of Ashdown fforest p. Ann. iiij <sup>lb</sup> for the like . . . . .	008	0	0	....			....			....			008	0	0
Of Richard Jenner for other part thereof p. Ann. i <sup>lb</sup> v <sup>s</sup> for the like . . . . .	002	10	0	002	10	0									
Of Robert Bennet for other part thereof p. Ann. i <sup>lb</sup> for the like . . . . .	002	0	0	002	0	0									
Of the Overseers of Wythiham for other part thereof p. Ann. i <sup>lb</sup> x <sup>s</sup> for the like . . . .	003	0	0	003	0	0									
Of William Allen for other part thereof p. Ann. xx <sup>s</sup> for the like . . . . .	002	0	0	002	0	0									
Maneriu de Hendall.															
Of William Constable for the Scite and Demesnes of the said Mannor p. Ann. i <sup>lb</sup> for two years Due at Michmas 1720. More iij <sup>s</sup> in lieu of two Capons. In all . . . . .	100	6	0	088	0	0	012	6	0						



144 RENT ROLL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET.

	Rents Due.			Rents Received.			Taxes Allowed.			Repairs.	Arrears.
	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d		
Eastgrinsted formerly p. Ann. i <sup>lb</sup> but lately burnt down so remains for the like.....											
Of Robert Cornish for a Cottage on Eastgrinsted Common p. Ann. v <sup>s</sup> for the like.....	000	10	0	000	10	0					
Of John Heaver for a Windmill newly erected on Eastgrinsted Common p. Ann. xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup> for the like .....	001	6	8	001	6	8					
<b>Maneriū de Rowses.</b>											
Of the Baylift for the Rents of Assize of the s <sup>d</sup> Mannor formerly p. Annum i <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup> . But iiiij <sup>s</sup> thereof is lately deducted thereon for John King's Tenem <sup>t</sup> lately burned down so remains only xiiij <sup>d</sup> for the like .....	000	2	2	000	2	2					
Of William Bartholomew for the Scite and Demesnes thereof p. Ann. xx <sup>s</sup> for the like.....	002	0	0	002	0	0					
<b>Maneriū de Imberhorne.</b>											
Of the Baylift for the Rents of Assize of the s <sup>d</sup> Mannor p. Ann. xiiij <sup>lb</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> for two years due at Michmas 1720 .....	029	4	0	022	19	0	006	5	0	five years	taxes
Of John Turner for the Scite and part of the Demesnes thereof p. Ann. xxvij <sup>lb</sup> . More for other part thereof (vice the Executors of Henry Bristow) p. Ann. xxvi <sup>lb</sup> . More for Cardinals ffarme p. Ann. xvj <sup>lb</sup> . In all for the like.....	140	0	0	124	4	5	015	15	7	due at	Lady
Of Thomas Chapman for part of the Demesnes p. Ann. xxxvj <sup>lb</sup> for the like .....	072	0	0	064	8	6	007	11	6	Day	1720.
Of John Knight vice Bodle for other part thereof p. Ann. xx <sup>s</sup> for the like.....	002	0	0	002	0	0					
<b>Burgus de Lewes.</b>											
Of the Baylift for the fourth part of the Quit Rents of the said Borough p. Ann. ij <sup>lb</sup> xv <sup>s</sup> for two years. Due at Michmas 1720 .....	005	10	0	005	10	0					

	Rents Due.			Rents Received.			Taxes Allowed.			Repairs.	Arrears.			
	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d		lb	s	d	
Of Ann Winton Widow vice Sir Rob <sup>t</sup> Fagg Bar <sup>t</sup> for Telscombe Warren p. Ann. ij <sup>lb</sup> . More increased Rent xxvij <sup>lb</sup> . In all for the like . . . . .	060	0	0	058	1	0	001	19	0	A years taxes at Lady Day 1720				
Of Mr Shore for a portion of Tythes in Allington p. Ann. r <sup>lb</sup> x <sup>s</sup> for the like . . . . .	003	0	0	003	0	0								
Of the Lady Dyke for the Wasts in Dill p. Ann. iiij <sup>lb</sup> for the like . . . . .	006	0	0	006	0	0								
<b>Maneriū de Brighthelms-ton.—Mitchelham.</b>														
Of the Baylift for the Rents of Assize of the said Mannor p. Ann. vj <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup> for two years due at Michmas 1720 . . . . .	000	13	8	000	13	8								
Of Humphrey Pain for the Scite and Demesnes of the s <sup>d</sup> Mannor p. Ann. xxxiii <sup>lb</sup> for the like . . . . .	068	0	0	056	19	0	011	1	0					
<b>Maneriū de Heathfeild.</b>														
Of the Baylift for the Rents of Assize of the said Mannor p. Ann. vij <sup>lb</sup> viij <sup>s</sup> . More Increased Rent iiij <sup>s</sup> . In all vij <sup>lb</sup> xi <sup>s</sup> for two years. Due at Michmas 1720 . . . . .	015	2	0	013	18	0	001	4	0					
<b>Maneriū de Tarring Peverell.</b>														
Of the Baylift for the Rents of Assize of the said Mannor p. Ann. vij <sup>lb</sup> xv <sup>s</sup> for two years. Due at Michmas 1720 . . . . .	015	10	0	015	10	0								
<b>Portreevus et Burgus de Seaford.</b>														
Of the Baylift for the Rents of Assize of the s <sup>d</sup> Portreeve p. Ann. ij <sup>lb</sup> v <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup> for two years due at Michmas 1720	004	11	2	....			....			....		004	11	2
Of the same for the Moiety of the Rents of Assize of the said Borough p. Ann. x <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> for the like . . . . .	001	0	8	....			....			....		001	0	8

146 RENT ROLL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET.

Maneriū de Alchornes.	Rents Due.			Rents Received.			Taxes Allowed.			Repairs.	Arrears.		
	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d		lb	s	d
Of the Beadle for the Rents of Assize of the said Mannor p. Ann. i <sup>lb</sup> xvij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup> for two years. Due at Michmas 1720 .....	003	16	8	003	16	8							
<b>Maneriū de Eastbourne Medsey.</b>													
Of the Baylift of the Rents of Assize of the said Mannor p. Ann. i <sup>lb</sup> iiiij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> for two years. Due at Michmas 1720	002	8	4	000	0	0	....	....	....	....	002	8	4
A yearly Rent of xvij <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup> issuing out of the Mannor of Iford for the like .....	001	16	2	001	16	2							
A yearly Rent of xx <sup>s</sup> issuing out of the Mannor of Hosiers for the like .....	002	0	0	001	14	0	000	6	0				
ffor the Bailywick of Locksfield Dorset in his Lordship's hands .....													
Of M <sup>r</sup> Hollands et ab for Rent issuing out of Ashdown fforrest p. Ann. lx <sup>lb</sup> for the like .....	120	0	0	....			....	....	....	....	120	0	0
Of M <sup>r</sup> Pennington for a Rent of i <sup>lb</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup> p. Ann. issuing out of Withyham Rectory for the like .....	003	6	8	....			....	....	....	....	003	6	8
<b>Maneriū de Ringmer.</b>													
Of the Beadle for the Rents of Assize of the said Mannor p. Ann. liij <sup>lb</sup> vij <sup>s</sup> for two years. Due at Michmas 1720	108	14	0	093	12	5 <sup>¼</sup>	015	1	6 <sup>¾</sup>				

A FURTHER ACCOUNT of Rents and Revenues late the Estate of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Richard Sackville Esq lying in the said County of Sussex for two years ending at Michmas 1720

Maneriū de Bexhill.	Rents Due.			Rents Received.			Taxes Allowed.			Repairs.	Arrears.	
	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d			lb
Of the Beadle for the Rents of Assize of the said Mannor p. Ann. ix <sup>lb</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> for two years. Due at Michmas 1720	019	8	0	019	8	0						
Of John Russell for the Scite and Demesnes of the said Mannor p. Ann. c <sup>lb</sup> . More for Chinting ffarm and other lands p. Ann. Lxij <sup>lb</sup> . In all for the like .....	324	0	0	232	14	0	039	6	0	052	0	0

RENT ROLL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET. 147

	Rents Due.			Rents Received.			Taxes Allowed.			Repairs.			Arrears.		
	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d
More of him for Condong ffarme p. Ann. cxl <sup>lb</sup> for the like .....	280	0	0	189	19	6	033	0	0	021	19	6	035	1	0
Of M <sup>r</sup> Millner for the Riste p. Ann. xiiij <sup>lb</sup> for the like ..	026	0	0	022	2	0	003	18	0						
Of William Warner for the Hoathy Land p. Ann. iij <sup>lb</sup> for the like .....	006	0	0	005	2	0	000	18	0						
Of M <sup>r</sup> William Nicoll (vice Noake) for Hancocks p. Ann. xc <sup>lb</sup> for two years. Due at Michmas 1720 .....	180	0	0	153	3	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	026	14	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	000	2	0			

THE FARTHER ACCOUNT of this Accountant given him in charge to Receive in the County of Essex for two years ending Michmas 1720

	Rents Due.			Rents Received.			Taxes Allowed.			Repairs.	Arrears.
	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d		
Of M <sup>r</sup> Grimstone for a Rent Charge of xxxv <sup>lb</sup> p. Ann. issuing out of the Mannor of Westbury Sackville for 2 years due at Michmas 1720	070	0	0	059	10	0	010	10	0		
Of M <sup>r</sup> Cressener for a Rent charge of xxv <sup>lb</sup> p. Ann. issuing out of the Mannor of Mountberry Sackville for the like .....	050	0	0	042	10	0	007	10	0		

CASUAL PROFITS.

	£	s.	d.
IMPRIMIS . Of M <sup>r</sup> John Packwell for 279 loads & 29 foot of Timber sold him in December 1719 and ffelled in Withyham Parish in the year 1720 out of Beachgreen ffarme &c at ij <sup>lb</sup> ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> p. load	594	0	6
More of W <sup>m</sup> Gosden for 40 Coard of wood sold out of the Mill Wood at Michelham in the year 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ at xiiij <sup>s</sup> p. Cord xxvj <sup>lb</sup> . More for 3850 ffaggotts sold that year at viij <sup>s</sup> p. hundred xv <sup>lb</sup> viij <sup>s</sup> . More for one Cord of Stumblet Wood viij <sup>s</sup> . More for 4 old pollards sold for xv <sup>s</sup> . More for a small Spoor tree containing 14 foot for vij <sup>s</sup> . More for 16 Poles at iij <sup>d</sup> each iiij <sup>s</sup> . In all .....	043	2	0
More of the s <sup>d</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Gosden for 40 Cord of wood sold out of Bramble Grove Wood at Michelham in the year 1719/20 at xiiij <sup>s</sup> p. Cord xxvj <sup>lb</sup> . More for 3850 House-ffaggotts at viij <sup>s</sup> p. hundred xv <sup>lb</sup> viij <sup>s</sup> . More for two Beach Pollards xij <sup>s</sup> . More for 2 Cord of Stumblet Wood at viij <sup>s</sup> p. cord xvj <sup>s</sup> . More for 300 Stakes ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> . More for 10 ffence Poles at iij <sup>d</sup> each ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> . In all ..	043	7	0
ffor Profits of Courts of the Mannor of Bexhill for the 1719 & 1720 as by Extracts appears .....	038	3	8
More for the like in the Manor of Heathfeild. As by the Extracts appears .....	015	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
More for the like in the Manor of Imberhorne. As by the Extracts appears .....	167	11	0
More for the like in the Mannor of Lullington. As by the Extracts appears .....	061	15	0

148 RENT ROLL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET.

	£	s.	d.
More for the like in the Mannor of Michelham Park Gate. As by the Extracts appears .....	005	8	6
More for the like in the Mannor of Ringmer. As by the Extracts appears .....	032	9	7½
More for the Profits of a Court in the Manor of Chiddingly in the year 1720. As by the Extracts appears .....	000	19	4
More for the like in the Mannor of Houndean in the year 1719. As by the Extracts appears .....	000	0	6
More for the like in the Mannor of Milton in the year 1720. As by the Extracts appears .....	004	4	0
More for the like in the Mannor of Swanbergh in the year 1720. As by the Extracts appears .....	049	6	0
In all .....	£1056	3	2

ARREARS Received which were due at & before Michmas 1718, and by this Accountant returned in Arrear by his last account made and Delivered the 27<sup>th</sup> day february 1720.

Michelham.	Arrears at Michmas 1718.			Received.			Taxes Allowed.			Repairs.	Still in Arrear.
	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d		
Of the Baylift for three years Rent of Assize being v <sup>lb</sup> v <sup>d</sup> p. Ann. then due.....	015	1	3	015	1	3					
Blackham.											
Of the Baylift for three years Rent of Assize being xxv <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> ob. p. Ann. ....	003	18	7½	003	18	7½					
Collinghurst.											
Of the Baylift for three years Rent of Assize being iii <sup>j</sup> s iii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup> p. Ann. ....	000	13	0	000	13	0					
Broom.											
Of the Baylift for three years Rent of Assize ij <sup>s</sup> iii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup> ob. p. Ann. ....	000	7	1½	000	7	1½					
Of Henry Jupp vice Mary Burgess for 2 years Rent of xr <sup>lb</sup> xvij <sup>s</sup> iii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup> p. Ann. ....	023	16	8	019	16	11	003	19	9		
Buckhurst.											
Of the Baylift for three years Rent of Assize viij <sup>lb</sup> iij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> p. Ann. ....	024	11	0	024	11	0					
Of Edward Osborne for 4 years Rent of cxl <sup>lb</sup> p. Ann. then Due.....	560	0	0	448	9	0	011	11	0		



RENT ROLL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET. 149

	Arrears at Michmas 1718.			Received.			Taxes Allowed.			Repairs.	Still in Arrear.
	lb	s	d	lb	s	d	lb	s	d		
<b>Fiskaridge.</b>											
Of the Baylift for three years											
Rent of Assize being ij <sup>s</sup> p.											
Ann. then Due.....	000	6	0	000	6	0					
<b>Munklow.</b>											
Of the Baylift for three years											
Rent of Assize being viij <sup>lb</sup>											
x <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup> p. Ann. ....	025	11	6	025	11	6					
<b>Eastgrinsted Burgus.</b>											
Of the Baylift for three years											
Rent of Assize being xxxr <sup>s</sup>											
vij <sup>d</sup> p. Ann.....	004	15	0	004	15	0					
<b>Imberhorne.</b>											
Of the Baylift for three years											
Rent of Assize being xiiij <sup>lb</sup>											
xij <sup>s</sup> p. Ann. ....	043	16	0	043	16	0					
<b>Lewes.</b>											
Of the Baylift for three years											
Rent of Assize being lv <sup>s</sup> p.											
Ann. ....	008	5	0	008	5	0					
<b>Alchornes.</b>											
Of the Baylift for three years											
Rent of Assize being xxxviiij <sup>s</sup>											
iiij <sup>d</sup> p. Ann. ....	005	15	0	005	15	0					
Of the Baylift of Tarring											
Peverell for three years Rent											
of Assize being vii <sup>lb</sup> xv <sup>s</sup> p.											
Ann. then due .....	023	5	0	023	5	0					
<b>Ringmer.</b>											
Of the Beadle for one years											
Rent of Assize then Due ..	054	7	0	046	16	0	007	11	0		
	£794	8	2	670	6	5	123	1	9		

150 RENT ROLL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET.

DISCHARGE.

	£	s.	d.
IMPRIMIS—paid M <sup>r</sup> Rogers for three years Sallary for collecting the Quitrents of the Mannor of Swanbergh Due at Michmas 1720. As by acquittances appear .....	1	10	0
More paid him for Seizing three Herriots due to the s <sup>d</sup> Mannor on the death of John Bradford as by acquittance appears .....	1	10	0
Paid M <sup>r</sup> Hickman for two years ffee ffarm Rent for Diggonns due at Michmas 1720 ij <sup>lb</sup> iij <sup>s</sup> . More for two acquittances xvj <sup>d</sup> . In all ij <sup>lb</sup> v <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup> —out of which allowed for taxes ix <sup>s</sup> . so paid only..	2	16	4
More paid him for two years ffee ffarm Rent and other Rents for the Hundreds and Mannors of Hartfeild, Seaford, and Eastgrinsted Due at Michmas 1720 being xvij <sup>lb</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> xj <sup>d</sup> ob. (being a Charity Discharges of Taxes). More for two acquittances ij <sup>s</sup> in all ....	34	15	1
Paid M <sup>r</sup> Coppard for two years Sallary for Collecting the Quit Rents of the Mannors of Lullington and Milton due at Michmas 1719 ij <sup>lb</sup> x <sup>s</sup> . More allowed him a King's tax which M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> . Alchorne deducted out of his year's Quit Rent due to the Mannor of Milton at Michaelmas 1718 iij <sup>s</sup> . More paid him for Seizing of four Herriots due to the Manor of Lullington on the death of Captain Gyles x <sup>s</sup> . in all v <sup>lb</sup> iij <sup>s</sup> as by acquittances appear .....	5	3	0
Paid M <sup>r</sup> Hawley for two years ffee ffarm Rents for the Mannor of Lullington due at Michmas 1720. vij <sup>lb</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup> ob. More for two acquittances xvj <sup>d</sup> . In all vij <sup>lb</sup> vij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup> ob. Out of which allowed for Taxes xxi <sup>s</sup> . So reed in Cash only .....	6	6	9
Paid John Walker for Seizing a Herriot due to the Mannor of Michelham Park Gate on the death of Richard ffoot, as by acquittance appears .....	0	4	0
Paid two years King's Taxes for your Grace's Woodlands in Arlington for 1719 and 1720 as by Acquittance appear .....	7	10	0
Paid two poor taxes for y <sup>e</sup> the same Woodlands made the 26 febr <sup>y</sup> 1718 and the other in January 1719 as by Acquittance appears..	2	12	0
Paid W <sup>m</sup> Gosden which he paid for Cutting of 40 Cord of wood sold out of the Mill Wood at Michelham in the year 1718.19. at xvj <sup>s</sup> p. Cord—ij <sup>lb</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup> . More for making of 3850 fflaggotts at xxij <sup>d</sup> p. hundred. ij <sup>lb</sup> x <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup> . More for cleaving a cord of Stumblet wood iij <sup>s</sup> . More for expences when the wood & ffaggotts were tailed v <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup> . In all as by Account and Acquit- tances appears .....	6	12	0
More paid him for one years Salary for looking after Michelham Woods due at Michmas 1719 .....	3	0	0
More paid him for cutting of 40 Cord of wood sold out of the Bramble Grove Wood at Michelham in the year 1719/20. at xvj <sup>d</sup> p. cord ij <sup>lb</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup> . More for making 3850 fflaggotts at xxij <sup>d</sup> p. hundred ij <sup>lb</sup> x <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup> . More for cleaving two cord of Stumblet Wood vj <sup>s</sup> . More for one years Salary for looking after Michelham Woods. Due at Michmas 1720—as by Acquittance appear ....	9	9	11
More paid him for Cutting the Wood & fflaggotts of the Beach Trees as by Acquittance appears .....	0	6	6
Paid John Turner for one years Sallary for Collecting the Quit Rents of the Mannor of Chiddingly due at Michmas 1719 as by Acquittance appears .....	0	16	0
Paid M <sup>r</sup> Robert Mills for two years Interest of one hundred pounds given by the late Countess Dowager of Dorsett to the poor of Withiham Parish due the 20 <sup>th</sup> of April 1720. as by two Acquittances appear .....	12	0	0
More paid him which he paid William Gower for making the ffences and setting up the Posts and Rails about Beach Green Coppice as by Acquittance appears .....	2	10	6

RENT ROLL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET. 151

	£	s.	d.
Paid John Pyke for carrying Bushes and Stakes to make the fence about Beach Green Coppice as by Acquittance appears .....	0	4	0
Paid M <sup>rs</sup> Cobham for Rabbetts delivered at Knowle as by Bill appears	12	18	4
Paid M <sup>r</sup> Stephen Oliver your Lordships part of the Window Lights for two years ending at Ladyday 1720. As by Acquittances appear	2	0	0
More paid him a Bill for Dung delivered to M <sup>r</sup> Whitehead yo <sup>r</sup> Lordships Gardener for the Gardens at Stoneland as by Bill appears	2	10	0
More paid him for Hopps &c delivered to M <sup>r</sup> Millington for your Lordships use as by Bill and Acquittance appears .....	3	16	0
More paid him a Bill for carrying fish to Knowle &c as by Bill & Acquittance appears .....	0	15	0
Paid Peter Green as by Bill and Receipt appears .....	0	9	0
Paid M <sup>r</sup> Lownds for two years free farm Rents for the Broyl Park due at Michmas 1720 iiij <sup>lb</sup> . More for two Acquittances ij <sup>s</sup> in all iiij <sup>lb</sup> ij <sup>s</sup> . Out of which Allowed for Taxes xij <sup>s</sup> . So paid only ..	3	10	0
Paid M <sup>r</sup> Byne for two years Rent Charge of cxx <sup>lb</sup> p. Ann. issuing out of the Mannor and ffarmes of Bexhill and Cowding due at Lady Day 1720. As by Acquittances appears .....	260	0	0
Paid M <sup>r</sup> Smith for two years Tyth for part of Buckhurst Park lying in Hartfeld due at Michas 1720. As by Acquittances appear ..	16	0	0
Paid M <sup>r</sup> Staples and M <sup>r</sup> Millington which his Grace was pleased to order to be paid to the poor Sufferers by fire lately happening at Eastgrinsted as by two Acquittances appears .....	40	0	0
Paid M <sup>r</sup> Millington for two years Annuity or Rent Charge due at Michmas 1720 as by Acquittances appear .....	40	0	0
More paid him two years Pension to the poor of Sackville Colledge at East Grinsted due at Michmas 1720 being cxxij <sup>lb</sup> <sup>rs</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> p. Ann. as by Acquittances appear .....	244	3	4
More paid him a Bill of Charges when he Brewed at Stoneland the 20 <sup>th</sup> of Nov <sup>r</sup> . 1719 as by Acquittance appears .....	0	15	9
Paid D <sup>r</sup> White for Eighteen Load of Hay & Cinque foyl delivered in the years 1719 and 1720 to the Keeper of the Broyl Park for the use of his Grace's Deer there as by two Acquittances appear ..	35	0	0
Paid M <sup>r</sup> Edward Head which his Grace was pleased to order him for Collecting Eastgrinsted Quit Rents due at Michmas 1718 as by Acquittance appears .....	001	0	0
Paid M <sup>r</sup> Olive for two years King's Taxes for Newnham Park in Buxted due at Lady Day 1720. As by Acquittances appear .....	3	18	9
Paid Tho: Chambers and John Garrett for three poor Taxes for Newnham Park due at Easter 1719 as by Acquittances appear ..	3	3	0
Paid Arthur Knight for three years Salary for Collecting the Quit Rents of the Mannor of Heathfeld due at Lady day 1720 being x <sup>s</sup> p. Ann. xxx <sup>s</sup> . More for Seizing four Herriotts on the death of Nicholas Venner xiiij <sup>s</sup> . More for Seizing a Herriot on the death of Jeremy Heathfeld viij <sup>s</sup> . In all ij <sup>lb</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> as by Acquittances appear	2	12	0
Paid William Burt A Goat Tax for the Mannor of Ringmer as by Acquittance appears .....	0	4	2
Paid M <sup>r</sup> John Alchorne for two years King's Taxes for Newnham Park in Buxted due at Ladyday 1717 as by two Acquittances appear	3	18	9
Paid M <sup>r</sup> James Ashenden for nine years Quit rent of several lands held of the Mannor of Battell (being part of Selscombe ffarm) due at Michmas 1720. As by several Acquittances appear ....	3	9	0
Paid Edward Osborne for 5 load of Oats delivered at Knowle in Aug <sup>t</sup> 1716 xxx <sup>lb</sup> . More for 5 Load of Oats delivered there in July 1717 xxv <sup>lb</sup> . More for 4 Load of oats delivered in Novemb <sup>r</sup> 1717 xx <sup>lb</sup> . More for 3 Load of Oats delivered there in June 1719 xx <sup>lb</sup> x <sup>s</sup> . In all .....	095	10	0

152 RENT ROLL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET.

	£	s.	d.
Paid M <sup>r</sup> John Martin A Bill of Work done at the house at Battell which his Lordship lately Sold as by Bill and Acquittance appear	002	5	0
Paid Robert Webb for Grinding of Malt as by Bill and Acquittance appear	0	7	8
Paid Thomas Thorpe a Smith's Bill about Withyham Mill pond in the year 1719. as by Acquittance appears	0	4	9
Paid Robert Mills for Clover seed sow'd in ffiscaridge ffarm on his Lordship's Acc <sup>t</sup> (after John Knight's death the late Tenant thereof) as by Acquittance appears	2	3	0
Paid W <sup>m</sup> Gower a Carpenter as by Bill and Acquittance appears	0	9	0
More paid him for Work done at the Inhams as by Bill and Acquittance appears	0	13	0
Paid Richard Marchant for Cutting of Wood and hewing of Timber at the Inhams as by two Bills and Acquittances appear	0	6	6
Paid Solomon Neeve for Cutting of Wood in the 9 Acres in the year 1720 as by Bill and Acquittance appear	0	7	5
Paid Andrew Tasker for carrying of Wood and ffaggotts out of the Inhams to Stoneland in the years 1719 and 1720 for his Lordships use there as by two Bills and Acquittances appears	0	7	6
More paid him for drawing of timber &c in the Inhams as by Bill and Acquittance appears	000	13	0
Paid John Tester for cleaving and hewing of Shingles as by 2 Bills & Acquittances appear	005	9	6
Paid Henry Jupp for carriage &c as by Bill and Acquittances appear	001	14	0
Paid Thomas Rivers for drawing of posts in Richard Hawks ground which were carried to Knowle in 1720 as by Acquittance appears	000	15	0
Paid W <sup>m</sup> Sanders for cutting of Wood in Richard Hawks ffarme in 1720 as by Bill and Acquittance appears	000	11	3
Paid Thomas Mills for cutting of Wood the same year as by Bill and Acquittance appear	000	11	3
Paid Edward Medhurst toward the Rebuilding and Repairing his house at Hartfeild as by Agreement and Vouchers appear	012	0	0
Paid Nicholas Baker for Collecting five years Quit Rents of the Mannors of Blackham, Collinghurst, Broom, Buckhurst, ffiskaridge, Muncklow, Tarring Peverell and Alchornes due at Michmas 1720 amounting together to the Sume of cxxl <sup>lb</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> rd at the rate of ij <sup>s</sup> p. lb for Collection	014	1	0
Due to this Accountant for 10 Load of Hay Sold in the year 1719 at ij <sup>lb</sup> x <sup>s</sup> p. Load xxv <sup>lb</sup> . More for 8 Load of Hay sold in the year 1720 at xxx <sup>s</sup> p. Load xij <sup>lb</sup> delivered to the keeper of the Broyl Park for the use of his Lordship's Deer there	037	0	0
More this Accountant craveth an allowance of Several Bills paid by him upon the rebuilding the Old part of the House at Stoneland and other alterations done there since as by an Account herewith delivered in appears and which was formerly delivered to M <sup>r</sup> Bale with the proper vouchers thereto in the year 1722 amounting to the Sume of	657	11	6
More this Accountant Craveth an allowance of lx <sup>lb</sup> out of the moneys Charged by him to have been received of John Puckwell for Timber the remainder of which moneys was yet never paid to this Accountant by reason of the s <sup>d</sup> John Puckwell's falling in the World and continuing still but in low Circumstances	055	0	0
Charge of Entertaining your Lordship's Tenants at the several Audits at Lewis, Stoneland and elsewhere in the years 1719 and 1720..	034	11	0
Charge of your Lordship's Courts in the years 1719 and 1720 v <sup>lb</sup> xvj <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>	005	16	3
	£823	13	9

RENT ROLL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET. 153

Overpaid your Lordship in your last Account as thereby appears	£	s.	d.					
The 2 <sup>d</sup> of Sep <sup>r</sup> 1719 ..	0282	9	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	}				
The 18 <sup>th</sup> of Sep <sup>r</sup> 1719	0200	0	0					
The 24 <sup>th</sup> of Sep <sup>r</sup> 1719	0200	0	0					
The 21 <sup>st</sup> of Nov <sup>r</sup> 1719	0080	0	0					
The 2 <sup>d</sup> of Dec. 1719 ..	1000	0	0					
The 2 <sup>d</sup> of Jan <sup>ry</sup> 1719 ..	0100	0	0					
The 22 <sup>d</sup> of Feb <sup>ry</sup> 1719	0200	0	0					
Paid your Grace at several times viz <sup>t</sup>	The 6 <sup>th</sup> of March 1720	0050	0		0	}	In All	
The 25 <sup>th</sup> of June 1720	0100	0	0					
The 25 <sup>th</sup> of July 1720	1000	0	0					
The 15 <sup>th</sup> of Aug. 1720	0300	0	0					
The 9 <sup>th</sup> of Dec. 1720	1000	0	0					
The 2 <sup>d</sup> of March 1720	0200	0	0					
The 6 <sup>th</sup> of July 1721 ..	1000	0	0					
The 31 <sup>st</sup> of Aug. 1721	0100	0	0					
		9018	19	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				

For two years Salary Your Grace is pleased to allow this Accomptant  
due at Michmas 1720 ..... 0200 0 0

STATE OF THE WHOLE ACCOUNT.

CHARGE ...	The two years Rents Due at and for Michmas 1720 .....	£	s.	d.				
	Casual Profits .....	7321	17	8	}	In All		
	By Arrears Received due at Michmas 1718 .....	1056	3	2				
		0794	8	2				9 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
DISCHARGE ..	By Taxes .....	0857	18	3	}	In All		
	By Repairs and Waterscotts ..	0183	19	9				
	By Arrears .....	0310	14	4				
	By Payments and Allowances as at Pages 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17	7866	6	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				9218 19 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

So there remains to this Accomptant from the s<sup>d</sup> Duke  
on this Account the sume of forty six pounds ten  
shillings and three farthings which s<sup>d</sup> Sume of  
XLVj<sup>lb</sup> x<sup>s</sup> ob. g. this Accomptant Craveth may be  
allowed to him in his next Account which the s<sup>d</sup>  
Duke doth hereby acknowledge to be Due and con-  
senteth to allow ..... } 0046 10 0<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>



# THE CORN SUPPLY OF THE SOUTH COAST IN BRITISH AND ROMAN TIMES.

*Read at the Meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society at  
Chichester, August 10th, 1893.*

---

BY REV. F. H. ARNOLD, M.A., LL.D.

---

As all students of our early history know, the documentary evidence which we have of the Romano-British period is extremely scanty.

In "Cæsar's Commentaries" we have the first recorded notices bearing upon it. In the third chapter of his second book Cæsar, speaking of the Belgæ, who lived on the coast opposite ours, mentions that one of the conditions he imposed on them, on their submission to him, was that they were to supply him with corn and other necessaries for his army (*frumento caterisque rebus*). Now, in his description of Britain, in the fifth book, adverting to the sea coast, he states that it was peopled by these Belgæ, who began to cultivate the land (*agros colere cæperunt*), while the people of the interior for the most part did not grow corn (*Interiores plerique frumenta non serunt*). Hence we infer that the Belgæ from the continent were the first agriculturists here, and that they grew corn, when Cæsar landed in Britain, while the tribes more inland were pastoral, living on milk and flesh. Cæsar first invaded Britain in August 55, B.C., and at the end of his fourth book he gives us a graphic account of his campaign. He mentions among other matters that he had corn brought into his camp daily from the fields "*frumentum ex agris in castra quotidie conferebat*," and that shortly afterwards the 10th legion was surprised when engaged in cutting down corn and carrying it to

the camp, as usual *ex consuetudine frumentatum missa*, and we have here, by the way, an instance of the craftiness or rather the strategy of our British ancestors, which is worth noting. The corn in the immediate neighbourhood of the Romans had been all cut down and only one field left. The Britons rightly thought that the Romans would go there the next day. They hid themselves during the night in the woods—waited till the legionaries had laid down their arms and began to disperse themselves and reap. They then suddenly attacked them. They killed some and surrounded the rest with their chariots. Cæsar says: “He came very timely to the relief of his men,” but evidently he had to retreat.

Another point in Cæsar’s account too is worth our observation. He here incidentally gives us the date of the *end* of the very first harvest we know of in our island—more than 200 years ago.

He landed in Britain on the 26th August, A.D. 55, and he left before the 22nd of the following month. This fight with the Britons, which he describes, took place shortly before he set sail. It is therefore evident that the harvest here that year was not finished until after the middle of September.

Next year Cæsar invaded Britain again and penetrated further into the interior. The Trinobantes occupied Essex, which then, as now, grew corn largely, and these people, as usual, were ordered by Cæsar, after their submission, to furnish corn supplies for his army—the term used is *frumenta*. We are told nothing about the harvest in Britain that year, but in Gaul it is said the summer was a very dry one and the harvest deficient. For nearly a century after Cæsar’s departure the Britons were left undisturbed by the Romans. Our next authority is Tacitus. When Claudius became Emperor he resolved to reduce Britain to a province. He first sent over Aulus Plautius, and followed him himself with an army in A.D. 43. Vespasian was the lieutenant of Plautius. He conquered the Isle of Wight and our own part of the South Coast, and at least as far north as Stonehenge, as the various places known as Vespasian’s Camp testify.

Vespasian fixed his head quarters here in A.D. 47, and the coins of Vespasian found at Chichester are numerous. Now, in Tacitus, there are various references to the way in which the Romans obtained their corn supplies for their armies. When campaigning in Spain it was a saying of Wellington that "His troops marched on their bellies." The Romans acted on this principle. They were careful to obtain plenty of corn before advancing into an enemy's territory. A Roman soldier always carried corn for his daily provision on his back, when on the march. Sometimes he had ground corn served out to him, but usually a certain amount of grain, which he had to pound and make into a kind of bread himself. As the Romans proceeded northwards and gradually subdued the interior they must have drawn their supplies from the districts behind them—otherwise they would have been obliged to have got them from Gaul.

In his life of his father-in-law, Agricola, Tacitus has a curious passage, which shows us that a regular system for this purpose had, in his time, been instituted and abused. Speaking of the grievances of the Britons under Roman rule, which were mitigated by Agricola, he says "that they were compelled to take long journies for the purpose of carrying grain to places extremely distant. Instead of supplying the troops which were nearest to the homes of the cultivators they were obliged to travel to remote parts for the benefit of those who monopolised the corn."

Here, then, is distinct evidence that before the close of the first century the Roman legions and auxiliaries were not only supported by the tribute of grain raised by the Britons, but that the rapacity of the Roman officials, or publicans, wrung still more than this out of the cultivators. We are now brought to the times of the Emperors Claudius, Nero, and others, who followed in rapid succession, to those of Trajan. As the Romans proceeded northwards and gradually subdued the interior they must have drawn their supplies from the districts behind them. During this period we know that Cogidunus exercised authority here (at Regnum and its vicinity).



The Romans held Britain then, as we hold India now, by the sword, and their policy all over the then known world resembled ours in allowing native kings to rule under them and thereby keeping on friendly terms with the natives. Tacitus speaks of Cogidunus as *Rex*, and on the authority of the Pudens Stone it is evident that he was then the Lieutenant of the Emperor Claudius in Britain. He seems to have submitted with the Regni to the Romans at an early period, for Tacitus says, "He has remained faithful to us to the present time, an instance of the soundness of that ancient maxim by which we have turned even kings into instruments for their country's servitude." Cogidunus lived till the reign of Trajan, and doubtless he would insist upon the cultivation of the corn land of his province not only for his own; but for Roman supply. In his days the district around Regnum—including the Manhood, was doubtless as now, among the most fertile land in this island and the inference is that much of the corn supply for the Roman troops was obtained here. In his days, too, must have been constructed the Stane Street, *i.e.*, the road from Regnum to Bignor, which started from the east gate—the road, too, through the Manhood to Bracklesham or Ichenor, to the coast and perhaps others. These were not only military ways, but probably of greater utility to the Romano-British agriculturists, than the railways of the present age are to our agriculturists now—considering their high tariffs.<sup>1</sup>

We come finally to the latter part of the Roman occupation of Britain, and there can be little doubt that by that time the Romans had compelled the natives to grow corn on an increasing and a very large scale.

Indeed, we have an interesting proof of this and of the extraordinary resources of Britain then in a letter of the Emperor Julian, which he wrote about A.D. 360. He was at that time anxious to provide food for his troops in Gaul.

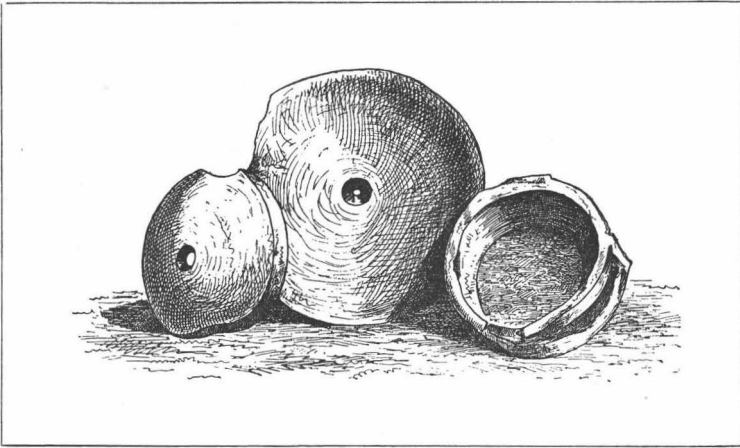
<sup>1</sup> This, as Dr. P. Martin observes, "Was carried through the champaign country which intervenes between Chichester and Halnaker (a country it may be presumed that was corn growing and well cultivated before the Roman invasion)."—"S.A.C.," Vol. XI., p. 132.

The tillage of some of the provinces there had not only been interrupted by the calamities of war, but the harvests on the continent had been scanty. He caused, therefore, supplies to be made from the plenty of the adjacent island. He ordered 600 large barks to be built in the forests of the Ardennes, which made several voyages to the coast of Britain. They returned from thence laden with corn, sailed up the Rhine and distributed their cargoes to the several towns and fortresses along the banks of the river, in which he had built warehouses for its reception. Zosimus, a subsequent historian, adds 200 vessels more. In a note on this, Gibbon observes, "If we compute the 600 corn ships of Julian from Britain as at only 70 tons each, they were capable of exporting 120,000 quarters, and the country which could bear so large an exportation must have attained a very improved state of agriculture." In all probability this large amount of grain was raised on the South Coast. And now some queries may be put. What was the kind of wheat grown by the Britons and Romanised-Britons? There is no evidence that I know of on this point. The Romans themselves seem to have regarded the red wheat as the most productive, but to have preferred the Sicilian or white wheat as to quality.<sup>2</sup> Next, how did they prepare their corn for food? This, in the early periods, was by bruising it in mortars. One of these was discovered near the North Walls, Chichester, in 1891.<sup>3</sup> To these succeeded the use of the handmill or quern for grinding the grain. It consisted of two stones, one forming a socket to the other and by turning the upper one round—a tedious process—the corn was reduced to a coarse meal. Several examples of these have been found in Chichester. Those of which an illustration is here given were met with by W. Norman, Esq., when the foundations of his home in West Street were being dug. They resemble those found at Cilurnum, and figured by Dr. Collingwood Bruce.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> A coin of Cymbeline has on it an ear of barley, a symbol (probably) of the productiveness of Britain.

<sup>3</sup> "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXVIII., p. 209.

<sup>4</sup> Roman wall, p. 161. Similar querns have been met with also at Morton, Isle of Wight, and at other Roman stations.



ROMAN CORN MILLS FOUND IN CHICHESTER.

Again, it may be asked, how and where did the Britons store their corn? A writer on English agriculture, quoting from Diodorus Siculus, states that they gathered in the harvest by cutting off the ears of corn and storing them in subterranean repositories. In Kent such pits are still to be seen near Crayford. These are narrow at the mouth, like a well; but at the bottom they spread out into large vaulted chambers one within another, supported by chalk pillars. They are described as having been corn stores used by the Britons during the Romano-British period.

The recently discovered caves at Lavant are precisely similar. The entrance to them is similar. At the bottom they spread out similarly into large vaulted chambers, supported by chalk pillars. May not one of their later uses then have been for the storage of corn.<sup>5</sup> My first impression on visiting them was that being within the ambit of a British village, and at no great distance from the British camp on the Trundle, they were *primarily* excavated by the Britons as a place of refuge in case of an attack, and this has been confirmed by descriptions of similar caves elsewhere. At East Tilbury, for instance, there is a cave which has an entrance from above, which,

<sup>5</sup> Since writing the above I observe that amongst the *debris* of the caves "charred corn" has been found.

by narrow passages widening from below communicate with other apartments. The Kentish caves have been compared with similar excavations. On the banks of the Somme, where they are numerous, and where the tradition of the country is that they were used for the retreat and concealment of the inhabitants in time of war—a primitive use of such structures, which doubtless generally obtained.

If, however, this were the *only* use to which the Lavant Caves have been put, a difficulty presents itself. Why should remains otherwise than British occur therein? In the Lavant Caves mingled British and Roman remains have been found. If they were also subsequently used as depositories for grain, as those at Crayford, such presence is easily accounted for, since the Britons and Romans would both have resorted to them when utilized for this purpose.

One other point only may be adverted to. As regards corn growing, the influence of the Romans here during four centuries must have been beneficial to the Britons in introducing, and forming a better method of culture. From what has been adduced it is evident that this was originally of a rude nature. We have only to consider Virgil's first Georgic to see how carefully the Romans considered the seasons, the soil, the ploughing, and all that related to agricultural pursuits. The results of their experiences were doubtless communicated by them to the inhabitants of the British South Coast, and must have been of benefit to them, until a new order of things set in upon the arrival of the Saxons on our shores.

---

---



ANCIENT BOAT FOUND NEAR BEXHILL.

FIG. 1.

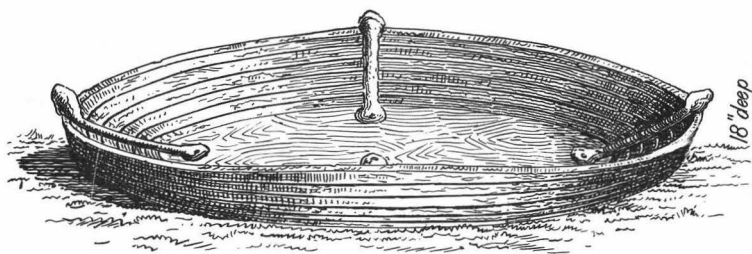
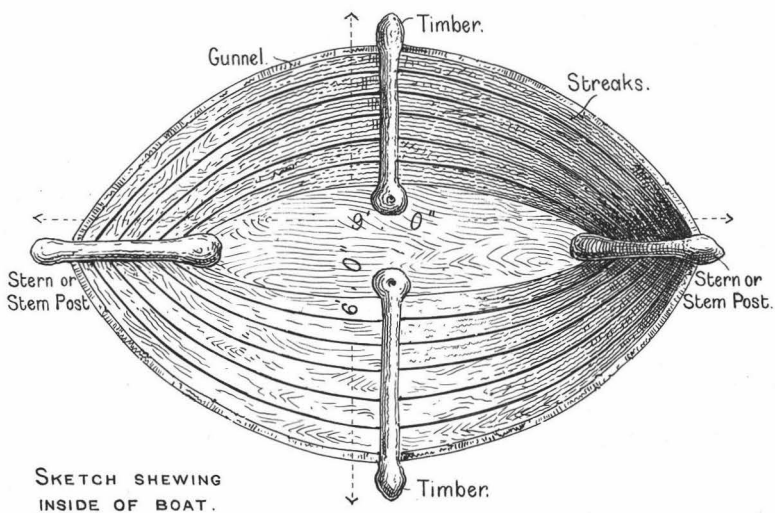


FIG. 2.



SKETCH SHEWING  
INSIDE OF BOAT.

## ANCIENT BOAT FOUND AT BEXHILL.

---

BY CHARLES DAWSON, Esq., F.G.S.

---

THE Boat which is here described was first discovered about thirty years ago, embedded in the blue Wealden Clay or "blue slipper" on the sea shore, 100 yards east of the site of the old No. 48 Martello Tower, west of Bexhill. It was exposed by a mass of sea sand suddenly shifting from the clay during a storm. On this occasion it was noticed by a coastguard man, who found some bones, a perfect skull of a horse of small size, and a mass of *debris*, consisting of decayed leaves, hazel nuts and pieces of wood derived from the Ancient ("Submarine") Forest, which originally formed part of the southern fringe of the great forest of Andred, but has now for many centuries been submerged beneath the sea. This horse's skull was sold to a gentleman (unknown) at Hastings for seven and sixpence by the coastguard man, and in a few days more the sand again suddenly covered the boat. Since then, at intervals, a portion of the boat had been occasionally visible, but in the winter of 1887 a further displacement of the sand again exposed the boat. It was noticed by Mr. Jesse Young, a boat builder, of Bexhill, who felt much interested in this ancient relic of his craft and immediately took steps to excavate it. The work was undertaken on a bitterly cold night and with the sea almost at their heels, with the dreaded sand, the men dug out the boat.

Owing to the rottenness of the wood, the tenacity of the clay, the darkness of the night, and the haste with which the work was necessarily conducted, the boat was very much broken. When it came under my notice a short time afterwards it was lying on the grass outside Mr. Young's workshop.

I made a careful note of all details, and with the assistance of Mr. Young placed the pieces in juxta-position and so made the sketch or restoration figured in the illustration.

Anything like a restoration of the boat itself appeared to me, at the time, beyond hope. The wood had already begun to shrink rapidly, and an attempt to preserve some of the least decayed portions by soaking in a strong solution of alum yielded no satisfactory result; but I was able to make a very exhaustive examination, the result of which seems to me to furnish an interesting link in the history of boat building or making.

The general outline of the boat had a very coracle shaped aspect. It was flat-bottomed and double-bowed, being nine feet long, six feet broad, eighteen inches deep, and built entirely of oak, which was perfectly black throughout. The flat keel was of one piece, of a long oval shape, narrowing at each end, about eighteen inches broad in the centre, the wood two inches thick. The stem posts were cut to the shape of the boat and were about 3-ft. 3-ins. long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ins. square, their heads rounded and their bases broadened and rivetted to the inner side of the keel with large wooden rivets. The timbers on each side were similarly formed, but were not quite so long. The streaks (or planks) were irregular and consisted of six on either side of the boat, about six to eight inches broad and their length according to their position in the boat. They were not bent artificially, but were apparently chosen from naturally bent boughs and roughly trimmed up. Considerable skill was shown in the mode of putting them together. The keel above mentioned was bevelled upwards along the edge, to receive the first streak which was rivetted with wooden pegs to the keel. All the succeeding streaks were bevelled and overlapped in a style known as Clinker building (or weather boarding). Strange to say, their ends did not meet on the stern or stem posts, but were pieced and pinned together at their ends in a manner most laborious. The stern or stem posts on the inside were again pinned to them with wooden pegs and the streaks pinned to the



timbers in the centre. A gunwale ran around the edge of the boat 2-ins. by 2-ins., and unlike the streaks were made up of several distinct pieces pegged on.

Speaking generally upon the construction, the work must have been a laborious task. All the oak bore evidence of having been cleaved into shape with an axe and left without any other finishing. The assumed want of knowledge of the proper uses of stern and stem posts to fasten the streaks to at either end, the selection of suitable and curved timber, and then the rivetting and fitting, must have proved a formidable work. The form seems to point to a link between the coracle and "burnt out" boat with the more modern type depicted in the "Bayeux tapestry." There is no evidence as to its mode of propulsion, though an oar may have been fastened, rowlock-like, to either the timber or stem posts in a manner resorted to by other primitive races. Owing, however, to the state of the wood, this could not be clearly made out. There was no attachment for a mast or seat. The boat, in the opinion of expert boat builders, was likely to be quite sea worthy, owing to its wide beam. However, the landing of a horse tethered in such a boat on the open sea or in deep water must have proved a venturesome experiment, and such a proceeding as this probably caused an accident which may have accounted for the loss of the boat.

---

---

# TRACES OF AN OLD ROAD NEAR TOWNCREEP.

---

BY THE REV. EDWARD H. R. TATHAM,

RECTOR OF WELL-WITH-CLAXBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

---

SINCE writing my paper on Towncreep in Vol. XXXVIII. of the Sussex Archaeological Society's "Collections," I have discovered what I believe to be the approach to the old town from the southern or Ashburn valley.

In the map then published to illustrate the paper it will be seen that a forest road turns off the high road (H), a few yards below the Tower House (F), and crosses the stream. Immediately after crossing it takes two (and eventually three) directions; the first, a private carriage road (marked P) winds up the eastern valley; the second, after being cut six or eight feet deep through the lower part of the spur, divides into two (marked N and O respectively) the former track leading to Penhurst Cottages, the latter by a steep ascent to the plateau above. I have always thought (and have so indicated in the map) that the track O, until it reaches the top, must follow the old line of ascent to the town; and, without being confident, I suspected that the cutting through the spur was ancient, and not likely to have been made for a cart track. These conjectures are strongly supported by what I have now to describe.

The underwood at the foot of the spur has recently been cut, and this has disclosed the fact that, immediately opposite the road P, a shelf or platform about seven or eight feet wide—evidently artificial—has been made from the cutting above mentioned southwards along the side of the spur to its foot, a few feet above the stream. It is then carried round the spur, following the course of a small stream from the north-west (not marked in the map), which has just joined the other stream. On this

side of the spur, where there is a wider interval between it and the stream, the track assumes the character of a slightly elevated crest or vallum between two narrow platforms for about 80 to 100 yards, till it reaches a spot where a high ridge approaches the opposite side of the stream. At this point, evidently, the stream was crossed by a bridge, and the ground on the near side being marshy, with a mound in the middle, there was probably a double bridge. On the further or western side of the stream, which is now occupied by a small hop-garden in the angle between the two streams and the high ridge, the vallum assumes much larger proportions, being generally from five to six feet above the present level of the garden and seven or eight feet broad at the top. It now makes a sharp angle, turning southwards immediately under the above mentioned ridge for about 150 yards along the western side of the hop-garden; but here there are no lateral platforms—only a narrow ditch, a few inches deep, intervening between it and the hill-side. In this form it reaches the road H from Penhurst to Catsfield, near the foot of a steep ascent. On the further or southern side of this road is a grass field, in which the ridge is continued, and slopes steeply down almost to the banks of the main stream. In this field the vallum reappears, (showing that the road H was cut through it), but only for a few feet, after which the track assumes its original character of a shelf or platform, about seven or eight feet wide, cut in the side of the hill, and bearing to the south parallel with the stream. In this form it is plainly traceable for perhaps 250 yards—sometimes open, sometimes through old gorse and furze bushes—the whole length of the field, till it disappears at the further end, where it is crossed by a modern cart track leading down into the valley. It is difficult to decide whether it was carried further through a thicket on the right bank, or whether it was here possible for wayfarers to embark in boats on a deeper and broader stream; but I incline to the latter opinion.

If it be asked whether there are any signs of a modern path in the field, following the same direction, the answer

must be in the negative. There is a stile from the Penhurst road (H) leading into the field several yards below the end of the vallum, but there is no kind of track; and persons going in this direction would almost certainly follow the banks of the stream, instead of climbing the slope.

Other obvious questions are—why the track does not follow the main stream direct from the spur, instead of taking a somewhat circuitous course round two sides of the (present) hop-garden, and also why the vallum should be sometimes employed and sometimes discarded. On the last point the local people have an explanation of their own. They say that the vallum and ditch from the small stream southwards are the remains of an engineering experiment, by which a supply of water was drawn off to Ashburnham Forge nearly two miles away! This is clearly only an afterthought—and not a very ingenious one—to explain what they could not understand; for, not to speak of the numerous valleys that would have to be traversed, and hills to be pierced or “turned” for such a purpose, it is plain that its object would not be secured by the platform track, which is connected with the vallum. Moreover, that object would have been far more easily attained by drawing off the water of the main stream more than a mile lower down the valley. The mistake is no doubt due to the fact that there is already a water course for this purpose from another stream much nearer the forge.

My own answer to both the above questions from the first was, that the hop-garden was anciently an impassable morass; and this is strongly supported by what I have learnt from Mr. Bourner, the present occupier of the ground. He tells me that his father was the first to drain and cultivate the space now occupied by the hop-garden, and that even at that recent period, it was marshy and overgrown with osiers—in fact an osier-bed.

There is an interesting paper in “S.A.C.” Vol XI., pp. 127-146, by Mr. P. J. Martin on the traces of the Roman way, called Stane Street Causeway, north-eastwards from Chichester to the borders of the county.

He mentions that along the heights of the Downs above Bignor, the "way" assumes the triple form of a central vallum and narrow platforms on either side; and he discusses in a note (p. 132) the probable reasons for the adoption of this arrangement. He decides that, apart from the advantage of marking strongly the line of march in snow or fog, the central ridge was probably raised for a line of scouts to march in order, wherever the brushwood scrub was thick, and observation in consequence more difficult. These reasons would be obviously applicable, where the road wound round a deep swamp, overgrown with osiers, as in the case under notice.

Thus I think we may fairly claim that we can still detect, for more than a quarter of a mile, the approach to the ancient, (I had almost written Roman), town up the Ashburn valley from Pevensey Castle and the sea.



## TOWNCREEP: IS IT MERCREDSBURN?

---

By H. F. NAPPER, Esq.

---

THE last two volumes of our "Collections" contain articles by the Rev. E. H. R. Tatham on a place called Towncreep, at Penhurst, near Battle, which interested me greatly, and set me thinking, at the time of their appearance, but with no particular result, until I met with, in "Milton's History of England," the full name of Mercredsburnampsted as the locality of the battle between Ella and his Saxons and the Britons, A.D. 485, usually called by modern writers the Battle of Mercredsburn; but on reference to the "Saxon Chronicle" it may be seen that there the name is spelt with *n* and not with *m*, "burnanstede."

In a paper on Seaford, by Mr. M. A. Lower, in Vol. VII. of our "Collections" (p. 75), he quotes a communication from Mr. Lawes Long (whom I remember well in the Surrey Archæological Society as a judicious and painstaking antiquary), wherein he expresses his opinion "that Ella, after landing at Shoreham, continued fighting his way to the eastward till he had made himself master of the entire coast by the capture and destruction of Andredes-ceaster (Pevensy), in the year 491. But in the interval, A.D. 485, a battle of some importance was fought with the Britons at a place called Mercredsburn; and that this was a river, as the final syllable proves, as well as because the bank is mentioned;" and he endeavours to show that this may have been at Seaford; and he intimates that the name of Mercred may be British.

Now it seems quite natural that Ella should wish to join his countrymen already settled in Kent (whether he landed at Selsey or Shoreham, but in the latter case it would seem the more probable). Milton says that "Ella

had by far the victory; but Huntingdon makes this so doubtful that the Saxons were constrained to send home for supplies." So far we have history.

On reference to Mr. Tatham's articles it may be seen that there is a tradition at Penhurst of a battle, in which "the red-haired men beat the Saxons;" and that there was a siege of Towncreep, and that there is a grassy hill opposite called "Tent-hill," because the tents of the besiegers were supposed to be pitched there, and that at last the besieged were obliged to subsist entirely on hazel nuts, which so seriously disagreed with them that they were compelled to surrender the town. This is confirmed by "Horsfield's History of Sussex" (Vol. I., p. 52), where, in some remarks by Mr. C. Verrall on the situation of Mercredsburn, he says, "Besides, it is stated that the defeated Britons fled and took refuge in Anderida, which was afterwards besieged and destroyed by Ella;" and he founds an argument upon this statement.

It may be assumed that it is now pretty well settled that Anderida or Andrede-ceaster is Pevensy; and this statement of Mr. Verrall brings Mercredsburn and Anderida so close together (by reason of this flight to it) that it is not very extravagant to assert that Towncreep, the evident site of a ruined town, which is said to have been besieged and taken under the circumstances stated by tradition, and the inhabitants of Mercredsburn on being defeated having, as stated, fled to Anderida or Pevensy, at no great distance from Towncreep. I say it is not very extravagant to assert that Towncreep is the site of the lost Mercredesburn.

Mr. Haigh, in his "Conquest of Britain by the Saxons" (p. 271), is of opinion that Mercredsburn was at a considerable distance from Ella's settlement in Sussex, and to the westward, and he suggests Dorsetshire, because traces of the names of Ella's sons can be found there. But these traces may have arisen from Ella later on (being then the Bretwald of the Saxons), and his sons being present in that district, helping the West Saxons in their conquests. The distance (31 miles), however, of Shoreham

from Towncreep (and more so of Selsey) is quite sufficient to answer the term "longinquum" used by Henry of Huntingdon, with reference to the region which Ella and his sons took in hand and invaded. And at this time it is more likely, as suggested by Mr. Long, that they would fight their way to the eastward to join their countrymen already settled in Kent (who would no doubt also assist them in this expedition), rather than that they would invade the territory of the western Britons, when as yet there was no lodgment of Saxons there to assist them.

Referring to Mr. Long's suggestion as to the name of Mercred, it may not be amiss to examine and compare the names of Mercrebsburn and Towncreep, to see whether they can be by any means connected or reconciled together. The name then of Mercredes-burnan-stede, by which it was known to the Saxons, is composed of three distinct words; first, Mercrede may readily be assumed to be the British name of the town, for we have not far off the name of Andred, to which place the defeated Britons are said to have fled; then if And-red be British, why not Merc-red also? Next we have "burn," which we all know means a small river. Milton spells the name as "burnam"; but the "Saxon Chronicle" and (I believe) Ethelward both write it "burnan," which we must therefore consider the more correct way.

I know nothing of Saxon myself, but I find that Dr. Guest ("Orig. Celt.," Vol. II., p. 329) says that many Saxon names of places form their genitive in *an*; then, if this be so, burnan will be the genitive of burn, and Mercred-burnan-stede will be, according to our modern mode of expression, Mercredburn's-stede. Then as to the word "stede," I find our legal antiquary, Co. Litt. (4b) says, "Stethe or Stede betokeneth properly the bank of a river, and many times a place"; and Taylor, in "Words and Places," gives "Stead, Anglo-Saxon, stede, a place." I may point out here how stethe and stead have become the same word. Our early printers, for some reason of their own, made no difference between the letter D, d, and Ð, ð, which signified Th, th; and this applies to many other of our words, *e.g.*, burden, fol de rol, &c.



Well then, if *Stede* signifies sometimes the bank of a river, the name *Mercedes-burnan-stede* may be taken to mean the *Mercredeburn's* bank, as suggested by Mr. Long. And if this be so, there seems a probability that *Ella* first, in 485, fought this battle at *Mercredeburn's* bank, where, we are informed elsewhere, that the kings and princes of the Britons, under *Uthur* (as *Pendragon*, which I take to be a military title, like *Bretwalda* in Saxon, signifying a General-in-chief), had assembled to assist their countrymen; and that (whatever may have been the actual result of the battle) *Ella* deemed it prudent to send home for further succours, and that when these arrived, some years afterwards, he renewed the attack on *Mercrede* and regularly besieged it, when the tents were pitched on the opposite hill, and when the inhabitants, no longer able to exist on hazel nuts, were compelled to surrender or fled to *Andred*; and that thereupon (or within a year or two, for the dates given by different MSS. vary, viz., 490, 491, 492) he laid siege to *Andred* and at length captured it, and from the obstinate resistance he met with there (and perhaps at *Mercrede*) he put every living Briton to the sword and there was not one left, and the houses were burnt or destroyed, but not the walls. The *eclat* of the latter capture may have so eclipsed the former that it was not thought of sufficient importance to be chronicled by the Saxon writer, or from the confusion of dates referred to the two sieges may have been eventually compressed into the one notice. And 600 years after these events all the stone and material above ground at *Mercrede* were carried away by the Normans for building at *Battle Abbey* and elsewhere, according to the traditions, and thus some of the round arches which I seem to remember at the Abbey may be Romano-British and not supposed Norman. It may be asked, Is there any appearance of Roman bricks about the Abbey?

It is by no means improbable that *Ella*, if he captured this town, or some of his successors, would appropriate some spot for a residence for themselves; and that *Netherfield Place* may have been such a Royal residence, and that the material of it came from *Towncreep*, and

it is not wonderful that, if it belonged to Harold, the Normans, after the battle of Hastings, would lay it waste.

Then as to "Towncreep," assuming Mercred or Mercrede to have been the British name, the present corruption may have arisen thus: Mercrede, Mercreed, Mercreet, Mercreep, and then the first syllable being dropped (as we know is frequently the case) we have simply Creep, to which has been attached the remembrance of the lost town.

The adjoining parish is named Ashburnham, from the river Ashburn, celebrated by Drayton (17th Song, 440), showing it was well known and of some importance. It does not appear that there is now any brook or rivulet known as the Mercredsburn; but in the sketch map in Vol. XXXVIII., p. 24, there is shown, between Creep Wood and Sprays Wood, a branch rivulet called there "Ashburn R.," running into the real Ashburn lower down. It is unusual for two arms of a stream to bear the same name, therefore it is quite possible that this branch rivulet may be the "burn" named, from the British town on the hill above it, the Mercredsburn.

I will add a few notes which have occurred to me in the course of the perusal of the papers referred to: (Vol. XXXVII. pp. 144-5). I cannot think it will be useful to search for a Roman road through this district. In 1884, Mr. Roach Smith wrote: "I was not so successful in identifying Roman roads in Sussex, that alluded to, excepted" (by which he meant the Stane Street from Chichester to London). The reason for this may have been that the Romans, not caring to have the police and control of the great forest, constituted Sussex and the forest part of Surrey, or the greater part of it, into a kingdom under Cogidubnus and his successors, and that he and the Britons did not make any great military roads over this county like the Romans, although the latter did later make the great Stane Street through the forest from Chichester to London (p. 147). Of Pevensy it is said by Richard of Cirencester (Lib. I. c. VI. 9.) "Anderidam vero occupatam tenerant Romani" (this

we may take as genuine, whatever we may think of his Itinerary), and Towncreep would lie in the same district and under their control, perhaps by reason of the iron works there. It is not therefore impossible nor improbable that there would be a road, or roads, from Pevensey to London and Lynne, *via* Towncreep. ITERS. XV. and XVII. may or may not be correct. It is probable there would be a road from Chichester to Pevensey, but whether by Arundel or up Fairmile bottom to Houghton and Amberley does not appear, for the Britons would not make them like the Romans, and consequently they may be lost. It is clear that the Roman topographers knew little or nothing of the (so-called) "Kingdom" (Regnum), and that there were no records of it on the great Tabularium or map at Rome from which the compiler of the Rowenna list (which is by no means so very "obscure") could give any particulars of the Kingdom; and consequently the compiler of Rowennas in his list skips over it, from Hampshire to Kent, that is from No. 73 Miba (Bitterne) and 74 Mutuantonis (Romsey) to No. 75 Lemanis (Lymne) and 76 Dubris (Dover).

(p. 149.) It must be remembered that a period of 73 years had elapsed since the Roman garrison had quitted Andredcester before the siege by Ella and Cissa in 491, and in this period a considerable civil population could have accumulated there sufficient to justify Henry of Huntingdon's account of it, and the inhabitants of Towncreep had also taken refuge there. The houses were probably of wood and were burnt, but the Saxons would not care about the walls when there were no Britons left to make use of them.

(Vol. XXXVIII., p. 26.) The stone of the walls of Towncreep (if any) would of course be carried away for building material.

(p. 27.) In the case of Pevensey, the Saxons apparently both massacred the inhabitants and burnt the houses, but left the walls; and afterwards, if any subsequent erections had been made inside the walls, the Norman Baron would clear the space for his own castle, and having become private property, the owner

would afterwards prevent any future occupation without his permission.

(p. 30.) I have previously stated what Mr. Roach Smith said about the Roman roads of Sussex. In a P.S. to the same letter he says: "The theories attempting to locate towns from Ptolemy's geography are almost failures. The transferring what must have been a walled town to such a place as Havant is against all experience and reason." I, of course, knew to what writer he referred when he wrote this, and the idea of the Roman road from Chichester to Pevensy, called the Stane Street, as one of the highways of the province and that the population of a part of Sussex was obliged to journey to London by way of Winchester appears to be taken from the same writer, and I must say I do feel annoyed at this (so-called) "Reductio ad absurdum" of this writer being imputed to me in a foot note on this page; and I only hope (though I much fear otherwise) that the readers of it saw also the "correction" appearing on p. 227 of the same volume.

Although I have not implicit faith in the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester (believing it was tampered with and Camdenized, if not entirely compiled, by Bertram; for it is impossible to believe that Richard himself could, in *Iter. XV.*, have associated Caleba, Vindomis, Ad Lapidem, Clauscutum, Portus Magnus, Regnum, &c., with Venta Belgarum, when Venta itself was supposed in Richard's time and before Camden's *to be at Bristol*), I do not say that it is all unworthy of credit, and therefore it may be quite possible that in *Iter. XVII.*, from Pevensy to London, Sylva Anderida is represented by Towncreep in the midst of the forest, just as Alauna Sylva is represented by Ringwood in the midst of the New Forest.

---

---

# VISIT OF THE CONGRÈS ARCHÆOLOGIQUE DE FRANCE TO SUSSEX IN 1893.

---

COMMUNICATED BY W. V. CRAKE, Esq.

TRANSLATED BY A. A. E. T.

---

WE alight at the little station of Battle. Built in memory of the victory of William the Conqueror over the Saxon troops, Battle Abbey was one of the richest and most important abbeys of the country. At the present day, although the Abbey Church is destroyed and the refectory, the cloisters and the abbot's house alone remain, it is still possible to judge of its importance. The Abbey is now the property of the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland, who graciously permitted us to visit it. It has been restored and enlarged, and, as is the case in most English buildings, the restorations, and even the additions, have been carried out with so great a feeling for the style of the period that it is often difficult to distinguish between the old and the new.

The great hall, with its heraldic windows, is hung with superb Gobelin tapestries and decorated with numerous historical portraits. Two learned gentlemen, Mr. Cole and Dr. Currie (Dean of Battle), are good enough to become leaders of our party, divided into two groups, and to take us over the Abbey, explaining to us at the same time the position of the two opposing armies during the battle which gave England to the Duke of Normandy. A magnificent gateway opens on to the principal open space of Battle and gives access to the enclosure still entirely surrounded by walls.

The Parish Church is an interesting building, and there we find a curious series of slabs—*dalles tumolaires*

*de pierre*—with monumental brasses. We tried to ascertain whether these slabs, similar to those found on the littoral of the Baltic, as far as the Island of Gothland, had come from the workshops of Tournay or of Bruges, but we were assured that they are of English origin.

Close to the Church is the Deanery—*le presbytère*—an old building covered with ivy, surrounded by a pretty garden, charmingly furnished, where Mrs. Currie and her husband offered us refreshments, which were most acceptable.

Unfortunately, we are caught in the rain on our way from the Church to the Station, and are wet through before we catch the train which takes us to Hastings in a few minutes, allowing us a glimpse of St. Leonards, one of the prettiest maritime places on the littoral. On arriving we are received by the Mayor of Hastings and his gracious daughter, the Mayoress (Miss Croucher), who invite us to accompany them to the Town Hall, where the “wine of honour”—*le vin d'honneur*—awaits us. Here it is not a case (as at Dover) of emptying glasses of champagne and of sherry; the “loving cup,” a large gilt(?) vessel filled with aromatic wine, is presented to us by the Mayor, who first puts his lips to it, and every one in turn tastes it, observing the old English ceremonial, and bowing to his neighbour before passing on the cup.

After the visit to the Town Hall we are taken into the adjoining beautiful garden, where every day cricket and tennis are played, and, in spite of its being rather late, a photographer, Mr. Blomfield, takes a successful photograph of us all in a group.

The shore at Hastings is, next to Brighton, one of the most beautiful on the English coast, and the mildness, or rather the equable temperature of its climate, makes it one of the most favourite of winter resorts. Superb hotels are ranged all along the sea front, and a casino is built out in the sea at the end of a long pier.

Sunday is always rigorously observed in England; all the shops are closed and most of the restaurants. The public-houses (cafés do not exist in England) do not open their doors until after Divine service. No amusements

are allowed, no games, not even music, and, unless provided with a railway ticket, proving you are a *bonâ fide* traveller, you cannot even buy a sandwich at a buffet without paying a fine of one pound sterling.

We resign ourselves, and having heard Mass at one of the two (Roman) Catholic Churches, we return to the hotel to breakfast, having met on the Parade several groups of Salvationists, who seek to make converts with the aid of their military music and by giving accounts of the conversions of some of their number. We also heard some of those open-air preachers, who, mounted on a tub, address the people in the squares and open places, and in London even on the lawns of Hyde Park and St. James's Park.

Entrance to the old Castle is refused, because a permit is required—another thing not to be had on a Sunday; but, none the less, we attempt the ascent of the hill, and hard by the Castle we enjoy a superb view over Hastings, Pevensey and the sea.

We were more fortunate in our visit to the Museum, to which the Mayor was good enough to admit us. It is a handsome building, recently presented to the town by Lord Brassey, and it already contains local collections and numerous specimens, both archæological and ethnological, mostly collected and offered by army officers living in Hastings or in its vicinity.

The kind invitation of Mr. V. B. Crake, Justice of the Peace, allows us to spend the rest of our afternoon most agreeably at his beautiful villa at St. Leonards, where he has been good enough to bring together the *élite* of the society of the place in our honour. We make acquaintance over refreshments in the garden (*autour d'un lunch servi dans le parc*), and soon the tongues are loosened. Our hosts, particularly the ladies, are induced to speak French; old relations are renewed, mutual friends discovered, and it is with regret that we take leave of our hosts and their invited guests.

Monday morning sees the break up of our party, and more than twenty return to France, whilst the rest proceed to London, some (and these the greater number) at

the invitation of the Royal Archæological Society to attend the Congress in London, and others to continue their excursion to Scotland, to Ireland and to some of the more distant counties of England.

The extract is taken from that part of the "Compte rendu Sommaire du Congrès Archéologique de France (LX<sup>e</sup> Session)" which applied to the visit of this association to Sussex in the month of July, 1893. Written by the Comte de Marsy, Directeur de la Société Française d'Archéologie, also Member of the Archæological Societies of England, Ireland and Belgium.

---

---



A CALENDAR OF THE DEEDS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS  
IN THE POSSESSION OF THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY.

(Continued from Vol. XXXVII., pp. 39-110 and 190, and Vol. XXXVIII.,  
pp. 137-140.)

---

BY E. H. W. DUNKIN, Esq.

---

WITH the exception of Nos. 489, 491, 503, 504, 520, 521, 523, 527, 537, and 566, the whole of the documents calendared in the following pages have been presented to our Society by Major H. C. Malden, of Batheaston, Crowborough, whose kindness we take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging. No. 489 has been given by our esteemed Hon. Librarian, Charles T. Phillips, Esq.; Nos. 491, 503, 520, 521, 523, 527, and 566, by Henry Griffith, Esq., F.S.A.; No. 504, by Mr. Waghorn, of St. Anne's Terrace, Lewes; and No. 537, by Mr. W. W. Dutton, of Lewes.

478. Deed poll of John Gage of Ferle, esq., reciting a deed of settlement dated 4 July, 1580, of the manor of Marisfeld and divers lands in Marysfield, Fletching, Nutley, Buxsted, Uckfeld, Wythiham, Hartfeild and Estgrensted, and revoking the uses expressed in the said deed, so far as regards certain messuages and lands in Marysfield called Horleyes, Rolf Cavylls, Mertyns, Scrases and Stuckells. Dated 2 Nov., 22 Eliz. (1580). Signature of "John Gage."
- A.D.  
1580  
Nov. 2
479. Indenture dated 24 Sept., 14 James I. (1616), by which Thomas Libbard of Petworth, miller, leases to Robert Libbard his son, one messuage, two shops, one barn, one stable and one garden in the North Street of Petworth for 21 years. Seal and signature of "Thom<sup>s</sup> Lybard."
- A.D.  
1616  
Sept. 24
480. Indenture made 30 Sept., 1 Charles I. (1625), by which Robert Libbard of Billingshurst, mercer, conveys to Jane Sparkes of Petworth, widow, and Thomas Libbard of Petworth, the messuage, barn and garden called Preisthowse in the North Street of Petworth, to the use of Jane Sparkes for life, and
- A.D.  
1625  
Sept. 30

then to Thomas Libbard in fee. Seal and signature of "Robert Libbard."

481. Abstract of deeds referring to an annuity or rent-charge of £60, going out of the manor of Ridenhurst in Surrey, the farm called Ridenhurst, and other lands settled on the marriage of Rev. John Yaldwyn to Frances Whitehead, dating from 26 June, 1657, to 28 Oct., 1760. [*Paper.*]
- A.D.  
1657  
to  
1760
482. Indenture made 1 Jan., 1657-8, by which John Libbard of Petworth, miller, mortgages to Peter Bridger of Lodsworth, the messuage, barn and garden called Preists house in the North Street of Petworth. Seal and signature of "John Libbard."
- A.D.  
1657-8  
Jan. 1
483. Counterpart of the same indenture, with "The marke of Peter Bridger."
484. Indenture made 1 May, 1660 (12 Charles II.), by which John Libbard of Petworth, miller, and Mary his wife sell to John Payne of Petworth, esq., the messuage, barn and garden called Priest house in the North Street of Petworth. Seal and signature of "John Libbard"; seal and mark of "Mary Libbard."
- A.D.  
1660  
May 1
485. Indenture made 1 May, 12 Charles II. (1660), by which John Libbard of Petworth, miller, and Mary his wife, covenant with John Payne of Petworth, esq., to levy a fine before the end of Trinity term next, unto John Payne and his heirs, of the messuage, barn, and garden called Preist house in the North Street of Petworth. Seals and signature of "John Libbard"; mark of "Mary Libbard."
- A.D.  
1660  
May 1
486. Indenture made 1 May, 1660 (12 Charles II.), by which Peter Bridger of Lodsworth, yeoman, assigns a mortgage of Preist-house in Petworth, created by an indenture dated 1 Jan., 1657-8 (see No. 482), to George Woodroffe of Poyle, Surrey, esq. Seal and "marke of Peter Bridger."
- A.D.  
1660  
May 1
487. Chirograph of a fine levied at Westminster in three weeks of the Holy Trinity, 12 Charles II. (1660), between John Payne, esq., plaintiff, and John Libbard and Mary his wife, deforciant, by which the latter remise and quitclaim to John Payne one messuage, one barn and one garden in Petworth.
- A.D.  
1660  
Trin.
488. Duplicate of the preceding fine.
489. Counterpart of an indenture made 3 Nov., 15 Charles II. (1663), between Richard, Earl of Dorsett and the Lady Francesse, Countess of Dorsett his wife, of the first part, and Henry Shelley of Lewis, esq., of the other part, by which the Earl conveys to Henry Shelley the house in Lewis called the Vine, heretofore in the possession or occupation of Mrs. Amherst, and then or lately in that of Sir Thomas Woodcocke, knt. Signature of "Hen: Shelley." *Presented by C. T. Phillips, Esq., Hon. Librarian, enclosing a modern copy of the deed.*
- A.D.  
1663  
Nov. 3

490. Probate of the will of John Payne of Petworth, esq., dated 21 Feb., 23 Charles II. (1670-1), issued under the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 17 May, 1672.
- A.D.  
1670-1  
Feb. 21
491. Abstract of title to the capital messuage wherein Sir Richard Farrington dwelt, on the east side of the South Street of the City of Chichester, dating from 1674 to 1745. [*Paper*, much decayed, with modern copy annexed.] *Presented by Henry Griffith, Esq., F.S.A.*
- A.D.  
1674  
to  
1745
492. Indenture made 1 Jan., 32 Charles II. (1680-1), between Mary Payne of Petworth, widow, executrix of the will of John Payne, esq., her late husband, Thomas Payne, his brother, George Coldham of Waverley Abbey, Surrey, esq., and John Scutt the younger, of Petworth, gent., three of the trustees named in John Payne's will, of the first part, and Richard Barnard of Petworth, shoemaker, of the other part, by which the executrix and trustees mortgage to Richard Barnard a messuage, barn, and garden in the North Street of Petworth, to raise money for the apprenticeship of Elizabeth Payne and John Payne, two of the younger children of John Payne, esq., deceased. Signatures of "Mary Payne," "Geo: Coldham," and "John Scutt"; only a portion of the seal attached to George Coldham's signature remaining.
- A.D.  
1680-1  
Jan. 1
493. Counterpart of the preceding indenture—with seal and signature of "Richard Barnard."
- 494 & 495. Indentures of lease and release made 19 and 20 Dec., 35 Charles II. (1683), by which William Yalden of Blackedown in Lodesworth, esq., son and heir of William Yalden late of Blackedown, gent., deceased, sells to Nicholas Yalden of Farnehurst, co. Southampton, gent., for £700, the messuage lately erected by William Yalden, deceased, called Cotchetts, and lands called Cotchetts, Cotchetts Mead and Castlefield in Lurgashall; lands called Selham Land in Selham, and other lands in Lurgashall. (William Yalden the grandfather of William Yalden mentioned.) Seal and signature of "Willm. Yalden."
- A.D.  
1683  
Dec. 19 & 20
496. Indenture made 1 June, 1 Will. & Mary (1689), between Richard Barnard of Petworth, "cordwynder," mortgagee, Mary Payne, widow, executrix of the will of John Payne, Thomas Payne, George Coldham and John Scutt, the surviving trustees of John Payne's will (as in No. 492) of the first part, and Nicholas Turner the younger and Nicholas Turner the elder, both of Petworth, gent., of the other part, by which the residue of a mortgage term of 500 years, created by an indenture dated 1 Jan., 1680-1 (see No. 492), is conveyed upon trust to Nicholas Turner the elder, for such purposes as Nicholas Turner the younger shall limit and appoint, the latter having contracted with the executrix and trustees above named for the absolute purchase of a messuage in the North
- A.D.  
1689  
June 1

Street, Petworth, wherein John Payne the testator lately dwelt. Seals and signatures of "Mary Payne," "Richard Barnard," "Geo: Coldham," "John Scutt."

497 & 498. Indentures of lease and release made 31 May and 1 June, 1 Will. & Mary (1689), by which Mary Payne, widow, and executrix of John Payne of Petworth, esq., and the trustees mentioned in deed No. 492, convey to Nicholas Turner the younger of Petworth, gent., the messuage in North Street, Petworth, in which John Payne lately dwelt. Seals and signatures of "Mary Payne," "Thomas Payne," "Geo: Coldham," and "John Scutt."

A.D.  
1689  
MAY 31  
&  
June 1

499. Bond of Mary Payne of Petworth, widow, for the performance of covenants in a pair of indentures of the same date (see No. 498). Dated 1 June, 1689. Seal and signature of "Mary Payne."

A.D.  
1689  
June 1

500. Chirograph of a fine levied at Westminster three weeks from the Holy Trinity, 2 Will. III. & Mary II. (1690), between Nicholas Turner, plaintiff, and Mary Payne, widow, Thomas Payne, George Coldham, esq., and John Scutt, deforciant, by which the latter remise and quitclaim to Nicholas Turner and his heirs, 1 messuage, 1 barn, 1 garden, and 1 orchard in Petworth.

A.D.  
1690  
Trin.

501. Duplicate of the preceding fine.

502. Indenture quadrupartite made 24 Jan., 9 Will. III. (1697-8), between Jane Yalden of Blackdowne, widow, of the first part; Nicholas Yalden of Farnehurst within the tything of Ambersham, co. Southampton, gent., of the second part; William Yalden of Blackdown, gent., eldest son of the said Jane Yalden and nephew of the said Nicholas Yalden, of the third part; and Richard Coldham of Guldeford, Surrey, gent., and Roger Shotter of Pitfold in Frensham, Surrey, gent., of the fourth part; by which Jane Yalden, Nicholas Yalden and William Yalden covenant to levy a fine to Richard Coldham and Roger Shotter of the manor or lordship of Didlesfold in North Chappell and other lands: the said fine to enure as concerning

A.D.  
1697-8  
Jan. 24

(a) the manor of Didlesfold to the use of William Yalden in fee.

(b) High-Didlesfold farm in North Chappell and lands called Tanner-land to the use of Jane Yalden for life in bar of her thirds and dower in any lands of William Yalden, gent., her late husband, father of William Yalden, party to this deed of settlement; and after her decease to the use of William Yalden in fee.

(c) Messuage and lands called Cotchetts, Cotchetts-mead and Castle-field in Lurgarshall, Selham land in Selham, and lands called Furren Readan and Wades in Lurgarshall to the use of Nicholas Yalden in fee.

(d) Capital messuage called Blackdowne and lands thereto belonging in Lodsworth and Lurgarshall; Felwood farm in Lurgarshall; messuage and lands called Apsters in Lurgarshall; messuage and lands called Barfold under the Beackon in Lurgarshall; messuage and lands called Hoffes farm in North Chapell; meadow called Hoffes acre upon the River in Tillington; and barn and lands called Hoodyers and Trundalls in Northchapell, to the use of William Yalden in fee.

Seal and signatures of "Jane Yalden," "Nicholas Yalden," "William Yalden," "Ri: Coldham," and "Roger Shotter."

503. Indenture made 20 Aug., 1704, between Edward Bridge and George Palmer of London, gent., executors of the will of Fleetwood Farrington, esq., of the first part, and Sir Richard Farrington of the City of Chichester, knt. and bart., of the other part, by which Edward Bridge and George Palmer for £20 lease to Sir Richard Farrington for the term of 500 years at a peppercorn rent, an old house and malthouse in the Palant in the City of Chichester, then or lately in the occupation of William Costelow, alderman of the said city. Seals and signatures of "Ew<sup>d</sup>: Bridge" and "Geo: Palmer." [Paper.] *Presented by Henry Griffith, Esq., F.S.A.*

A.D.  
1704  
Aug. 20

504. Bond of John Elliott of Selscombe, tanner, to Sarah Alford of Coomb, for the performance of covenants in a pair of indentures tripartite made between Frances Alchorne, Elizabeth Alchorne, Thomas Worge and Mary his wife, of the first part, William Elliott and John Elliott of the second part, and Sarah Alford of the third part. Dated 16 Oct., 3 Anne (1704). Seal and signature of "John Elliott." *Presented by Mr. Waghorn, St. Anne's Terrace, Lewes.*

A.D.  
1704  
Oct. 16

505. Indenture made 10 Oct., 6 Anne (1707), by which Nicholas Yalden of the tithing of Ambersham in Farnhurst, co. Southampton, gent., mortgages to Susanna Alcock of Midhurst, gentlewoman, the messuage and lands called Reeve or Rithe in Ambersham (principal and interest to be paid at the house of Lawrence Alcock, esq., in Midhurst). The premises are discharged from the dower of Anne then wife of the said Nicholas Yalden. Seal and signature of "Nicholas Yalden." [Jane Alcock, widow, mother of Susanna Alcock, deceased, received the principal and interest on 18 Nov., 1719.]

A.D.  
1707  
Oct. 10

506. Indenture made 6 July, 7 Anne (1708), by which Henry Challen of Lurgashall, yeoman, son and heir of Henry Challen of Lurgashall, yeoman, deceased, mortgages to George Billinghurst of Chiddingfold, Surrey, carpenter, and Sarah Billinghurst of Chiddingfold, spinster, the messuage and lands in Lurgashall called Brockhurst (which descended to Henry Challen on the death of his father). Signature of "Henry Challen."

A.D.  
1708  
July 6

507. Indenture made 28 May, 8 Anne (1709), between Henry Challen of Lurgashall, yeoman, son and heir of Henry Challen of Lurgashall, yeoman, deceased, of the first part, and Thomas Tribe of Farnhurst, yeoman, of the other part; after reciting that the messuage and lands called Brockhurst in the Holmes was mortgaged for £300 to George Billingham of Chiddingfold, Surrey, carpenter (see No. 506), the said Henry Challen further mortgages the premises for £310, to Thomas Tribe. Seal and signature of "Henry Challen."
- A.D.  
1709  
May 28
508. Indenture made 14 Nov., 8 Anne (1709), between George Billingham of Chiddingfold, Surrey, carpenter, Richard Smith of Stoke next Guldeford, Surrey, carpenter, and Thomas Tribe of Farnhurst, yeoman, of the first part, Henry Challen of Lurgashall, yeoman (son and heir of Henry Challen of Lurgashall, yeoman, deceased), of the second part, and William Luffe of Ipeing, yeoman, of the third part, by which after reciting the mortgages as set forth in Nos. 506 and 507, George Billingham, Richard Smith, Thomas Tribe and Henry Challen assign the residue of the mortgage terms to William Luffe. Seals and signatures of "George Billingham," "Richard Smith," "Thomas Tribe," and "Henry Challen."
- A.D.  
1709  
Nov. 14
- 509 & 510. Indentures of lease and release made 28 and 29 Sept., 9 Anne (1710), by which Henry Challen *alias* Chalwyn of Lurgashall, yeoman (son and heir of Henry Challen *alias* Chalwyn of Lurgashall, yeoman, deceased, by Anne his wife, also deceased; who was son and heir of Henry Challen *alias* Chalwyn of Lurgashall, yeoman, deceased; who was son and heir of Henry Challen *alias* Chalwyn of Lurgashall, yeoman, deceased; who was son and heir of James Challen *alias* Chalwyn of Farnhurst, yeoman, deceased, great-great-grandfather to the Henry Challen first mentioned), conveys to William Cobden of Lurgashall, clerk, the messuage and farm called Brockhurst within the Holmes in Lurgashall and Tillington, subject to two mortgages assigned 14 Nov., 8 Anne (1709), by George Billingham and others (see No. 508) to William Luffe of Ipeing, yeoman. Seal and signature of "Henry Challen."
- A.D.  
1710  
Sept. 28 & 29
511. Indenture tripartite made 30 Sept., 9 Anne (1710), between William Luffe of Ipeing, yeoman, and Henry Challen *alias* Chalwyn of Lurgashall, yeoman (son and heir of Henry Challen *alias* Chalwyn of Lurgashall, yeoman, deceased, by Anne his wife, also deceased) of the first part; William Cobden of Lurgashall, clerk, of the second part; and Anthony Guidott of Lincoln's Inn, co. Middlesex, esq., of the third part; by which after reciting the mortgages created 6 July, 7 Anne (1708), and 28 May, 8 Anne (1709), and the deed of assignment of the same to William Luffe (see Nos. 506, 507 and 508), the said William Luffe assigns the messuage and lands called Brockhurst and the residue of the terms of years
- A.D.  
1710  
Sept. 30

created by the said mortgages (with the consent of William Cobden, clerk, who had purchased the premises) (see Nos. 509 and 510) to Anthony Guidott, in trust for the said William Cobden his heirs and assigns. Seals and mark of "William Luffe," and signatures of "Henry Challen," "Will: Cobden."

512. Chirograph of a fine levied at Westminster in the octave of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, 9 Anne (1710-11), between  
A.D.  
1710-11  
Hil. William Cobden, clerk, plaintiff, and Henry Challen *alias* Chalwyn and Anne his wife, deforcians, by which the latter remise and quitclaim to William Cobden and his heirs 1 messuage, 2 barns, 1 garden, 1 orchard, 28 ac. of land, 3 ac. of meadow, 5 ac. of pasture, 6 ac. of wood, and common of pasture for all animals in Lurgashall and Tillington.

513 & 514. Indentures of lease and release made 29 and 30 June, 13  
A.D.  
1714  
June 29 & 30 Anne (1714), by which Nicholas Yalden of Reeve within the tything of Ambersham in Farnhurst, co. Southampton, gent., conveys to John Stevens of Hale in Farnham, Surrey, gent., and John Wakeford of Ambersham aforesaid, yeoman, Cotchetts and other lands mentioned in deed No. 502, in trust for himself for life, then to his wife Anne for life, and then to his eldest daughter Mary in fee. Seal and signature of "Nicholas Yalden."

515 & 516. Indentures of lease and release made 15 and 16 Oct.,  
A.D.  
1714  
Oct. 15 & 16 1 George I. (1714), by which Nicholas Yalden of Reeve within the tything of Ambersham in Farnhurst, co. Southampton, gent. (Anne his wife being a party to the same), conveys to John Hampton of Moore in Petworth, yeoman, absolutely the messuage and lands called Reeves or Rithe in the tything of Ambersham aforesaid (then or late in the occupation of the said Nicholas Yalden). Seals and signature of "Nicholas Yalden," and mark of "Anne Yalden."

517. Copy of the will of William Yaldwyn of Blackdown in Loddes-  
A.D. 1728  
Apr. 29 worth, gent., dated 29 Apr., 1 Geo. II. (1728). [*Paper.*]

518. Copy of the clause in the will of Mrs. Mary Cudsden of Wood-  
A.D.  
1728  
to  
1744 hatch in Reigate, Surrey, widow, dated 18 Sept., 1728, relating to Blackhouse Farm in Maresfield, with a short epitome of the title down to the year 1744. [*Paper.*]

519. Counterpart of an indenture tripartite made 22 Jan., 15 Geo. II.  
A.D.  
1741-2  
Jan. 22 (1741-2), between Nicholas Turner of Bignor Park, esq., son and devisee under the will of Nicholas Turner of Stoke juxta Guldeford, Surrey, esq., deceased, of the first part, George Stewart of the Inner Temple, gent., of the second part, and Ralph Hodgson of the Inner Temple, gent., of the third part; by which after reciting that Nicholas Turner by his will dated 19 Jan., 1722, devised Court farm in Goreing, Place farm in Goreing, Highdown in Ferring and Goreing, the manor or lordship of Goreing and Bignor Park in Bignor, and one messuage in Petworth, to his son Nicholas Turner and the

heirs of his body lawfully begotten, with divers remainders over, the said Nicholas Turner conveys the premises to Ralph Hodgson in order that a recovery may be suffered to bar the entail and to vest the fee-simple in the said Nicholas Turner. Seals and signatures of "Nicholas Turner" and "Ralph Hodgson."

520. Agreement executed by Thomas Baker of the City of Chichester, chandler and grocer, after reciting that he and Thomas Bennett of the same city, blacksmith, had jointly purchased of Cowley Palmer, esq., the capital messuage on the east side of the South Street in the said City, wherein Sir Richard Farrington and his widow Dame Elizabeth Farrington dwelt, and that to the said messuage a seat is appendant in the parish church of S. Peter the Great *alias* Subdeanry within the Cathedral church of Chichester, the said Thomas Baker assigns the said seat to Thomas Bennett his wife and family, and resigns all his right in the said seat as joint purchaser. Dated 5 Sept., 1742. Signature of "Tho: Baker." [*Paper*, with a modern copy annexed.] *Presented by Henry Griffith, Esq., F.S.A.*

521. An attested copy of so much of a Deed of Partition by lease and release, the release being dated 3 Feb., 17 Geo. II. (1743-4), and made between Robert Bull of Symonds Inn, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, esq., and William Dobell of Folkington, Sussex, esq., of the first part, Cowley Palmer of Marton, co. Lincoln, esq., and Anne Bowchier of the City of Chichester, widow, of the second part, James Creed of the City of London, esq., of the third part, and the Rev. John Backshell, Doctor of Laws, one of the Canons Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, Chichester, and the Rev. Charles Randol Covert of the City of Chichester, clerk, of the fourth part, as relates to the capital messuage wherein Sir Richard Farrington dwelt on the east side of the South Street of the City of Chichester and in the West Pallant, which (among divers other messuages, &c.) is granted to the said Dr. Backshell and Charles Randol Covert and their heirs in trust, to the use of the said Cowley Palmer and his heirs for ever (in lieu of the fourth part of Sir Richard Farrington's lands to which he was entitled).

This indenture sets out (*inter alia*) that at the death of Sir Richard Farrington his lands descended as follows:

One moiety to Dame Elizabeth Peckham late the wife of Sir Thomas Peckham, knt., as only daughter and heir of Grizell Dobell, widow, who was one of the two sisters and coheirs of Sir Richard Farrington.

One fourth part to Anne Palmer, wife of George Palmer, gent., and one of the two daughters and coheirs of Anne Vinal, widow, who was the other sister and coheir of Sir Richard Farrington.



One eighth part to the said Robert Bull, only son and heir of Mabella Bull, late the wife of Nathaniel Bull, and one of the daughters and coheirs of Elizabeth Bridge, wife of Edward Bridge, and the other daughter and coheir of Anne Vinall.

And one eighth part to Anna Maria Creed, late wife of the said James Creed, and the other daughter and coheir of the said Elizabeth Bridge.

This deed also recites a settlement dated 18 and 19 April, 1728, previous to a marriage intended and afterwards solemnized, between Matthew Fripp of Cowes in the Isle of Wight, co. Southampton, esq., and Dame Elizabeth Peckham.

And further that Dame Elizabeth Peckham soon afterwards died leaving issue Richard Peckham, esq., her only child and heir at law on the father's side, and that the said Richard Peckham made his will 31 May, 1740, and gave the residue of his manors, lands, &c., to the said William Dobell, and afterwards died unmarried.

Anne Palmer by indenture of lease and release dated 2 and 3 July, 1724, mortgaged her fourth part to the said Anne Bowchier, and subsequent mortgages were effected by Anne Palmer and Cowley Palmer.

This attested copy, being on *paper*, is so rotten and decayed, that it is well to preserve the above genealogical details, as the leaves are hardly in a fit condition for ordinary consultation. *Presented by Henry Griffith, Esq., F.S.A.*

522. Probate of the will of John Yaldwyn of Black Down in the parish of S. Peter's, Loddisworth, esq., dated 12 May, 17 Geo. II. (1744), and proved under the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 12 June, 1744, by William Yaldwyn, the nephew and sole executor.

A.D.  
1744  
May 12

523. Agreement (unexecuted) between Alexander Freeman of the City of Chichester, cider merchant, and Thomas Bennett of the City of Chichester, merchant, whereby the former agrees to convey to the latter, parcel of the scite of the capital messuage and court before the same and also of the great garden adjoining, wherein Dame Elizabeth Farrington lately dwelt, on the east side of the South Street within the City of Chichester. Dated 10 Feb., 1746[-7]. [*Paper.*] *Presented by Henry Griffith, Esq., F.S.A.*

A.D.  
1746-7  
Feb. 10

524. Bill of Thomas Attree, the solicitor employed by Christopher Cripps for the sale of Black House Farm. At the foot is the signature of "Thomas Attree," acknowledging the receipt of the amount £5. 14s. [*Paper.*]

A.D.  
1747.  
Nov. 5

525. Indenture made 12 Feb., 1747-8, by which William Blakesley of S. James', Westminster, bricklayer, and Thomas Elliott of S. Mary le Bon, gent., the executors of the will of David Audsley of S. James', Westminster, plasterer, deceased, assign to Sarah Audsley, only surviving daughter of David Audsley,

A.D.  
1747-8  
Feb. 12

as her portion of her father's estate, she and her brother James Audsley being his only surviving children, the lease of a piece of ground and house thereon on the north side of Brook street, Hanover Square (which piece of ground was parcel of a field called Upperhill field). Seals and signatures of "W<sup>m</sup>: Blakesley," Tho<sup>s</sup>: Elliott," "Ja<sup>s</sup>: Audsley" and "Sarah Audsley."

526. Indenture made 20 May, 21 Geo. II. (1748), by which Sarah Audsley of S. Mary le Bon, Middlesex, spinster, only surviving daughter of David Audsley of S. James', Westminster, plasterer, deceased, assigns to Blumfield Barradell of Clarges Street, S. George's, Hanover Square, esq., the lease of the ground and house mentioned in deed No. 525. Seals and signatures of "Sarah Audsley," "Ja<sup>s</sup>: Audsley" and "Tho<sup>s</sup> Elliot."
- A.D.  
1748  
May 20
527. Deed poll of Alexander Freeman of the City of Chichester, cider-merchant, by which he releases all his right in a seat in the chancel of the parish church of S. Peter the Great *alias* Subdeanry, Chichester, enjoyed by the owners of the capital messuage on the east side of the South Street, wherein Dame Elizabeth Farrington, widow, dwelt, he having purchased a small parcel of ground whereon was part of the said capital messuage. Dated 6 Aug., 1748. Seal and signature of "Alex<sup>d</sup>: Freeman." [*Paper.*] *Presented by Henry Griffith, Esq., F.S.A.*
- A.D.  
1748  
Aug. 6
528. Indenture made 10 Oct., 28 Geo. II. (1754), by which the Dean and Chapter of Chichester lease to John Stuart of the City of Chichester, clerk (on the surrender of a former lease dated 1 Aug., 17 Geo. II. (1743), for the lives of James Stuart, gent., Mary Stuart and Ann Stuart, deceased, children of the said John Stuart) lands called Sheetlands, Chilcotts and Ridge in Farnhurst, for the lives of the said James Stuart and Mary Stuart and of Edward Hardham, the younger, of the City of Chichester, butcher, at the yearly rent of 23s. 4d. Signature of "Thomas Ball, Dean."
- A.D.  
1754  
Oct. 10
- 529 & 530. Indentures of lease and release made 25 and 26 Oct., 28 Geo. II. (1754), by which John Stuart of the City of Chichester, clerk, after reciting lease made 10 Oct., 1754 (See No. 528), mortgages the same to Charles Randol Covert of the City of Chichester, clerk. Seal and signature of "John Stuart."
- A.D.  
1754  
Oct. 26
- 531 & 532. Indentures of lease and release made 11 and 12 Oct., 31 Geo. II. (1757), between Charles Randol Covert of the City of Chichester, clerk, of the first part, John Stuart of the same, clerk, of the second part, and Arnold Quenell of Haslemere, Surrey, butcher, of the third part, by which Charles Randol Covert, the mortgagee, and John Stuart convey to Arnold Quenell, the residue of the lease for lives of certain premises in Farnhurst (See Nos. 528, 529 and 530). Seals and signatures of "C. R. Covert" and "John Stuart."
- A.D.  
1757  
Oct. 11 & 12

533. Indenture made 3 March, 33 Geo. II. (1760), by which Nicholas Turner of Bignor park, esq., mortgages to Robert Sandham of the City of Chichester, clerk, the messuage called Priest house in North Street, Petworth. Seal and signature of "Nicholas Turner."
- A.D.  
1760  
Mar. 3
534. Counterpart of preceding indenture. Seal and signature of "Rt. Sandham."
535. Policy (No. 176057) in the Sun Fire Office, insuring a house and malthouse in Petworth, belonging to Nicholas Turner of Stoke near Guildford, Surrey, esq., against loss or damage by fire, in the sum of £300. Dated 14 June, 1760. Receipt for one year's premium annexed. [*Paper.*]
- A.D.  
1760  
June 14
536. Certified copies of the burial of Mr. John Hampton, aged 73, 12 Sept., 1761, and Mary wife of John Hampton, 12 Dec., 1743; Mr. William Hampton, aged 62, 1 Nov., 1777; Mr. John Hampton, 17 Apr., 1789, from the parish register of Petworth. [*Paper.*]
- A.D.  
1761,  
&c.
537. Indenture of apprenticeship of John Mantle, son of William Mantle of Beddingham, to Stephen Balcomb of Glynd, blacksmith, for six years. Dated 23 Apr., 4 Geo. III. (1765). *Presented by Mr. W. W. Dutton, Lewes.*
- A.D.  
1765  
Apr. 23
538. Memorandum of the payment of £295, 10 May, 1766, to William Pattenden of West Hoadly for a farm called Grove Lands in West Hoadly, and also of the payment by John Chrippes of a relief due to Henry Humphery, esq., lord of the manor of Plumtone Boscage for the sale of the same lands—also copies of 3 bank of England notes then in J.C.'s possession. Apparently a leaf torn out of a memorandum book belonging to John Chrippes. [*Paper.*]
- A.D.  
1766  
May 10
539. Bond of Thomas Chrippes of Buxted, mercer, in the penal sum of £400, to Joseph Bassett of Mayfield, butcher, on his marriage to Mary Bassett of Mayfield, spinster, to ensure the payment by the heirs, executors, or administrators of Thomas Chrippes, to the said Mary Bassett of £200, if he should happen to die in her lifetime. Dated 30 May, 12 Geo. III. (1772). Seal and signature of "Tho<sup>s</sup>. Chrippes." [*Paper.*]
- A.D.  
1772  
May 30
- 540 & 541. Indentures of lease and release made 10 and 11 March, 15 Geo. III. (1775), between Robert Sandham late of the City of Chichester, but now of Fittleworth, clerk, of the first part; Nicholas Turner of Bignor park, esq. (only son and heir at law and also devisee in the will of Nicholas Turner of Bignor park, esq., deceased) of the second part; William Hampton of Moore in Petworth, gent., of the third part; and Marmaduke John Daintrey of Petworth, gent., of the fourth part; by which Robert Sandham (the mortgagee) and Nicholas Turner (the freeholder) convey to William Hampton, the messuage called Priest house in North Street, Petworth, and Robert Sandham assigns the mortgage to Marmaduke
- A.D.  
1775  
Mar. 10 & 11

John Daintrey. Seals and signatures of "Rt. Sandham," "Nicholas Turner" and "M. J. Daintrey."

- 542 & 543. Indentures of lease and release made 4 Jan., 20 Geo. III. (1780), between Thomas Hampton of Petworth, gent., devisee in trust to sell, named in the will of William Hampton of Petworth, deceased, of the first part, John Hampton of Petworth, yeoman (eldest brother and heir at law of the said William Hampton, deceased), of the second part, and William Johnson, of Petworth, gent., of the third part, reciting that William Hampton, deceased, by his will dated 13 Aug., 1777, gave to his kinsman Thomas Hampton all his messuages, farms and lands in Lurgashall, Farnhurst, Sellham and Petworth in trust to sell, and that the said Thomas Hampton had agreed to become the purchaser—said Thomas Hampton and John Hampton convey to William Johnson the messuage and garden called Priesthouse in the North Street, Petworth, in trust for said Thomas Hampton, his heirs and assigns for ever. Seals and signatures of "Tho<sup>s</sup>. Hampton," "John Hampton" and "W<sup>m</sup>. Johnson."
544. Bond of John Batchelor of Uckfield, maltster, in the penal sum of £200 to pay interest on £100, being the sum for which certain copyhold premises were mortgaged by John Batchelor and Elizabeth his wife to John Chrippes of Maresfield, yeoman. Dated 6 Oct., 23 Geo. III. (1783). Signature of "John Batchelor." [*Paper.*]
545. Certified copies of the burial of William Rossell, 5 Feb., 1784; John Raswell, 27 Nov., 1795; John Raswell, 27 Jan., 1787; and Anne Rossell, 31 Oct., 1775, from the parish register of Chiddingfold, Surrey. [*Paper.*]
546. Bond of Thomas Chrippes of Buxted, shopkeeper, in the penal sum of £500 to pay to Mary Crippes of Maresfield, widow, a life annuity of £26. 9s. 6d. Dated 25 March, 25 Geo. III. (1785). Signature of "Tho<sup>s</sup>. Crippes." [*Paper.*]
547. Deed poll, dated 27 March, 28 Geo. III. (1788), of Mary Hampton and Sarah Hampton, both of Moore in Petworth, spinsters (daughters of John Hampton of Moore, yeoman), John Hampton of Westland in Petworth, yeoman, Meredith Luff of Petworth, yeoman, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Hampton, spinster, and Mary Hampton of Petworth, spinster (the children of Henry Hampton, deceased), and John Wait of Petworth, mercer, Ann Wait of same, spinster, James Blunden of Pulborough, husbandman, and Susan his wife (late Susan Wait, spinster), Thomas Wait of Kirdford, wheelwright, and William Emery of Arundel, cordwainer, and Elizabeth his wife (late Elizabeth Wait, spinster), the children of Ann Wait, deceased, by which they acknowledge each and severally to have received their share of the estate of William Hampton of Petworth, gent., under his will dated 13 Aug., 1777, and exonerate the executor, Thomas Hampton,

A.D.  
1780  
Jan. 3 & 4

A.D.  
1788  
Oct. 6

A.D.  
1784,  
&c.

A.D.  
1785  
Mar. 25

A.D.  
1788  
Mar. 27

from further claim. Seals and signatures of "Mary Hampton," "Sarah Hampton," "John Hampton," "Meredith Luff," "Elizabeth Luff," "John Wait," "Ann Wait," "Ja<sup>s</sup>. Blunden," "Tho<sup>s</sup>. Wait," "Will<sup>m</sup>. Emery," and "Eliz. Emery."

548. Bill of Messrs. Farmer and Stone for £14. 2s. 6d., to be paid by Mr. Thomas Chrippes, for preparing conveyance, fine and post fine, and for other legal expences. Dated 1791. [*Paper.*]

A.D.  
1791

549. Receipt of J. Hoper for the amount of two bills paid by Mr. Thomas Chrippes, for legal expences in connection with the sale of a house and land at Uckfield, mortgaged by the late John Batchelor to the late Mr. John Crippes. (With bills annexed.) [*Paper.*]

A.D.  
1796  
June 1

550 & 551. Indentures of lease and release made 16 and 17 Jan., 37 Geo. III. (1797), between William Raswell of Chiddingfold, Surrey, shopkeeper, nephew and heir at law of Arnold Quennell of Haslemere, Surrey, butcher, deceased, of the first part, and Henry Hoad of Haslemere, yeoman, of the other part, by which the said William Raswell transfers to William Hoad the remainder of a lease for lives of lands and tenements called Sheet Lands, Chillcotts and Ridge in Farnhurst, held of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. Seal and signature of "William Raswell."

A.D.  
1797  
Jan. 16 & 17

552. Indenture made 19 Jan., 37 Geo. III. (1797), by which Henry Hoad of Haslemere, Surrey, yeoman, surrenders to the Dean and Chapter his lease from them dated 27 May, 1793, of lands called Sheetlands, Chilcott and Ridgewick in Farnhurst. Signature of "Henry Hoad." [*Paper.*]

A.D.  
1797  
Jan. 19

553. Indenture made 20 Jan., 37 Geo. III. (1797), by which the Dean and Chapter of Chichester lease to Henry Hoad of Haslemere, Surrey, yeoman, lands and tenements called Sheetlands, Chilcott and Ridge in Farnhurst (see Nos. 550, 551 and 552), for the lives of James Stuart, gent., and Thomas Edgelar of Haslemere, blacksmith (son of John Edgelar of same place, grocer), and William Hoad, aged 11 years, son of said Henry Hoad, on the surrender to the Dean and Chapter of a lease made by them 27 May, 33 Geo. III. to Arnold Quennell then of Haslemere, Surrey, gent. Seal and signature of "Combe Miller, Dean," endorsed with a full terrier or survey of said lands.

A.D.  
1797  
Jan. 20

554. Declaration of Thomas Lee that the estate called Brockhurst in Lurgashall or Tillington, purchased of him by Richard Yaldwin, is absolutely discharged from the Land Tax. (No date.)

A.D.  
1798

Enclosing receipt of Jo. Ridding, solicitor, on behalf of the Corporation of Winchester for 7s. 10d. due as one year's quit-rent to the manor of River for Brockhurst, dated 3 May, 1798. [*Paper.*]

555. Indenture of lease made 29 Sept., 1798, by which Thomas Chrippes of Maresfield, yeoman, conveys to James Knight of Maresfield, wheelwright, for the term of 14 years the farm called Blachouse in Maresfield and Uckfield at the yearly rent of £40. Signatures of "Tho<sup>s</sup>. Chrippes" and "James Knight." [*Paper.*]  
A.D.  
1798  
Sept. 29
556. Indenture made 26 Dec., 40 Geo. III. (1799), between George Payne of Brocklands near Weybridge, Surrey, esq., of the first part, and Francis Burton of Bloomsbury Square, Middlesex, esq., of the other part, by which George Payne leases to Francis Burton the messuage on the north side of Upper Brooke Street, in the parish of S. George, Hanover Square, Middlesex, with the coachhouses, stables, &c., thereunto belonging, late in the tenure or occupation of Jenkyn Reading, esq., for the term of 20 years at the yearly rent of £150. Seal and signature of "George Payne."  
 Endorsed with a memorandum to the effect that Elizabeth Payne, executrix of George Payne's will, Geo. Payne, esq., his son and heir, and Francis Burton, severally agree to abide by the covenants in the said lease. Dated 17 Nov., 43 Geo. III. (1803).  
A.D.  
1799  
Dec. 26
557. Copy of the will of Henry Hoad the younger of Haslemere, Surrey, shopkeeper, dated 14 Aug., 1799, and proved 4 Sept., 1800, in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Surrey. [*Paper.*]  
A.D.  
1800  
Sept. 4
558. Bill of M. H. Barrow for £25. 19s. 7d., paid by Mr. Thomas Crippes, being expences incurred in the conveyance of certain property. Dated 13 Nov., 1801. [*Paper.*]  
A.D.  
1801  
Nov. 13
559. Letter from Richard A. Turner of Lewes, dated 11 Jan., 1804, to Mr. Thos. Crippes, relative to the proper execution of his will, forwarded therewith. [*Paper.*]  
A.D.  
1804  
Jan. 11
560. Provisional agreement between R. T. Streatfeild and C. Chrippes for the sale by the latter to Mr. Streatfeild of part of the Blackhouse farm, lying on the south side of the turnpike road between Maresfield and Uckfield, except the house and 11 ac. of land adjoining, which Mr. Chrippes is to retain. Dated 10 Sept., 1805. Signatures of "R. T. Streatfeild" and "Christ<sup>r</sup> Chrippes." [*Paper.*]  
A.D.  
1805  
Sept. 10
561. Memorandum of agreement made 16 Nov., 1805, between Richard Gould of Petworth, timber merchant, and Thomas Chrippes of Maresfield, by which Richard Gould agrees to take into partnership Thomas Chrippes in his trade of timber merchant. [*Paper.*]  
A.D.  
1805  
Nov. 16
562. Two Sale Notes of Consols by Mr. Chrippes, dated 21 Nov., 1805, and 21 Jan., 1806. [*Paper.*]  
A.D.  
1805 & 1806
563. Five letters of Mr. J. Hoper of Lewes to Mr. Chrippes, ranging from 13 July, 1805, to 12 Sept., 1805, and relating to the proposed sale of Blackhouse farm to Mr. Streatfeild, from  
A.D.  
1805

- which it appears that in Oct., 1763, letters of administration of the effects of Christopher Chrippes of Buxted, who died intestate, were granted to Mary Crippes, his widow, in the Archbishop's Court for the deanery of Southmalling; also that his uncle was John Chrippes, whose will was dated 9 Sept., 1784. [*Paper.*]
564. Memorandum of Stephen Searle authorizing Messrs. Gould and Chrippes of Petworth, to sell all his goods and effects. Dated 18 Aug., 1806. [*Paper.*]  
A.D.  
1806  
Aug. 18
565. Limited administration of the goods of William Goble of North Mundham (who died April, 1711, intestate), granted P.C.C. 24 April, 1806, to George Daintrey—refers to the marriage settlement of William Yalden of Blackdown and Anne Alcock, dated 19 Feb., 1697.  
A.D.  
1806  
Apr. 24
566. Bond of Charles Hewitt Smith, late of the City of Chichester, but now of Nyton House in Aldingbourne, esq., in the sum of £500, for the assurance of Thomas Rhoades, esq., against all dower, which Mary, now wife of the said Charles Hewitt Smith, might claim out of the messuage and premises on the east side of the South Street, Chichester, wherein Sir Richard Farrington, bart., dwelt, which premises were sometime since in the occupation of Thomas Bennett, afterwards of the Rev. Charles Smith, father of the said Charles Hewitt Smith, and now of the said Thomas Rhoades. Dated 11 Oct., 1806. Seal and signature of "Charles Hewitt Smith." [*Paper* : with modern copy.] *Presented by Henry Griffith, Esq., F.S.A.*  
A.D.  
1806  
Oct. 11
567. Eleven promissory notes, ranging in date from 1807 to 1822, relating chiefly to the monetary affairs of Richard Gould and Thomas Chrippes. [*Paper.*]  
A.D.  
1807
568. Probate of the will and codicil of Richard Yaldwyn of Blackdown in Lodsworth, esq., granted under the seal of P.C.C., 3 Feb., 1808, to Martha Yaldwyn, widow, his relict and sole executrix.  
A.D.  
1808
569. Formal notice of Thomas Chrippes to Mr. Richard Gould of his intention to determine the co-partnership existing between them. Dated 27 Sept., 1808. With a letter annexed on the same subject; same date. [*Paper.*]  
A.D.  
1808  
Sept. 27
570. Agreement dated 27 Sept., 1808, for dissolving the partnership between Thomas Chrippes and Richard Gould. Directed to Mr. Chrippes, "Cabbinet Maker," Petworth. [*Paper.*]  
A.D.  
1808  
Sept. 27
571. Memorandum of the amount of goods (timber) sold to Mr. Stoveld, valued at £1,242. 7s. 1d., dated 1811. [*Paper.*]  
A.D.  
1811
572. Bill of Mr. Gasston directed to Mr. J. Knight, dated 1812. [*Paper.*]  
A.D.  
1812
573. Copies of two letters, both dated 1 Aug., 1814, written by Thomas Chrippes to Mr. Barns and Mr. Phillips respectively, desiring information as to the antecedents of Mr. Joseph Westcott, a  
A.D.  
1814  
Aug. 1

clerk in the Excise Office, and formerly of Guernsey, who had proposed marriage to Miss Anna Knight. [*Paper.*]

574. Six Receipts (1815 to 1824) acknowledging divers sums of money paid by Thomas Chrippes of Petworth, to Charles Biddulph of Burton Park, the Rev. J. Asbridge of Fittleworth, and others. With a Memorandum of J. Sockett. [*Paper.*]
- A.D.  
1816
575. Memorandum of agreement by which Mrs. Tripp of Fittleworth, agrees to pay Mr. Cripps certain sums for repairs on different farms (not named) dated 27 May, 1816. [*Paper.*]
- A.D.  
1816  
May 27
576. List of Subscribers to discharge the Rev. William Robert Wake from his debts, amounting to £360. Dated 26 Oct., 1819. [*Paper.*]
- A.D.  
1819  
Oct. 20
577. Letter of S. Phillips, dated from 26, Tower Street, 10 June, 1822, to Mr. T. Chrippes, of Petworth, relating to money matters. [*Paper.*]
- A.D.  
1822  
June 10
578. Letter from Richard Gould, of East Clandon, to Mr. Chrippes, of Petworth. Dated 11 Oct., 1824. [*Paper.*]
- A.D. 1824  
Oct. 11
579. Election on 24 Oct., 1827, of Thomas Chripps of Petworth, to the office of Constable for the upper half-hundred of the hundred of Rotherbridge, at a Court Leet of the Most Noble Bernard Edward, Duke of Norfolk, hereditary Earl Marshal. Memorandum that John Lucas served the office of Constable for Mr. Chrippes, for which he was paid £10. [*Paper.*]
- A.D.  
1827  
Oct. 24
580. Affidavit of Mary Hale of Petworth, widow, aged 60, deposing that she is the daughter of John Hampton formerly of Moore Farm in Petworth, and granddaughter of John Hampton also of Moore Farm, yeoman, who died 1761, and who married Mary Yalden and had 3 sons and 2 daughters, viz., William, eldest son, John (this deponent's father), second son, Henry, third son, and Mary and Ann, daughters—and further that her uncle William Hampton died 1777, and her father John Hampton in 1789. Sworn 12 Dec., 1827. [*Paper.*]
- A.D.  
1827  
Dec. 12
581. Licence from the Stamp Office to Thomas Chrippes of Petworth, to sell gold plate under 2 ounces in weight and silver plate under 30 oz. in weight for 1 year. Dated 1 Jan., 1828. [*Paper.*]
- A.D.  
1828  
Jan. 1
- 582 & 583. Indentures of lease and release made 22 and 23 Feb., 1828, between William Henry Yaldwyn of Blackdown House in Lodsworth, esq., eldest son and heir at law of Richard Yaldwyn of Blackdown House, esq., deceased, and devisee in fee named in his will, of the first part, Martha Yaldwyn of Blackdown House, widow of said Richard Yaldwyn, and a devisee for life named in his will as to an annuity or yearly rent-charge, of the second part, Joseph May of Hall, co. Southampton, esq., the Rev. Thos. Charles May of Bredmore in the same county, clerk, and John May of the City of Bristol, esq., of the third part, by which Blackdown House
- A.D.  
1828  
Feb. 22 & 23



and lands forming the Blackdown estate are mortgaged to Joseph May, Chas. May and John May. Seal and signatures of "W<sup>m</sup>. H<sup>y</sup>. Yaldwyn" and "Martha Yaldwyn."

584. Affidavit of John Kitchell of Eastlands in Northchapel, laborer, aged 79 years, referring to Cotchetts, Wades, Rethe and Sheetland farms, belonging to the Hampton family of Petworth. Sworn 1 March, 1828. [*Paper.*]
- A.D.  
1828  
March 1
585. Letter of John Chrippes to his brother T. Chrippes of Petworth, dated from 252, Oxford Street, May 14th (no year). [*Paper.*]
586. Mr. Christopher Chrippes' instructions to Mr. Batchelor to make a lease of the freehold lands in Mearsfield called Black House to his brother John Chrippes for life and his wife, at the yearly rent of £5. (No date.) [*Paper.*]
587. Draft of a letter from Mr. Chrippes' son (unsigned) in reply to Mr. Hoper's enquiries for the probate of the will of John Chrippes, and stating that Christopher Chrippes was the father of the writer's father, who was under age when his mother took out letters of administration of the effects of his father Christopher. [*Paper.*]
588. Letter from Richard Gould of Sladeland to Mr. Chrippes in reference to money matters, &c. (No date.) [*Paper.*]
589. Statement in reference to the affairs of Mr. Gould of Clandon, more particularly in regard to the remainder of a lease. (No date.) [*Paper.*]
590. Memorandum of certain legatees of Mr. W. Knight quit claiming their respective right to the watch and wearing apparel of the deceased in favor of W. Knight Page. (No date.) [*Paper.*]
591. Memorandum setting forth the dates on which interest is due for divers sums of money, apparently lent to several persons whose names appear. (No date.) [*Paper.*]
592. Indenture made 1 Jan., 1829, by which George Daintrey of Petworth, gent., at the request of William Henry Yaldwyn, the owner in fee-simple of the manor of Didlesfold and other lands hereafter mentioned, assigns to Robert French of Coleman Street, London, in trust for William Henry Yaldwyn, the residue of a term of 400 years created by the marriage settlement of William Yalden and Anne Alcock, dated 18 and 19 Feb., 1697, to secure the payment of £200 to Anne Alcock (who is long since deceased). By this settlement the manor or lordship of Didlesfold in Northchapel, the messuage and farm called High Didlesfold farm in Northchapel and lands called Tanner Land, the capital messuage called Blackdown and lands in Lodsworth and Lurgarshall, the messuage and farm called Fellwood farm in Lurgarshall, the messuage and lands called Apsters in Lurgarshall, and divers other lands, were conveyed to Lawrence Alcock and William Goble for
- A.D.  
1829  
Jan. 1

the term of 400 years, the latter of whom survived and died in April, 1711, intestate. Letters of administration were granted in P.C.C. to George Daintrey (See No. 565) whereby the residue of the said term was legally vested him. Seals and signatures of "George Daintrey," and "W<sup>m</sup>. H<sup>y</sup>. Yaldwyn."

593. Bond dated — Feb., 1 Vict. (1838), of John Francis Cole of West Clandon rectory, Surrey, clerk, the attorney of William Henry Yaldwyn, formerly of Blackdown House in Lodsworth, esq., but then residing at or near Sidney in Australia, to Thomas Charlton of Doctor's Commons, London, esq., to be void on the production of proof that William Henry Yaldwyn was alive at the date of execution of a deed of sale of Readen farm in Slinfold to Thomas Charlton, which deed was executed by John Francis Cole as the attorney of William Henry Yaldwin, or if dead, on the payment by John Francis Cole to Thomas Charlton of £550 with interest. Seal and signature of "John Francis Cole."

A.D.  
1838  
Feb.



# NOTES ON THE REBUILDING OF RINGMER CHURCH TOWER.

---

COMMUNICATED BY MR. W. F. MARTIN, OF RINGMER.

---

A FACULTY having been obtained in 1884 for building a new tower and extending the nave westward of the Parish Church, Ringmer, it devolved upon me, as contractor, to set out the work. In doing so I took as my working line a line extending parallel with and through the centre of the old nave.

The tradition in the parish has long been that there was formerly a tower, containing a peal of bells, that was burnt down, the bells having broken in falling. I have never seen any authentic record of this, but that there was a former tower and a bell (or bells) the following notes will, I think, abundantly prove.

On removing the surface soil to a depth of about a foot, it soon became apparent that there were foundations of a former structure *in situ*.

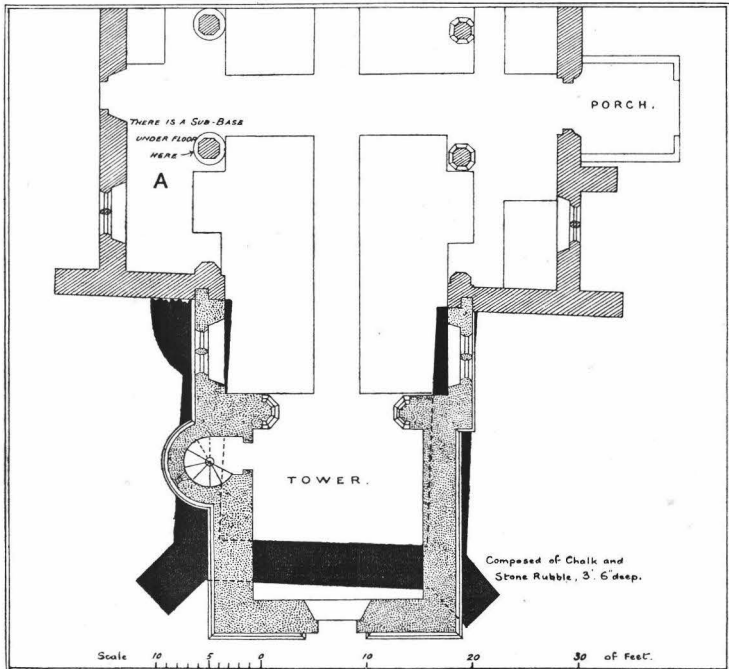
Before disturbing these old foundations, I made a rough draught from which the accompanying plan was drawn. This also shows the plan of the new tower and addition to the nave dotted, the black portions indicating the foundations of the original tower, and the diagonal lined portions the nave of the church.

It will be seen that the foundations of the original tower are not in the same parallel as the nave and new tower, but square with the wall previously forming the west end of the nave, which is not square with the nave itself, but as drawn; the chancel also deviates and is not in the same parallel as the nave.

There evidently were angular buttresses at the south-west and north-west angles of the original tower. The

old foundations were composed of chalk, intermixed with stone rubble and were of a depth of three feet six inches only.

In the central space enclosed by the walls were found several barrow loads of *débris*, consisting principally of charcoal and pieces of iron. Several pieces of the broken bell, or bells, were picked up; some of these pieces appeared to have been broken whilst almost in a state of fusion. Amongst the charcoal one of the bonds of a bell stock, six inches in diameter and three inches wide, was found; it was crushed and distorted into an S shape.



PLAN OF RINGMER CHURCH TOWER, SHOWING ORIGINAL FOUNDATIONS.

All the ends of the old roof timbers were charred and black, so that it was necessary to cut them back to splice on the new timbers. Taking all the circumstances into account, there seemed in the opinion of many others (as well as myself) who saw the work of restoration while

in progress that there was every indication, not only that a tower had once existed, but that it had been burnt away.

In the west-end of the church (which doubtless was repaired after the tower had been destroyed) was a 15th century window. This was carefully taken out and rebuilt in the west side of the new tower, and it occurred to me while carrying out the work that this window may give some clue to the date of the destruction of the original tower, presuming, of course, that it was made new for the repairing of the west-end after the fire.

The following particulars respecting the new tower may be of interest, and although, perhaps, not strictly archæological, may, if placed upon record, be useful for future reference.

The foundations, formed of concrete, are eight feet deep and six feet wide; the exterior of the tower is of flints, dressed with Sussex sandstone. The building was commenced on 15th May, 1884. The Commemoration Stone was laid on 23rd June, in the same year, and bears the following inscription: "Laid by Agnes C. Christie, June 23rd, 1884. Ewan Christian, architect; W. F. Martin, builder." The tower was consecrated on 23rd May, 1885. In a cavity formed in the thickness of the main wall, rather below the level of the stone, I deposited, hermetically sealed in a glass bottle, a record of the work, a newspaper and a few other items.

Before the new tower was built there was standing on the ridge of the nave a small bell turret that contained the present clock, and a single bell on which was cast the following: "Thomas Lucas Shadwell, Obadiah Elliot, churchwardens. Thos. Mears, of London, fecit 1804." The bell was note A, a quarter of a tone sharper than the present 6th bell. I sounded them side by side.

The bell and clock I removed along the ridge into the new tower when it was built up to the level of the ridge.

The clock remains fixed in the tower, but the old bell was sold for £40 and taken in part payment when purchasing the new peal, and I was afterwards informed by

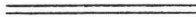
the makers that it was broken up and re-cast, the metal forming part of a peal manufactured for Montreal, in Canada.

When the new tower was finished, I removed into it the old font from near the porch. The font originally stood at point A on plan.

There was formerly a gallery across the west-end of the church. This was taken down in 1872, when the church was re-seated.

The new tower was the gift of W. L. Christie, Esq., who subscribed the greater part of the cost of the new peal of eight bells, the selection and further tuning of which was entrusted to me. The cost of the bells alone was £600. The quarter chiming apparatus, which is set in motion by the clock and strikes the chimes on the great bells, was also given by Mr. Christie.

The splendid peal of bells was cast by Messrs. Mears and Stainbank, of Whitechapel, without reference either to Ringmer or to any particular church, but for competition at the International Exhibition, 1884, and were awarded a medal for excellence. This accounts for the inscriptions upon these bells being engraved and not cast on in the usual way.



# OBSERVATIONS UPON THE GREAT DROUGHT DURING THE SPRING MONTHS OF 1893.

---

BY C. LEESON PRINCE, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S.

---

THE drought which prevailed during the late spring and first three weeks of summer was, I think, without any doubt, the most severe and protracted over the South and South-East of England, of which we have any satisfactory record during the present century.

Tradition reports that somewhat similar conditions prevailed in the years 1818 and 1826, but the registers of rainfall for those years, although not strictly reliable, yet distinctly show that the drought was not so severe as that of the present year.

As we have no evidence that rain gauges were employed for any statistical purpose until the latter half of the seventeenth century, we have no means of ascertaining how far ancient records are reliable with respect to the severity and continuance of the droughts mentioned by them.

Mr. G. J. Symons, F.R.S., has given, in his "Annual British Rainfall" for 1887, a very comprehensive list of droughts which are supposed to have occurred in the British Isles since the third century, some of which are, to a certain extent, confirmed by successive historians. A very remarkable one is recorded by the Venerable Bede, who states in his "Ecclesiastical History," B. iv. C. xiii., that about the year 678 there had fallen no rain in the province of the South Saxons for three years, and the people were brought into such misery by reason of the famine which ensued, that often forty or fifty men, being spent with want, would go together to some precipice or the sea-shore and there hand in hand either

perish by the fall or be swallowed up by the waves. The chief sources of information respecting severe droughts in former times are "The Saxon Chronicle," Holinshed's, Stow's and Short's "Chronicles," also "Walford's Famines of the World," &c.

But to return to our own days, the summer of 1842 was very dry in Sussex, and I did not register any rainfall between June 30th and August 11th. In 1844 the spring and first two weeks of summer were excessively dry, while from March 13th to June 16th I registered only 0·90 of an inch of rain in the 96 days. In that year the months of July, August and September had a rainfall considerably below the average, and it was not until the month of October that a sufficient rainfall occurred to be of any essential service to the deeper springs of our wells. Since 1844 there has been no drought in Sussex at all comparable with that of 1893, either in point of severity or continuance.

Before entering more particularly into details, it seems desirable to explain what is meant, in a meteorological sense, by the term "drought." Mr. G. J. Symons, our highest authority upon rainfall statistics, has given a chapter upon this subject in his volume of "British Rainfall" for 1887, p. 15. He divides the period into two terms, viz. (1), an absolute drought or rainless period, and (2), a partial drought. The former indicates an absence of any rain continuing upwards of fourteen days, and the latter a period of twenty-eight days and upwards, to any length of time, during which the total rainfall does not exceed a mean rate of ·01 of an inch per diem.

In order to illustrate how general has been the drought throughout this county, I have compiled the following tables from information kindly supplied to me by the ladies and gentlemen whose several names are appended to their respective returns. As I have been anxious to obtain a fair average of Sussex rainfall, I have selected stations widely spread over the county, *i.e.*, from East Grinstead on the North to Brighton on the South, and from Chichester on the West to Winchelsea on the East, in order of decreasing latitude.



Table I. comprises the whole period of the drought, viz., one hundred and thirteen days, *i.e.*, from March 2nd to June 22nd, 1893, both days included, and shows the stations where the amount of rainfall was less than .01 of an inch per diem as well as the total quantity recorded. Table II. comprises the same period and shows the stations where the rainfall exceeded .01 of an inch per diem (chiefly in consequence of local thunder showers), as well as the total quantity recorded. These stations could not be included in the term "partial drought" on account of their total rainfall having exceeded the prescribed rate of .01 inch per diem.

TABLE I.

Details of Rainfall at the following Stations, in inches, from March 2nd to June 22nd, 1893 (both days inclusive), comprising a period of one hundred and thirteen days.

1893.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	Authority.
East Grinstead .....	0.24	0.00	0.79	0.02	1.05	P. E. Wallis, Esq.
Eridge Castle .....	0.28	0.05	0.36	0.12	0.81	Mr. Rust.
Horsham .....	0.22	0.04	0.57	0.05	0.88	Miss Allcard.
Crowborough .....	0.26	0.05	0.47	0.20	0.98	C. L. Prince.
Maresfield .....	0.42	0.03	0.58	0.08	1.11	Capt. Noble.
Winchelsea .....	0.07	0.00	0.87	0.07	1.01	Miss Stileman.
Hailsham .....	0.23	0.06	0.63	0.05	0.97	Rev. F. C. Harvey.
Hastings .....	0.11	0.00	0.38	0.13	0.62	Col. Lewis.
Arundel .....	0.17	0.05	0.63	0.18	1.03	R. Holmes, Esq.
Chichester .....	0.22	0.14	0.67	0.00	1.03	Dr. Tyacke.
Brighton .....	0.04	0.04	0.67	0.06	0.81	Dr. Treutler.
Average .....	0.20	0.04	0.60	0.08	0.94	

TABLE II.

1893.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	Authority.
Scotney Castle .....	0.18	0.00	0.92	0.06	1.16	E. Hussey, Esq.
Mayfield .....	0.50	0.02	0.67	0.52	1.71	Rev. H. T. M. Kirby.
Midhurst .....	0.23	0.06	0.86	0.38	1.53	G. Eames, Esq.
Uckfield .....	0.22	0.03	0.78	0.45	1.48	Miss L. Day.
Cross-in-Hand .....	0.25	0.03	0.59	0.47	1.34	Dr. Brown.
Waldron .....	0.24	0.03	0.84	0.62	1.67	Dr. Graham.
Lewes .....	0.12	0.06	0.90	0.06	1.14	A. Hillman, Esq.
Average .....	0.25	0.03	0.79	0.36	1.43	

In order to illustrate still further the extraordinary drought of the present year, I may state that the rainfall for the spring season at Uckfield, upon the average of

fifty years, is 5·68 inches; but this year the amount has only been 1·24 inches, consequently there has been a deficiency of 4·44 inches, which in weight of water represents a loss to the land of nearly 450 tons per acre. During the above-mentioned period of fifty years the three most droughty springs were those of the years 1844, 1875 and 1880. The most droughty occurred in the year 1875, when the rainfall was 2·86 inches (including the whole of the months of March, April and May only), therefore the quantity—1·24 inch<sup>1</sup>—for the spring season of 1893 at Uckfield is *not equal to one half that of the most droughty spring on the record*, or, more strictly reckoning, is but 43% of the season of 1875, and only 22% of the average.

Upon reference to my record of the rainfall at Uckfield since 1842, I find the following instances of partial droughts. It may be observed that the most severe ones occurred in the years 1844, 1852, 1854 and 1887.

Year.	Partial Droughts, during which the Rainfall did not exceed '01 inch per diem.	No. of consecutive days.	Total Amount of Rainfall.
1843	Aug. 3rd to Oct. 5th	37	0·23
1843	Nov. 28th to Dec. 31st	34	0·32
1844	March 13th June 16th	96	0·90
1844	Nov. 18th to Jan. 9th	53	0·50
1846	Aug. 21st to Sept. 20th	32	0·29
1847	Feb. 19th to March 27th	37	0·28
1847	June 26th to Aug. 4th	40	0·22
1849	June 8th to July 18th	40	0·29
1850	Feb. 21st to March 31st	39	0·18
1851	Feb. 8th to March 9th	30	0·26
1851	Aug. 30th to Sept. 29th	31	0·09
1851	Nov. 11th to Dec. 18th	38	0·35
1852	Feb. 11th to April 27th	77	0·61
1853	Nov. 28th to Dec. 30th	33	0·28
1854	Feb. 6th to April 30th	84	0·59
1857	Dec. 23rd to Jan. 29th	38	0·19
1858	Feb. 6th to March 13th	36	0·22
1858	May 26th to July 4th	40	0·17
1858	Oct. 16th to Nov. 16th	32	0·31
1861	Jan. 1st to Feb. 12th	43	0·32
1863	April 13th to May 11th	29	0·18
1864	July 4th to Aug. 19th	47	0·24
1865	Aug. 26th to Oct. 7th	43	0·02
1869	June 22nd to July 31st	40	0·08
1870	March 23rd to May 10th	49	0·38
1870	May 16th to June 15th	31	0·10
1880	April 27th to May 27th	31	0·10
1882	Jan. 12th to Feb. 10th	29	0·20
1887	June 4th to Aug. 15th	73	0·57

<sup>1</sup> This includes the rainfall on March 1st.

With respect to the rainfall at my Observatory on Crowborough Hill, the following are a few particulars of the late drought as compared with other spring seasons since the year 1870. During this period the mean aggregate rainfall of the months of March, April and May was 6·89 inches, but for 1893 the amount was only 1·05 inch<sup>2</sup>, which is 15% of the average, and, in this instance, was even 8% less than at Uckfield. This shows a rainfall deficiency at Crowborough of 5·84 inches, which in weight of water represents a loss to the land of 590 tons per acre. Little wonder, then, that field crops are so exhausted, while some have disappeared altogether! Although some of our wells have been dry, yet the two public springs have well maintained their ancient character of being inexhaustible; otherwise our population would have been in great straits for the important element. As I have previously stated, we must refer back to the year 1844 for the prevalence of a drought at all comparable in its consequences with that which has lately been so extensively experienced over the greater part of England. It may perhaps be interesting to state what were the general atmospheric conditions (for which I have received many enquiries) which obtained during the remainder of that year.

The drought commenced on the 13th of March and continued, as a partial drought, until the 16th of June, after which date some heavy rain fell in the neighbourhood of London and in the Eastern Counties, but very little in the S.E., where the weather continued dry, for the most part, to the end of the month.

Some refreshing showers fell in July, at intervals, but the total rainfall for the month was little more than half the average. A considerable rainfall occurred during the first fortnight of August, which was succeeded by a rainless period to September 6th, after which date only occasional showers fell until the second week in October, but during the remainder of that month the rainfall was considerable and exceeded the average. Wet weather

<sup>2</sup> This includes the rainfall on March 1st.

continued during the first half of November, but subsequently another dry period ensued and continued, very generally, to the end of the second week in January, 1845. Notwithstanding these dry periods the year's rainfall amounted to 78% of the average in consequence of the excess of wet weather during the months of January and February.

The winter of 1844-45 was very severe.

In consequence of the brilliant sunshine which prevailed day after day and week after week, the mean temperature of March, April, May and June was higher throughout those months than I have ever recorded on Crowborough Hill, that is to say, during any spring season in the last twenty years.

The dryness of the air on several days in June was very remarkable, and as an instance I will mention that at 9 a.m. of the 17th the temperature of the Dew Point was no less than  $30^{\circ}\cdot9$  below that of the air.

With the month of July came a most beneficial change. The first really refreshing shower came on the night of the fourth, and throughout the month copious showers occurred at intervals which were so quickly absorbed by the parched soil that but little passed away off its surface. The total rainfall exceeded the average by more than half an inch.

---

---

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

No. 1.

### MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION IN BIGNOR CHURCH.

The only remaining monument in Bignor Church, although alluded to by Horsfield, has not, so far as I know, ever had its inscription printed; but it is well worth being thus preserved, both from its quaint Latinity and its allusion to the Civil War.

Sacrum suo patri T. S

Vide Viator

Extra Cancellōs huius Ædis Sacræ  
Dormiunt ossa Thomæ Seftoni  
Qvi vixit vitam omnibvs Jacobi  
Optimis et Caroli annis pace nondvm læsa  
Auream ætatem vidit Clericorvm  
Patriam si quæras erat Lancastriensis  
Mammæ dein svxit Æneanasenses  
Anvñ appvlit Climactericvm et moritvr  
Linqvens in vivis tres mares Sobolem  
Maximvs Artem navans Chirvrgicam  
Ter Petit Indos Moritvr Svratæ  
Minor Bis Afros fugiens Fvrorem  
Belli (Hev) Caroli sensit rvinas  
Tertivs Lari litans O Felix Fatvm!  
Tranqvillvs moritvr senex Agricola

Vade Viator

Parcas cineres tvrbare pios  
Nemini molestvs vixit reqviescat  
Obijt Mart. 30. 1631

Of this Thomas Sefton one would like to know more than the mere circumstances, that he was not a Sussex man by birth, that Oxford was his *Alma Mater* and Brasenose his college, as well as that he lived to be at least sixty-three years old. It is evident that the stone was inscribed after the deaths of all his sons, but by whom the epitaph was composed there is nothing to show. The lines have a Virgilian savour, and from the expression, "Auream ætatem vidit Clericorum," it is not improbable that they were composed by John Sefton hereafter to be mentioned. In the register of Barlavington I find the following entry: "1657 Henery Stone came beffore mee the 4 of May and was sworne to be Register (*sic*) for ye parrishe of Barlaventon. (Signed) Thomas Sefton." From this it would seem that Thomas Sefton was a Magistrate, and it is not improbable that he may have been the "Senex Agricola" who passed his later days in tranquility. That the Sefton family remained for some time after at Bignor is also apparent, from the fact that the flagon still used in Bignor Church has engraved on it "Deo et Ecclesia de Bignor Donavit Johannes Sefton Canonicus Cicestrensis." It has also on it a mermaid holding a mirror, probably a part of the armorial bearing of the Seftons. F. H. ARNOLD.

## No. 2.

## A HASTINGS TOKEN.

The following letter, addressed to the Editor of the "S.A.C.," and dated 27th July, 1892, was received from W. Thurston, Esq., (Member of the Numismatic Association), 55, Elphinstone Road, Hastings:—

"Sir,—In Vol. 24 of 'S.A.C.' in the paper on 'Sussex Tradesmen's Tokens,' there is no mention made of a Hastings token. I, however, obtained one in Hastings the other day, and have given it to the Hastings Museum, which is to be opened shortly.

"The token is a halfpenny one, and of copper. *Obverse*—A shield with the Cinque Ports Arms and an inscription, 'Hastings Halfpenny 1794.' *Reverse*—A sloop in full sail, in the field, and legend, 'Success and Safety attend the Endeavour.'

"As the writer of the paper mentioned above evidently did not know of this token, I thought you might like a description of it.

"Yours faithfully," &c.

Hastings tokens are scarce no doubt. In "Boynes' Trade Tokens of the 17th Century," published in 1858, not a single example is mentioned, and in the edition of 1891 only one is described, at page 1172 of Vol. II. there is the following:—

"HASTINGS.

"O. At . The Mayden - Head = A Queen's head.

"R. In Hasting 1651 = I. K. F."

In "Sussex Tokens"—By James Low-Warren; First Edition, 1888. London: Henry Gray—there is the following at page 25:—

"Hastings

" $\frac{1}{2}$  *Obverse*. A cutter under sail, with oak branches beneath; legend, 'Success and safety attend the Endeavour.'

"*Reverse*. Arms of the cinque ports, between palm and laurel leaves; legend, 'Hastings Halfpenny, 1794.'

"*Edge*. 'Payable at James Tebay's, Hastings.'"

" $\frac{1}{2}$ . Hastings, similar to last, but from a different die, and with edge plain."

In "The Virtuoso's Companion and Coin Collectors' Guide" (8 vols., 1795-1797), at Vol. I., page 3, there is a description and an engraving of a similar Hastings token to the first example mentioned by Mr. Low-Warren, but on edge "Payable By James Tebays Hastings"

The Editor of the "S.A.C." would be glad to receive particulars of any additional examples that may be met with.

## No. 3.

## A WESTBOURNE TRADESMAN'S TOKEN.

In looking over lists of our Sussex Tokens of the 17th Century it has been noted as strange that there is an absence in them of any issued at Westbourne, which is usually described as Bourne in old

documents, especially as it has always been a large and important village. It had also been surmised that some assigned to Eastbourne did not belong to that place. This is now proved. Last year a token was found at Westbourne which may be thus described:—

‡ O. William Hale = 1667  
R. Of Bovrne 1667 <sup>H,W</sup><sub>A</sub>

It was pierced at the letter "R" and I did not at first recognise it, but on showing it to Lieut.-Col. B. Lowsley, R.E., who has one of the largest private collections of tokens in England, he knew it at once, and his note on it was: "This is an extremely rare token *with date on both sides*. Only one other specimen known. This I gave to Mr. Luther Clements. It is not in 'Old Boyne' and is wrongly described as an Eastbourne Token in 'New Boyne,' No. 82."

On searching the Westbourne Register, by kind permission of the Rev. L. B. Birkett, Rector, I found the entry of the issuer's burial thus: "1680 W<sup>m</sup>. Hale Sen. was buried Feb 11" (Old style).

F. H. ARNOLD.

---

No. 4.

*DUEL BETWEEN EDWARD, EARL OF DORSET, AND  
LORD BRUCE, IN 1613.*

Upon looking over the account of the ancestry of the Sackville Family in "Collins' Peerage," I found the following quaint account of a duel which was fought by Sir Edward Sackville with Lord Bruce, Baron of Kinloss, in Holland, from which it would appear that in those days a duel was fought to the death, after the Roman fashion of "Pollice Verso," and satisfaction could not be obtained by a mere scratch on the leg or a poke in the arm.

The account then was as follows:—

"Edward, Earl of Dorset, born in the year 1590, having been accomplished by study and travels, was early distinguished for his eminent abilities; but in the year 1613 narrowly escaped with life in a duel with the Lord Bruce, a particular relation whereof (as I find it in a manuscript in Queen's College Library, in Oxford) may be acceptable. It contains first the letters previous to the duel and an account of it wrote by the survivor to his friend, which are as follow:—

"A Monsieur, Monsieur Sackville.

"I that am in France, hear how much you attribute to yourself in this time, that I have given the world leave to ring your praises and for me, the truest Almanack, to tell you how much I suffer. If you call to memory, when as I gave you my hand last, I told you I reserved the heart for a truer reconciliation. Now be that Noble Gentleman, my love once spoke, and come and do him right that could recite the trials you owe your birth and country, were I not confident your honour gives you the same courage to do me right, that it did to do me wrong. Be master of your own weapons and time; the place

wheresoever, I will wait on you. By doing this you shall shorten revenge and clear the idle opinion the world hath of both our worths.

“ED. BRUCE.”

“A Monsieur, Monsieur Baron de Kinloss.

“As it shall be always far from me to seek a quarrel, so will I always be ready to meet with any that is desirous to make tryal of my valour by so fair a course as you require. A witness thereof yourself shall be, who, within a month, shall receive a strict account of time, place and weapon, where you will find me ready disposed to give honourable satisfaction, by him that shall conduct you thither. In the meantime be as secret of the appointment as it seems you are desirous of it.

“E. SACKVILE.”

“A Monsieur, Monsieur Baron de Kinloss.

“I am at Tergose, a town in Zeland, to give what satisfaction your sword can render you, accompanied with a worthy gentleman for my second, in degree a Knight. And for your coming I will not limit you a peremptory day, but desire you to make a definite and speedy repair, for your own honour and fear of prevention, at which time you will find me there.

“Tergose, 10th of August, 1613.

“E. SACKVILE.”

“A Monsieur, Monsieur Sackville.

“I have received your letter by your man and acknowledge you have dealt nobly with me; and now I come, with all possible haste, to meet you.

“E. BRUCE.”

Sir Edward Sackville's relation of the fight betwixt him and the Lord Bruce, in a letter to a friend:—

“Worthy Sir,—As I am not ignorant, so ought I to be sensible, of the false aspersions some authorless tongues have laid upon me in the reports of the unfortunate passage lately happened between the Lord Bruce and myself, which, as they are spread here, so may I justly fear, they reign also where you are. There are but two ways to resolve doubts of this nature—*by Oath or by Sword*. The first is due to Magistrates and communicable to friends; the other to such as maliciously slander and impudently defend their assertion. Your love, not my merit, assure me you hold me your friend, which esteem I am much desirous to retain. Do me, therefore, the right to understand the truth of that and in my behalf inform others, who either are or may be infected with sinister rumours, much prejudicial to that fair opinion I desire to hold amongst all worthy persons. And on the faith of a gentleman, the relation I shall give is neither more nor less than the bare truth. The inclosed contains the first citation, sent me from Paris by a Scotch gentleman, who delivered it me in Derbyshire at my father-in-law's house; after it follows my then answer, returned him by the same bearer. The next is my accomplishment of my first promise, being a particular assignation of place and weapon, which I sent by a servant of mine by post from Rotterdam, as soon as I had landed there, the receipt of which, with an acknowledgement of my too fair carriage to the deceased Lord, is testified by the last, which periods



the business, till we meet at Tergose in Zeland, it being the place allotted for rendezvous, where he, accompanied with one Mr. Crawford, an English gentleman, for his second, a Surgeon and a man, arrived with all the speed he could. And there having rendered himself, I addressed my second, Sir John Heidon, to let him understand *That now all following should be done by consent, as concerning the terms we should fight, as also the place.* To our seconds we gave power for their appointments, who agreed we should go to Antwerp, from thence to Bergen-op-Zoom, where, in the mid-way, but a village divides the States territories from the Arch-Dukes and there was the destined stage, to the end *That having ended, he that could might presently exempt himself from the justice of the country by retiring into the dominion not offended.* It was further concluded That in case any should fall or slip, that then the combat should cease and he whose ill-fortune had so subjected him, was to acknowledge his life to have been in the other's hands. But in case one party's sword should break, because that could only chance by hazard, it was agreed That the other should take no advantage, but either then to be made friends or else, upon even terms, go to it again. Thus these conclusions being by each of them related to his party, was by us both approved and assented to. Accordingly we embarked for Antwerp and by reason my Lord (as I conceive, because he could not handsomely, without danger of discovery) had not paired the sword, I sent him to Paris, bringing one of the same length, but twice as broad; my second excepted against it and advised me to *match my own and send him the choice,* which I obeyed, it being, you know, the Challenger's privilege to elect his weapon. At the delivery of the swords, which was performed by Sir John Heidon, it pleased Lord Bruce to choose my own and then, past expectation, he told him *That he found himself so far behind hand as a little of my blood would not serve his turn; and, therefore, he was resolved to have me alone, because he knew (for I will use his own words) that so worthy a gentleman, and my friend, could not endure to stand by and see him do that, which he must, to satisfy himself and his honour.* Thereunto Sir John Heidon replied that such intentions were bloody and butcherly, far unfitting so noble a personage, who should desire to bleed for reputation, not for life; withal adding: He thought himself injured, being come thus far, now to be prohibited from executing those honourable offices he came for. The Lord for answer only reiterated his former resolution. The which, not for matter, but manner, so moved me, as though to my remembrance, I had not, of a long while, eaten more liberally than at dinner, and therefore unfit for such an action (seeing the surgeons hold a wound upon a full stomach much more dangerous than otherwise) I requested my second to certify him I would presently decide the difference and, therefore, he should presently meet me on horseback, only waited on by our surgeons, they being unarm'd. Together we rode (but one before the other) some twelve score, about two English miles; and then passion, having so weak an enemy to assail, as my direction, easily became victor, and using his power, made me obedient to his commands; I being verily mad with anger the Lord Bruce should thirst after my life, with a kind of assuredness, seeing I had come so far, and needlessly, to give him

leave to regain his lost reputation ; I had him Alight, which, with all willingness, he quickly granted, and there, in a meadow (anle deep in water at the least) bidding farewell to our doublets, in our shirts began to charge each other, having afore commanded our surgeons to withdraw themselves to a pretty distance from us, conjuring them besides, as they respected our favours, or their own safeties, *Not to stir, but to suffer us to execute our pleasures.* We being fully resolved (God forgive us) to dispatch each other by what means we could. I made a thrust at my enemy, but was short, and in drawing back my arm, I received a great wound thereon, which I interpreted as a reward for my short shooting ; but in revenge I pressed into him, though I then missed him also, and then received a wound in my right pap, which passed level through my body and almost to my back. And there we wrestled for the two greatest and dearest prizes we could ever expect, tryal for honour and life. In which struggling my hand having but an ordinary glove on it, lost one of its servants, though the meanest, which hung by a skin, and to sight yet remaineth as before, and I am put in hope one day to have the use of it again. But at last breathless, yet quitting our holds, there past on both sides, propositions of keeping each other's sword. But when amity was dead, confidence could not live, and *who should first quit* was the question ; which on neither part, either would perform, and striving again afresh with a kick and a wrinch together, I freed my long captived weapon, which incontinently levying at his throat, being still master of his, I demanded if he would ask his life or yield his sword ? both which, though in that imminent danger, he bravely denied to do. Myself being wounded and feeling loss of blood, having three conduits running from me, began to make me faint, and he courageously persisting not to accord to either my propositions, remembrance of his former bloody desire, and feeling of my present estate, I struck at his heart, but with his avoiding mist my Aim, yet past through the body, and, drawing back my sword, repast it through again, though another place ; when he cried, *Oh ! I am slain* ; seconding his speech with all the force he had to cast me. But being too weak, after I had defended his assault, I easily became master of him, laying him on his back ; when being upon him, I redemanded *if he would request his life ?* But it seemed he did not prize it at so dear a rate, to be beholding for it, bravely replied, *He scorned it.* Which answer of his was so noble and worthy, as I protest I could not find in my heart to offer him any more violence, only keeping him down till at length his surgeon cried out, He would immediately die if his wounds were not stopped ; whereupon I asked *if he desired his surgeon should come ?* which he accepted of ; and so being drawn away, I never offered to take his sword, accounting it inhuman to rob a dead man, for so I held him to be. This thus ended, I retired to my surgeon, in whose arms, after I had remained awhile for want of blood, I lost my sight and withal, as I then thought, my life also. But strong water and his diligence quickly recovered me, when I escaped a great danger ; for my Lord's surgeon, when nobody dream'd of it, came full at me with my Lord's sword ; and had not mine, with my sword, interposed himself, I had been slain by those base hands ; although my Lord Bruce weltering in his blood and past all

expectations of life, conformable to all his former carriage, which was undoubtedly noble, cry'd out, *Rascal, hold thy hand*. So may I prosper as I have dealt sincerely with you in this relation; which I pray you, with the inclosed letter, deliver to my Lord Chamberlain.

“Louvaine, the 8th of Sept., 1613.      “Yours, ED. SACKVILE.”

C. L. PRINCE.

---

No. 5.

*DISCOVERY OF THE OLD BRIGHTON “TOWN WELL.”*

In August, 1892, during the excavations incident to the carrying out of extensive alterations at one of the oldest Brighton inns, “The Unicorn,” in North Street, which has a history that goes back probably to the 16th Century, an old well was found, concerning which the following particulars were published in the *Brighton Herald* for August 27th, 1892.

This journal (established in 1806) whose readers are always kept posted up in local history and archæology, states that certainly as early as the time of Queen Elizabeth, the Brighton Town Well had been made in North Street, at the entrance of what was subsequently known as “The Unicorn Yard,” a piece of ground, it may be remarked, that could not have been “a stone’s throw” from where the celebrated George Whitefield once preached in the open-air during a memorable visit to Brighton. The well, it appears, was much resorted to, not only by the residents of the adjoining farmhouse, which later on developed into “The Unicorn,” but by those of other houses in the neighbourhood. As early as in 1619, a shelter or protection of some kind was erected over the well. It is thus referred to in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Brighthelmston-Lewes:—“April (16 Jac) it is ordered at the Court Leet, that a building which Richard Scrase, gentleman, has erected over the common Well in the upper end of North-street, shall not convey to the said Scrase, or his heirs, any right in the said Well, more than as an inhabitant.”

In later times—down to the period of the construction of the Brighton Waterworks—the well was chiefly used by the dwellers in the slums of Unicorn Yard, that were swept away many years ago when Windsor Street was built.

During the excavations already mentioned the workmen came upon a well of such a character as to leave little room for doubt that the old Town Well has been once more laid bare. It stands at the north-eastern corner of the block of property, that is to say, at the Windsor Street end. It was found to be 110 feet in depth, perfectly clean, stained with chalk and still containing good water. Traces remained of three stages which had evidently at one time supported the pumps. The top was covered with oak planks.

These particulars, coupled with the fact that the well belonging to the house had previously been found, “would,” says the *Brighton Herald*, “go to show that the well was indeed the old ‘Town Well.’”

The discovery aroused at the time considerable interest among some of the older Brightonians. The well, which was visited by many persons during the time it remained uncovered, was afterwards filled up.

J. S.

---

No. 6.

*SIR BEVIS' STAFF.*

In the 4th volume of these "Collections" Mr. M. A. Lower has recounted a number of legends about Sir Bevis, of Hampton, his horse Arundel, his sword Morglay, &c.; but he has omitted one connected with Sussex. This was pointed out on the recent occasion of the visit of the Society to Bosham. Bosham abounds in traditions. The following is one of them. On his way from Southampton to Arundel the giant was accustomed to stop at Bosham to wash his dogs on the journey. He usually carried the staff with him, which he used when wading from Hampshire to the Isle of Wight. This staff he finally left at Bosham, and as a curiosity it was suspended in the tower of Bosham Church. A very long and large pole there, which reached across the tower, I have often seen; but it has now disappeared. As to Sir Bevis having used this as his staff, certain persons are incredulous; but the legend is quaint and worth preservation. In Sussex it may be questioned whether aught, outside romance, relating to him now remains. Southampton, however, represented him on its tokens of the 18th Century, as "S<sup>r</sup> Beavois," with helmet and plume, in brass, and in that city he still stands in stone.

F. H. ARNOLD.

---

No. 7.

*INTERESTING ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM.*

Our Members will be pleased to know that our Collection has been increased by two important donations this week (17th—22nd April, 1892), of articles illustrative of Sussex in the past. We are indebted to the family of the late Rev. Robert M. Hawkins, M.A., Vicar of Lamberhurst, a Member of our Society for 45 years, for the gift of four iron firebacks, the first representing Charles the First on horseback, the second a crowned shield with three fleurs-de-lis, two and one, the employment of the "arms of France" by the Sussex ironworkers as a device on firebacks being of frequent occurrence; these two backs are older and more substantial than the others. The third represents Juno with a peacock; the fourth has a subject with which I am unacquainted, and of which I should be glad to receive information; it consists of a male and female, with their faces turned towards each other, and their hands clasped, above them an angel or cherub issuing from a cloud, and blowing a straight double trumpet. In addition to these were presented the following very interesting small iron castings, viz., "Our Saviour blessing the bread and wine at the Last Supper," "Our Saviour with the Woman of Samaria at the Well," the figure of

“Terpsichore,” and two “Wyverns.” A note in the handwriting of the late Vicar of Lamberhurst, and signed by him, states as follows: “2 Wyverns, the Crest and Supporters of the De Warennes, the first Earls of Surrey, and founders of Lewes Priory. Four castings made at the Gloucester Iron Foundry at Hoathly, in this parish, by Thomas Prickett, the first of his family who came into this parish about 1769, and which have been in the possession of the family to the present time (1883).” And, lastly, a lock, with a very curious iron lock-plate, with two pillars in a border, a third on a pivot, forming the scutcheon, and a super-imposed fretwork open pattern, secured at the corners by rosettes rivetted through the centre; it was possibly a chest or coffer lock, as a space is cut away in the edge, and the “slot” for the hasp remains. In regard to the small casting of the “Last Supper,” I may mention that a few days after receiving the gift, Mr. Thos. Simmons, Upholsterer, High Street, Lewes, showed me a casting in brass that he had purchased of a person in Lewes, who had had it many years, which I at once recognized as being a facsimile of that in our possession, with the exception that below the bottom border was the following text in German, which doubtlessly puzzled the workman and led him to expunge it, “And He took the bread, gave thanks and said, this is My body that is given for you, do this in remembrance of Me.” I think it very probable that a copy of this cast formed the pattern from which the Lamberhurst casting was made.

The second donation is illustrative of the barbarous pastime prevalent in Sussex, and elsewhere, less than a century ago,—bull-baiting, and we are indebted to our Member, J. L. André, Esq., F.S.A., of Horsham, who has lately written on the subject, for his kind offices in suggesting to the donor, Capt. C. Vesey, R.N., of Jolesfield, its being confided to our care. The gift consists of an iron bull ring and the post to which it is still attached; it was found, Capt. Vesey informs me, some years ago, eighteen inches below the surface of the Green in front of the “Old Green Man” Inn, Jolesfield, near Partridge Green, in West Grinstead Parish. An old inhabitant informed Capt. Vesey that he had heard his father talk about bull-baiting there. “The Old Green Man” has been turned into cottages, the Green enclosed, and a “New Green Man” stands by the roadside. The ring measures 5-in. externally, and 3½-in. internally, and ¾-in. thick, passing through the eye of a strong staple, some 18-in. long, and secured by an iron pin through it, a foot below the top of the post. The post is about 3-ft. long and from 9-in. to a foot in diameter, the lower ends of the branches left on to give more secure holding in the ground, in addition to which, and for the same purpose, two pieces of wood have been morticed to it, 20 and 26 inches from the top; it has decreased in size from decay, as an iron hoop that bound the top, and prevented the strain on the staple from splitting the wood, is now extremely loose. While recording my gratification at the reception of these very curious and interesting relics of the past, I desire, as Curator, to express an earnest hope that they may prove an incentive to other possessors of objects of an archæological character, to follow the example shown by the donors of the exhibits above mentioned.

C. T. PHILLIPS.

## No. 8.

*RELICS OF THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER WESTOUT,  
LEWES.*

I have been informed by the Rev. Augustus J. Parsons, Rector of St. Anne's, that the large worked stones (portions of mouldings, mullions, shafts, &c.) now built into the wall between the house occupied by the Misses Hillman, and a small outbuilding on the south side of Rotten Row, were found in the Rectory garden when excavating, about 1870, for the foundations of the south side of his house, which occupies part of the site of the ancient church of St. Peter Westout. With the exception of the early tombstone now in the Castle Keep (Museum of the Sussex Archæological Society), I believe these stones to be the only existing remains of that venerable edifice, and therefore deserving of record in the pages of our "Collections."

C. T. PHILLIPS.

## No. 9.

*THE "HERSEY" PEDIGREE.*

A correspondent (C. Hersey, Esq., of 51, England Lane, London) is desirous of information that will help him to complete the Hersey pedigree and would be glad of such links as will enable him in particular to trace its connection with the Pelham family.

Mr. Hersey also calls attention to a tombstone "half buried under a buttress of Preston Church," to a "Shirley," and asks "Could it not be put in a better place for safety?" and adds, "It is right in the way of traffic." This latter statement is true, but there is no buttress at the east end of the church. Near the north-east angle of the chancel is a small flat stone to which reference is no doubt made; on this is engraved:—

"HERE LYETH BVRIED  
THE BODY OF ELIZAB-  
ETH THE DAUGHTER  
OF S<sup>B</sup> RICHARD  
SHIRLEY BARRONETT  
WHO DEPARTED  
THIS LIFE THE 23<sup>D</sup>  
DAY OF APRILL  
ANNO DOMINI 1684."

The stone, with the exception of a fracture at one corner, is at present in good preservation and the writing legible; but another stone adjoining this, on the north, has nearly every letter obliterated—the result apparently of traffic. No doubt Mr. Hersey's caution will be attended to.

J. S.

## No. 10.

*MEDIÆVAL WHISTLE.*

In Feb., 1894, Mr. F. N. Hobgen, whilst walking in a plantation at Appledram, observed an object protruding from the ground which, being unearthed, proved to be a curious piece of mediæval pottery. It represents the rude figure of a bird, pierced at the tail and back so as to form a whistle, and an effective one, causing sounds which may be heard at a long distance. It resembled certain mediæval pottery found at Lewes and Seaford and figured and described in Vols. I. and II. of these "Collections," in being formed of coarse clay and in having glazing of a light green colour. At the sides portions had been broken off which had probably formed the wings of the bird. It is three inches in height and seven inches in circumference and is a very interesting specimen of early fictile manufacture.

F. H. ARNOLD.

## No. 11.

*BLAKER OF PORTSLADE.*

In "Sussex Archæological Collections," Vol. XIX., p. 200, is set forth nearly *in extenso* the will which had previously been alluded to in Vol. III., p. 14, of Christian Blaker, of Portslade, widow, dated 21 Feb., 157 $\frac{8}{5}$ . As complementary thereto the following abstract of the will of her husband, Edward Blaker of "Porteslaide," which was dated 1 Oct., 1571, and was proved by his widow in the Consistory Court of Chichester, 17 Nov., 1571, may be acceptable:—

"To the Mother Church [of Chichester] 6<sup>d</sup> and to the Poore of Porteslaide 3<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. To everie of my godchyl dren cominge to my burriall 1<sup>s</sup>. To the repayringe of the Highe Waye leadeinge from Poonings [Poynings] Gate towards Hill Foote 3<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. To my sonne in lawe Ric: Cooke £10 and untoe Edwarde Cooke his sonne 20<sup>s</sup>. To my sonne in lawe John Berd [Beard] £10 and untoe Edwarde his sonne 20<sup>s</sup>. To my sonne in lawe Thomas Ffoggins £10. To my daughtere Barbara Blaker £30. I gif untoe Edwarde Blaker my sonne y<sup>e</sup> occupacion of y<sup>e</sup> house and lande whiche I latelye purchased in Southweek and I furthere gyve him after the dethe of my Wief the house I nowe lyve in but if my sonne dye withoute issue then" the testator gave the same successively "to my cosen John Blaker" then "to Richard sonne of my cosen John Blaker deceded" then "to my cosen Richarde sonne of myn uncle Richarde Blaker deceded." And he appointed Christian, his wife, his executrix.

The statement in Vol. XIX., p. 201, that Edward Blaker, the son of Christian, married with Susan, daughter of Tuppyn Scrase, is incorrect. Her son, Edward Blaker, of Portslade (with whom the Blaker pedigree in "Berry's Sussex Genealogies," p. 86, commences), married with Agnes, daughter of Robert Fowler, and died in 1594, his will, dated 16 July, 1594, having been proved at Lewes, 3 Dec., 1594, and it was their eldest son, Edward Blaker, of Portslade, and also of Buckingham,

in Old Shoreham, who married with Susanna (not Susan) Scrase, who was only born in 1604, and was his second wife. This last-named Edward Blaker died in 1654, his will, dated 5 Oct., 1653, being proved 2 June, 1654 (P.C.C. 97, Alchin), and his widow, Susanna, who, in the memorial to her now on the interior of the west wall of Old Shoreham Church, is stated to have died 20 June, 1678, was, according to the Registers, buried there 9 May, 1679.

WALTER C. RENSHAW.

No. 12.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF THE COAST OF SUSSEX  
IN 1350.

To the Editor of the "*Sussex Archæological Collections*."

DEAR SIR,—When looking over "Caxton's Chronicles" of 1480 I found the following paragraph respecting a naval engagement between some English and Spanish ships off the coast of Sussex, near Winchelsea, under the date of 1350:—

"How King Edward had a grete bataille with Spaynards in the  
see fast by Wynchelsee.

"And in the xxv yere of his regne aboute Seint Johanes day in hervest in the see fast by Wynchelsee King Edward had a grete bataille with men of Spayne were that her shippes and navye lay chayned togeder that either they must fight or drenche. And so when all our worthy men of armes and the see costes fast by Wynchelsea and Romeny were gadred togeder and our navye and shippes all redy to the werre the Englishmen metten manly and stifyly with hir enemies coming fersely agens hem. And when the Spanyssh vesselles and navye were closed in all aboute, ther men myght see a stronge bataille on both sides and long duryng, in the which bataille ther were but few that foughten that they were spitously hurt and foule. And after the bataille there were xxij shippes of hers to take and so the Englishmen had the better."

In "Holinshed's Chronicles" of 1577 there are the following further particulars of this fight (p. 945), and a small engraving of it:—

"About the feast of the decollation of Saint John Baptist, King Edward advertised of a flete of Spanyardes returning forth of Flaunders, that was laden with clothes and other riches, assembled a conveniente power of men of armes and archers, and at Sandwiche tooke the sea with them, sayling forth till upon the coast of Winchelsee hee mette with the Spanyardes and there assayled them, so that betwixt hym and those Spanyardes, there was a sore fighte, and long continued, to the greate losse of people on both partes, but in the ende the bright beame of Victory shone upon the English sailles, so that all the Spanyardes were slayne, for they were so proude and obstinate (as Walsingham affirmeth) that they woulde not yeelde, but rather chose to die, and so they did indeede, either upon the English mennes weapon pointes, or else were they drowned there in the Sea. Six and



twentie of their shippes were taken, in the which was found greate store of good ware and riches. And so the King thoughte hym self well revenged of the Spanyardes, which in the last yeare, aboute Alhallontide, hadde entred into the river of Garons, as it runneth up towards Burdeaux, and there finding many shippes fraught with wines, slewe all the Englishmen they founde aborde and tooke away the Shippes with them; whyche injurie moved the King to enterprise thys exploitte now at this time against them."

C. LEESON PRINCE.

---

No. 13.

*COINS BURIED WITH THE DEAD.*

The late Mr. J. Honeywood, a Member of our Society and a contributor to its "Collections," had in his possession ten coins said to have been discovered in the hand of a skeleton disinterred in Cocking churchyard. One of the coins was a shilling of Elizabeth, proving that the interment must have taken place after the first half of the 16th Century, and the custom of placing money with the dead appears to have been in vogue with some persons in France during the succeeding century, for F. Thiers, in his "Traité des Superstitions," &c., Vol. I., p. 269, mentions as superstitious people, "those who place as large a piece of money as they possess in the right hand of a dead person when then bury him, in order that he may be better received in the other world."

The ancient Romans, when heathens, buried even large sums with the dead, and Milman remarks in his "History of Christianity," Vol. III., p. 434, &c., that "it is still more strange that the Christians continued this practice, particularly of the piece of money in the mouth, which the heathen intended for the payment of Charon. It continued to the time of Thomas Aquinas, who, according to M. R. Rochette, wrote against it." An Anglo-Roman example of the custom, noticed by the above-quoted learned author, is furnished by the jawbone of a human being now in the Taunton Museum, which "is stained with the copper from the Roman coin found in its mouth," "Catalogue," p. 6. A similar instance occurred in a skeleton found in Dorsetshire.

J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

---

No. 14.

*SPARE WEEK AND MICHE'S WEEK.*

Respecting the early apple crop of 1893, an old woman at South Brent, Somerset, said to me, "We used to gather apples in spare week, and store them in Miche's week," meaning, I suppose, that the fruit was picked in Ember week, and stored during that in which the Feast of St. Michael occurs. Are similar terms in use in Sussex?

J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

*THE SITE OF PORTUS ADURNI AND THE RIVER ADUR.*

("S.A.C." XXXVIII., p. 217.)

There really seems to be no reason to displace this Roman station from the locality usually assigned to it on the Shoreham river at its original outlet. The want of a fortress is the chief difficulty suggested, with the name of the river, but it is quite possible that the river acquired its name from the place, rather than the contrary, for the oldest name found is Portus Adurni, dating back to the fourth century, without any river or anything else to lead to its identification except what we find, and that is, that in the Notitia, after five places on the eastern Saxon shore, four other places on the southern shore are named from east to west, Portus Adurni being the last named, as apparently the most westerly of the series on the southern Saxon shore.

The list then goes back northwards beyond the Saxon shore and takes a lot of inland places up to and including the great wall, and then goes down the western side of the island from the west end of the wall. Therefore, it would appear, we must look for Portus Adurni on the south coast, where we have in succession Regulbio (Reculver) Rutupis (Richboro'), Anderida (Pevensey); and after Pevensey, at such a distance as we should expect for another station, and at the entrance of a natural port, and as a defence, we find the modern names of Aldrington or Adrington and Portslade. This name then of Portus Adurni, be it remembered, has passed through Saxon, Norman-French and English lips, and Portus Adurni, Portus Adur, Porte a l' Adur, A l' Adur-ington, and such-like variations, have at last settled themselves down into Aldrington and Portslade, and these (N.B.) near the original entrance to the port. It would appear, therefore, unnecessary to trouble ourselves further about the river or its name; but it is said (p. 219) that "If we lose the name of Adur we lose our only reason for placing the Portus Adurni where it has usually been placed"; my object, therefore, is to show that the location of it does not depend on the name of the river, but on the names of certain places which have come down to us from early times and which correspond to the probability of a Roman station where they are found; and there seems no reason to accuse Drayton of inventing a name which may have been common at the time he wrote in such combinations as those I have suggested.

It may be a question whether a fortress is a necessary accompaniment of a station, *e.g.*, is there any fortress at Brancaster (Brano-dunum)? And it may also be noted that the latter place and Portus Adurni are the outside stations on the Saxon shore. But it is also suggested that the mouth of a port such as Shoreham, on the Saxon shore, would be a most necessary place to be defended to prevent the landing of expected invaders, and for the protection of trade. The Sussex castles of Arundel, Bramber and Lewes, however, which are referred to, were baronial castles, built by their owners for their own purposes, before there was any trade in their harbours to be protected.

The Ravenna list will not help in this matter; but the corruptions and arrangement of it are not so misleading as usually stated. No doubt *if* Winchester is Venta Belgarum and Regentium is Chichester, then it is difficult to place Ardaoneon, for we can scarcely imagine Old Winchester or Rowlands Castle to be Ardaoneon. But if Venta Belgarum be not at Winchester but at Crondull, and Regentium be not at Chichester but at Rege, Ridge or Rudge (where the cup was found), then Arda Oneon (Silchester) properly takes its place between them, confirmed by "Oneon pennies" and "Oneon's hole" found there. Again, if we take Lavaris to be Pierce Bridge (which it can be shown to be), then it is correctly placed between Vinovia and Cataractonium, and this will be found to agree exactly with Iters I. and II., and be proved by the distances found in Antoninus.

It may be pointed out that the name of Weald-dich, given by Selden, would appear to apply to a tributary rather than to the main river. Also, it might well be considered that Harrison's assertion that the river was called "Sore" should have been sufficient, since there is not any material difference between river Sore and Shoreham river.

In short, the names of Portslade and Aldrington, at the original mouth of the Shoreham river, ought to settle the question of the site of Portus Adurni.

August, 1892.

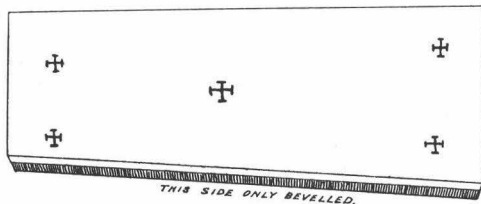
H. F. NAPPER.

No. 16.

*CURIOUS ALTAR STONE AT WALDRON.*

In 1892 the Rev. W. J. Humble-Crofts wrote to the Editor of the "S.A.C." as follows:—

"Just a line to tell you that in putting in a memorial, by his widow, to the late John Ley, for nearly 30 years Rector of this Parish, we took up what had always been considered to be the pre-Reformation altar slab, as the five crosses were plainly marked upon it, and it was placed in a very usual position for such a piece of stone work. It is of great thickness



DIMENSIONS :

Length of slab .....	6-ft. 6-in.
Longest side .....	2-ft 5-in.
Short side .....	1-ft. 10-in.

and weight, and now that it has been taken up appears to have been used at some time to cover a tomb. But the curious thing about it is that instead of being a parallelogram, it is tapering, one end being considerably broader than the other, and only one of the sides being chamfered, the other, together with both

the ends, being left quite rough. The question is in what position it could have been placed if used as the altar? If it were let into the wall or into a niche, why should it have been of such a peculiar shape?"

In June, 1893, in reply to a communication from the Editor of the "S.A.C.," calling attention to some tombstones of somewhat similar shape to the Waldron example in the then current number, the Rector remarked: "The second one with the large cross upon it (referring to some tracings that had been forwarded) is very like ours only that the latter has the five small crosses usual in pre-Reformation times, and marking it perhaps more distinctively as having been an altar slab as well, possibly, as a tombstone. The one you send looks as if it had been a tombstone and nothing else; but, doubtless, the Editor of the 'Antiquary' will have good reason for supposing it to have been an altar stone as well."

---

No. 17.

*THE MINNIS ROCK, HASTINGS.*

In the *Hastings and St. Leonards Observer* for February 18th, 1893, an article appeared, by Charles Dawson, Esq., F.G.S., criticising a paper by Byng Gattie, Esq., which was published in Vol. XXXVIII., page 129, of the "Sussex Archæological Collections."<sup>1</sup> No one after reading Mr. Dawson's trenchant remarks could fail to come to the conclusion that Mr. Byng Gattie had discovered a "modern antique," and fallen into a series of extraordinary mistakes in the article which bears his name. When it is asserted by Mr. Dawson, on the testimony of a witness still living, that the pointed arches described by Mr. Byng Gattie "were carved in the latter end of the last century, by a Mr. John Coussens, who was born in 1750 and died in 1836," it is idle to pursue the subject farther, except to express regret that a paper so full of mistakes and misleading statements should have found its way into our "Collections." Mr. Dawson also points out with regard to the Minnis Rock, that the paragraph in "Moss' Guide to Hastings," 1824, p. 126, which Mr. Gattie relied upon, is incorrect. The whole of the story there given of the Minnis Rock Cave was originally written by a Mr. Skinner, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, August, 1786, plate I.,<sup>2</sup> page 649, and is the history of another cave on the eastern side of the *West Hill*, being the original entrance of the well-known St. Clement's Caves. The Members of the Sussex Archæological Society will be grateful to Mr. Dawson for so ably pointing out and rectifying the mistakes in Mr. Byng Gattie's paper, as well as for giving in his criticism a great deal of useful information, in proof of which perhaps it would be well to quote the concluding paragraph. Mr. Dawson says: "Anyone who has studied the history of Hastings could not imagine that the Oratory theory of Mr. Gattie, as applied to these caverns, could be at all probable. Long before the period of pointed arches in England the shore and cliffs of Hastings bristled with the towers of churches and chapels, any of which could have been far more

<sup>1</sup> The cutting from this paper may be seen at the Society's Library.

<sup>2</sup> The plate above referred to is in the collection of prints from the *Gentleman's Magazine* relating to Sussex in the Society's Library, but we have not got the Volume giving the text.

accessible and easily seen at sea than either the Black Arches or the Minnis Rock recesses, if, indeed, the latter, with their north-west aspect, are visible at all. The anonymous writer of "The Hastings Guide" in the last century, considered that there were traces of a church or chapel on the extreme south-west edge of the East Cliff, almost above Eastwell, human skeletons and fragments of buildings having been discovered at times on the falling away of the cliff. Mr. Ross, who partially explored this area, also mentions traces of a building there, apparently standing east and west. It is also stated that Mr. Ross there discovered the foundations of a round tower, both of which may have been associated. And if this was so, such church or chapel would have stood in the most suitable position of any, not only for a sailor's or seaside oratory, but as a landmark and beacon. Possibly this church may have been a predecessor of the St. George's Church, the ruins of which may yet be traced some distance further back on the East Hill, or even the lost Church of St. Peter? These matters, however, are manifestly conjectural, and may, or may not, be of value. But there is little doubt that money and energy applied in excavating the site of these ancient buildings would be far better employed than undoing the work of a former owner in clearing rubbish out of the Minnis Rock recesses."

---

No. 18.

*EARTHQUAKES IN SUSSEX.*

SIR,—In a paper on "Earthquake Shocks in Sussex," which appeared in the 29th volume of our "Collections," and was contributed by the late F. E. Sawyer, Esq., it is stated of "earthquake shocks" that "none are recorded in Sussex before the year 1638." Is this not a mistake? for in "Fabyan's Chronicles" is the following, under date 1552:—

"Betwene Easter and Whitsontide was an yearthequake in divers places, specially in Southsex."—"F. C.," ed. Ellis, 1811, p. 711.

Horsham, Aug. 29th, 1893.

J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

---

No. 19.

*QUERY, "LA PERYNE," ST. MICHAEL'S, LEWES.*

Among some ancient deeds kindly loaned to the Society for inspection by G. Bell-Irving, Esq., of Mayfield, were two of much interest relating to Lewes, the translation of which (by Dr. Maunde Thompson) I append: No. 12. "John Craddock and Alice atte Crouche his wife late wife of Simon atte Cruche release to Simon Lovecok and Isabella his wife a messuage formerly belonging to Simon atte Cruche in the parish of St. Michael at Lewes neare a house called la Peryne belonging to Earl

Warene. Dated Thursday before Hockeday (10 April) 2 Edward II. (A.D. 1309)." [Latin. The perfect seal is that of Alice de Cruce, *i.e.*, Crouche or Cross.] No. 13. "Walter atte Novere grants to William le Frie his tenement in the parish of S<sup>t</sup>. Michael at Lewes between the tenement of Juliana. Combere on the west, and the house of Earl Warene called La Peryne on the east—Also a chamber near La Peryne 24 feet long—Both of which he inherited from his sister Isabella Lovecok Dated 8<sup>th</sup> March 15 Edward III. (A.D. 1341)." [Latin. The seal has an Agnus Dei in the centre and the legend S (sigillum) GILBERTI DE BOYS.] It would be most interesting to know the meaning of the term "La Peryne," and still more so to find out in what part of the parish that tenement was situate. Such information would be most acceptable and prove a welcome addition to the ancient history of Lewes.

C. T. PHILLIPS.

---

No. 20.

*BISHOP RICHARD KIDDER.*

Richard Kidder, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was killed with his wife in the great storm of 1703, and their monument in Wells Cathedral exhibits a reclining effigy of their daughter gazing upwards at two urns supposed to contain the ashes of her parents. Attached to this memorial is a card on which it is stated that Richard Kidder was born either at Brighthelmstone or East Grinstead; but is there any reason to doubt that the latter town was his birthplace? Seeing that the entry of his baptism on Feb. 9th, 1633-4, occurs in the Parish Register, and bearing in mind the very short interval which usually took place between birth and baptism in the 17th Century, is it likely that he first saw the light elsewhere?

J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

---

No. 21.

*RECTORS OF HANGLETON.*

To the list of the Rectors of Hangleton given at pp. 183-4 of Vol. XXXIV. of the "Sussex Archæological Collections" may be added the name of "John Belgrab," probably a misspelling for Belgrave. The authority for this is, that the will of Edward Blaker, of Portslade, Gent. (to whom the crest and coat of arms given in "Berry's Sussex Genealogies," p. 86, were granted 19 Feb., 161 $\frac{2}{3}$ ) dated 5 Oct., 1653, and proved at Westminster before the Judges for Probate of Wills 2 June, 1654, by his eldest son, Edward Blaker, afterwards M.P. for Shoreham, was attested by John Bennet and "John Belgrab Rectour of Angleton" (P.C.C. 97 Alchin).

WALTER C. RENSHAW.

## No. 22.

*FIND OF SAXON COINS AT HARTING, JUNE, 1892.*

Our Road Surveyor brought me five silver pennies of Ethelred II., found by an idiot boy in digging for flints, just on the south side of the Harting Beacon. The coins were just under the turf rootlets, beneath them very thin humus and then flints.

The coins are all of the common type, four of them coined in London and one at Colchester.

- Obverses* :—1. + GODMAN M'O LVND.  
 2. + OZVLF M'O LVND.  
 3. + LEOFFOLD M'O COL.  
 4. + EADFOLD M'O LVND  
 5. + LEOFRIC M'O LVND

In the year 1006 the "Saxon Chronicle" says the Danes came up from the Isle of Wight to Reading, at Midwinter.<sup>1</sup> There is a Romano-British Camp a mile long all round the Beacon (which I discovered in 1886) and a circular tumulus hard by the site of these coins. They seem to have been deposited there for safety when the fear of the Danes was raging, or may have been banked by the victorious Danes there, as in other places. This is the first find of Saxon coins on the Downs of Sussex hereabouts, as far as I know. Within sight of this place we exhumed last year, at another plateau on the high downs, Samian ware inscribed, querns, bronze, boars' tusks, goats' horns, a fragment of bronze handle of sword with rivets entering into horn or wood, and a Roman latch and ring. They say there is a Roman latch at Silchester.

H. D. GORDON.

## No. 23.

*NEW EVIDENCE OF ROMAN OCCUPATION OF SOUTH HARTING (1894).*

The shepherd of Church Farm, South Harting, recently brought in a large brass of Faustina II. *Reverse*, "Matri magnæ." This coin is evidence that the Romans occupied South Harting Plain before A.D. 240, when the coin was absorbed, for it was found at "Pondhead Field," part of the ancient Park of South Harting, immediately to the west. A brass of Posthumus, A.D. 268, was found in the new allotments, immediately south of Harting Vicarage (1892). To the east of us, under the Downs, where there is a trace of a Roman road towards Bignor, a fine brass of Carausius (French type) was found at Caseys, just under Harting Beacon (1884). Coins of Constantine have been

<sup>1</sup> "1006. And then at the midwinter they went to their ready farm: out through Hampshire into Berkshire to Reading, and there they did their old wont; they lighted their war beacons wherever they went."—"Anglo-Saxon Chronicles," 1006, "Parker's Early History of Oxford," 148.

found immediately east of Harting Church; and an unique Epillus in the Cricket Field, to the south-west. What I believe now to have been a tessellated pavement was shown to me at the Rectory 20 years ago; at the time I thought it was a malting floor, but it was three feet in the earth. An excavation made by me last week showed a large wall with hewn stones of great size and mortar which appeared to be Roman. This is being tested by the great kindness of Sir Augustus Franks, C.B., British Museum. Our main streets cross each other at right angles, true to the compass; and there can be little doubt that the Romans here, as at Bignor, came down the hills and took possession of the pre-historic mound, where two celts were found (now Harting Church). Without doubt Romans were in the vale of Harting.

Harting Vicarage, Petersfield,  
12th June, 1894.

H. D. GORDON.

No. 24.

*THE BERWICK REGISTERS.*

In a short paper on "Family Names in Berwick," in Vol. XXII., page 24, I stated that the Registers of Baptisms and Burials preserved in the parish chest commenced only in 1768.

I now desire to place on record that, through the kindness of J. E. Fullagar, Esq., the old Register (1611 to 1767) has, during the past year, been restored to the parish. He found it amongst his father's papers, who, I may mention, was solicitor to my predecessor, the Rev. Harry West, at the time of his death, in 1846. Mr. West told me that it had been carried away by his predecessor, the Rev. Jeremiah Smith, when he resigned the living in 1797, and has left a memorandum to the same effect (dated 1824) in the present Register of Baptisms.

Berwick Rectory, January 9th, 1894.

E. B. ELLMAN.

No. 25.

*ROYAL ARMS IN CHURCHES.*

When the little Church of Ninfield, near Battle, was restored, there was discovered in "an arch over the chancel, an old Royal Arms, so old and worm-eaten that they fell in pieces." The parts were, however, collected, put together on a shield and, having been painted and gilt, will be replaced in the Church.

The arms are those of James I. and the gentleman who sends these particulars would be glad to know whether there was an Ordinance directing the Royal Arms to be placed in the Churches either by James I. or Charles I.

J. S.



## No. 26.

*THE LAVANT CAVES.*

The interest in these excavations has been further increased by the discovery of Mr. Dawson's that the rectangular entrenchments in and around Bexley Bushes, Hayes Down (to the east of the Caves), are apparently connected by an ancient ramp or earthwork with the Caverns.

This earthwork appears to start at the S.W. corner of the outer line of the Bexley Bushes Entrenchment and proceeds along the valley on the west in the direction of the Trundle Hill for a short distance; it then turns suddenly at right angles across the valley, and may be very plainly seen ascending the hill in a direct line to the Lavant Caves, terminating, so far as it can be traced, near the high road and within a few feet of the present entrance of the Caverns.

This earthwork is much denuded, but could easily be traced this spring, the best view of it being obtained from the Golf Links, on the west side of the Bexley Bushes Entrenchment.

The chief entrance to the latter seems formerly to have been at the S.W. corner; but, unfortunately, the whole of the south portion of the outer works has been ploughed over and a hedge planted.

The discovery has opened up a new field of investigation, to which the history of the Lavant Caves may be inseparably connected, and the whole surface of the ground in the vicinity of the Caves will require carefully surveying, and excavating at various points, before any definite conclusions can be arrived at. In view of this new light, Mr. Dawson and Mr. Lewis have thought it advisable to postpone the publication of their paper on the Lavant Caves, until the issue of the next Volume of the "Collections."

## No. 27.

*SUSSEX SUN DIALS.*

In describing West Thorney Church in Vol. XXXII., page 10, I omitted mentioning two sun dials carved on stones on a wall.

A Hampshire Archæologist, when looking at them with me, said that he had seen others of similar shape on a Hampshire Church. Probably sun dials occur in various Sussex Churches which may have been overlooked. It would be interesting to make a list of these. I should, therefore, be glad to obtain information on this point, and, in addition, to know of any existing on old Sussex houses or in their gardens.

Hermitage, Emsworth.

F. H. ARNOLD.

## ERRATA.



Page xxx., line 14 from bottom, *for* "Mayfield" *read* "Maresfield."

Page 155, line 17, *for* "200 years ago" *read* "2,000 years ago."

INDEX TO VOL. XXXIX.

# INDEX TO VOL. XXXIX.

---

## A.

- "Aceldama," why so called, 30.  
 Act of Uniformity, effect of upon John Allin, of Rye, 9.  
 Allin, John, a Presbyterian divine at Rye during the Commonwealth, his duties and stipend, 9.  
 Altars in rood-lofts, examples of, 43.  
 Ancient duels, sanguinary nature of, 209.  
 An information laid by John Pellet (of Arundel), in 1656, 63.  
 Anchors, forged for Government in Sussex, at time of the Commonwealth, 3.  
 ANDRÉ, J. LEWIS, Esq., F.S.A., paper on "THE CHANCEL SCREENS OF PARISH CHURCHES. Illustrated chiefly by Sussex Examples," 31-54.  
 Andrecester, date and particulars of Siege by Ella and Cissa, 173.  
 Appledram, curious specimen of pottery found at, 217.  
 ARNOLD, REV. F. H., M.A., LL.D., paper on "THE CORN SUPPLY OF THE SOUTH COAST IN BRITISH AND ROMAN TIMES," 154-160.  
 Arundel, John Downes, Regicide, M.P. for, in the Long Parliament, 2.  
 Ashburnham Forge, suggested source of water supply examined, 166.  
 Ashurst Church, nave and chancel separated by tie-beam only, 37.  
 "Atkins Monuments," the, discovery of in St. Paul's Church, Clapham, 81, *note*.  
 ATTREE, MAJOR, F. W. T., R.E., paper on "LISTS OF SUSSEX GENTRY AT VARIOUS DATES," &c., 99-133.

## B.

- Baker, Corporal, gratuity of £10 for arresting Henry Mildmay, at Rye, 14.  
 Banbury, Pellatt family of, 92-93.  
 Barlavington, extract from Parish Registers, 207.  
 Barnham Church, substitute for chancel arch in, 36.  
 Battle Abbey, tradition as to its being built of stone from Towncreep, 171.  
 Battle Church, monumental brasses in, their resemblance to foreign work, 176.  
 Battle Church, unusual position of rood-turret in, 39.  
 Beeding Register, extracts from, 91.  
 Belgæ, the, the first agriculturalists in Britain, 154.  
 Belgæ, the, obliged to furnish Cæsar's army with corn, 154.  
*Bema*, signification of, 31 and *note*.  
 Benrigg, John, of Rye, presented in 1650, for profanity, 21.  
 Bequests to Sussex Churches for maintaining the rood-light, 45.  
 Berncastle, Joseph, of Rye, presented for "carrying of needles and pyles on the Lord's Day" (in 1654), 25.  
 BERWICK REGISTERS, THE, 226.  
 Berwick Register, discovery of the old book (1611-1767), missing since 1797, 226.  
 BEXHILL, ANCIENT BOAT FOUND AT. By CHARLES DAWSON, Esq., F.G.S., 161-163. Boat first discovered 30 years ago during a storm; exposed again in 1887; difficulty of excavating it, 161; a link in the history of boat building; general description, 162; link between the coracle and "burnt out" boat and more modern type; suggested reason for the loss of the boat, 163.  
 Bignor Church, flagon in, with arms of *Sefton*, 207.  
 BIGNOR CHURCH, MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION IN, 207.  
 Bignor Church, monument to Thomas Sefton, in, 207.  
 Bignor Down, triple form of the "way" above it, 167.  
 BLAKER, OF PORTSLADE, 217.  
 Blaker, of Portslade, correction of previous statement relating to marriage of, 217.  
 Blaker, Edward, of Portslade, extract from will of (ob. 1571), 217.

Bletchingly Church, curious old pewter plate in, 59.  
 Bosham Church, unusual position of piscina in, 44.  
 Bosham, Sir Bevis washes his dogs at, 214.  
 Bradford, Wilts, discovery of an *ecclesiola* or little church at, 33.  
 Bradford, Wilts, Saxon, Chancel Arch 3 feet 3 inches wide, 34.  
 Bramber, James Temple, a Regicide, M.P. for, in the Long Parliament, 2.  
 Brass Chancel Screens in Holland, 37, *note*.

BRIGHTON, DISCOVERY OF THE OLD "TOWN WELL," 213-214.  
 Brighton, a 16th century well at, 213.  
 Brighton, old "Town Well," description of, 213.  
 Brighthelmstone-Lewes, manor of, extract from Court Rolls (1619), 213.  
 British strategy in A.D. 55, 155.  
 "Broken Churches" of Lewes, 75.  
 Bull baiting at Jolesfield, Sussex, 215.  
 Burton Church, curious rood-loft in, 37.  
 Burying in front of the Rood-screen, requests relating to, 41.

## C.

Cadman, Michael, of Rye, his issue of brass tokens in 1672, 25.  
 CALENDAR OF THE DEEDS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY" (*Continued from Vol. XXXVIII.*) By E. H. W. DUNKIN, Esq., 179-196.  
 Campsall Church, Yorkshire, inscription on screen in, 38.  
 "Candle-beam," why the rood-beam was so called, 43.  
 Candlesticks fixed on sanctuary screens, 43.  
 Capel-le-Ferne Church (Kent), curious treatment of chancel arch in, 36, *note*.  
 Carved oak screens in Rye Church, 54.  
 Cawley, William, Regicide, M.P. for Midhurst in the Long Parliament, 2.  
 Caxton's "Chronicle," extract from, respecting a Naval engagement near Winchelsea in 1350, 218.  
 Chancel Screens, almost always of wood, 37.  
 Chancel Screens, more examples of, in England than in any other land, 33.  
 Chancel Screens of wood in Norman Churches, 34.  
 CHANCEL SCREENS, THE, OF PARISH CHURCHES. Illustrated chiefly by Sussex Examples. By J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, Esq., F.S.A., 31-54. The Jewish Synagogue a tripartite edifice; Christian Churches in three divisions; the *Atrium* an adjunct only; Church consisted of Nave and Chancel, divided by curtain; Sanctuary or *bema* for priests only; the curtain in Constantine's Church at Jerusalem, 31; Sanctuary screens in 4th Century; examples of at Constantinople and in Crimea; stone and wooden altar screens in 6th and 7th centuries; use of Sanctuary screen or *iconostasis* in Greek and Oriental Churches, &c.; exception in

Armenian ditto; description of screens in basilica of St. Peter at Rome, Cathedral of Pola, St. Clement of Rome, &c.; distinction between Sanctuary and Rood Screens, how overlooked by writers; examples; use of Sanctuary high screens by Greek and disuse by Latin Church; antiquity of division into Nave and Chancel in English Churches; example of at Worth, and at Bradford (Wilts); rare ditto of threefold construction at Bishopstone, 33; narrow Chancel Arch in Saxon and Norman Churches, example in the *ecclesiola* at Bradford (Wilts); and at Combes, Patching, Clayton and Piecombe of Chancel arch with recess at each side; narrow Chancel arches at Jevington and Ovingdean; rage for "widening the Chancel arch," its effect; examples of wide Chancel arches (Saxon) at Bosham and Worth; of (Norman) ditto at Steyning; probable use of curtains instead of screens in Anglo-Saxon churches; wooden screens in Norman ditto, unique example of at Compton (Surrey); Rood-lofts with altars used in Norman churches; no examples of 13th Century screens in Sussex; good 14th Century ditto at Chichester, Etchingham, Old Shoreham, East Grinstead, Eastbourne, Bignor, Bury, Ovingdean, Playden and Rodmell; England rich in examples of Perpendicular screens; their liability to decay; wanton destruction of, at Ardingly, Horsham and Westham; good examples of Perpendicular Chancel screens at Brighton, Burton, Fletching and Thakeham; and of Chapel or parclose ditto, at Playden, Rotherfield, Rye, Thakeham, Warnham and Westham; screens replaced or repaired

after Reformation and Great Rebellion; examples of at Warminghurst, Rusper, Barsham (Suffolk) and Chichester; examples of Chapel screens, *temp.* James I. and later, at Warnham, Ashburnham and Sidlesham; Laudian period prolific in Chancel screens, examples of in London and Leeds; unique Post-Reformation Rood-loft at Rodney Stoke (Somerset); earliest 19th Century high screen, "restored" away; destruction of 17th Century screens in recent times; examples of churches with nave and chancel divided by screen only, at Horsham, Ashurst, Greatham, Trotton and Wilmington; details of peculiar arrangement of chancel and aisle arches, &c., at West Hoathly, Barnham, Wiggonholt, Sandridge (Herts), Capel-le-Ferne and Westwell (Kent) and Mid-Lavant, 36 and *note*; nave and chancel separated by tie beams at Ashurst and Hartfield; head of chancel arch boarded in at Rusper, Warminghurst, Henfield and Ifield; Doom painted on this panel work at Wenhamston (Suffolk); portions of rood-screen of stone at Preston and at Stodmarsh (Kent); iron screens at Arundel and Chichester; stone ditto at Dartmouth, Totnes and Compton Bassett; iron screens common in Spain; brass screens in Holland; a silver one at Valladolid; different methods of constructing Rood-lofts, examples of at Brighton, Fletching, Burton, Sheringham (Norfolk), Maresfield, Salehurst, Sutton, Trotton and Willingdon; Potter Heigham (Norfolk) and Northleach (Gloucestershire), 37 and *note*; "holy doors," chancel screen decorations, inscriptions, &c., specimens of, at Chichester, Etchingam, Playden, Campsal (Yorkshire), Penhurst, Westham and Trunch (Norfolk); "depensiled" screens in Norfolk and Suffolk churches; examples of at Brighton, Horsham, &c., 38 and *note*; examples of "powdered" screens at Clymping, Rustington and Thakeham; screens with emblems, &c., at Rye, Houghton-le-Dale and Salthouse (Norfolk), 39; Rood-loft staircases, rood-turrets, &c., examples of at Stiffkey (Norfolk), Battle, Ardingly, Ifield, Singleton, Uphill (Somerset), Westham, Catfield, Ormesby St. Michael, Lombader (Brittany), &c., 39-40; Canute crowning the crucifix over the high altar at Winchester; sacrilege by the Danes

in Peterborough Monastery; Rood formerly fixed to tie beam of Nave roof at West Hoathly, Shopland (Essex) and Tunstead (Norfolk); Rood-beams at Westham, Warnham (?), Horsham and Great Stamburidge (Essex), 40 and *note*; remarkable, perhaps unique, screen at West Tarring; symbolic meaning of the Rood; ornaments; images, &c., examples of, at Salle (Norfolk); cross fixed to roof by chains, remains of, at Collumpton (Devonshire); crowned figure of Christ, at Urnes (Norway); requests in wills for burial before the Rood, examples of, 41; destruction of Roods at Reformation; unique example of an entire one existing at Cartmell (Lincolnshire); portions of in churches in Oxfordshire and Monmouthshire; statues of saints, besides St. Mary and St. John, in rood at Westminster Abbey; of angels at Hawley (Suffolk); of two thieves on side crosses in foreign cathedrals; and of the Magdalene at foot of rood at Lubeck; description of *iconostasis* or altar screen of Greek Church, 42; portion of nave roof near rood-screen, specially ornamented examples of, at Brighton, Cheddar (Somerset) and Pirford (Surrey); altars and reading desks in rood-lofts at Great Hallingbury (Essex), Eastbourne, Tattershall (Lincolnshire), Tunstead (Norfolk); candlesticks on sanctuary screen of old St. Peter's; candle-beam, why so called; organs in rood-loft at Chichester Cathedral, Louth Church (Lincolnshire), Wimborne Minster and St. Peter's Cheap, London, 43; small size of mediæval organs; mass bell suspended from rood-loft, examples at Hawstead (Suffolk) and Salthouse (Norfolk); altars at either end of screen at Warlingham (Surrey); screen returned to fence in altars at Randworth and Hempstead (Norfolk); two stone altars beneath rood-loft near Crickhowell (S. Wales); pincas connected with, at Bosham, Edburton and Warbleton; indications of altars at Cowden (Kent), Crosscombe (Somerset), Cowfold and Mid-Lavant, 44; entries in Churchwarden's accounts relating to "rood-light" at Cowfold, West Tarring and Bolney; bequests for ditto at Burton, Battle, &c.; provision of candles at Tillington; candlesticks at Carshalton (Surrey); and of tapers in London, 45; rood-loft decked at Christmas, &c., with branches

of trees and flowers; ceremony at Charlton-on-Otmoore (Oxfordshire); cost of "extra lights" for rood at Christmas, at St. Helen's, Abingdon (in 1555); customs at Lent; the cross-cloth or rood-cloth; white used for mourning; entries of curtains for Lent in Surrey return of church goods (6th Ed. VI.); veils at Addington, Farley, Frensham, West Horsley, Puttenham and Send; a painted Lent-cloth at Addington and at St. Mary-the-Great (Cambridge), 46; reference to the "Crose Cloth" in West Tarring; churchwarden's accounts and to "cord for Lent-cloth" at Bolney; use made of rood-cloths for announcements, &c.; dedication of figures on rood-loft at St. Mary-the-Great (Cambridge); cost of figures at West Tarring (in 1556); rood images not re-introduced at Stamford-le-Vale (Berkshire) till 1557, 47; opposition to the removal of rood-lofts at Exeter; burning "emeges" in London (in 1559); rood-lofts in London, taken down in 1560 and texts substituted; the rood-loft at Lindfield removed in 1523; materials sold in 1586; uses of "rood-loft" and "rood-stairs," 48-49; symbolic meaning of nave, chancel, &c., 49. APPENDIX, 49-54: 1. CHANCEL OR ROOD-SCREENS in Sussex Churches—Amberley, Ardingly, Arundel, Beeding (Upper), Bignor, 49; Brighton, Broadwater, Burton, Bury, Chichester (Episcopal Chapel), ditto (St. Mary's Hospital), Clymping, Cowfold, Etchingham, Fletching, Framfield, Grimstead (West), Hoathly (West), Horsham, 50; Itchingfield, Kingston Bucey, Litlington, Ovingdean, Patching, Penhurst, Preston, Racton, Rusper, Rustington, Rye, Shoreham (Old), Sompting, Tarring (West), Thakham, 51; Thorney (West), Westham, Worminghurst, 52. 2. ROOD-LOFT STAIRCASES in Sussex Churches—Appledram, Ardingly, Battle, Binstead, Chichester (Franciscan Church), Eastbourne, Firl (West), Framfield, Hailsham, Hastings (All Saints), 52; Ifield, Poling, Rudgewick, Rustington, Salehurst, Seaford, Singleton, Westbourne, Westham, Willingdon, Winchelsea (Franciscan Church), Yapton, 53. 3. PARCLOSES, OR CHAPEL SCREENS in Sussex Churches—Clymping, Eastbourne, Midhurst, Playden, Poyning, Rodmell, 53; Rotherfield, Rye,

Sompting, Steyning, Thakeham, Warnham, Westham. CHARLES DAWSON, Esq., F.G.S., paper on "NEOLITHIC FLINT WEAPON IN A WOODEN HAFT," 97-98. Charles I. Warrant for execution of, signed by a Pelham, 2 and *note*. Charlton-on-Otmoor Church, Oxfordshire, evergreen cross placed over Rood-loft, 46. Cheques, Act relating to, introduced by Apsley Pellatt, Esq., 82 and *note*. Chichester Cathedral, fine iron screens in, 37. Chichester Cathedral, position of the organ in, 43. Chichester, grotesque additions to screen in the Bishop's Chapel at, 35. Chichester, Hearth Money, extract from record of, 91. Chichester, Roman corn mills found in, 158-159. Chichester Tokens, 91. Chichester, Vespasian's head quarters in A.D. 47, 156. Clymping Church, parclose screens formerly in, 53. Clymping Church, "powdered" screen in, 39. Cocking Churchyard, shilling of Elizabeth found in hand of skeleton, 219. Cogidunus, his title of *Rex*, 157. COINS BURIED WITH THE DEAD, 219. Commandments, &c., written on the "Lent Cloth" in churches, 47. Commodious Harbour at Rye in 1692, 3. COMMONWEALTH, RYE, UNDER THE, 1. Commonwealth, the Great Seal of, attached to a document in Rye (date 1651), 3. Cord for the "Lent Cloth" at Bolney Church, 47. CORN SUPPLY, THE, OF THE SOUTH COAST IN BRITISH AND ROMAN TIMES. By Rev. F. H. ARNOLD, M.A., LL.D., 154-160. Scanty documentary evidence of Romano-British Period; in "Cæsar's Commentaries" first notices of it; corn grown by the Belgæ when Cæsar landed in Britain; references to this fact, 154; stratagem of the Britons in harvest time; date of the first harvest known of in Britain; the people of Essex ordered to supply Cæsar's army with corn; the evidence of Tacitus as to the corn supply, 155; how the Romans secured corn; each soldier carried and ground his daily supply; supplies drawn from the South; monopolists; the Roman policy compared with that of the British rule of India; Cogidunus; Roman roads

in Sussex; why constructed; extraordinary resources of Britain as a corn growing country; letter of Emperor Julian in proof, 157-158; Gibbon's observations thereon, 158; kind of wheat grown by the Britons; red wheat and white wheat; corn mills found in Chichester, *ibid*; corn how stored by the Britons; different opinions; suggested use of the Lavant Caves as *corn stores*, 159; suggested explanation of a difficulty; beneficial influence of Roman occupation upon the British modes of culture; the

careful agriculture of the Romans, 160.

Cowfold Church, portion of reredos of, nave, altar in, 44.

CRAKE, W. V., Esq., communication by, of paper on "VISIT OF CONGRÈS ARCHÉOLOGIQUE DE FRANCE TO SUSSEX," 175-178.

"Cross-Cloth," cost of mending ditto at West Tarring Church, 47.

Crowborough, inexhaustible springs at, 205.

Customs Duties at Rye in 1650, 4.

Cymbeline, symbol on coin of, 158 *note*.

## D.

Danes, the, Pillage by, at Peterborough Monastery, 40.

Danish Invasion, Supposed Traces of, at Harting, 225.

DAWSON, CHARLES, Esq., F.G.S., paper on "ANCIENT BOAT FOUND AT BEXHILL," 161-163.

DAWSON, CHARLES, Esq., F.G.S., paper on "NEOLITHIC FLINT WEAPON IN A WOODEN HAFT," 97-98.

"Depensiled" rood-screens in Norfolk and Suffolk Churches, 38.

Dieppe and Rye, friendly relations between, in 17th century, 5.

Disclaimers of Arms in Sussex in 1671, List of, 127.

Downes, John, a Regicide, M.P. for Arundel in the Long Parliament, 2.

Drought of 1893, the most severe recorded during present century, 201.

Duck, Michael, of Rye, in 1651, "Master under God of the good barque called the *Eagle*," 22.

DUCKETT, SIR GEORGE, BART., paper on "SENLAÇ V. HASTINGS," 28-30.

DUEL BETWEEN EDWARD, EARL OF DORSET AND LORD BRUCE IN 1613, 209-213.

DUNKIN, E. H. W., Esq. "A CALENDAR OF DEEDS IN SOCIETY'S LIBRARY AT LEWES," 179-196.

## E.

Early Decorated Screen, in perfect state, in Eastbourne Church, 53.

EARTHQUAKES IN SUSSEX, 223.

EASTBOURNE DISTRICT, RECENT FINDS OF POTTERY IN THE. By H. MICHELL-WHITLEY, Esq., F.G.S., 94-96. Eastbourne district fertile in Archæological finds; British and Saxon remains found near Mill Gap, 94; flint implements, "pot boilers," and pin of brooch, pottery, bones, &c., found during formation of new road

to Tutt's Barn; fragments of clay cylinders, suggested use of; suggestion of connection with Romano-British period, 94-96.

East Dean, numerous flint implements manufactured at, 97.

Elegant Decorated Screen and Perpendicular ditto in Playden Church, 53.

English "restorations," a Frenchman's opinion upon, 175.

Evelyn, John, the Diarist, at Rye, in 1652, 4-8.

## F.

Fagge, John, one of the King's Judges, M.P. for Rye in the Long Parliament, 2.

Farley, Captain, at Rye during the Commonwealth, 7.

Felpham, Manor of, purchased by William Pellatt, gent., 61.

Figurative titles for the Battles of Leipsic, Northallerton and Waterloo, 30.



Flagon in Bignor Church, with arms and name of *Sefton*, 207.  
 Fletcher, John, dramatist, son of a Rye Vicar, 10.  
 Foreigners, resident in Rye in time of James I., 17.

Fragment of delicately moulded screen in Rodmell Church, 53.  
 Framfield Church, description of screen formerly in, 50.

## G.

Galloway, Ambrose, a Sussex Quaker, his 40 years' sufferings, 72.  
 Gibbons (Guibon), Major, at Rye during the Commonwealth, 7.  
 Gibbon's note on the state of agriculture, in Britain, in Roman times, 158.  
 Gilliat, Claude, convicted in 1658 of trading in Rye without having been apprenticed, 10.  
 Gilliat, Lewis, a French tradesman at Rye, charged with smuggling in 1650, 10.

Glass (Sussex) exported from Rye in 1675, 3.  
 Goat Tax, a, for Ringmer Manor (in 1717), 151.  
 Grant of Arms to Thomas Northland, gent., in 1482, 104.  
 Great Stamburgh Church, Essex, rood-beam, how fixed, 41.  
 Guilden Morden Church, Cambridge-shire, Latin verse on cornice of screen, 38, *note*.

## H.

HANGLETON, RECTORS OF, 224.  
 Hartfield Church, nave and chancel separated by tie-beam only, 37.  
 Harting, celts found at, 226.  
 HARTING, FIND OF SAXON COINS AT, 225.  
 Harting, trace of Roman road at, 225.  
 Harvest in Britain, date of the first known, 155. (*See errata on page 228.*)  
 HASTINGS *v.* SENLAC. By SIR GEORGE DUCKETT, BART., 28-30. Error of late Professor Freeman as to "Senlac"; his theory of Queen Matilda and "her three babes"; evidence of *figurative* use of "Senlac," 28; constant use of Hastings in Domesday; testimony of Orderic Vitalis examined, 29; examples of use of similar figurative language, *e.g.*, "Aceldama," &c., 30.  
 Hastings, drinking "the wine of honour" at, 176.  
 Hastings, rarity of Tokens belonging to, 208.  
 HASTINGS TOKEN, A, 208.  
 Hastings, traces of an ancient church at, above Eastwell, 223.

Henfield Church, head of chancel arch once boarded in, 37.  
 HERSEY PEDIGREE, THE, 216.  
 Holinshed's "Chronicle," extract relating to engagement between King Edward and the "Spaynards" in 1350, 218-219.  
 "Holy doors," how constructed, 38.  
 Horses, export of, from Rye to France, &c., in 1653, 4.  
 Horses, export of, from Rye, prohibited in 1653, 4.  
 Horsham Church, example of Early English ditto, without chancel arch, 36.  
 Horsham Church, the rood-beam, how fixed, 40.  
 Horsham Church, description of now demolished Decorated screen in, 50.  
 Houghton-le-Dale Church, Norfolk, saints and foliage painted on screen, in, 39.  
 Hounds, couples of, sent to Dieppe from Rye (in 1656-7), 4.  
 Huysche, James, of Rye, member of the "train band" in 1625, 23.

## I.

*Iconostasis*, meaning of, 32.  
*Iconostasis* or altar screen in Greek Churches, description of, 42.  
 Ifield Church, head of chancel arch once boarded in, 37.  
 Ifield Church, pulpit entered from old rood-stairs, 39.  
 Images in Rood-lofts replaced in Mary's reign, 47.

INDERWICK, F. A., Esq., Q.C., paper on "THE RYE UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH," 1-15.  
 Inderwick, F. A., Esq., Q.C., paper on "THE RYE ENGAGEMENT," 16-27.  
 Iron chancel screens common in Spain, 37, *note*.  
 Iron (Sussex) exported from Rye in 1675, 3.

## J.

- Jacobean screen in Warnham Church, 54.  
 Jeake, Samuel, the elder, his connection with Rye, 10.  
 Jeake, Samuel, the younger, his connection with Rye, 10.  
 Jeakes, Samuel, Junr., of Rye, his marriage in 1681, 14.  
 Jewish Synagogue, and early Christian Churches, tripartite edifices, 31.  
 Jolesfield, the "Bull Ring" from, in Lewes Castle Museum, 215.  
 Julian, the Emperor, letter of his *circa*, A.D. 360, 157-8.

## K.

- Key, William, contractor, and the Sussex Ironworks (in 1652), 3.  
 Key, William, of Rye, contractor for supplying Government with shot, &c., of Sussex Iron, in 1624, 23.  
 King Canute placing his crown upon the crucifix at Winchester Cathedral, 40.  
 Kingston Bucey Church, chancel screen with arms of the Lewknors, 51.

## L.

- Lavant, discovery of entrenchments, probably connected with Caves at, 227.  
 Lavant, the caves at, theory as to various uses of, 160.  
 Lent, rood-loft veiled during, 46.  
 Lewes, All Saints Church, tombstone lost during "restoration," 75.  
 LEWES, QUERY "LA PERYNE," ST. MICHAEL'S, 223-224.  
 LEWES, RELICS OF THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER WESTOUT, 216.  
 Lewes, St. Michael, bequest of a chandelier to (in 1758), 71.  
 Lincoln's Inn, curious discovery of papers in Secretary Thurloe's Chambers, 62, *note*.  
 Lindfield, rood-loft, when removed and sold, 48.  
 LISTS OF SUSSEX GENTRY AT VARIOUS DATES, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ARMS OF A FEW FAMILIES NOT PREVIOUSLY NOTICED. By MAJOR F. W. T. ATTREE, R.E., 99-133; difficulties in the way of publishing a complete Herald's Visitation of a County; object and scope of present paper, 99; why incomplete; Domesday Book, list of gentry; other sources of information, *i.e.*, list of "Sheriffs of Sussex;" Subsidy Rolls; "S. A. C." volumes; Returns of Sussex M.P.'s, 100; list of gentry, dates 1411, 100-101; value of this list, its supposed connection with the adherents of the House of Lancaster; Fuller's "Worthies;" Sussex Gentry in 1434, 102-104; ecclesiastics on the roll of 1434, list of; the Commissioners, list of; a grant of arms in 1482, 104; list of gentry in 1530, 105; pedigrees collected by Richard Turpyne (1565-1581), 105-106; pedigrees from various sources, 106; list of gentry of Sussex in 1570, 106-108; arms granted and pedigrees recorded between 1570 and 1634, 108; the Visitation of Sussex in 1634; Slye's copy of, in Society's Library at Lewes, 109; gentry of Sussex in 1634, 109-114; list of Sussex gentry not in MS. copy of Visitation of 1634, 114-116; list of Sussex pedigrees recorded between 1634 and 1662, 116; list of gentry in the last Visitation of Sussex (1662), 117-127; period occupied by this Visitation; Sussex pedigrees recorded while it was in progress, 127; list of Disclaimers of Arms posted at East Grinstead in 1671, 127; effect of this proclamation; list of Sussex gentlemen bearing arms (*circa*) 1662, 128-129; exceptions; lists supplied in Sussex Poll Books, &c., from 1705-1774, 130; "List of Justices for the County of Sussex" in 1781, 130-133.  
 Lockhart, Ambassador from Protector to France, at Rye, in 1658, 5.  
 London and Rye, first stage coach between, in 1778, 1.

## M.

- Maberly, Colonel, his method of conducting official business, 83, *note*.  
 Malt duty, petition in *re*, by John Pellatt (of Arundel), 1697, 65.  
 MARTIN, MR. W. F., paper on "THE REBUILDING OF RINGMER CHURCH TOWER," 197-200.  
 Mediaeval organs, small size of, 44.  
 MEDLEVAL WHISTLE, A, 217.  
 Mercredsburn, Ella's doubtful victory at, 168-169.  
 Mermaid Inn, Rye, Michael Cadman, landlord of, in 1656, 9.  
 Midhurst, Sir Gregory Norton, a Regicide, M.P. for, in the Long Parliament, 2.  
 Midhurst, William Cawley, Regicide, M.P. for, in the Long Parliament, 2.  
 Mid-Lavant Church, niche for an image in, 44.  
 Mildmay, Henry, arrest of, at Rye, in 1659, 14.  
 Mildmay, Henry, reproached by Charles I. at his trial, 14.  
 MINNIS ROCK, THE, HASTINGS, 222-223.  
 Mitchdean, discovery of a Neolithic flint weapon, hafted, at, 98.  
 More, Elizabeth (of Wivelsfield), extract from her will, 74, *note*.  
 Morley, Colonel, arrests two French men-of-war in Rye harbour in 1651, 7.  
 Morley, Colonel, M.P., a personal friend of John Evelyn, 7.  
 MUSEUM, AT LEWES CASTLE, INTERESTING ADDITIONS TO, 214-215.

## N.

- NAPPER, H. F., Esq., paper on "TOWN-CREEP: IS IT MERCREDSBURN?" 168-174.  
 NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF THE COAST OF SUSSEX IN 1350, 218-219.  
 Nave roof, sometimes ornamented near rood-screen, 43.  
 NEOLITHIC FLINT WEAPON IN A WOODEN HAFT. By CHARLES DAWSON, Esq., F.G.S., 97-98. Rarity of examples of; Mr. Stephen Blackmore's collection of Neolithic flint implements; extensive manufacture of implements at East Dean; selection of, in Hastings and Lewes Museums, 97; description of find at Mitchdean, including the flint implement in wooden haft, 98.  
 Netherfield Place, Was it a Royal residence? 171.  
 Newton, family of, Southover, particulars relating to history of, 76, and *note*.  
 Ninfield Church, discovery in arch over chancel of Royal Arms (*temp.* James I.), 226.  
 Noble screen, a once, in Thakeham Church (in 1881), 51.  
 Norman piscina above springing of 12th century arch, at Great Hallingbury (Essex), 34.  
 Northleach Church, Gloucestershire, rood-loft above chancel arch in, 37.  
 Norton, Sir Gregory, Regicide, M.P. for Midhurst in the Long Parliament, 2.  
 NOTES AND QUERIES, 207-227.

## O.

- OBSERVATIONS UPON THE GREAT DROUGHT DURING THE SPRING MONTHS OF 1893. By C. LEESON PRINCE, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S., 201-206.  
 "Old Noll," curious accidental likeness to, 79.

## P.

- Parker, John, of Rye, carried off by an Irish privateer in 1650, 21.  
 Peacock's School, founded at Rye in 17th Century, 13.  
 Peacock's School, Rye, masters and scholars nominated by Mayor and Jurats, 14.  
 Peacock's School, Rye, free pupils from, sent to Oxford and Cambridge, 14.  
 Pelham, Peregrine, a Regicide, 2 and *note*.  
 Pellatt, Apsley, deed in Sussex Archaeological Society's Library relating to, 79.

PELLATT, PEDIGREE AND GENEALOGICAL MEMORANDA RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF, OF STEYNING, &c. By MABERLY PHILLIPS, Esq. (*Part II.*), 55-93. Abstract of will of William Pellatt, "Citizen and Grocer," of London (ob. 1700); his wife and children, 55-56; abstract of will of William Pellatt, the younger, of Bletchingly (ob. 1722); abstract of will of his wife, Catherine Pellatt, of West Grinstead (ob. 1753); the children of, 57; Administration of will of Captain Pellatt, youngest son (ob. 1749); William Pellatt, of Croydon, eldest son (ob. 1751), description of his house at Bletchingly; his children, 58-59; Administration of will of Leonard Pellatt, second son (1752); extract from account of Manor of Bletchingly; abstract of will of Philippa Pellatt, eldest daughter (date 1754), 59; Administration of will of Henry Pellatt, of Lanivet, third son (date 1743); Katherine, youngest daughter (ob. 1752), inscription on mural tablet to; particulars of Woodwards of West Grinstead, 60; ditto of another William Pellatt, his two wives, children, &c.; ditto of Pellatts, of Felpham, 60-61; abstract of will of Elizabeth Pellatt, widow, of Arundel (ob. 1668); particulars of family of, 62; curious discovery of documents *ibid note*; an Information of John Pellet, at the Bull, Lewes, 1656, 63-64; Tradesman's Token of John Pellett, of Arundel, third son of Elizabeth; Petition of John Pellatt; his connection with Quaker persecution; particulars of the other children, 65 and *note*; will of William Pellatt (date 1690); wife's burial, &c., 66; will of Anne Pellatt; children of; inscription on tomb of Mary, her second daughter, 67; Dr. Thomas Pellatt, second son (ob. 1744), President of College of Physicians, in 1735, 68-69; abstract of will of; abstract of will of his widow, Ann Pellatt (ob. 1775) 69-70; Samuel Southouse, nephew of; antiquity of Southouse family; abstract of will of William Pellatt, of Southover (date 1715); Catherine Pellatt (ob. 1758), inscription on tomb; bequest of chandelier to St. Michael's, Lewes, 71; the Pellatt's persecutors and sufferers in connection with Quaker doctrines; remarks on the movement in Sussex, 72-73; Nonconformist Registers, 73, *note*; extracts relating to Pellatt

from Registers at Somerset House, 74; particulars of grandchildren of William Pellatt and Bridget Mille; William (ob. 1725) abstract of will (date 1719); abstract of will of Mrs. Elizabeth Pellatt, second wife of (date 1747), 76; children of the marriages; abstract of will of Mill Pellatt, of Brighton (date 1764), 77; abstract of will of Apsley Pellatt (ob. 1740), 78; children of; copy of deed signed by Apsley Pellatt, in 1764, 79; inscriptions to members of the Pellatt family on vault in Bunhill Fields, 80; Thomas Pellatt (ob. 1829), 81; some particulars of the 15 children of Apsley Pellatt, &c., 81-84 and *notes*. APPENDIX:—Letter from John Pellatt of the *Swiftsure* (1655), 84; extracts from State Papers *in re*; Abstract of will of James Pellatt, of Nuthurst (1578); Abstract of will of Richard Pellet (the elder), of Steyning (1608), 85; Abstract of will of Richard Pellett, of Steyning (1609), 86; Abstract of will of John Pellett, the elder (1628); Abstract of will of John Pellett, of Sele (1640); Abstract of will of John Pellett, of Arundel (1659), 87; Extracts from will of Francis Pellatt, of Abinger and Abingworth (1662); Abstract of will of John Pellett, of Elsam in Clymping (1664); ditto of Francis Pellet, of Bury, gent; "Dionese" Pellett, of Nuthurst (1687), 88; Extracts from Steyning Registers, 89-90; ditto from Beeding Register; Sundry extracts, *Marriages; Burials*; Tradesman's Tokens; Hearth Money, 91; ditto from Hertford College, Oxford; *Gentleman's Magazine*; and "Boswell's Life of Johnson;" Pellatt's of Banbury, 92; ditto of Kent, &c., 93.

Pellatt, William, Freeman of Grocers' Company, London (1656), 55, *note*.

Pendragon, a military title, 171.

Penhurst Church, inscriptions on rood-beam in, 38 and 51.

Penhurst, tradition of a battle at, between "red haired men" and Saxons, 169.

Penn, William, connected with Sussex by marriage, 77, *note*.

Petitions from Rye for a frigate and convoy in the Civil War, 5.

Pevensey, Is it *Anderida*? 169.

PHILLIPS, MABERLY, Esq., paper on "PEDIGREE AND GENEALOGICAL MEMORANDA RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF PELLATT" (*Part II.*), 55-93.

- Physicians, Royal College of, portrait of Dr. Pellatt at, 68 *et seq.*  
 Portions of an ancient Lewes Church, built into a wall in Rotten Row, 216.  
 PORTUS ADURNI, THE SITE OF, AND THE RIVER ADUR, 220-221.  
*Portus Adurni*, variations in the name, 220.  
 Potter Higham Church, Norfolk, rood-loft placed east of screen, 37.  
 "Powdered" screen at Clymping Church, 39.

- "Powdered" screen at Rustington Church, 39.  
 Preaching at top of the rood-stairs, 48.  
 Preston Church, stone and wood chancel screen in, 37.  
 PRINCE, C. LEESON, ESQ., F.R.A.S., A RENT ROLL OF THE FIRST DUKE OF DORSET, 1718-20, 134-153.  
 PRINCE, C. LEESON, ESQ., F.R.A.S., "OBSERVATIONS UPON THE GREAT DROUGHT OF 1893," 201-206.  
 Puritanism always strong in Sussex, 2.

## Q.

- Quaker Persecutions in Sussex, connection of Pellatt family with, 65 *et seq.*

- Quakers in Sussex, sufferings of, 72-73.

## R.

- Reading Desks in rood-lofts, examples of, 43.  
 Registers and Records, non-parochial, 73, *note*.  
 Remarkable Screen in West Tarring Church, 51.  
 Removal of screen and rood-beam from Westham Church, 52.  
 RENT ROLL, A, OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET, of several Sussex Manors for the years 1718-20. Contributed by C. LEESON PRINCE, ESQ., F.R.A.S., 134-153. List of Sussex Manors held by First Duke of Dorset, with names of tenants, rents paid, &c., 134; high position of his Grace; Pope's encomium; sketch of career, 134-135; rent roll, 136-146; a further account of rents and revenues, 146; the "farther" account in the County of Essex, 147; casual profits, 147-148; arrears received, 148-149; discharge, 150-153; state of the whole account, 153.  
 RICHARD KIDDER, BISHOP, 224.  
 Richard of Cirencester, to what extent his Itinerary is worthy of credit, 174.  
 Ringmer Church, broken bell stock found in site of former tower of, 198.  
 Ringmer Church, clue to date of destruction of tower of, 199.  
 Ringmer Church, cost of new peal of bells in, 200.  
 Ringmer Church, date of removal of gallery, 200.  
 RINGMER CHURCH TOWER, NOTES ON THE REBUILDING OF. By MR. W. F. MARTIN, 197-200. Faculty granted for building new tower (in 1884); traditions as to destruction of former tower by fire; proofs of correctness of these traditions; old foundations found, 197; discovery of charcoal, bell metal, &c.; ends of roof timber seen to be charred, 198; clue to date of fire; details of new tower, 199; destination of old bells; removal of font; taking down gallery; cost of new bells; history, 200.  
 Ringmer Church Tower, tradition as to its being burnt down, 197.  
 Rodney Stoke, Somerset, unique Post-Reformation rood-loft at, 36.  
 Roman coins, pottery, &c., found at South Harting, 225.  
 Roman corn, how stored, 159.  
 Roman friendly policy in Britain, 157.  
 Roman monopoly of corn in Britain, 156.  
 Roman preference for white wheat, 158.  
 Roman roads, difficulty in identifying, in Sussex, 172.  
 Roman tessellated pavement and walling found at South Harting, 226.  
 Rood, fragment of, at Kerneys Inferior, Mon., 42.  
 Rood and other images burnt in London in 1559, 48.  
 Rood, only entire example known to exist, at Cartmell Chapel, Lancashire, 42.  
 Rood, part of, at Great Rollbright Church (Oxon), 42.  
 Rood-loft stairs in Westbourne Church, 53.  
 Rood-loft, dedication of figures in, 47.  
 Rood-loft decorated at Christmas and Whitsuntide, 45.  
 Rood-lofts, almost always of wood, 37.

Rood-lofts, the removal of *temp.* Hen. VIII., opposed, 47.  
 Rood-lofts, how and when used, 48.  
 Rood-lofts, without turret-stairs, how entered, 40.  
 Roods destroyed at the Reformation, 42.  
 Roads, Sussex, bad character of, in 1654, 1.  
 ROYAL ARMS IN CHURCHES, 226.  
 Royal Arms painted on screen in Warmingham Church, 52.  
 Royal boats brought as prizes into Rye Harbour under the Commonwealth, 6.  
 Rusper Church, destruction of Post-Reformation screen at rebuilding of, 51.  
 Rusper Church, head of chancel arch in, boarded in, 37.  
 Rustington Church, portion of screen existing in 1854, 51.  
 Rustington Church, "powdered" screen in, 39.  
 Rye and Dieppe, friendly relations between, in time of war, during the Commonwealth, 5.  
 Rye and France during the Commonwealth, 2.  
 Rye and London, first stage coach between (in 1778), 1.  
 Rye Charities, enquiry into, in 1657, 3.  
 Rye Church, conduct of Cromwell's soldiers in, 8.  
 Rye Church, painted parclose screen in, 39.  
 Rye Church, St. Clere's Chancel in, used as a powder magazine in the Civil War, 8.  
 Rye Engagement, distinctive features of the "marks," 18.  
 Rye Engagement, signed by 27 beer-sellers, 18.  
 Rye Engagement, signed by 168 persons, 17.  
 Rye Engagement, the, a rare, if not unique document, 2.  
 RYE ENGAGEMENT, THE. By F. A. Inderwick, Esq., Q.C., 16-27. Act of 1649-50, requiring those holding any place of trust to sign the Engagement; Cromwell's relief for "tender consciences" (in 1653-4); reasons for the disappearance of these "Engagements," 16; date and particulars of the Rye document; suggestion as to where signed; sources of information as to some of the 168 signatories; value of the Grand Inquest presentments; impossibility of tracing certain names, 17; seventy-seven sign by mark; names of twenty-seven beer-sellers in list; copy of "Engage-

ment" with annotations from Rye Records, &c., 18-27.  
 Rye fishing boats seized by the Royalists in 1651, 5.  
 Rye, fishing industry of, under the Commonwealth, 5.  
 Rye, French and Dutch prisoners at, in 1653, 6.  
 Rye garrison disbanded in 1659, 14.  
 Rye, Government minute of 1692, relating to, 3.  
 Rye, guns of Camber Castle removed to, in 1642, 6.  
 Rye, importance of fishing industry, under the Commonwealth, 5.  
 Rye, its national importance during the Commonwealth, 3.  
 Rye, John Fagge, M.P. for, in the Long Parliament, 2.  
 Rye, local Court of Admiralty at, under the Commonwealth, 11.  
 Rye, low state of education in, in 1649, 14.  
 Rye, Mayor of, formerly elected on St. Bartholomew's Day, 19, *note*.  
 Rye, military commanders at, under the Commonwealth, 7.  
 Rye, presentments for "short measures" and "wandering hogs," in 1658, 13.  
 Rye, prosecution for witchcraft at, in 1668, 24.  
 Rye, putting a suspected witch into the water at, in 1645, 24.  
 Rye, readiness of its inhabitants to sign the Engagement to be true to the Commonwealth, 2.  
 Rye, the birthplace of free popular education, 13.  
 Rye, the Chamberlain presented for not filling up a "whole," 12.  
 Rye, Tradesman's Tokens, 9.  
 Rye, Traffic between, and Tower of London, King's Lynn, &c. (in 1649), 3.  
 RYE UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH. By F. A. Inderwick, Esq., Q.C., 1-15.  
 Rye, its aspect, surroundings and approaches; first stage coach between London and Rye, date of; the Sussex roads, 1; engravings of old Rye; a busy port and military post; Puritan proclivities; its M.P., one of the king's judges; the Rye engagement; date; signatures; how preserved, 2; report of Rye charities, with great Seal of Commonwealth; harbour and port of Rye in 1692; export of glass; traffic in ordnance of Sussex iron; Rye ships carrying corn and gunpowder under convoy, 3; great shot, guns, cables, &c., shipped from Rye for the Tower; Customs duties in 1650; export of horses and hounds to Dieppe; John

Evelyn at Rye in 1652; other distinguished visitors, 4; friendly relations between Dieppe and Rye in time of war; the Rye fishing fleet under convoy, 5; seizure of Rye vessels by the Royal Fleet; prisoners of war in Rye; their kind treatment; Dutchmen on the march; military occupation of Rye; the guns of Camber Castle brought to the town (in 1642), 6; three principal military commanders at Rye, Major Gibbons, Capt. Tissenden and Capt. Farley; their movements; Colonels Morley and Fagge, their services, 7; Cromwell's soldiers where billeted; tradition as to horses stabled in the Church; ditto as to soldiers burning Church; evidence against these charges; a "thousand weight of powder" stored in the Church; Cromwell abolishes "free quarter;" the Protector's straits; good conduct of his soldiers, 8; John Allin, of Rye, his troubles and persecutions; tokens

issued by William Key, of Rye (in 1652); ditto by Thomas Boyce and Michael Cadman, 9; Lewis Gilliat in trouble (in 1650) for smuggling; his son for trading without having been apprenticed; death of John Fletcher (in 1625); the Jeake's father and son; Samuel Jeake, jun., an astrologer, 10; Charles 1st and Duke of Monmouth addicted to astrology; Rye (in 1651) suffering from "too much beer and too many strangers;" dilatory trials and unsanitary state of Rye, 11; presentments of the Grand Inquest (in 1650) for sundry offences; fifty beer-houses besides inns in Rye, 12-13; endowment of Peacock's School; Richard Hartshorne its first master; his success; low standard of education in Rye; men who "made their mark;" disbanding the garrison (in 1659); arrest of Henry Mildmay by Corporal Baker; conclusion, 14-15. Rye visited by the Plague in 1626 and 1654, 11.

## S.

St. Peter, the Lost Church of, at Hastings; discovery of possible clue to its site, 223.  
 Sackville College, East Grinstead, 14th century, screen work at, 35.  
 Sacring Bell, sometimes suspended from rood-screen, 44.  
 Salthouse Church, Norfolk, initials and emblems of patron saint on screen, in, 39.  
 Salvationists, French criticism upon their methods of making converts, 177.  
 Sanctuary screens first mentioned in 4th Century, 32.  
 Sandridge Church (Hertford) chancel arch filled in with stone, 36, *note*.  
 Saxon "Chronicles," the, information in as to great droughts, 202.  
 Saxon coins found at Harting, 225.  
 Sefton, Thomas, monument to, in Bignor Church, 207.  
 "Senlac," its derivation, 29.  
 "Senlac," not mentioned in Domesday, 30.  
 "Senlac," used in a *figurative* sense only, 28, 29, 30.  
 Seventeenth Century duels, serious nature of, 209.  
 Sherringham Church, Norfolk, perfect rood-loft in, 37.  
 Shiploads of cables and anchors sent from Rye (in 1650), 4.

Shirley, Elizabeth, her tombstone at Preston, near Brighton, 216.  
 Silver choir screen at Valladolid, 37, *note*.  
 Singleton Church, pulpit entered from old rood-stairs, 39.  
 SIR BEVIS'S STAFF AT BOSHAM, 214  
 SOUTH HARTING, NEW EVIDENCE OF ROMAN OCCUPATION OF, 225.  
 Southouse, family, antiquity of, 71.  
 South Saxons, province of, Venerable Bede's account of the drought (in 678), 201.  
 SPARE WEEK AND MICHE'S WEEK, 219.  
 Stane Street, the, its construction and direction, 157.  
 Stapley, Anthony, a Regicide, M.P. for Sussex in the Long Parliament, 2.  
 Statues of saints and angels in roods of large churches, 42.  
 Steyning Register, extracts from, 89-91.  
 Stiffkey Church, Norfolk, unique arrangement of rood-loft stairs, 39.  
 Stodmarsh Church, Kent, stone and wood chancel screen, 37.  
 Stone altars under rood-loft, examples of, 44.  
 Suggested reason for Towncreep being laid waste, 172.  
 Sunday in England, how its observance strikes the foreigner, 176.  
 Sussex, commodities of, in 1675, 3.

- Sussex, eight of its M.P.'s in Long Parliament, 2.
- SUSSEX GENTRY ALPHABETICAL LISTS OF (1411), 100; (1434), 102; (1530), 105; (1565-1581), 105-106; (1574), 106; (1570), *ibid.*; (1588), 108; (1634), 109; (1634-1662), 116; (1662-1671), 127.
- Sussex gentry bearing arms (*circa*), 1662, list of, 128-129.
- Sussex, "great shot," shipped from Rye, in 1653, 4.
- Sussex, London coachmen not bound to drive into (in 1654), 1.
- Sussex-made glass exported from Rye during the Commonwealth, 3.
- Sussex Magistrates (1781), list of, 130-133.
- Sussex iron, cost of per ton in 17th century, 4.
- Sussex iron exported from Rye during the Commonwealth, 3.
- Sussex iron, gift of castings to the Society's Museum at Lewes Castle, 214-215.
- Sussex ironworks, the, and William Key, 3.
- Sussex roads, bad character of, in 1654, 1.
- Sussex roads excluded from benefit of Highway Acts (in 1654-5), 1.
- SUSSEX SUN DIALS, 227.
- Sussex Tokens, 17th century, issued at Rye, 9.
- Sussex Tokens, description of, Hastings examples, 208.
- Sussex Tokens issued by John Pellet (of Arundel), 1659 and 1668, 65.
- Symbolical meaning of nave, chancel, &c., 49.

## T.

- TATHAM, REV. EDWARD, H. R. Paper on "TRACES OF AN OLD ROAD NEAR TOWNCREEP," 164-167.
- Temple, James, Regicide, a M.P. for Bramber in the Long Parliament, 2.
- "Tent-hill," why so called, 169.
- Thakeham Church, traces of painting on panels of screen in, 39.
- Thirteenth century screen work, no Sussex example of, 34.
- Thurloe, Secretary of State, detains Mrs. Lucy and Mrs. Walpole at Rye (in 1654), 4.
- Tillington, guild established at (in 1380), 45.
- Tissenden, Captain, at Rye during the Commonwealth, 7.
- Towncreep, discovery of approach to, 164.
- Towncreep, evidently the site of a ruined town, 169.
- Towncreep, suggested derivation of name from *Mercred*, 172.
- Towncreep, traces of approach to, from Pevensey Castle, 167.
- Towncreep, tradition as to a diet of hazel nuts, 169.
- TOWNCREEP: IS IT MERCREDSBURN? By H. F. NAPPER, Esq., 168-174. Remarks upon the battles of Ella and the Britons; opinion of Mr. Lawes Long in *re* Seaford as the site of Mercredsburn, 168; a doubtful victory; traditions at Penhurst of a battle and a siege; "Tent-hill," why so called; a diet of hazel nuts; Mr. C. Verrall on the situation of Mercredsburn; Towncreep, evidently the site of a ruined town; tradition as to the flight of the defeated Britons to Pevensey; reasons for supposing Towncreep to be Mercredsburn, 169; Mr. Haigh's suggestion that Mercredsburn is in Dorsetshire; examination of this theory, 170; etymological explanations, 170-171; tradition as to the stone from Towncreep being used to build Battle Abbey; Is there Romano-British work at Battle Abbey? Netherfield Place, was it a Royal residence? 171; possible derivation of Towncreep from *Mercred*; remarks upon the Ashburn; difficulty in identifying Roman roads in Sussex, 172-173; remarks on the siege of Andredcester; Ptolemy's geography; an unfortunate mistake; opinion as to the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester; its bearing upon the question of Towncreep, 174.
- TOWNCREEP, TRACES OF AN OLD ROAD NEAR. By the REV. EDWARD H. R. TATHAM, 164-167. Discovery of approach to old town from Ashburn Valley; particulars of the discovery and description of road, 164-165; No modern path following in same direction; local explanation of this; present hop-garden once a morass, 166; comparison of the old road with the Stane Street Causeway above Bignor; Conclusion, 167.
- Trademen's Tokens, origin of, 65, *note*.
- Trinobantes, the, ordered to supply Cæsar's army with corn, 155.



- Tromp, Van, with sixty men-of-war in Rye Bay in 1653, 7. | Trunch Church, Norfolk, inscription on parclose screen in, 38.  
 Trotton Church, example of Decorated ditto without Chancel Arch, 36. | Two hundred chancel screens erected during the Laudian period, 36.

## U.

- Unique coin found at Harting, 226. | Uphill Church, Somerset, pulpit entered from rood-stairs, 39.

## V.

- Veils, or curtains, probable use of, in place of chancel screens in Anglo-Saxon Churches, 34. | "Vine," the, in "Lewis," conveyance of (dated 1663), 180.  
 Vespasian fixes his head quarters at Chichester, A.D. 47, 156. | "Visitation of Sussex." By Benolte (1530), 105.  
 Vespasian's conquests in Britain, 155. | "Visitation of Sussex." By Cooke (1574), 106.

## W.

- WALDRON, CURIOUS ALTAR STONE AT, 221-222. | Wiggonholt Church, substitute for chancel arch in, 37.  
 Warminghurst Church, head of chancel arch in, boarded in, 37. | Wilford, Richard, of Rye (ob. 1526), his annuity for repair of roads, 25.  
 Wanton destruction of Perpendicular screens by "restorers," 35. | Williams', Dr., Library, Nonconformist births registered at, 82, *note*.  
 Warnham, rood-beam of church in house at (?), 40, *note*. | Wilmington Church, Decorated chancel arch removed, 36.  
 Wells Cathedral, position of the organ in, 43, *note*. | Westbourne, discovery of a Tradesman's Token at, 209.  
 Wenhaston Church, Suffolk, painting of Doom on panel work at head of chancel arch in, 37. | Westbourne Register, extract from, 209.  
 White used as mourning, examples of, 46. | WESTBOURNE TRADESMAN'S TOKEN, A, 208.  
 Whitfield, Rev. George, his visits to and preaching in Brighton, 213. | Westham Church, its moulded and battlemented rood-beam, 40.  
 WHITLEY, H. MICHELL-, Esq., F.G.S., paper on "RECENT FINDS OF POTTERY IN THE EASTBOURNE DISTRICT," 94-96. | West Hoathly Church, example of ditto without cross arch to nave, 36.  
 | West Tarring Church, unique screen at, 41.  
 | Westwell Church, Kent, chancel arch, how treated, 36, *note*.

## Z.

- Zosimus, his testimony as to Julian's corn ships, 158.

# INDEX TO SUSSEX PLACE, FARM-NAMES, &c.,

## IN VOL. XXXIX.

### A.

Adur, the, 220.  
 Alchornes, Manor of, 146, 149, 152.  
 Allington, 145.  
 "Allins Croft," 85.  
 "Almes houses," the, Rye, 20.  
 Amberley Castle, 128.  
 Ancient ("Submarine") Forest, the, 161.  
*Anderida*, 169, 172, 220.  
 Andredcester, 173.

Andred-ceaster, 168, 169.  
 Apsters, 183, 195.  
 Arundel "Cawsey," 87.  
 "Arundell" mill stream, 87.  
 Ashburn River, the, 172.  
 Ashburn Valley, the, 164, 167.  
 Ashburnham Forge, the, 166.  
 Ashdown Forest, 115, 142, 146.  
 "Attersolls," 139.

### B.

"Baley" Park, 131.  
 "Barfold under the Beacon," 183.  
 Battle Abbey, 171, 175.  
 Battle, Manor of, 151.  
 "Bayards, both the," 86.  
 Baydens, 138.  
 Beach Green, 138.  
 Beach Green Coppice, 150, 151.  
 Beachgreen Farm, 147.  
 "Bedyles" in Ditchling, 107.  
 Bentons, 143.  
 Berrys, 142.  
 Bexhill, Manor of, 146, 147, 151.  
 Bexley Bushes, 227.  
 "Bignall," 124.  
 Bignor Park, 131, 185, 189.  
 "Birsty" in Ardingly, 109.  
 Black Arches, the, 223.  
 "Blackhouse" Farm, 192.  
 Black House Farm, 187.  
 Blackdown, 127, 182, 183, 187, 195.  
 "Blackdowne in Lodsworth," 185, 193.  
 "Blackedown," 181.  
 Blackdown Estate, the, 195.  
 Blackdown House, 193.  
 Blackdown House, in Lodsworth, 194.  
 Blackham, Manor of, 138, 148, 152.  
 Blackhouse Farm, in Maresfield, 185.

Black House, lands in Maresfield, 195.  
 "Boardhill," 118.  
 "Bochary," the, Rye, 12.  
 Boord Hill, 110.  
 "Boorzell," 124.  
 "Borezell," 113.  
 Bramble Grove Wood, at Michelham, 147, 150.  
 Brighthelmston Mitchelham, Manor of, 145.  
 Broadhurst, 112.  
 Brockhurst, 183, 184, 193.  
 "Brockhurst within the Holmes," 184.  
 Broom, Manor of, 139, 148, 152.  
 Broomlands, 139.  
 Broxells, 143.  
 Broyle, the, near Lewes, 126.  
 "Broyl" Park, 151, 152.  
 Broyle Place, in Ringmer, 113.  
 Buckingham, in Old Shoreham, 118, 218.  
 Buckingham House, 130.  
 Buckhurst, Manor of, 140, 148, 152.  
 Buckhurst Park, 140, 151.  
 Bullocks Town, 141.  
 "Burgesses brooks," in Arundel, 87.  
 Burton Park, 194.  
 Byworth, Manor of, 66, 71.  
 Buxted Place, 132.

### C.

"Cardinals ffarne," 144.  
 "Caseys," 225.  
 Castle Field, 181, 182.

"Chanhton," in Washington, 120.  
 "Chapel," the, in Chillington, 110.  
 "Charleton" Court, in Steyning, 120.

Chiddingly, Manor of, 138, 148, 150.  
 " Chilcott," 191.  
 " Chilcotts," 188.  
 " Chinting ffarm," 146.  
 Church Farm, Harting, 225.  
 Cliff, the, 121.  
 " Coakeham," Manor of, 87.  
 " Cochetts," 181, 182, 185, 195.  
 " Cochetts Mead," 181, 182.  
 " Cokmans," 85.  
 " Colliers," 140.

Collinghurst, Manor of, 139, 148, 152.  
 Colworth, 125.  
 " Conding ffarme," 147.  
 Conyborough, 124.  
 Court Farm in "Goreing," 185.  
 Cowding Farm, 151.  
 Crabbett (or *Crabbetts*), 56, 113, 125.  
 Creep, 172.  
 Creep Wood, 172.  
 Cullington Haven, 85.

## D.

Dales, 141.  
 Daleswood, 140.  
 Dalleys, 88.  
 Danny, 119, 131.  
 Denne, in Horsham, 111.

Didlesfold, Manor of, 182, 195.  
 Diggons, 150.  
 Diggons farm, 136.  
 Dill, "The wasts in," 145.  
 Duckins, 140.

## E.

Eastbourne Medsey, Manor of, 146.  
 East Grinstead Common, 143, 144.  
 East Grinstead, Manor of, 143, 149, 150.  
 East Hampnett, Manor of, 113.  
 East Knowlep, 138.

Eastwell, 223.  
 Eastlands, 195.  
 East Mascalls, 113.  
 Eaton, in "Henvile," 121.  
 Elsam, in Clymping, 88.

## F.

Fairmile bottom, 173.  
 " faire Croft," 86.  
 Felpham, Manor of, 61.  
 Fellwood Farm, 183, 195.  
 Field Place, 132.  
 " Fillets, Great and Little," 143.  
 " ffiscaridg ffarm," 152.  
 " ffiskaridge," Manor of, 152.  
 Fiskaridge, Manor of, 143, 149.

Fitz Hall, in Iping, 109.  
 Fitzhall, 118.  
 " Frays," 141.  
 " ffray's Gate," 141.  
 " Friars," the, Lewes, 73, 74, 78, 80.  
 " Frogfurl," in Alfriston, 110.  
 " Fryers," the, 79.  
 " ffuling" Mill, the, 138.  
 " Furren-Readen," 182.

## G.

Gibsaven, in Worth, 114.  
 Gloucester Foundry, 215.  
 Glynde Place, 7.  
 Godhope, 138.  
 " Goreing" Manor or Lordship of, 185.  
 Greenhall, 108.  
 Greenstreet, 96.

" Grey Friars," Lewes, 74.  
 Grove Lands Farm, 189.  
 Grove, the, in Oving, 110.  
 " Gullede," in East Grinstead, 109,  
 117.  
 Gun Garden, the, Rye, 20.  
 Gutsall's Farm, 141.

## H.

Ham, in Angmering, 114.  
 " Ham ffarme," 142.  
 " Hampsted, in Cookefeild," 107.  
 Hancocks, 147.  
 Hangleton, Manor of, 136.

Haremare, in Etchingham, 110.  
 Hartfield, Manor of, 150.  
 Harting Beacon, 225.  
 Hawland, in Hoothly, 105.  
 Hayes Down, 227.

Heathfield, Manor of, 145, 147, 151.  
 Hempsted, in Framfield, 116.  
 Hendall, in Buxted, 115.  
 Hendall, Manor of, 142.  
 Hewkins Croft, 140.  
 Hickstead, in Twineham, 113.  
 High Ditlesfold farm, 182, 195.  
 Highdown, in Ferring and "Goreing,"  
 185.  
 High Town, in Wadhurst, 115, 128.  
 Hilders, 141.  
 "Hill Foote," 217.

"Hoathy Land," the, 147.  
 Hoffes Acre, 183.  
 Hoffes Farm, 183.  
 Hollis House, 124.  
 Holmbush House, 130.  
 Hoodyers, 183.  
 Horeham, in Waldron, 114.  
 Horleyes, 179.  
 Hosiers, Manor of, 146.  
 Houndean, Manor, 148.  
 "Howndeane," Manor of, 136.

## I.

Iford, Manor of, 146.  
 Imberhorne, Manor of, 144, 147, 149.  
 Inhams, the, 152.

"Inne," the, at Broomland, 139.  
 Iridge Court, in Salehurst, 114.  
 Iwood, in Warbleton, 109.

## J.

Jarvis, in Cowfold, 115.

## K.

"Key," the, in "Arrundell," 87.  
 Keyne Mead, 140.  
 "Kings garden," the, 86.  
 King Street, Rye, 21.

Kingstown Town farm, 136.  
 "Kittlefame," 85.  
 Knight's Hall, 139.

## L.

"La Peryne," 223, 224.  
 Lamport, 137.  
 Land Gate, Rye, 12.  
 Landgate Ward, Rye, 20, 27.  
 Landhurst, 140.  
 Land Ward, Rye, 23.  
 Lavant Caves, the, 160, 227.  
 Lee House, 126.  
 Lee, in Fittleworth, 113.  
 Lewes, Borough of, 79, 144.

Lewes, Manor of, 144, 149.  
 Leythorne, in N. Mundham, 110.  
 Little Green, in Compton, 129.  
 Lockesfield Dorset ("Bailywick" of)  
 146.  
 "Lodgefeild," 138.  
 Loxwood "in Greene," 114.  
 Lullington, Manor of, 137, 147, 150.  
 Lyehoad Cottage, 141.

## M.

Manhood, the, 157.  
 "Marisfeld," Manor of, 179.  
 "Marsh Cropps," 141.  
 "Martlocks," 141.  
*Merced* (spelt also *Mercrede*, *Merc-red*,  
*Mercreed*, *Mercreet*, *Mercreep*), 168,  
 170, 171, 172.  
*Mercredsburn*, 168, 169, 170, 172.  
*Mercreds-Burnampsted* (or *Mercredes-*  
*Burnanstede*), 168, 170, 171.  
*Mercredeburn's-bank*, 171.  
 Mermaid Street, Rye, 13.

"Mertyns," 179.  
 Michelgrove, 125.  
 Michelham, Manor of, 148.  
 Michelham Park Gate, Manor of, 148,  
 150.  
 Michelham Woods, 150.  
 Middle Street Ward, Rye, 23, 24.  
 Mill Gap, the, Eastbourne, 94.  
 Mill Lands, 138.  
 Mill Wood, Michelham, 147, 150.  
 Milton, Manor of, 137, 148, 150.  
 Minnis Rock, the, 222, 223.

“Mitchelham,” Manor of, 137.  
 “Mitchellam” Mill, 137.  
 Mitchdean, 98.  
 Moat, the, 113.  
 Moor House, in Petworth, 111.  
 Moorland, 140.  
 Moore Farm, 194.

Moore, in Petworth, 185, 189, 190.  
 Morehall, in Ninfield, 114.  
 Morehouse, in Wivelsfield, 112.  
 “More,” the, 107.  
 “Muncklow” (or *Munklow*), Manor  
 of, 143, 149, 152.

N.

Naldrett Place, in Rudgwick, 115.  
 “Netherfeld,” in “Battell,” 121.  
 Netherfield Place, 171.  
 Newbridge Mill, 142.  
 “Newelands,” 86.  
 New Lodge, 130.

Newnham Park, 141, 151.  
 Neyland, 113.  
 “Nine Acres,” the, 152.  
 North Walls, 158.  
 Nyton House, 193.

O.

Old Lands, in Keymer, 129.

Orleswick, 136.

P.

Parkland, the, 138.  
 Pashley, in Ticehurst, 112, 123.  
 Penhurst Cottages, 164.  
 Pickwell, in Cuckfield, 108.  
 Place Farm, in “Goreing,” 185.  
 Plaistow, in Kirdford, 122.  
 “Plumtone Boscage,” Manor of, 189.  
 Pondhead Field, 225.  
*Portus Adurni* (also *Portus Adur*, *Porte*  
*a l'Adur*, *A l'Adur-ington*), 220, 221.

Potmans, in Catsfield, 109, 117.  
 Pound Cottage, 141.  
 Pound farm, 141.  
 Pound, the, Rye, 20.  
 Poyning's Gate, 217.  
 “Preists” house, in Petworth, 180.  
 “Preisthouse,” 179, 180.  
 Presthaves, 108, 113.  
 Priest House, 189, 190, 193.  
 “Prouds,” 141.

R.

Readen farm, in Slindfold, 196.  
*Regentium*, 221.  
*Regnum*, 156, 157, 173, 174.  
 Rethe farm, 195.  
 “Ridge,” in Farnhurst, 188.  
 Ridgewick, 191.  
 Ringmer, Manor of, 146, 148, 149, 151.  
 “Riste,” the, 147.  
 River, Manor of, 191.

“Rolf Cayvlls,” 179.  
 Rotherbridge, Upper half-hundred of  
 the hundred of, 194.  
 Rotten Row, Lewes, 216.  
 Rowdell, in Washington, 110.  
 Rowses, Manor of, 144.  
 Rye Bay, 10.  
 Rye Harbour, 26.

S.

St. Clement's Caves, 222.  
 St. John's Mill, Eastbourne, 94.  
 Saint Hill, 100.  
 “Scraces,” 179.  
 Seaford, Manor of, 145, 150.  
 Selham land, 181, 182.  
 “Selscombe farm,” 151.  
 Sidneys, in Cuckfield, 115.  
 Sharpes, in Newick, 66.

Sheffield House, Fletching, 114.  
 “Sherfields,” 141.  
 Sherlocks, 141.  
 Sheetland farm, 195.  
 Sheetlands, 188, 191.  
 Shermanbury Place, 69.  
 Shillinglee Park, 129.  
 Shoyswell, 113.  
 Sladeland, 195.

“Sluce” the, Rye, 12.  
 “Smithfeild,” 141.  
 Smithlands, 138.  
 Somerford, 140, 141.  
 Sommers, 140.  
 “Sore” the, River, 221.  
 South Harting Park, 225.  
 Sprays Wood, 172.  
 “Stamerham,” 112.  
 “Stammeram,” 132.  
 Stanborough Mead, 141.  
 Stane Street, 157, and *note*, 172, 174.

Stane Street Causeway, 166.  
 Stantons, the, in Chiltington, 110.  
 Stills Farm, 140.  
 “Stonegarden,” 86.  
 Stoneland, 140, 151, 152.  
 Stoneland Park Gate, 140.  
 Strand Gate, Rye, 24.  
 “Stuckells,” 136, 179.  
 Stuckles farm, 136.  
 “Swanbergh,” Manor of, 136, 148, 150.  
*Sylva Anderida*, 174.

T.

Tablehurst, in E. Grinstead, 124.  
 Tarring Peverell, Manor of, 145, 149, 152.  
 Tanner-land, 182, 195.  
 Tanners “Waldern,” 120.  
 Tellhurst, 143.  
 Telcombe Warren, 145.  
 “Tent-hill,” 169.  
 Thakeham, Manor of, 130.  
 Theobalds, in Wivelsfield, 128.  
 Tillingham, the, 1.

Tower House, the, 164.  
 Towncreep, 164, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174.  
 “Town Land,” the, Rye, 19.  
 Trenmontes, in Horsted Keynes, 110.  
 Trundle, the, 158.  
 Trundle Hill, the, 227.  
 “Trundalls,” 183.  
 Tutts Barn, Eastbourne, 94.  
 “Tye farme,” 142.

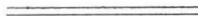
V.

“Vine,” the, in “Lewis,” 180.

W.

Wades, 182, 195.  
 Wallands, the, 137.  
 Wappingthorne, 103, *note*.  
 Warningcamp, Manor of, 66.  
 Waringham, Manor of, 71.  
 Watchbell Street, Rye, 24.  
 Watchbell Ward, Rye, 24.  
*Weald-dich*, 221.  
 “Welches,” in Rotherfield, 111, 120.  
 Wellingham Parish, Ringmer, 76.

West Pallant, Chichester, 186.  
 Wethouse, in Waldron, 116.  
 “White’s,” 140.  
 Wilding’s Corner, Rye, 12.  
 Wish Ward, Rye, 23, 24.  
 Withyham Mill, 141.  
 Withyham Mill Pond, 152.  
 Woodlands, in Arlington, 150.  
 Wylie, in East Hoathly, 112.  
 “Wythiham,” 142.



# INDEX TO NAMES OF PERSONS MENTIONED IN

## VOL. XXXIX.

NOTE.—This Index does not include the names in the Alphabetical Lists of Sussex Gentry in Major Attree's Paper, extending from page 99 to 133 inclusive. Genealogists should also consult the Pedigrees of the Pellatt Family, inserted at pages 64 and 80.

### A.

Adams, Richard, 90.  
 Ade, Thomas, 137, 138.  
 Adoose, Mrs. Hannah, 91.  
 Agricola, 156.  
 Akehurst, Mary, 73.  
 Alcock, Anne, 193, 195.  
 Alcock, Hannah, 73, 74.  
 Alcock, Jane, 183.  
 Alcock, Lawrence, 195.  
 Alcock, Lawrence, Esq., 183.  
 Alcock, Susanna, 183.  
 Alcock, William, 73.  
 Alchorne, Elizabeth, 183.  
 Alchorne, Frances, 183.  
 Alchorne, Mr. John, 151.  
 Alchorne, Mr. William, 150.  
 Alexander, William, 27.  
 Alford, Sarah, 183.  
 Allen, William, 142.  
 Allin, John, 9.

Allin, John, Rev., 26.  
 Aluricus, 30.  
 Amherst, Mrs., 180.  
 Anderson, Robert, Esq., 61.  
 Anderson, Sir Robert, Bart., 61.  
 Apsley (family), 76.  
 Aquinas, Thomas, 219.  
 Asbridge, Rev. J., 194.  
 Ashenden, Mr. James, 151.  
 Astie, Samuel, 72, 73, 75.  
 Atkins, Sir Richard, 81, *note*.  
 Atkins, Thomas, 21.  
 Attree, Thomas, 187.  
 Audsley, David, 187, 188.  
 Audsley, James, 188.  
 Audsley, Sarah, 187, 188.  
 Aulus, Plautius, 155.  
 Avis, 141, 142.  
 Avis, Robert, 141, 142.  
 Ayscue, Sir George, 5.

### B.

Babb, John, 19.  
 Backshell, Rev. John, LL.D., 186.  
 Bager, John, 41.  
 Baker, Corporal, 14.  
 Baker, Joan, 85.  
 Baker, Nicholas, 152.  
 Baker, Thomas, 186.  
 Balcomb, Stephen, 189.  
 Bale, Mr., 152.  
 Ball, Thomas (Dean of Chichester), 188.  
 Banks, Walter, 137.  
 Baret, John, 41.  
 Baring, Charles, 81.  
 Baring, Sir Francis, 81.  
 Barnard, Richard, 181, 182.  
 Barnes, Widow, 12.  
 Barns, Mr., 193.  
 Barradell, Blumfield, Esq., 188.  
 Barrett, Thomas, gent., 67.

Barrett, Anne, 66, 71.  
 Barrett, Mary, 66, 67, 71.  
 Barrett, Thomas, 65, 66, 67, 72, 73.  
 Barrow, M. H., 192.  
 Bartholomew, William, 144.  
 Bassett, Joseph, 189.  
 Bassett, Mary, 189.  
 Batchelor, Elizabeth, 190.  
 Batchelor, John, 190, 191.  
 Batchelor, Mr., 195.  
 "B" Boloisor, 17, 18, 26.  
 Beard, Edward, 217.  
 Beard, John, 217.  
 Beard, Nicholas, 73, 74.  
 Beavois, Sr., 214.  
 Bede, The Venerable, 201.  
 "Belgrab," John (or *Belgrave*), 224.  
 Bell-Irving, G., Esq., 223.  
 Benbrigg, Edward, 19.

Benbrigg, John, 21.  
 Benbrigg, Samuel, 25.  
 Bennet, Alexander, 19.  
 Bennet, John, 224.  
 Bennet, Peter, 21.  
 Bennet, Robert, 85, 142.  
 Bennett, Thomas, 186, 187, 193.  
 Berncastle, Joseph, 25.  
 Besse, Joseph, 72, *note*.  
 Beveridge, Bishop, 33.  
 Bevis, Sir, of Hampton, 214.  
 Bexhill, Jervase, 138.  
 Biddulph, Charles, 194.  
 Billingham, George, 183, 184.  
 Billingham, Sarah, 183.  
 Bingham, 33.  
 Birkett, Rev. L. B., 209.  
 Bishopp, Henry, 24.  
 Black, James, 12.  
 Blackmore, Mr. Stephen, 97, 98.  
 Blaker, Barbara, 217.  
 Blaker, Christian, 217.  
 Blaker, Edward, 217, 218.  
 Blaker, Edward, gent. M.P., 224.  
 Blaker, family, the, 217.  
 Blaker, John, 217.  
 Blaker, Richard, 217.  
 Blakesley, William, 187, 188.  
 Blake, Edward, 21.  
 Blist, "Boinamin," 27.  
 Blondell, William, 90.  
 Blunden, James, 190, 191.  
 Blunden, Susan, 190.  
 Blunt, Mary, 91.  
 Bodle, 144.  
 Boote, Mrs. Mary, 80.  
 Boote, Obadiah, 80.  
 Borromeo, St. Charles, 42.  
 "Bottinge," James, 85.  
 Boughton, Mr., 64.  
 Bourne, John, 141.  
 Bourner, Mr., 166.  
 Bowchier, Anne, 187.  
 Bowchier, Anne, 186.  
 Bowden, Rev. J., 84.  
 Bowyer, Thomas, 108.  
 Box, Ann, 69.  
 Box, Polly, 69.  
 Box, Mr. George, 69.

Boyce (or Boys), Thomas, 9, 23.  
 Boyes, 137.  
 Boys, Gilberti de, 224.  
 Bracket, Ninion, 73.  
 Bradford, John, 150.  
 Brassey, Lord, 177.  
 Bredon, John, 26.  
 Brems, 30.  
 Bret, Richard, 26.  
 Bretts, Mr., 136.  
 Bridge, Edward, 183, 187.  
 Bridge, Elizabeth, 187.  
 Bridger, Peter, 180.  
 Bristow, 138.  
 Bristow, Henry, 144.  
 Brooke, John, 24.  
 Broocke, John, 24.  
 Broocke, Thomas, 24.  
 Brown, 141.  
 Brown, Frances, 76.  
 Brown, John, 76.  
 Brown, Thomas, 76.  
 Brown, Widow Catherine, 142.  
 Bruce, Dr. Collingwood, 158.  
 Bruce, Lord (Baron of Kinloss), 209,  
 210, 211, 212.  
 Bull, Mabella, 187.  
 Bull, Nathaniel, 187.  
 Bull, Robert, 187.  
 Bull, Robert, Esq., 186.  
 Burder, Mr. Henry, 78, *note*.  
 Burgess, 141.  
 Burgess, Henry, 139.  
 Burgess, Mary, 148.  
 Burgess, Robert, 139.  
 Burgess, Widow Mary, 139.  
 Burnart, John, 12.  
 Burnart, William, 12.  
 Burne, Edward, 12.  
 Burrell, Sir W., 50.  
 Burt, William, 151.  
 Burton, Francis, Esq., 192.  
 Burton, Jos., 56.  
 Burwash, George, 23.  
 Burwash, John, 26.  
 Burwash, "Willi," gent., 19.  
 Butcher, Maria, 90.  
 Byne, Mr., 151.

## C.

Cadman, Michael, 9, 25.  
 Cadman, Robert, 23.  
 Cadman, William, 26.  
 Camon, Thomas, 86.  
 Carausuis, 225.  
 Carew, Dame Elizabeth, 61.  
 Carew, Sir Nicholas, Bart., 61.  
 Carew, Sir Nicholas Hackett, 61.

Carne, Samuel, 78.  
 Cartwright, I., 78.  
 Castleman, John, 57.  
 Cawley, William, M.P., 2.  
 Challen, Anne, 184, 185.  
 Challen, Henry, 184, 185.  
 Challen, Henry, *alias* Chalwyn, 184.  
 Challen, Henry, yeoman, 183.



- Challen, James, 184.  
 Chaloner, Hamah, 67.  
 Chaloner, John, 67.  
 Chambers, Thomas, 151.  
 Chantler, Jane, 12.  
 Chapman, Thomas, 144.  
 Charles I., 10, 14, 17, 65, *note*, 226.  
 Charles II., 15, 17.  
 Charlton, Thomas, 196.  
 Cheal, Widow, 143.  
 Chetsell, Thomas, 24.  
 Chichester, Bishop of, 8.  
 Christian, Ewan, 199.  
 Christie, Agnes C., 199.  
 Christie, W. L., Esq., 200.  
 Chrippes, Christopher, 192, 193, 195.  
 Chrippes, Mary, 190, 193.  
 Chrippes, John, 189, 190, 191, 193, 195.  
 Chrippes, Mr. Thomas, 191.  
 Chrippes, Thomas, 189, 190, 192, 193, 194, 195.  
 Church, Robert, jun., 12, 22.  
 Cirencester, Richard of, 172, 174.  
 Cissa, 173.  
 Claudius, the Emperor, 155, 156, 157.  
 Clarke, Mr. Somers, 37.  
 Clements, Mr. Luther, 209.  
 Clerke, John, 85.  
 Cleveland, Dowager Duchess of, 175.  
 Coaker, William, 12.  
 Cobden, William, 184, 185.  
 Cobham, Mrs., 151.  
 Cobys, Mr., 136.  
 Cocke, Mellicent, 90.  
 Cockram, Captain, 6.  
 Cockram, Richard (Mayor of Rye), 18.  
 Cockram, Richard, gent., 11.  
 Cogidunus, 156, 157, 172.  
 Coldham, George, Esq., 181, 182.  
 Coldham, Richard, 183.  
 Coldham, Richard, gent., 182.  
 Coldman, William, 86.  
 Cole, John Francis, clerk, 196.  
 Cole, Mr., 175.  
 Cole, Solomon, 87.  
 Collens, John, 20.  
 Colley, James, 90.  
 Colyear, Elizabeth (First Duchess of Dorset), 135.  
 Colyear, General Walter Philip, 135.  
 "Combere," Juliana, 224.  
 Constable, 141.  
 Constable, William, 142.  
 Constantine, 225.  
 Constantine the Great, 31, 32.  
 Cooper, Elizabeth, 62.  
 Cooper, Henry, 62.  
 Cooper, John, 25.  
 Cooper, Mary, 62.  
 Cooper, Robert, 20.  
 Cooke, Edward, 217.  
 Cooke, Joseph, 57.  
 Cooke, Richard, 217.  
 Coppard, Mr., 150.  
 Cornish, Robert, 144.  
 Costelow, William, Alderman, 183.  
 Cotton, John, 26.  
 Cotton, Dr., 92.  
 Court, Elizabeth, 79.  
 Court, John, 75, 79.  
 Coussens, Mr. John, 222.  
 Coulstock, Mary, 74.  
 Covert, Rev. Charles Randol, 186, 188.  
 Covington, Arthur, 80.  
 Covington, Eliza, 80.  
 Coxe, Henry, 90.  
 Craddock, John, 223.  
 Craddock, James, 27.  
 Crandwell, 141.  
 Crawford, Mr., 211.  
 Crafte, Richard, 27.  
 Drake, Mr. V. B., 177.  
 Creed, Anna Maria, 187.  
 Creed, James, Esq., 186, 187.  
 Cressener, Mr., 147.  
 Cribb, Joanna, 80.  
 Cribb, William, 80.  
 Cripps, 139.  
 Cripps, Christopher, 187.  
 Cripps, Mr., 194.  
 Crissenden, Abraham, 74.  
 Crittenden, Abraham, 73.  
 Cromwell, Oliver, 3, 8, 16, 62, *note*, 81.  
 Cromwell, Richard, 62, *note*.  
 Crouch, Alice atte, 223.  
 Crouch, family, the, 26.  
 Crouch, Mary, 26.  
 Croueher, Miss, 176.  
 Cruce, Alice de, 224.  
 Cruche, Simon atte, 223.  
 Cudsden, Mrs. Mary, 185.  
 Cullen, Lord Viscount, 92.  
 Culpepper, Colonel, 63, 64.  
 Currie, Mrs., 176.  
 Currie, Dr. (Dean of Battle), 175.  
 Curteis, Mr., 2.  
 Cymbeline, 158, *note*.

## D.

- Daintrey, George, 193.  
 Daintrey, George, gent., 195, 196.  
 Daintrey, Marmaduke John, gent., 189, 190.  
 Daniel, Thomas, 13.  
 Davis, Mark, 19.  
 De Moleon, 33.  
 Diodorus Siculus, 159.

Dobell, Grizell, 186.  
 Dobell, William, 187.  
 Dobell, William, Esq., 186.  
 Dod, "Stevenes," 22.  
 D'Oyley, Francis, gent., 61.  
 Dorset, Countess Dowager of, 150.  
 Dorset, Edward, Earl of, 209.  
 Dorset, Duke of, 135.  
 "Dorsett," Richard, Earl of, 180.  
 "Dorsett, the Lady Francesse, Countess of," 150, 180.  
 Downes, John, M.P., 2.  
 Downer, Richard, 22.

Drake, Martha, 57.  
 Drayton, 172, 220.  
 Duck, Michael, 22.  
 Ducke, Michael, 27.  
 Dugard, Joseph, 21.  
 Duiart, L., 17, 23.  
 Dumbrell, Richard, 48.  
 Dunally, Lord, 79, *note*.  
 Du Sommerand, M., 46.  
 Dutton, Mr. W. W., 179.  
 "dyer," 86.  
 Dygenson (or *Dickenson*), John, 23.  
 Dyke, Lady, 145.

## E.

Edes, Wolfram, 24.  
 Edgeler, John, 191.  
 Edgeler, Thomas, 191.  
 Edle, 139.  
 Edward III., 218.  
 Edward the Confessor, 30.  
 Edwardes, Henry, 26.  
 Elector of Hanover, the, 135.  
*Elfred* (of Hoo), 128.  
 Ella, 168, 169, 170, 171, 173.  
 Elliot, Obadiah, 199.  
 Elliott, John, 183.  
 Elliott, Thomas, 187, 188.  
 Elliott, William, 183.  
 Ellis, Edmund, 20.

Ellis, William Smith, Esq., 127.  
 Elphick, John, 138.  
 Emery, Elizabeth, 190, 191.  
 Emery, William, 190, 191.  
 Emperor Justinian, 31.  
 Emson, Richard, 45.  
 Epillus, 226.  
 Ethelred II., 225.  
 Eusebius, 32.  
 Evans, Sir John P., F.S.A., 96.  
 Evans, Mr. William, 92.  
 Evelyn, John, 4, 7, 8.  
 Evelyn, Mrs., 4, 7.  
 Everest, John, 139, 141.  
 Eversfield, Miss, 69.

## F.

Fagg, Sir Robert, Bart., 145.  
 Fagge, Colonel, 7.  
 Fagge, John, M.P., 2, 25.  
 Farley, Captain, 7.  
 Farmer, William, 142.  
 Farnefeld, Alicia, 90.  
 Farrington, Dame Elizabeth, 186, 187, 188.  
 Farrington, Fleetwood, Esq., 183.  
 Farrington, Sir Richard, 181, 186.  
 Farrington, Sir Richard, Bart., 193.  
 Farrington, Sir Richard, Knight and Bart., 183.  
 Faustina II., 225.  
 Featherstone, Eliza, 88.  
 Featherstone, Francis, 88.  
 Featherstone, Jane, 88.  
 Fell, Charles, 76.  
 Fermanagh, Lord, 68.  
 "ffield," John, 20.  
 "fflish," Marten, 26.  
 Ffoggins, Thomas, 217.  
 "ffoord," Thomas, 76.

"foot," Richard, 150.  
 Figg, William, Esq., F.S.A., 72, *note*.  
 Firminger, Nicholas, 139.  
 Fletcher, John, 10.  
 Flint, Thomas, 20.  
 Folkes, Mr. Martin, 68.  
 Foster, John, 22, 27.  
 Fowler, Agnes, 217.  
 Fowler, Robert, 217.  
 Fox, George, 72.  
 Franks, Sir A. W., C.B., 225.  
 Freeman, Alexander, 187, 188.  
 Freeman, Professor, 28, 47.  
 French, John, 27.  
 French, Robert, 195.  
 French, Joane, 91.  
 Fripp, Matthew, 187.  
 Fullager, J. E., Esq., 226.  
 Fuller, Edward, 88.  
 Fuller, James, 88.  
 Fuller, Joan, 88.  
 Fuller, Mary, 88.  
 Fuller, Richard, 21.

## G.

Gage, John, Esq., 179.  
 Gale, Katherine, 56.  
 Gale, Leonard, 56.  
 Galloway, Ambrose, 72, 73, 74.  
 Galtier, Francois, 26.  
 Galtier, "Francoys," 17.  
 Gard, Mr. Peter, 66.  
 Gardner, Richard, 24.  
 Garrett, John, 151.  
 Gasston, Mr., 193.  
 Gates, William, 22.  
 Gattie, Byng, Esq., 222.  
 Geered, William, 74.  
 Gellford, John, 24.  
 Gibbon, 158.  
 Gibbon, C., Esq., 45.  
 Gibbons, Major (or *Guibon*), 7.  
 Gibbons, Col., 7.  
 Gilford, Roger, 23.  
 Gilliat, Claude, 10.  
 Gilliat, Lewis, 9 and 10.  
 Gilson, Thomas, 56.  
 Glydd, Ann, 58.  
 Glydd, John, 58.  
 Glydd, Richard, 58.  
 Goble, William, 193, 195.  
 Godfrey, John, 20.  
 Godhope, 138.  
 Godsmarke, Henry, 23.  
 Godsmarke, Mathew, 23.  
 Gold, William, 141.

Goodwyns, Mr., 136.  
 Googe, Barnaby, 47.  
 Goring, John, 45.  
 Gosden, William, 138, 147, 150.  
 Gostey, William, 12.  
 Gostrea, William, 19.  
 Gotty, 141.  
 Gould, Mr., 195.  
 Gould-Richard, 192, 193, 194, 195.  
 Gower, William, 150, 152.  
 Gratwick, William, 64.  
 Gratworthy, John, 59.  
 Grebell, Allen, 12, 18.  
 Green, John, 56.  
 Green, Mrs. Deborah, 70.  
 Green, Peter, 142, 151.  
 Greene, Anna, 87, 90.  
 Greenefield, Thomas, gent., 19.  
 Greenfield, John, 19.  
 Grenaway, Edward, 21.  
 Griffen, Robert, 20.  
 Griffith, Henry, Esq., F.S.A., 179, 181.  
 Grimstone, Mr., 147.  
 Grover, J. W., Esq., F.S.A., 81, *note*.  
 Guest, Dr., 170.  
 Guidott, Anthony, Esq., 184, 185.  
 Gullford, Roger, sen., 27.  
 Guy, Thomas, 143.  
 Gyles, Captain, 150.  
 Gyles, Mr. Fletcher, 62, *note*.

## H.

Haigh, Mr., 169.  
 Hale, Mary, 194.  
 Hale, Wm., senior, 209.  
 Hall, Dr., 87.  
 Hall, 143.  
 Hall, John, 140.  
 Halliard, Joseph, 22.  
 Haman, Ann, 74.  
 Hammond, David, 138.  
 Hampton, Ann, 194.  
 Hampton, Elizabeth, 190.  
 Hampton Family, the, 195.  
 Hampton, Henry, 190, 194.  
 Hampton, John, 185, 190, 191, 194.  
 Hampton, Mary, 189, 190, 191, 194.  
 Hampton, Mr. John, 189.  
 Hampton, Sarah, 190, 191.  
 Hampton, Thomas, gent., 190.  
 Hampton, William, 189, 190, 194.  
 Hanover, Elector of, 135.  
 Hanson, Abraham, 25.  
 Hardham, Edward, 188.  
 Hards, Mathew, 141.  
 Hards, Robert, 139.  
 Hare, Edward, 27.

Hargrave, Adam, 56.  
 Hargrave, John, 56.  
 Hargrave, Mary, 55.  
 Harnes, Widow, 12.  
 Harold, 172.  
 Harris, Edmond, 23.  
 Harris, John, 26.  
 Harris, Steven, 24.  
 Harris, William, 21.  
 Hartshorne, Richard, 14.  
 Hasting, Henry, 138.  
 Hastings, Mayor of, 176, 177.  
 Haumes, Stephen, 12.  
 Hawk, Richard, 152.  
 Hawks, Richard, 143.  
 Hawkins, Robert, 25.  
 Hawkins, Rev. R., 214.  
 Hawley, Mr., 150.  
 Hay, William, 18.  
 Head, Mr. Edward, 143, 151.  
 "Heathfield Jeremy," 151.  
 Heaver, John, 144.  
 Heidon, Sir John, 211.  
 Henry VIII., 46, 76, *note*.  
 Herrera, 46.

Hickman, Mr., 150.  
 Hills, Robert, 141.  
 Hinkley, John, 75.  
 Hoad, Henry, 191, 192.  
 Hoad, William, 191.  
 Hobgen, Mr. F. N., 217.  
 Hodgson, Ann Frances, 70.  
 Hodgson, Mr. Richard, 70.  
 Hodgson, Ralph, gent., 185, 186.  
 Holbeam, William, 72.  
 Hollands, Mr., 146.  
 Holland, Thomas, 90.  
 Hollibone, Richard, 20.  
 Holmes, Elias, 23.  
 Holmwood, Mr., 136.  
 Holmwood, William, 137.  
 Holney, Roger, 87.  
 Honeywood (family), 129.  
 Honeywood, Mr. J., 219.  
 Hook, Richard, 142.  
 Hoper, Mr., 195.  
 Hoper, Mr. J., 192.  
 "hop John," Anthony, 86.  
 Hopjohn, Henry, 87.  
 Hopkins, Dr., 43, *note*.  
 Hopkins, Edward, 85.

Houlden, Robert, 85.  
 Hounsell, Roger, 27.  
 Hounsells (family), 20.  
 Howard, George, 66.  
 Howse, John, 22.  
 Howsell, Henry, 24.  
 Howsell, Annie, 24.  
 Howsell, Mark, 24.  
 Huelstone, Alice, 24.  
 Huelstone, John, 24.  
 Huelstone, William, 24.  
 Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, 48.  
 Hughes, John, 57.  
 Huish (or *Huysche*), James, 23.  
 Humersome, Thomas, 21.  
 Humphrey, Henry, 57.  
 Humphrey, Henry, Esq., 189.  
 Humphrey, William, 140.  
 Humphrey, John, 88.  
 Hunt, William, 86.  
 Hunter, Thomas, 20.  
 Huntingdon, Henry of, 169, 170, 173.  
 Huntley, William, 138, 141.  
 Hurt, John, 23.  
 Husee, Elizabeth, 91.  
 Huysche, James, 23.

## I.

Ingram, Mr. William, 86.  
 Inkpin, Alexander, 140.

Isted, Mr., 137.

## J.

Jacob, Henry, 27.  
 Jacob, Richard, 24.  
 James I., 17, 35, 226.  
 James II., 9.  
 Jeake, Anne, 9.  
 Jeake, Samuel, 19, 21.  
 Jeake, Samuel, jun., 10, 14.  
 Jeake, Samuel, sen., 9.  
 Jeffery, Walter, 137.  
 Jefferay, William, 41.  
 Jekyll, Sir Joseph, 62, *note*.  
 Jenner, Richard, 142.

Johnson, William, gent., 190.  
 Johnson, Dr., 92.  
 Jones, Inigo, 58.  
 Jordan, William, 90.  
 Joy, William, 19.  
 Julian, 158.  
 Julian, the Emperor, 157.  
 Julius Cæsar, 154, *et seq.*  
 Jupp, 139.  
 Jupp, Henry, 148, 152.  
 "Juppe," Richard, 85.

## K.

Kadman, Roger, 22.  
 Kelsey, William, 90.  
 Kennett, Thomas, 20.  
 Key, William, 3, 9, 13, 23.  
 Kidder, Richard (Bishop of Bath and Wells), 224.  
 King Canute, 40.  
 King Charles I., 62, *note*.  
 King Charles II., 62, *note*.  
 King, John, 143, 144.  
 King William III., 62, *note*.

Kitchell, John, 195.  
 Kitcheman, 141.  
 Knight, Anthony, 22.  
 Knight, Arthur, 151.  
 Knight, James, 192.  
 Knight, John, 143, 144, 152.  
 Knight, Miss Anna, 194.  
 Knight, Mr. J., 193.  
 Knight, Mr. W., 195.  
 Kyte, Thomas, 19.

## L.

Lamcock, Thomas, 72.  
 Lansdale, Samuel, 18, 19.  
 Lant, Matthew, Esq., 143.  
 Larwood, Nicholas, 12, 22.  
 Lawrence, Andrew, 75.  
 Lawrence, William, 139.  
 Lee, Dr., 36, 41, 48.  
 Lee, Thomas, 191.  
 "le Frie," William, 224.  
 Legge, John, 108.  
 Leonard, 63.  
 Lewknor (family), 51.  
 Ley, Rev. John, 221.  
 Libbard, John, 180.  
 Libbard, Mary, 180.  
 Libbard, Robert, 179, 180.  
 Libbard, Thomas, 179, 180.  
 Lintott, Mrs., 69.

Lockhart (Ambassador), 5.  
 Long, Mr., 170, 171.  
 Long, Mr. Lawes, 168.  
 Longly, Mr., 137.  
 Lorassel, Silvio, 17, 26.  
 Louis XII., 46.  
 Lovecok, Isabella, 223, 224.  
 Lovecok, Simon, 223.  
 Lower, Mr. M. A., 168, 214.  
 Lownds, Mr., 151.  
 Lowsley, Lieut.-Col. B., R.E., 209.  
 Lucas, John, 194.  
 Lucy, Mrs. (*Walters or Barlow?*), 4.  
 Luff, Elizabeth, 190, 191.  
 Luff, Meredith, 190, 191.  
 Luffe, William, yeoman, 184, 185.  
 Lulham, Thomas, 138.

## M.

Maberly, Colonel, 83, *note*.  
 Maberly, Elizabeth, 80.  
 Maberly, John, 82.  
 Maberly, John, M.P., 79, *note*.  
 Maberly, Lieut.-Col. William Leader,  
 79, *note*.  
 Maberly, Mary, 81.  
 Maberly, Mrs. Mary, 80.  
 Maberly, Stephen, Esq., 79, 80.  
 Mair, Hugh Campbell, 81.  
 Mair, Mrs., 81.  
 Malden, Major H. C., 179.  
 Man, Henry, 20.  
 Mantle, John, 189.  
 Mantle, William, 189.  
 Mantell (family), 129.  
 Marchant, Richard, 152.  
*Marckwick* (family), 128.  
 Marnor, Mary, 77.  
 Marshall, Captain, 7.  
 Marshall, Richard, 138, 140.  
 Marsy, Compte de, 178.  
 Marten, Alice, 24.  
 Marten, Henry, 20, 24.  
 Marten, Joseph, 21.  
 Martin, Dr. P., 157, *note*.  
 Martin, Henry, 12.  
 Martin, Mr. John, 152.  
 Martin, Mr. P. J., 166.  
 Martin, Robert, 12.  
 Martin, Widow Ann, 142.  
 Mary (sister to Henry VIII.), 46.  
 Mathus, William, yeoman, 19.  
 May, John, Esq., 194, 195.  
 May, Joseph, 194, 195.  
 May, Rev. Thomas Charles, 194, 195.  
 Mead, Dr., 68.

Mears, Thomas, 199.  
 Medhurst, Edward, 139, 152.  
 Medley, Mr., 136, 137, 140.  
 Meller, Joseph, 25.  
 Mepham, 137.  
 Merchant, 141.  
 Merchant, John, 87.  
 Merriton, Elizabeth, 81.  
 Merriton (family), 79.  
 Merriton, Sarah, 78.  
 Merriton, Thomas, 77, 78.  
 Michael, Jonas, 86.  
 Michelborne, Mrs. Ann, 91.  
 Middlesex, Charles, Earl of, 135.  
 Mildmay, Henry, 14.  
 Mille, Bridget, 74.  
 Miller, 141.  
 Miller, Combe (Dean of Chichester), 191.  
 Miller, Edward, 20.  
 Miller, Thomas, gent., 25.  
 Mill, John, 91.  
 Millington, Mr., 151.  
 Millner, Mr., 147.  
 Mills, John, 141.  
 Mills, Mr. Robert, 150.  
 Mills, Robert, 140, 152.  
 Mills, Thomas, 152.  
 Mills, William, 143.  
 Milton, 168, 170.  
 Milton, Mary, 87.  
 Minshall, Francis, senr., 56.  
 Mitchell, William, 57, 59.  
 Mockford, Richard, 90.  
 Monmouth, Duke of, 4, 11.  
 Moore, Elizabeth, 74.  
 Moory, Mary, 88.  
 Morant, Nicholas, 45.

More, Edward, 74, *note*.  
 More, Elizabeth, 74, *note*.  
 Moreland, 140.

Morley, Colonel, M.P., 7.  
 Morris, Elizabeth, 62.  
 Morton, Benjamin, 20.

## N.

Napoleon, 30.  
 Nash, Edward, 139.  
 Nash, Widow, 139.  
 Neeve, Solomon, 152.  
 Neeves, Thomas, 140.  
 Nero, the Emperor, 156.  
 "Neuton," James, 19.  
 Newton, Apsley, 74, 75, 76.  
 Newton (family of), 76 and *note*.  
 Newton, Grace, 76, 77.  
 Newton, Humphrey, 76, *note*.  
 Newton, James, 12.  
 Newton, Sir Isaac, 68.  
 Newton, Philadelphia, 76.  
 Nicholl, Mary, 76.

Nicoll, Mr. William, 147.  
 Noake, 147.  
 Norfolk, the most noble Bernard  
 Edward, Duke of, 194.  
 Norfolk, Duke of, 66.  
 Norman, W., Esq., 158.  
 Northland, Thomas, gent., 104.  
 Norton, Anthony, gent., 25.  
 Norton, Mr., 12.  
 Norton, Sir Gregory, M.P., 2.  
 Norton, Richard, 25.  
 Novere, Walter atte, 224.  
 Noyes, T. Herbert, 76.  
 Nutley, John, 142.

## O.

Oke, Richard, 24.  
 Oke, William, senr., 21.  
 Olive, Mr., 151.  
 Oliver, Mr. Stephen, 151.

Oliver, Stephen, 140, 141.  
 Osborne, Edward, 140, 148, 151.  
 Owen, Ann, 76.

## P.

Packer, Daniel, 27.  
 Packwell, Mr. John, 147.  
 Pactor, Richard, 24.  
 Page, W. Knight, 195.  
 Pain, Humphrey, 145.  
 Palmer, Anne, 186, 187.  
 Palmer, Cowley, 187.  
 Palmer, Cowley, Esq., 186.  
 Palmer, George, gent., 183, 186.  
 Palmer, Mark, 25.  
 Palmer, Ralph, 68.  
 Palmer, Thomas, 21.  
 Parker, John, 21.  
 Pasfld, Henri, 22.  
 Pattenden, William, 189.  
 Paul, Moses, 78.  
 Payne, Edward, 74.  
 Payne, Elizabeth, 56, 60, 181, 192.  
 Payne, George, 192.  
 Payne, John, 180, 181, 182.  
 Payne, Mary, 181, 182.  
 Payne, Richard, M.P., 77.  
 Payne, Richard, 56.  
 Payne, Thomas, 181, 182.  
 Payne, William, 60.  
 Peacock, Thomas, 13.  
 Peadle, "Aron," 24.  
 Peadell, "Moyses," 20.  
 Pecknell, Richard, 90.

Peckham, Dame Elizabeth, 186, 187.  
 Peckham, Edward, 142.  
 Peckham, Richard, 187.  
 Peckham, Sir Thomas, Knight, 186.  
 Pelham, Hon. Thomas, Esq., 79.  
 Pelham, Peregrine, 2 and *note*.  
 Pellatt, family of (also Mr. or Mrs.  
 ditto), 55 to 93 *passim* (see also  
*pedigree* at page 64).  
 Pellat, Pellet, and Pellett (see *Pellatt*).  
 Pellatt, Agnes, "Agnis" or Agneta,  
 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91.  
 — Alicia (or *Alice*), 62, 89, 90.  
 — Ann (*Anna*, *Anne*, or "Annis"),  
 65, 66, 67, 69, 71, 85, 86, 87,  
 89, 90.  
 — Apsley, 66, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82,  
 83, 92, 93.  
 — Beckford, 58, 60.  
 — Benjamin, 90.  
 — Catherine, 57, 60, 66, 67, 71.  
 — Daniel, 92.  
 — "Diones," 88.  
 — "Doretta" (or Dorothy), 89, 90.  
 — Edward, 57, 86, 89, 90.  
 — Elizabeth, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, 65,  
 67, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 85,  
 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91.  
 — "Elonera," 90.

Pellatt, Esther, 83, 89.  
 — F. Mill, Esq., 61, 75, 84.  
 — Fortunatas, 92.  
 — Frederick, 83.  
 — Frances, 85, 86, 88, 90.  
 — Francis, 86, 88, 91, 92, 93.  
 — George, 83.  
 — Grace, 74, 75.  
 — Hannah (Susannah or *Susanna*),  
   56, 66, 67, 73, 74, 76, 87.  
 — Henry, 58, 59, 61, 81, 83, 92.  
 — Hester, 91.  
 — "Hopestill," 88.  
 — James (or *Jacobus*), 85, 86, 88,  
   89, 90, 91.  
 — Jane, 56, 61, 69, 87, 89, 90.  
 — Mrs. Jessie, 92.  
 — Joan, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91.  
 — "Johana," 90.  
 — John, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 72,  
   73, 74, 77, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89,  
   91.  
 — Josiah (*Josia*), 87.  
 — Katherine, 57, 58, 59, 60, 88.  
 — Leonard, 58, 59, 61.  
 — Lettice, 88.  
 — Mabel, 88.  
 — Margaret, 57, 58, 90.  
 — Mary (Maria, Mrs. Mary), 56, 57,  
   58, 60, 66, 67, 71, 73, 74, 76, 77,  
   78, 80, 81, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90,  
   91.  
 — Mill, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82.  
 — Nathaniel, 89, 90.  
 — Nathaniah, 62, 65, 66.  
 — Philadelphia, 77.  
 — Phillipa, 57, 58, 59, 60.  
 — Rebecca, 86, 89, 90.  
 — Richard, 62, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89,  
   90, 91.  
 — Robert, 74, 85.  
 — Rose, 90.  
 — Samuel, 88.  
 — Sarah, 78, 79, 88, 89.  
 — Sophronia, 80.  
 — Stephen (Dr.), 92.  
 — Thomas, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 65,  
   66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77,  
   80, 81, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93.

Pellatt, Thomas Taunton, 76.  
 — Widow, 90.  
 — William, 55 to 91, *passim*.  
 — W. Leonard, 59.  
 Pellatts, the, Pellatt family, Pellatt  
*arms of*, Mr. Pellatt, Mrs. Pellatt, &c.,  
 &c., 55 to 91, *passim*.  
 Pelt, Robert, 13.  
 Penfall, James, 20.  
 Penfold, Richard, 87.  
 Penfold, Sarah, 87.  
 Pennington, Mr., 146.  
 Penn, William, 77, *note*.  
 Pepys, 8.  
 Peter, John, 90.  
 Phillips, C. T., Esq., 96, 109, 179, 180.  
 Phillips, Mr., 193.  
 Phillips, S., 194.  
 Phillips, Sir Thomas, Bart., 106, 108.  
 Phillips, Thomas, 83.  
 Plautius, 155.  
 Plumbley, John, 27.  
 Polhill, Mr. Thomas, 68.  
 Ponove, Nicholas, 17, 26.  
 Poole, Sir Ferdinando, 80.  
 Pope, 141.  
 Pope, Nicholas, 139, 141.  
 Portmore, David, Earl of, 135.  
 Posthumus, 225.  
 Povey, 136.  
 Pratt, Mrs., 70.  
 Pratt, Richard, 72.  
 Prickett, Thomas, 215.  
 Pridgeon, Rev. A., 84.  
 Prince John (*of Castile*), 46.  
 Princess Sophia, the, 135.  
 Prittie, Hon. Catherine Charlotte, 79,  
*note*.  
 Prittie, Hon. Francis Aldborough, 79,  
*note*.  
 Protector, The, 3, 5, 63, 79.  
 Ptolemy, 174.  
 Puckwell, John, 152.  
 Pudsey, Deborah, 70.  
 Pugin, 33.  
 Puplet, Elizabeth, 61.  
 Puplet, Robert, 61.  
 Pyke, John, 138, 151.

## Q.

Queen Anne, 135.  
 Queen Elizabeth, 213.

Queen Matilda, 28.  
 Quenell, Arnold, 188, 191.

## R.

"Randoll," Mary, 85.  
 Rason, John, 22.  
 Raswell, John, 190.

Raswell, William, 191.  
 Reading, Jenkyn, Esq., 192.  
 Relfe, Joseph, 24.

Revell, John, 19.  
 Rhoades, Thomas, Esq., 193.  
 Richardson, M., 59.  
 Richardson, Mr., 63.  
 Richardson, William, 13.  
 Rickman, Nicholas, 72, 74.  
 Ridding, Jos., 191.  
 Ridge (family), 129.  
 Rivers, Henry, 152.  
 Rivers, Thomas, 141, 152.  
 Robinson, Grace, 88.

Rochesters (family), 69.  
 Rochette, M. R., 219.  
 Rogers, Mr., 150.  
 Rogers, Mr. Thomas, 136.  
 Rogers, Mr. Thomas, junr., 136.  
 Rogers, Thomas, 56.  
 Rose, Henry, 27.  
 Rossell, Anne, 190.  
 Rossell, William, 190.  
 Round, Mr. Horace, 28.  
 Russell, John, 146.

## S.

St. Ambrose, 31.  
 St. John Chrysostom, 31.  
 Sackville Family, the, 209.  
 Sackville, Honble. Richard, Esq., 146.  
 Sackville, Lionel Cranfield, seventh  
 Earl and first Duke of Dorset, 134,  
*et seq.*  
 Sackville, Sir Edward, 209 to 213.  
 Sale, Joseph, 140.  
 Salmon, C. S., 85.  
 Salmon, Leonard, 24.  
 Salter, Captain F., 77.  
 Sanders, William, 152.  
 Sandham, Robert, 189, 190.  
 Sansum, 137.  
 Sawyer, F. E., Esq., 223.  
 Sawyer, Mr. F. J., 49.  
 Sayers, Ann, 76.  
 Scrase, Richard, gent., 213.  
 Scrase, Susan, 217.  
 Scrase, Susannah, 218.  
 Scrase, Tuppyn, 217.  
 Scrimshire, Mrs., 70.  
 Scrimshire, Miss Jane, 70.  
 Scutt, John, gent., 88, 181, 182.  
 Searle, Stephen, 193.  
 Sefton, Family, the, 207.  
 Sefton, John, 207.  
 Sefton, Thomas, 207.  
 Shackleton, 69.  
 Shadwell (family), 129.  
 Shadwell, Thomas Lucas, 199.  
 Shaw, Angel, 20.  
 Shelly, Henry, 73, 76, 180.  
 Shelly, Justice Henry, 73.  
 Shelley, Richard, 73, 76.  
 Shirley, Elizabeth, 216.  
 Shirley, Sir Richard, Bart., 216.  
 Shore, Mr., 145.  
 Shotter, Roger, 182, 183.  
 Skilton, John, 22.  
 Skinner, John, 26.  
 Skinner, Mr., 222.  
 Sloan, Sir Hans, Bart., 68.  
 Smith, Charles Hewitt, 193.  
 Smith, Mary, 193.  
 Smith, Mr., 140, 151.

Smith, Mr. Roach, 172, 174.  
 Smith, Rev. Charles, 193.  
 Smith, Rev. Jeremiah, 226.  
 Smith, Richard, 184.  
 Smith, William, 71.  
 Smyth, James, 90.  
 Smyth, Thomas, 86.  
 Smythe, James, 85.  
 Sockett, J., 194.  
 Socket, Rev. Henry, M.A., 84.  
 Somers-Smith, R. T., Esq., 55, *note.*  
 Somers, the Right Hon. Lord John, 62,  
*note.*  
 Soule, Allen, 22.  
 Soule, Henry, 19.  
 Southouse, Ann, 70.  
 Southouse, Box Ann, 70.  
 Southouse, Edward, 69, 70.  
 Southouse (family), 71.  
 Southouse, Frances, 70.  
 Southouse, Henry, 69, 70, 71.  
 Southouse, Kitty, 69.  
 Southouse, Samuel, 69, 70, 71.  
 Southouse, Thomas, 69, 70, 86.  
 Southouse, William, 70.  
 Sowtham, Thomas, 86.  
 Sparkes, Jane, 179.  
 Speed, 3.  
 Spencer, Joseph, 139.  
 Spencer, Mrs., 70.  
 Springett, Anthony, 79.  
 Springett, Dorothy, 77.  
 Springett (family), 77, *note.*  
 Spye, Jacob, 25.  
 Spye, John, 18.  
 Stace, Isaac, 24, 25.  
 Staples, Mr., 151.  
 Stapleton, Mr., 28.  
 Stapley, Anthony, M.P., 2.  
 Starkey, Joseph, 21.  
 Starky, William, 19.  
 Stedman, Jane, 61.  
 Stedman, Thomas, 61.  
 Stenley ? (or Sherley ?) Jane, 90.  
 Stevens (of Swan Inn, Rye), 12.  
 Stevens, John, 185.  
 Stevenson, Richard, 69.



Stevenson, Samuel, 23.  
 Stewart, George, gent., 185.  
 Stone, Elizabeth, 88.  
 Stone, Henry, 207.  
 Stonestreet, Thomas, 20.  
 Stoveld, Mr., 193.  
 Streatfeild, R. T., 192.  
 Streater, Elizabeth, 91.  
 Stroud, Richard, 12.

Stuart, Ann, 188.  
 Stuart, James, gent., 188, 191.  
 Stuart, John, clerk, 188.  
 Stuart, Mary, 188.  
 Swaine, John, 21.  
 Sweatman, Ralph, 140.  
 Swaisland, Robert, 143.  
 Swyfte, John, 86.  
 Symons, Mr. G. J., F.R.S., 201, 202.

## T.

Tacitus, 155, 156, 157.  
 Tasker, Andrew, 141, 152.  
 Taunton, Mrs. Elizabeth, 74.  
 Taunton, Thomas, 76.  
 Taylor, Matthew, 55.  
 Tebay, James, 208.  
 Temple, James, M.P., 2.  
 Tester, John, 139, 152.  
 Tharpe, Francis, 86.  
 Theirs, F., 219.  
 Theodoret, 31.  
 Thetcher, 139.  
 Thiers, F., 33.  
 Thomas, "Ma," 21.  
 Thomas, Mark, M.P., 12.  
 Thomlinson, Mr., 62, *note*.  
 Thompson, Dr. Maunde, 223.  
 Thorpe, Thomas, 140, 152.  
 Threele, John, gent., 25.  
 Thurloe, John, 62, *note*.  
 Thurloe, Rev. Thomas, 62, *note*.

Thurloe, Secretary of State, 4, 62, *note*.  
 Thurston, W., 208.  
 Tissenden, Captain, 7.  
 Tompsset, 142.  
 Tourle, Thomas, 137.  
 Tourley, John, 141.  
 Tourley, Richard, 139.  
 Tourley, William, 142.  
 Trajan, the Emperor, 156, 157.  
 Tribe, Thomas, yeoman, 184.  
 Tripp, Mrs., 194.  
 Tromp, Van, 7.  
 Turgis, Rose, 90.  
 Turk, Robert, 139.  
 Turner, John, 138, 144, 150.  
 Turner, John, junr., 86.  
 Turner, Nicholas, 186, 189, 190.  
 Turner, Nicholas, Esq., 185.  
 Turner, Richard A., 192.  
 Turpyne, Richard (Windsor Herald), 105.

## U.

Uther, 171.

## V.

Valpy, Rev. Dr., 92.  
 Vanderhone, D., 17, 26.  
 Vanderhone (family), the, 26.  
 Veney, Ralph, 68.  
 Venner, Nicholas, 151.  
 Verrall, Mr. C., 169.  
 Verrall, Mr. George, 80.

Vesey, Capt. C., R.N., 215.  
 Vespasian, 155, 156.  
 Vidler, Mr. J. C., 2.  
 Vinal, Anne, 186, 187.  
 Vital, Orderic, 28, 29.  
 Voorlonge, Vincent, 17, 26.

## W.

Waghorn, Mr., 179, 183.  
 Waghorne, Thomas, 141.  
 Wagin, Anne, 88.  
 Wait, Ann, 190, 191.  
 Wait, Elizabeth, 190.  
 Wait, John, 190, 191.  
 Wait, Susan, 190.

Wait, Thomas, 190, 191.  
 Wake, Rev. William Robert, 194.  
 Wakeford, John, 185.  
 Waldegrave, Sir Henry, 25.  
 Wales, H.R.H. Frederick, Prince of, 135.  
 Waldoe, Edmund, Esq., 56.

Walker, John, 137, 150.  
 Walker, Samuel, 19.  
 Walpole, Mrs., 4.  
 Ward, Abel, 66, 67, 71.  
 Ward, Anne, 66, 67, 71.  
 Ward, Mary, 71.  
 Ward, Elizabeth, 71.  
 Ward, Thomas, 71.  
 Ward, William, 66, 71.  
 Warenne, Earl, 224.  
 Warner, William, 147.  
 Waters, Edward, 20.  
 Waters, Nicholas, 26.  
 Wattell, Richard, 26.  
 Waylett, John, 22.  
 Wayth, Thomas, 27.  
 Webb (family), 129.  
 Webb, Robert, 141, 152.  
 Webb, William, 78.  
 Weeks, Dorothy, 143.  
 Week, Thomas, 22.  
 Welch, Thomas, 12.  
 Weller, 141, 142.  
 Weller, Richard, 141.  
 Wellington (Duke of), 81, 156.  
 Welsh, James, 26.  
 West, Rev. Harry, 226.  
 Westcott, Mr. Joseph, 193.  
 Whyter (?), Richard, 88.  
 Wheatley, Captain, 5.  
 White, Alice, 90.  
 White, Dr., 151.  
 White, Elizabeth, 60.  
 White, Jane, 56.  
 White, John, 22.  
 White, Margaret, 58.  
 White, Thomas, 56, 58.  
 Whitefield, Rev. George, 213.  
 Whitehead, Frances, 180.  
 Whitehead, Mr., 151.  
 Whiting, William, 24.  
 Whitfield, John, 76.

Wicken, John, 138.  
 Wilford, James, 25.  
 Wilford, Richard, 25.  
 Willard, Thomas, 22.  
 William the Conqueror, 28, 175.  
 Williams, Dr., 82 and *note*.  
 Willison, Robert, 26.  
 Wilson, Captain Thomas, 77.  
 Wilson, Richard, 22.  
 Wimble (family), 129.  
 Wimsett, 141.  
 Winchelsea, Earl of, 14.  
 Winter, Richard, 21.  
 Winter, Thomas, 20.  
 Winterburne, William, 24.  
 Winton, John, 136.  
 Winton, Widow Ann, 136, 145.  
 Wood, John, 22.  
 Wood, Robert, 22.  
 Wood, Thomas, 55.  
 Woodcock, Francis, 63, 64.  
 Woodcock, Henry, 63, 64.  
 Woodcock, Thomas, 55, *note*.  
 Woodcocke, Sir Thomas, Knt., 180.  
 Woodden, Ann, 82.  
 Woodman, Mr. William, 91.  
 Woodroffe, George, 180.  
 Woodward, H., senr., 57.  
 Woodward, Katherine, 57.  
 Woodward, Rev. Henry, 59, 60.  
 Woodward, Rev. John, 60.  
 Woodward, Rev. Thomas, 57, 59.  
 Woodward, Rev. Thomas, A.M., 60.  
 Woodward, Rev. W. Peckham, 60.  
 Woodward, William, 59.  
 Woodwards (family), 59, 60.  
 Wootton, William, 19.  
 Worge (family), 129.  
 Worge, Mary, 183.  
 Worge, Thomas, 183.  
 Wowofold (?), John, 88.

## Y.

Yalden, Anne, 183, 185.  
 Yalden, Jane, 182, 183.  
 Yalden, Mary, 185, 194.  
 Yalden, Nicholas, 181, 182, 183, 185.  
 Yalden, William, 181, 182, 183, 193,  
 195.  
 Yaldwyn, John, 187.  
 Yaldwyn, Martha, 193, 194, 195.

Yaldwyn, Rev. John, 180.  
 Yaldwyn, Richard, Esq., 191, 193, 194.  
 Yaldwyn, William, 185, 187, 194.  
 Yaldwyn, William Henry, Esq., 194,  
 195, 196.  
 Yates, Edmund, 83, *note*.  
 Young, Mr. Jesse, 161, 162.  
 Young, Thomas, 12.

## Z.

Zosimus, 158.