

SUSSEX
Archæological Collections,

RELATING TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY
The Sussex Archæological Society.



VOL. XL.

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The Committee of the Sussex Archæological Society desire that it should be distinctly understood that the Society, as a body, is not responsible for any statements or opinions expressed in the "Collections," the Authors of the several Communications being alone answerable for the same.

JANUARY, 1896.

Sussex Archæological Society.

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Clerk and Collector:

MR. JOHN SAWYER, the Society's Library, Lewes Castle,
Who is authorised to receive Subscriptions, and to whom all communications respecting Subscriptions and the delivery of Volumes should be addressed. Attendance will be given at the Library on Tuesdays and Fridays from Two till Five.

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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 also.

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. In the case of any Member failing to pay his annual subscription, due on the 1st January, before the 25th March, the Treasurer shall apply to him for the same, and if the subscription is not paid on or before the 1st of August, if the Member shall be resident in Great Britain or Ireland, or within one month of his return, if he shall have been abroad, the Committee shall have power at its discretion to erase his name from the list of members. Any Member intending to withdraw his name from the Society shall give notice, in writing, to the Clerk on or before the 1st of 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 annual general meeting shall be held on the THURSDAY PRECEDING LADY DAY AT LEWES, 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 three 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 on the Thursdays preceding the usual Quarter Days, 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 1894.

SPEAKING generally, the Committee consider that the year 1894 may fairly be described as a prosperous one for the Sussex Archæological Society; in the following brief review, however, reference will be found to the drawbacks experienced, as well as to the progress made.

MEMBERSHIP.—The Membership of the Society is now 544, or slightly less than in the year 1893; it would, however, be a mistake to conclude that this points to any real falling off in the popularity or prosperity of the Society. The reduction was brought about by a careful and special revision of the List of Members, resulting in the removal of the names of some who practically had long ceased to be connected with the Society, but whose place upon the Roll had, for various reasons, been retained. The actual losses sustained during the past year by death, withdrawal and other ordinary causes—30 in all—were exactly made up by the election of 30 new Members.

FINANCE.—Closely connected with the special revision of the Roll of Members, the vexed question of the collection of arrears of subscriptions occupied the careful attention of the Finance Committee during last year. Special Meetings were held and circulars sent out. After this, a letter was written to most of the Members in default by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, others being written to or seen upon the subject, either by the Hon. Secretary or by individual Members of the Committee. The results detailed in a Special Report presented to the General Committee were considered satisfactory; but the whole question of the regular and punctual collection of subscriptions will be brought before the Annual Meeting, and several resolutions, approved by the General Committee, proposed.

FORMATION OF A SPECIAL FUND.—Perhaps one of the most important things the Committee have to report upon is the "Formation of a Special Fund for extending the Work of the Society in the County." The need of such a fund having long been felt, a Circular was sent recently to each Member of the Society. It is too early yet to tell what will be the outcome of this appeal. The response at present has been as follows:—Subscriptions and Donations have been received

(from 19 Members) amounting to £38. 14s. 6d., to be appropriated thus :—

	£	s.	d.
1. Rye Buildings.....	1	12	6
2. Pevensey Castle	5	0	0
3. Lewes Wills	1	5	0
4. Sussex Church Plate	4	0	0
5. Mural Paintings.....	0	5	0
6. Museum and Library	0	11	0
7. General Purposes	26	1	0

The Committee would take the opportunity of thanking Members for the support received, and of expressing their belief that the fund will tend to advance the interests of Archæology in Sussex if supported at all adequately by the Members generally.

THE NEW VOLUME OF THE "S.A.C."—The 39th volume of the "Sussex Archæological Collections," published in 1894, was received with general favour and was, it is believed, a valuable contribution to the history of the county. The Editor desires to thank all who contributed to its pages. Several of the papers give evidence of considerable and laborious research—notably those by J. Lewis André, Esq., F.S.A., Major Attree, R.E., F.S.A., F. A. Inderwick, Esq., Q.C., and Maberly Phillips, Esq.—while all the contributions were of interest and value.

It may not be out of place in this connection to suggest that the question of the desirability of commencing a New Series of our publications with the Jubilee Year of the Sussex Archæological Society (1896), might perhaps be considered with advantage.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.—This took place on Thursday, the 9th August, and was a complete success. Horsham, Shipley, Knepp Castle and West Grinstead were visited and a pleasant and instructive programme carried out under the joint direction of the Local and Sub-Committees. At Horsham and Shipley valuable papers were read in the respective Churches, and at West Grinstead Church interesting information was given. The collection of local archæological specimens exhibited at Horsham, in the Parish Room, was very carefully arranged; while the reception accorded to the Members and their friends by Sir Raymond and Lady Burrell and family at Knepp Castle was most gratifying.

VISIT TO HASTINGS CASTLE.—On Wednesday, October the 10th, a visit was paid by the Members of the Committee, and a number of Subscribers to the Excavation Fund, to Hastings Castle, when the curious dungeon-like passages under the Castle were inspected and

described. The visit was an instructive as well as a pleasant one, and thanks are due to C. Dawson, Esq., and J. Lewis, Esq., for the excellent arrangements made, as well as for their superintendence of the work of clearing out the passages. A paper, describing the Castle and the dungeons, was read by C. Dawson, Esq. The party afterwards partook of luncheon at the Palace Hotel and visited the Hastings Museum, where a short paper was read by C. Dawson, Esq., and explanations of the contents of the Museum were given by C. Dawson, Esq., W. V. Crane, Esq., and others.

THE BARBICAN, LEWES CASTLE.—In October last a portion of the stone corbelling supporting the South-west Tower of the Barbican suddenly gave way and upon an examination being made it was found necessary to shore up the Tower and close the building to the public. The owners of the Castle have, the Committee understand, been advised that a large portion of the Tower will have to be taken down and rebuilt. This unfortunate accident not only must of necessity somewhat impair an historic building, which will always be of special interest to the Members of the Sussex Archæological Society, but has already and must for some time yet cause a serious falling off in the number of visitors to the Castle.

THE JUBILEE OF THE SOCIETY.—As the Sussex Archæological Society was founded in 1846, its Jubilee will be in 1896, and the Committee would be glad of suggestions as to the best way of celebrating it and also of promises of help in carrying out the commemoration in a manner befitting so memorable an event in the Society's history.

RESIGNATION OF ONE OF THE HON. SECRETARIES.—During the past year the Society lost the services of Francis Barchard, Esq., as one of its Hon. Secs., that gentleman having tendered his resignation owing to the pressure of other public duties; when, by an unanimous resolution, Mr. Barchard was elected as a Vice-President of the Society.

LOSSES BY DEATH IN 1894-95.—Among those who died in the past year, mention should be made of the following Members who joined the Society in the years appended to their several names:—The Rev. Prebendary R. Hepburn, M.A. (1846); the Rev. Prebendary F. A. Bowles, M.A. (1848); the Rev. Rose Fuller Whistler, M.A. (1881), a Vice-President of the Society and a contributor to the Sussex Archæological "Collections;" the Rev. Divie Robertson, M.A. (1851); the Rev. Dan Winham (1858); Edward Hussey, Esq., whose kind reception of the Society, at Scotney Castle in 1888, is still remembered;

H. R. Freshfield, Esq. (1884); T. C. Thompson, Esq. (1869); Rev. B. Belcher, M.A. (1886); and J. Jenner Weir, Esq. (1872). The late Rev. Precentor Venables was one of the original Members of the Society, and long after he left the county kept up his connection with it, resigning his Membership in 1870. In Vol. IV. of our "Collections" there is a long and valuable paper contributed by this distinguished writer on "The Castle of Herstmonceux and its Lords." Canon Venables died in March, 1895.

DEATH OF THE CUSTODIAN OF LEWES CASTLE.—In closing this Report, the Committee would place on record their regret at the loss of Mr. James Morgan, who served the Society faithfully for over 20 years. His death took place on Thursday, December 20th, at the advanced age of 72. A small testimonial, subscribed to by nearly every Member of the Committee and a few friends, has since been presented to Mrs. Morgan as a mark of their appreciation of her late husband's long and faithful services.

LEWES CASTLE,

March 21st, 1895.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1894.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.				
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
By Balance at Bankers, 1st January, 1894	47	18	1	To Printing, Binding, Stationery, &c.	19	7	9
„ Petty Cash in hand „ „	5	0	6	„ Salary of Clerk	25	0	0
			52 18 1	„ Fee for Index to Vol. xxxix.	4	4	0
„ Subscriptions received during the year, as follows :				„ Clerk's Postages and Expenses	17	17	8
Annual	200	15	6	„ Annual Meeting (Horsham) Expenses	£24	9	5
Entrance	15	0	0	„ Less Sale of Tickets	21	5	6—
Arrears	64	12	6	„ Accountant's Fee	2	2	0
In advance	2	10	6	„ Subscriptions to Society of Antiquaries (London)			
Life Subscriptions	16	0	0	Congress, 1894	1	0	0
			298 18 6	„ Museum and Library—Purchases in 1894	46	2	7
„ Sale of Books	18	16	3	„ „ „ General Expenses as follows :			
„ Dividends on £566. 2s. 8d., 2½ per cent. Consols.	15	1	8	Rent of Castle and Castle Lodge	£59	0	0
„ Visitors' Fees for Admission to Castle	126	1	0	Rates, Taxes, Boy's Wages, Insurance and Sundries	64	0	2
„ Rent of Garden (T. Simmons) one year to 29th Sept., 1894			2 0 0	Coals, Coke and Wood	4	18	6
„ Donations received during the year	1	11	0	Morgan—Wages	26	0	0
„ „ in connection with illustrating Vol. xxxix. (F. A. Inderwick, Esq., Q.C.)	2	0	0	„ Commission	6	7	2
			3 11 0		160	5	10
				„ Cost of Printing, Illustrating and Postage of Vol. xxxix.	205	1	0
				„ Hastings Castle Excavation Expenses :			
				Mr. C. Dawson for Excavating	£26	1	0
				Printing, Postage and Sundries	4	11	2—30 12 2
				Less Subscriptions and Donations received	30	9	0—0 3 2
				„ Balance at Bankers, 31st Dec., 1894	28	9	10
				„ Petty Cash in hand	4	8	9—32 18 7
					£517	6	6
					£517	6	6

Examined and found correct.

CALEB R. KEMP.
J. H. A. JENNER.

Lewes, 25th June, 1896.

N.B.—In addition to the Cash Balances in hand, amounting to £151. 18s. 6d. and £60. 9s., as shown above, the Society possesses a sum of £566. 2s. 8d., 2½ per cent. Consols, and a very Valuable Collection of Antiquarian Objects and Books in their Museum and Library at Lewes Castle, to which additions are constantly being made. The Society has practically no liabilities.

REPORT FOR 1895.

THE Committee of the Sussex Archæological Society have great pleasure in presenting their Report for the year 1895.

Bearing in mind that the Society was established just half a century ago, and will in a few months celebrate its Jubilee, it is considered a matter for congratulation that after so long a period there are still with us eleven Members who have been associated with the Society from its inauguration in 1846.

During the past fifty years, in addition to arranging and holding pleasant and instructive meetings at almost every place in the county of historical or archæological importance, and helping in various other ways to foster an interest in "the study of the past," the Society has published 39 Octavo Volumes of "Collections," together with an Index to the first 25 of those Volumes and the "Domesday Book in Relation to Sussex," a Quarto Volume containing a *fac simile* of the Original Record and a valuable map. At the present time another Volume of the "Collections" is in preparation, which will be issued to Members during the Jubilee Year. If proof were needed of the high estimation in which the publications of the Sussex Archæological Society are held it might suffice to quote the prices that the volumes command or to point to the copious quotations that have found a place in nearly every work relating to the History and Antiquities of the County. Almost from its first inception the Society had the nucleus of a museum and began to form a Library; but for a long time both were exceedingly small and unimportant.

During the last seven years, however, thanks very largely to the unremitting care and attention of Charles Taylor Phillips, Esq., the collection of local antiquities belonging to the Society has been added to and systematically arranged for exhibition in the Castle; while the Library at Castle Lodge has, by the same gentleman, been much improved and extended.

One of the most important events in 1895, as affecting the Society, was the resignation of office by Mr. Phillips, in December, owing to his intended removal from Lewes.

A resolution has been drawn up by the Committee, expressive of their great regret at his resignation and their indebtedness to Mr. Phillips for his services.

In this connection mention should be made of the way in which Mr. Phillips performed the large amount of work involved in the removal and replacing the specimens stored in the Barbican when the south-west turret had to be taken down and rebuilt.

The restoration of the turret, by the way, was most skilfully effected under the direction of Messrs. Somers Clarke and Mickelthwaite, who replaced every available portion of the old materials. The total number of Members at present belonging to the Society is 532 (444 Ordinary, 80 Life and eight Honorary). While these figures show a slight falling off when compared with some recent years, it is gratifying to note that 27 new Members were elected during 1895. It may also be remarked that the roll has been carefully revised by the Finance Committee, with the result that perhaps there have never been fewer mere nominal Members on the List of Names, while the subscriptions have been more closely collected than usual. A reference to the Balance Sheet will show that a sum of £27. 12s. 0d. was collected during the year for arrears of subscriptions, while there has been no less than £57. 17s. 4d. received for books sold during the same period.

The General Meeting of the Society was held at Eastbourne on Thursday and Friday, July 25th and 26th, and was considered a successful gathering. Eastbourne, Westham, Pevensey and Hurstmonceux were visited on Thursday, and Old Eastbourne, East Dean and Friston Place on Friday. The success of the meeting was due in a great measure to the kind hospitality of his Worship the Mayor of Eastbourne (Alderman J. A. Skinner).

As long ago as 1893 the Committee, in their Report, called the attention of the Members to the need of providing increased accommodation for the Society's Museum and Library and asked for suggestions. No practical response has been made, but it is earnestly hoped that advantage may be taken of the Jubilee Celebration to do something in the way of providing at least a comfortable room in which the meetings of the Society may be held and the work of the Society be carried on.

An impression appears to prevail that Sussex Archæology is to a large extent exhausted. This, however, is by no means the case; there are practically no limits to the work of the Society, but those imposed by want of funds.

Excavations and publications are both standing still for want of money and it was a disappointment to the Committee that their special

appeal for funds to carry out an extension of work met with so little encouragement.

The Committee will lay before you some particulars of the general form they propose the Jubilee Celebration Meetings should take in July next; the details, however, will have to be arranged by a Sub-Committee.

In drawing this Report to a close a brief reference only can be made to some of the losses sustained by the Society by death since the last Report was issued; these included the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Chichester, a kind and valued friend of the Society; the Earl De la Warr, a Vice-President; John Stephen Ade, Esq., who did much useful work for the Society; Alexander Fenton, Esq.; H. R. Freshfield, Esq.; E. C. Hine, Esq.; Gordon M. Hills, Esq., who has often been of service to the society; G. A. Wallis, Esq., of Eastbourne, a Member of the Committee; Alderman Morrison, also of Eastbourne, who joined the Society only a short time before his death; Charles Hill, Esq., F.S.A., who was a Member of the Sussex Archæological Society from 1855; C. J. Lucas, Esq., of Warnham Court; the Rev. Septimus Fairles, B.A., who joined the Society in 1852; Miss Catt; Mrs. Bennett Fletcher and others.

In conclusion, the Committee venture to express the hope that the Sussex Archæological Society may be permitted to enter upon a new career of usefulness and prosperity in connection with their celebration of the *Year of Jubilee*.

THE CASTLE, LEWES,

March 19th, 1896.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1895.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
By Balance at Bankers, 1st Jan., 1895 ..	28	9 10			To Printing, Binding, Stationery, &c.	27 10 7
„ Petty Cash in hand, „ „ ..	4	8 9			„ Editor—Clerical Assistance	25 0 0
			32	18 7	„ Salary of Clerk	60 0 0
„ Subscriptions received during 1895, as follows:					„ Postages and other Expenses	13 13 8
Annual	186	18 5			„ Annual Meeting (Eastbourne) Expenses £75 5 1	
Entrance	15	10 0			Less Sale of Tickets	60 1 6
Arrears	27	12 0				15 3 7
In Advance	3	10 0			„ Accountant's Fee	2 2 0
Life Subscriptions	24	0 0			„ Subscription to Society of Antiquaries' Congress	
			257	10 5	(1895)	1 0 0
„ Special Extension Fund	82	19 6			„ Museum and Library—Purchased in 1895	11 0 2
„ Subscriptions, less expended	22	10 6			„ „ General Expenses, viz.:	
					Rent of Castle and Castle Lodge ..	£58 18 8
„ Sale of Books			60	9 0	Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Sundries	56 8 9
„ Dividend on £566. 2s. 8d., 2¼ per cent. Consols ..			15	1 0	Morgan—Wages	26 0 0
„ Visitors' Fees for Admission to Castle			107	15 0	„ Commission	6 6 6
„ Rent of Garden, as follows:					Coals, Coke and Wood	7 11 2
B. Cooke, 1 year, due 29th Sept., 1894	1	0 0				155 5 1
T. Simmons, „ „ 1895	2	0 0			„ Hastings Castle Excavation Expenses	4 13 6
			3	0 0	„ Balance at Bankers, 31st Dec., 1895:	
„ Donations received			1	5 0	General Fund	£151 18 6
					Special Extension Fund	60 9 0
						212 7 6
Examined and found correct.					„ Petty Cash in hands of Mr. Sawyer ..	3 0 3
CALEB R. KEMP.					„ „ „ Mrs. Morgan ..	5 0 0
J. H. A. JENNER.						220 7 9
Lewes, 25th June, 1896.			£535	16 4		£535 16 4

N.B.—In addition to the Cash Balances in hand, amounting to £151. 18s. 6d. and £60. 9s., as shown above, the Society possesses a sum of £566. 2s. 8d., 2¼ per cent. Consols, and a very Valuable Collection of Antiquarian Objects and Books in their Museum and Library at Lewes Castle, to which additions are constantly being made. The Society has practically no liabilities.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY AND MUSEUM DURING THE YEAR 1894.

LIBRARY.

By GIFT.—30 Volumes (various) [and 1 Volume by Exchange], 4 Pamphlets, 4 Sussex Deeds, 5 Photographs, 2 Engravings and 5 Baxter Prints; 12 Water Colour Drawings of Sussex, by P. J. André, Esq., presented by his son, J. L. ANDRÉ, Esq.

By PURCHASE.—70 Volumes (various), 3 Sussex Deeds, as also a large Collection of Deeds, Papers, &c., relating to Sussex, 2 Photographs, 15 Engravings, 6 Water Colour Drawings, including 5 Copies of Frescoes found in Horsham Church.

The above 101 Volumes are exclusive of those contributed by Societies in Correspondence.

MUSEUM.

By GIFT.—17 Objects of Interest (various).

By PURCHASE.—72 Objects, including 30 Plaster Casts of Sussex Seals and 18 Impressions in Wax of Seals of the Realm, the other items being chiefly Coins, Tokens, &c.

CHAS. T. PHILLIPS,
Honorary Curator and Librarian.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY AND MUSEUM DURING THE YEAR 1895.

LIBRARY.

By GIFT.—21 Volumes (various) [and 5 Volumes by Exchange], 10 Pamphlets, 1 Deed and 22 Copies of Sussex Wills, 87 Numbers of the *Sussex Advertiser*, 1783-1793, 7 Photographs, 66 Engravings, including 65 Sussex Portraits, &c., presented by E. S. CUNLIFFE, Esq., 2 Sepia Drawings.

By PURCHASE.—68 Volumes (various), 4 Pamphlets.

The above 94 Volumes are exclusive of those contributed by Societies in Correspondence.

MUSEUM.

By GIFT.—15 Objects (various) and 92 Silver and 81 Copper Coins, presented by E. L. HUSSEY, Esq.

By PURCHASE.—14 Objects (various).

I take this opportunity of tendering my most sincere thanks to all those who have so kindly and generously assisted me during my tenure of office.

CHAS. T. PHILLIPS,
Late Honorary Curator and Librarian.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1872. Arnold, Rev. F. H., LL.D., F.S.A., Hermitage, Emsworth, Hants.
1895. Duckett, Sir George F., Bart., F.S.A., Oxford and Cambridge Club, London.
1885. Hoffman, Dr. W. J., Smithsonian Institution, Washington, United States.
1883. Hope, William Henry St. John, Esq., M.A., Burlington House,
Piccadilly, w.
1896. Read, Charles Hercules, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary S.A. Lond., 22, Carlyle
Square, Chelsea.
1896. Round, Horace J., Esq., 31, Alfred Place, West, s.w.
1850. Spurrell, Rev. F., M.A., Faulkourn Rectory, Witham, Essex.
1889. Tupper, Mr. Richard, Bignor Pavements, 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.
1869. Alchin, John, Esq., Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.
1896. Alderton, William Michell, Esq., Head Master, Municipal School of Science and Art, Grand Parade, Brighton.
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. Athenæum Club (Secretary), Pall Mall, London, s.w.
1868. Attenborough, Rev. W. F., Fletching Vicarage, Uckfield, Sussex.
1876. *Attree, Major F. W. T., R.E., F.S.A., Royal Engineers' Division Office, Netley, Hants.
1857. *Bacon, Rev. Thomas, 3, Lyall Street, London, s.w.
1882. Banister, F. Dale, Esq., M.I.C.E., Stonehouse, Forest Row, 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.
1857. *Barttelot, Brian B., Esq., Ditton, Torquay, Devon.
1867. Barwell, Rev. A. H. S., F.S.A., Clapham Rectory, Worthing, Sussex.
1891. Bax, Alfred Ridley, Esq., F.S.A., Ivy Bank, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
1863. *Baxter, Wynne E., Esq., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., 9, Albion Street, Lewes.
1871. Beard, Steyning, Esq., Rottingdean, Sussex.
1896. Beatson, Surgeon-General, Vicarsgrange, Eastbourne.
1890. Bedford, Edward J., Esq., 10, St. John's Terrace, Lewes.
1893. Bellman, Rev. A. F., Staplefield Vicarage, near Crawley, Sussex.
1880. Bennett, Rev. Prebendary F. G., The Prebendal House, Chichester.
1893. Bevan, Richard Alexander, Esq., Horsgate, Cuckfield, Sussex.
1895. Beves, Major Edward Leslie, Redcroft, Dyke Road, Brighton.
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.
1882. Bishop, M. H., Esq., Undercliffe, Lewes.
1894. Blaauw, Mrs., Heathlands, Grove Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
1882. Blaker, Arthur Becket, Esq., 13, Rothesay Road, Bedford.
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, Chailey, Sussex.
1871. Blew, Rev. W. J., M.A.

1873. Blunt, W. S., Esq., Crabbet Park, Worth, Three Bridges, Sussex.
 1895. Boger, J. I. C., Esq., B.A., 77, Marine Parade, Brighton.
 1896. Borradaile, Charles, Esq., 3, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton.
 1846. Borrer, Rev. Canon Carey H., M.A., Treasurer of Chichester Cathedral, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.
 1894. Borrer, Major Cary, Hurst Grange, Hassocks, 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.
 1892. Box, Stephen, Esq., Brading House, New Upperton Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
 1863. *Boxall, W. P., Esq., Belle Vue Hall, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 1889. Bray, John, Esq., 13, South Colonnade, 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.
 1896. Brown, Edward Harley, Esq., 57, Carlisle Mansions, London, s.w.
 1894. Brown, Edward, Esq., c.e., Hurstville, Mill Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
 1863. Brown, J. Ellman, Esq., Buckingham Lodge, Shoreham, Sussex.
 1894. Brown, John, Esq., Burgess Hill, Sussex.
 1873. Browne, H. 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.
 1896. Burdon, Rev. R. J., Vicar of Oving, near Chichester.
 1881. Burder, Mrs. Ellen, Park Dale, Battle, Sussex.
 1896. Burgess, Frank W., Esq., Ringmer Villa, Ringmer, 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.
 1894. Burt, Walter Henry, Esq., Terminus Chambers, Eastbourne.
 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, Henry, Esq., 10, North Street, Lewes.
 1885. Carr-Lloyd, James Martin, Esq., Lancing Manor, Lancing, Sussex.
 1895. Cash, Joseph, Esq., Stanmer, Church Road, Hove, Brighton.
 1896. Caush, Douglas E., Esq., 63, Grand Parade, Brighton.
 1891. *Cave, Charles, Esq., Ditcham Park, Petersfield, Hants.
 1860. Chambers, G. F., Esq., Northfield Grange, Eastbourne, Sussex.
 1852. *Chetwynd, Hon. Mrs. Charles, Cissbury, Ascot Heath, Berkshire.
 1896. Chichester, the Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Chichester.
 1888. Chichester, the Right Hon. the Earl of, Stanmer, Lewes.
 1852. Chichester Literary Society (Secretary), Chichester.
 1856. Chichester Literary Society and Mechanics' Institute (Secretary), Chichester.
 1894. Chippindall-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, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1895. Clarke, Mrs. Stephenson, Brook House, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1895. Clarke, Mrs. R. Stephenson, Borde Hill, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1895. *Clarke, R. Stephenson, Esq., Borde Hill, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.

1894. Clarke, Mrs. Cecil Somers, 5, Montpellier Terrace, Brighton.
 1896. Clarke, Ronald Stanley, Esq., F.R.G.S., West Mitton, Melplash r.s.o., Dorset.
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.
 1889. Codrington, Rev. R. H., D.D., 54, South Street, Chichester, 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., 6, Rowland Gardens, London, 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. Crake, William Vandeleur, Esq., Rosemount, 13, Highland Gardens, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.
1889. Cramp, Jury, Esq., 4, West Street, Horsham, Sussex.
 1890. Crawford, Robert Payne, Esq., East Court, East Grinstead, Sussex.
 1894. Cripps, Edward, Esq., High Street, Steyning, Sussex.
 1892. Cripps, F. S., Esq., C.E., 9, High Street, Sutton, Surrey.
 1896. Cripps, John Marten, Esq., Belle Vue, Exmouth, South Devon.
 1893. Crookshank, Edgar M., Esq., Saint Hill, near East Grinstead, Sussex.
 1889. Crosskey, Mrs. Robert, Eastfield, Keymer, Hassocks, Sussex.
 1894. Croucher, Alexander Richard, Esq., M.D., 26, Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea, 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.
 1896. Curteis, Herbert, Esq., Windmill Hill Place, Hailsham, Sussex.
 1890. Curwen, Eldred, Esq., Withean 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., Cawley Priory, Chichester, Sussex.
 1871. *Davies, Miss, 2, South Eaton Place, London, s.w.
 1886. Dawes, William, Esq., Wannock, Rye, Sussex.
 1892. Dawson, Charles, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.A., Uckfield, Sussex.
 1891. Deane, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., Vicar of Ferring, Worthing, Sussex.
 1878. Dearsly, Rev. W. A. St. John, Critchfield, Bosham, near Chichester, Sussex.
 1890. Deedes, Rev. Canon Cecil, 2, Clifton Terrace, Brighton.
 1857. Delves, W. Henry, Esq., 23, Mount Sion, Tunbridge Wells.
 1894. De Mèy, Madame, Rossway, St. Leonards Road, Eastbourne.
 1882. Denman, S., Esq., 27, Queen's Road, Brighton.
 1889. De Robeck, Major, 25, Salisbury Road, Hove, Brighton.
 1895. Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Compton Place, Eastbourne.
 1862. Dixon, Miss, North Highlands, Haywards Heath, Sussex.
 1879. Duke, Frederick, Esq., 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, Hawkhurst.
 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.
 1896. Ellis, Geoffrey, Esq., High Mead, Brittany Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 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.
 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., Hazelwood, Horsted Keynes, Sussex.
 1873. *Evans, Sir J., K.C.B., 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.
 1894. Every, John Henry, Esq., Hillside, Rotten Row, Lewes.
 1896. Ewart, Miss, Coneyhurst, Ewhurst, Guildford, Surrey.
1894. Farncombe, Edgar Leonard, Esq., 40, Belgrave Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
 1863. Farncombe, Joseph, Esq., Saltwood, Spencer Road, Eastbourne.
 1893. Farncombe, Miss, 40, Belgrave Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
 1881. Farncombe, Richard, Esq., 40, Belgrave Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
 1892. Fisher, R. C., Esq., Hill Top, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1895. Fisher, Rev. Robert, Groombridge Vicarage, Sussex.
 1881. *Fisher, Samuel Timbrell, Esq., 4, Park Prospect, Old 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., M.P., Ham Manor, Angmering, Sussex.
 1888. *Fletcher, W. H. B., Esq., Fairlawn House, Worthing, Sussex.
 1873. Foley, Rev. E. W., M.A., Upperton Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
 1895. Forrest, F., Esq., Castle Down, Hastings.
 1857. Foster, Rev. Robert, M.A., Burpham, Arundel, Sussex.
 1895. *Foster, Miss M. Holgate, Oakover, Ticehurst, 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, Langcliff, 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., Rector, Eastergate, St. George, Chichester.
 1864. *Freshfield, Edwin, Esq., V.P.S.A., 5, Bank Buildings, London.
 1871. Fuller, Rev. A., M.A., North Street, Chichester.
1878. Gage, The Right Hon. Viscount, Firlie Park, Lewes.
 1895. Gardner, H. Dent, Esq., Fairmead, The Goffs, Eastbourne.
 1867. Garnham, Colonel, Densworth House, Chichester.
 1888. Gell, Rev. J. P., Buxted Rectory, Sussex.

1895. Gilbert, C. Davies, Esq., Manor House, Eastbourne.
 1895. Godfrey, Captain Goodhart, Ivy Hatch, Horsham, 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.
 1896. Gordon, Rev. Preb. H. D., M.A., Vicarage, Harting, Petersfield.
 1849. Goring, Rev. John, M.A., Wiston Park, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.
 1877. Goschen, Right Hon. G. J., M.P., 69, Portland Place, London, w.; and Seacox Heath, Flimwell, Hawkhurst.
 1896. Grace, Colonel Sheffield Hamilton, Knole, Frant, Sussex.
 1896. Grant, G. E., Esq., Roffeyhurst, Horsham, Sussex.
 1860. *Grantham, The Hon. Sir William, Barcombe Place, Lewes.
 1851. Graveley, 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.

 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.
 1864. *Hall, J. Eardley, Esq., Barrow Hill, Henfield, Sussex.
 1889. Hall, Samuel, Esq., q.c., Park Farm, Mayfield, Sussex.
 1884. Hall, William Hamilton, Esq., Frant, Sussex.
 1893. Hall-Hall, C. A., Esq., Culverwood, Cross-in-Hand, Sussex.
 1858. Halstead, Mrs. C. T., Chichester.
 1888. Hammick, James T., Esq., F.S.A.
 1879. *Hannah, Rev. Prebendary John Julius, M.A., Vicar of Brighton, The Vicarage, Brighton.
 1894. *Harben, Henry Andrade, Esq., Warnham Lodge, Horsham, Sussex.
 1894. Harben, Henry, Esq., Warnham Lodge, Horsham, Sussex.
 1888. Harbord, Rev. H., Rectory, East Hoathly, Sussex.
 1892. Harding, George Robinson, Esq., Lindum, Beckenham, Kent.
 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.
 1885. *Haverfield, Frank J., Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford.
 1871. *Hawkesbury, The Right Hon. Lord, F.S.A., Cockglode, Ollerton, Notts.
 1877. *Hawkshaw, H. P., Esq., F.S.A., 58, Jermyn Street, London, s.w.
 1891. Head, Francis, Esq., Buckingham, Old Shoreham, Sussex.
 1895. Heath, R. W., Esq., The Martyrs, Crawley, Sussex.
 1889. Henriques, Alfred G., Esq., 9, Adelaide Crescent, Hove, Brighton.
 1870. Henty, Major C. Percival, Avisford, Arundel, Sussex.
 1894. Henty, Edwin, Esq., Goff's Hill, Crawley, Sussex.
 1894. Henwood, Roger, Esq., Carfax, Horsham, Sussex.
 1895. Hepburn, Miss, Chailey, Sussex.
 1855. Hill, Rev. Reginald Hay, Wethersfield Vicarage, Braintree, Essex.
 1875. Hillman, Aubrey, Esq., Saxonbury, Lewes.
 1892. Hobbs, James, Esq., 62, North Street, Brighton.
 1896. Hodgson, Rev. Edward Ernest, Grammar School, Lewes.
 1867. Hogg, Robert, Esq., LL.D., 99, St. George's Road, Pimlico, London, s.w.

1867. Holland, Rev. Charles, Petworth Rectory, Sussex.
 1895. Holman, George, Esq., The Rowans, Wallands Park, Lewes.
 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.
 1895. Hounsom, W. A., Esq., New Church Road, Brighton.
 1873. *Hovenden, R., Esq., Heath Cote, Park Road Hill, Croydon, Surrey.
 1896. Howard, Alfred J., Esq., Sessingham, Meads, Eastbourne.
 1879. Howlett, J. W., Esq., 8, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1859. Hubbard, William Egerton, Esq., Selehurst, Horsham, Sussex.
 1896. Hudson, Rev. W. E., F.S.A., Conesford, 15, Hartfield Square, Eastbourne.
 1896. Huggins, Charles Lang, Esq., Hadlow Grange, Buxted, near Uckfield, Sussex.
 1888. Humble-Crofts, Rev. W. J., Waldron Rectory, Hawkhurst.
 1895. Hurst, C. J. B., Esq., The Park, Horsham, Sussex.
 1856. Hurst, Robert Henry, Esq., The Park, Horsham, Sussex.
 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.
 1895. Jay, Rev. W. P., St. Anne's Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 1895. Jenner, J. H. A., Esq., East Street, Lewes.
 1896. Joad, Mrs. L. C., Patching, Worthing.
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.
 1896. Keyser, Charles E., Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Aldermaston Court, Reading; and 15, Grosvenor Place, s.w.
 1851. Kirby, Rev. H. T. M., M.A., Mayfield, Sussex.
 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.
 1896. Lawry, William, Esq., 5, Belsize Park Gardens, Belsize Park, London.
 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.
 1894. Lewis, Dr. C. F., Broomfields, Henfield, Sussex.
 1892. Lewis, John, Esq., C.E., F.S.A., The Vinery, New Shoreham, Sussex.

1870. Library Congress, Washington, U.S., care of E. G. Allen, American Agency, 28, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, w.c.
1895. Ling, William, Brynham, Clifton Street, Brighton.
1876. *Linington, G. E., Esq., Fairview, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
1870. Lister, John J., Esq., Warminglid 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 (C. T. Hagberg Wright, Librarian), St. James' Square.
1886. Long, Cecil, Esq., Sherrington Manor, Selmeston, Polegate, Sussex.
1894. Longhurst, Henry Braddock, 33, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
1888. *Lucas, C. J., Esq., Warnham Court, Horsham, Sussex.
1893. Lucas, Mrs., Castle Precincts, Lewes.
1871. *Luck, F. G., Esq., The Olives, Wadhurst, Sussex.
1895. Ludlow, C. Ludlow, Esq., Hancox, Battle, Sussex.
1877. *Luttman-Johnson, J. A., Esq., 13, Delahay Street, Westminster, s.w.
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., *pro temp.*, Mrs. Manners, 4, Victoria Buildings, Weston-Super-Mare.
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.
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.
1873. *Mivart, St. George, Esq., F.R.S., Montpellier Lodge, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells. (Care of Messrs. Cutler & Allingham, 15, Duke Street, St. James', s.w.)
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.
1895. Moore, Joseph, Esq., Culross, Fay Gate, Horsham.
1893. Moro, the Count de Moro, West House, 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.
 1896. Nightingale, Rev. W. R., Roundstone, East Preston, Worthing, Sussex.
 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.
 1870. Norfolk, His Grace the Duke of, E.M., K.G., Arundel Castle, Arundel, Sussex.
 1878. Norman, George, Esq., Cooksbridge, Lewes.
 1896. Norman, Rev. Samuel James, South Lawn, Chichester.
 1892. Norman, Simeon, Esq., London Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
 1896. Northover, Arthur George, Esq., Holmleigh, Redhill, Surrey.
 1874. Norton, G., Esq., Holmwood, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
1868. Orme, Rev. J. B., M.A., Rectory, Angmering, Sussex.
 1892. Ormerod, Arthur L., Esq., 51, Brunswick Place, Brighton.
1896. Packham, Arthur B., Esq., 12, Prince Albert Street, Brighton.
 1892. Pankhurst, Walter, Esq., The Stock Exchange, London.
 1884. Papillon, Philip Oxenden, Esq., M.A., D.L., Crowhurst Park, Battle, Sussex.
 1858. Paris, G. de, Esq., 5, Denmark Terrace, Montpellier Road, Brighton.
 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., King Henry's Road, the Wallands, Lewes.
 1881. Parsons, Thomas, Esq., Yokehurst, East Chilmington, Lewes.
 1870. Patching, E. C., Esq., Belfort, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing, Sussex.
 1896. Patching, John, Esq., 139, Ditchling Rise, Brighton.
 1885. Peacock, Thomas F., Esq., Fernlea, Sidcup, Kent.
 1879. *Peckham, Rev. Harry J., Nutley Vicarage, Uckfield, Sussex.
 1858. *Penfold, Hugh, Esq., M.A., Rustington, Worthing, Sussex.
 1895. Perring, R. M., Esq., Vernon Lodge, Spencer Road, Eastbourne.
 1884. Phillips, C. Taylor, Esq., 40, Tisbury Road, Hove, Sussex.
 1892. Poland, Rev. Eustace B., Aucklands, Littlehampton, Sussex.
 1885. Potter, Walter, Esq., Northcliffe, Stamford Road, Brighton.
 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.
 1896. Price, David, Esq., 84, West Street, Horsham, 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.
1894. Raffety, J. H., Esq., The Acre, West Worthing, Sussex.
 1888. Ramsbotham, Major John, Stony Royd, Ilkley, Yorkshire.
 1882. Randall, Mrs. H. L., Cocking Rectory, Midhurst, Sussex.
 1894. Randall, Very Rev. R. W., Dean of Chichester, The Deanery, Chichester.
 1846. Raper, Sir R. G., Chichester.
 1872. Raper, W. A., Esq., Battle, Sussex.
 1882. *Read, General John Meredith, 128, Rue La Boétie, Champs Elysées, Paris.
 1896. Read, John, Esq., Grove Villa, Tunbridge Wells.

1882. Rendell, Rev. Arthur Medland, St. Margaret's Vicarage, Leicester.
 1882. Renshaw, Alfred G., Esq., Southend Hall, Catford Bridge, s.e.
 1893. Renshaw, Walter C., Esq., LL.M., Q.C., Sandrocks, near Haywards Heath, Sussex; and 39, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, w.
 1895. Rice, Mrs. Elizabeth, 10, Portland Road, Hove, Sussex.
 1877. Rice, R. Garraway, Esq., F.S.A., 23, Cyril Mansions, Prince of Wales' Road, London, s.w.; and Carpenter's Hill, Pulborough, Sussex.
 1890. Richards, Rev. T. E. M., Vicarage, Goring, Sussex.
 1870. Richardson, Rev. W. E., Rectory, Southover, Lewes.
 1893. Richmond and Gordon, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Goodwood, Chichester.
 1884. Rickman, John Thornton, Esq., Malling Lane, Lewes.
 1876. Ridge, L. W., Esq., 5, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, w.c.
 1889. Rigg, Herbert A., Esq., M.A., Wallhurst Manor, Cowfold, Horsham, Sussex; and 12, Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, w.
 1892. Robertson, Percy Tindal, Esq., 51, Eaton Place, Brighton.
 1896. Robinson, J. J., Esq., Managing Editor, *West Sussex Gazette*, Arundel.
 1893. Roemer, Baron C. H. von, Lime Park, Hailsham, Sussex.
 1871. *Roper, F. C. S., Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S., Palgrave House, Eastbourne, Sussex.
 1860. Rose, Colonel Holden, The Ferns, Wivelsfield, Sussex.
 1882. Ross, Mrs., Tudor House, Hastings.
 1890. Royston, Rev. Peter, Rectory, Orton Longueville, Peterborough, Northants.
 1866. Rutter, Joseph, Esq., M.D., Codrington House, Western Road, Brighton.
1894. Salvin, O., Esq., F.R.S., Hawksfold, Fernhurst, Haslemere, Surrey.
 1896. Salzmann, L. F., Esq., Downford, Hailsham, Sussex.
 1883. Sanderson, Rev. Edward, Rectory, Uckfield, Sussex.
 1895. Sankey, Percy E., Esq., 7, Havelock Road, Hastings.
 1882. *Sawyer, John, Esq., 12, Sudeley Street, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 1894. Sayer-Milward, Rev. W. C., Old Hastings House, Hastings.
 1896. Scarlett, Harry, Esq., LL.B., Friston House, Firle, Lewes.
 1858. Sclater, James H., Esq., Newick Park, Lewes.
 1895. Scobell, Rev. John F., Vicarage, Bognor, Sussex.
 1852. Scott, M. D., Esq., 19, Lansdowne Place, Brighton.
 1891. Scott, Edward Irwin, Esq., M.D., Brunswick House, 69, Church Road, Wilbury Road, West Brighton.
 1891. Scrase-Dickens, Charles Robert, Esq., J.P., D.L., Coolhurst, Horsham, Sussex.
1869. Selmes, James, Esq., Lossenham, Newenden, Ashford, Kent.
 1878. Sheffield, the Right Hon. Earl of, Sheffield Place, Fletching, Sussex.
 1875. Shenstone, F. S., Esq., Sutton Hall, Barcombe, Sussex.
 1846. Shiffner, Rev. Sir G. Croxton, Bart., M.A., Coombe Place, Lewes.
 1862. Shoppee, C. J., Esq., 41, Mecklenburgh Square, London, w.c.
 1888. Sibbald, J. G. E., Esq., 3, Townshend Villas, Richmond, Surrey.
 1878. Simmons, T., Esq., High Street, Lewes.
 1852. Simmons, H., Esq., The Crouch, Seaford, Sussex.
 1886. Simpson, Percy, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., F.R.H.S., F.I. INST., Post Restante, Imperial Institute, London, s.w.
 1896. Skinner, Alderman J. A. (Mayor of Eastbourne), Elmhurst, Eastbourne.
 1870. Smith, J. Maxfield, Esq., Hill House, Lewes.
 1868. Smith, O. A., Esq., Hammerwood Lodge, East Grinstead, Sussex.
 1886. Smith, Sydney, Esq., Dorset Cottage, Veal Road, Little Common, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.
1860. Smith, W. J., Esq., North Street, Brighton.
 1893. Smith, Alderman William, Ivy Bank, St. John's, Chichester.
 1856. Smythe, Lewis, Esq., M.D., St. Ann's House, Lewes.
 1879. Snewin, H. E., Esq., Park Road, Worthing, Sussex.
 1895. *Somerset, A. F., Esq., Castle Goring, Worthing.
 1862. *Sperling, Rev. J. H., M.A.
 1856. Spratley, J. S., Esq., 153, Campbell Road, Bow Road, London, e.
 1878. Springett, Edmund S., Esq., Ashfield, Hawkhurst.
 1893. Springett, Rev. W. D., D.D., Rector of West Tarring, Worthing, Sussex.

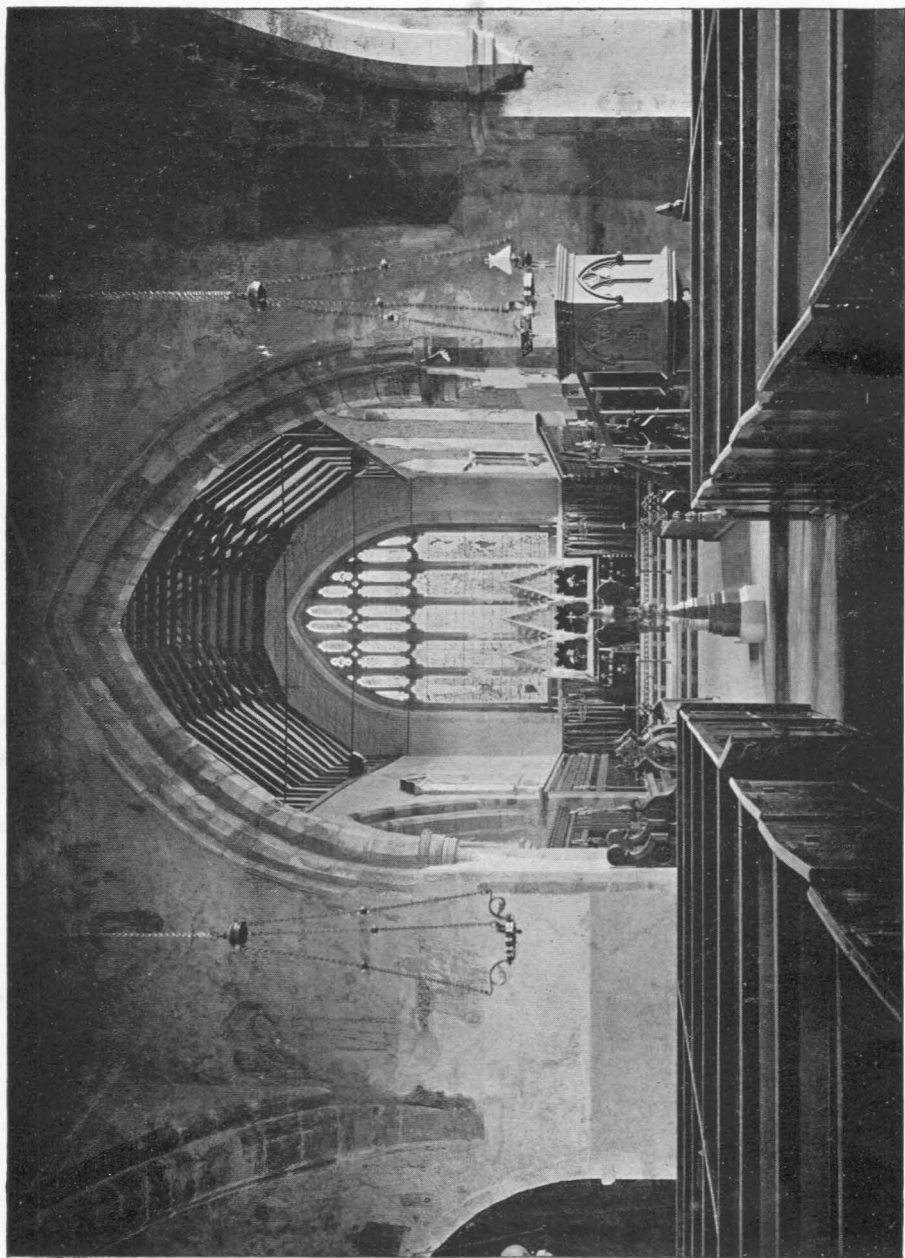
1877. Spurrell, H., Esq., Gildredge Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
 1882. Steggall, Mrs., The Croft, Southover, Lewes.
 1876. *Stenning, A. H., Esq., East Grinstead, Sussex; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, s.w.
 1866. Stenning, J. C., Esq., Oakfield, Beckenham, Kent.
 1886. Stephens, Very Rev. Dean W. R. W., The Deanery, Winchester.
 1893. Stephenson-Mill, Esq., F.S.A., 14, Ritherdon Road, Tooting, s.w.
 1892. Stillwell, Major E. W., Thorne House, Handcomb, Hastings.
 1858. Stone, F. W., Esq., Charlton Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.
 1881. Stone, Mrs. C., Telham Hill, Battle, Sussex.
 1867. Streatfeild, R. J., Esq., The Rocks, Uckfield, Sussex.
 1890. Streatfeild, Mrs. C. N., Groombridge Place, Kent.
 1872. Strickland, W., Esq., Hailsham, Sussex.
 1890. *Sturdy, William, Esq., Paxhill Park, Lindfield, Sussex.
 1894. Sullivan, Michael, Esq., School of Art, Brassey Institute, Hastings.
 1853. Sutton, Rev. Prebendary R. S., M.A., Winkenhurst, Hellingly, Sussex.
 1854. Sutton, Ven. Archdeacon R., M.A., Vicar of Pevensy, Hastings.
 1886. Sutton, Thomas, jun., Esq., South Street, Eastbourne, Sussex.
 1881. Swainson, Rev. A. J., Vicarage, Forest Row, Sussex.
 1894. Swanston, Geo. J., c.b., Rosemount, Highlands, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1893. Tapling, Mrs., Ockenden, Cuckfield, Sussex.
 1875. Taylor, Col. W., Glenleigh, Hastings, Sussex.
 1892. Taylor, Henry Herbert, Esq., 10, Brunswick Place, Hove, Brighton.
 1884. Teulon, Rev. Canon J. S., The Close, Pallant, Chichester.
 1891. Teetgen, W., Esq., Woodfield, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, Surrey, s.e.
 1848. Thomas, W. Brodrick, Esq., 52, Wimpole Street, London, w.
 1881. Thomas, David, Esq., 53, King's Road, Brighton.
 1867. Thomas, Rev. S. Webb, M.A., Southease, Lewes.
 1888. Thompson, Rev. W. Oswell, Vicar of Framfield, Hawkhurst.
 1896. Thornton, Robert Lawrence, Esq., High Cross, Framfield, Sussex.
 1857. Thorpe, G. Archibald, Esq., High Croft, Ore, Hastings.
 1881. Tillstone, F. J., Esq., Yarra Yarra, Springfield Road, Preston Park, Brighton.
 1852. *Tourle, J. J., Esq., 32, Theobald's Road, Bedford Row, Holborn, w.c.
 1896. Towner, John Chisholm, Esq., 3, Burlington Place, Eastbourne.
 1894. Tree, Philip H., Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Leckhampton, Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1865. Turner, Richard, Esq., 22, High Street, Lewes.
 1846. Tyacke, Nicholas, Esq., M.D., Chichester.
1894. Ullathorne, William G., Esq., Sussex House, 538, King's Road, West Brompton, London, s.w.
 1887. Urlin, R. Denny, Esq., F.S.S., The Grange, Rustington, near Worthing; and 22, Stafford Terrace, Phillimore Gardens, London, w.
1892. Veasey, Mrs., The Manor House, Maresfield, Sussex.
1863. *Wagner, H., Esq., F.S.A., 13, Half-Moon Street, Piccadilly, London, w.
 1896. *Walker, Charles W., Esq., Holmshurst, Burwash, Sussex.
 1861. Walker, Rev. G. A., M.A., Chidham, Emsworth, Hants.
 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.
1846. Wellesley, Lady Victoria Long, West Stoke House, Chichester.
1886. Whistler, Rev. C. Watts, Stockland Vicarage, Bridgewater.
1893. White, Edmund, Esq., Rectory House, Hamsey, Lewes.
1895. White, James, Esq., Bank House, Steyning, Sussex.
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., C.E., Trevella, Gildredge Park, Eastbourne, Sussex.
1896. Wightman, George John, Esq. (Mayor of Lewes, 1896), Ailsa Craig, Wallands Park, Lewes.
1893. Wilkinson, Rev. Henry Noel, M.A., All Saints Vicarage, Notting Hill, w.
1885. Wilkinson, Thomas, Esq., 30, Brunswick Place, Hove, Brighton.
1846. Willett, Henry, Esq., F.G.S., Arnold House, Brighton.
1880. *Willett, Rev. F., Cudwells, Lindfield, Sussex.
1896. Wink, F. Wallace, Esq., Pluscardine, Belsize Road, Worthing.
1890. Winton, E. W., Esq., Etherton Hill, Speldhurst, near Tunbridge Wells.
1872. *Wisden, Lieut.-Col. Thomas, The Warren, Broadwater, Worthing, 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., LL.D., F.R.S.L., F.E.I.S., 83, Montpellier Road, Brighton.
1896. Woods, Sir Albert William, K.C.M.G., C.B., College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1859. Woods, J. W., Esq., Chilgrove, Chichester.
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.
1873. *Zouche, Lord, Parham, Pulborough, Sussex.

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- The Record Office.
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THE CHANCEL, ROTHERFIELD CHURCH.

Sussex Archæological Society.

“BOOKE CONCERNING THE DEPUTY LEIUTENNANTSHIPP.”

COMMUNICATED BY EDWARD S. CUNLIFFE, Esq.

AMONG the County Records preserved at Lewes is the fragment of a manuscript with the above inscription, which has not hitherto attracted attention. It contains copies of orders and letters issued by the Privy Council and addressed to the Earls of Arundel and Dorset, as Lord Lieutenants of Sussex; transcripts of such orders sent by their Lordships to the Deputy Lieutenants, who, in their turn, forward them to the Justices of the Peace and, in some cases, to the Constables of each Rape.

These orders, the first of which is dated Sept. 7, 1624, and the last July 30, 1631, refer, with but few exceptions, to “Loanes,” “Leavies,” “Musters,” “Billetting,” and “Beacons;” they do not range over a lengthened period, or present much variety, but they cast a strong side light on public affairs at this critical time. It has been suggested that a summary of the contents of this “Booke,” with such few verbatim extracts as space permits, will be interesting to the members of our Society.

It will be remembered that the House of Commons, which had not been summoned since 1623, was dismissed after a few months’ session in 1625, by King Charles, who, adopting the fatal policy of his father, at once proceeded to raise men and money without consent of Parliament.

These papers show us how this policy was applied to this county and what measures were taken to enforce it. The Earls of Dorset and Arundel, Lord Lieutenants of Sussex, were leading men in the politics of the day. The former was Sir Edward Sackville, grandson of Lord Buckhurst, Queen Elizabeth's "Great Treasurer;" he was born in 1590, and succeeded to the title and an impoverished estate on the death of his elder brother. He is described as a man of irregular life and extravagant habits, but possessing great abilities and accomplishments; "of an obliging nature, much honour and great generosity, and of most entire fidelity to the crown." He was a principal in the sanguinary duel so graphically described in the 39th volume of our "Collections"—"a miserable accident, which he always exceedingly lamented." He died 1652.

Of the Earl of Arundel conflicting accounts have come down to us. While Clarendon dwells upon his haughty reserve and says "that he withdrew from public affairs when he discerned the repose thereof was likely to be disturbed," Sir Edward Walker eulogises him "as the greatest assertor of the splendour and greatness of the crown and the ancient honour of the nobility and gentry that lived in his time."¹ The last few years of his life were passed in Italy, where he gathered together the celebrated collection of Greek marbles with which his name is associated. He died at Padua, 1646.

Our volumes contain many notices of the well-known Sussex families to which the Deputy Lieutenants belonged; they were Sir Henry Compton, Sir Thomas Bishopp, Sir Walter Covert, Sir John Shurley, Sir Thomas Parker, Sir Thomas Pelham, Sir Thomas Sackville, and Edward Allford and Richard Lewkenor, Esqrs.

As the orders in Council were sent to all the English counties, counterparts of many in this Book are probably extant. Of those given here in full nearly all allude to matters of local interest; a few of wider scope have been

¹ "Historical Discourses upon the Progress and Success of the Arms of Charles I."

included, which will help us to appreciate the burdens which the Crown sought to impose on the people.

The meaning of some passages is obscured by the punctuation, or rather by the want of it, while the orthography presents examples of the ever-varying eccentricities of the period. In both particulars the manuscript has been closely adhered to.

The following curious memoranda as to the soldier's drill and equipment are written on the fly-leaf and first page of the "Booke":—

words of
Coñmaunde
A^o. 1588

Leaders stand forward wth yo^r fyles.

Ranks open forwards, paces 5.

ffaces to the wright hand.

ffaces to the lefte hand,

ffaces about.

open yo^r ffylles. feete 3

Close yo^r ffylles.

open yo^r ffylles to the right hand pace.

open yo^r ffylles to y^{re} lefte hand pace.

open yo^r ffylles to y^r right hand.

open yo^r ffylles to y^r lefte hand.

Dubble yo^r ffylles to y^r right hand.

Dubble yo^r ffylles to y^e lefte hand

Dubble yo^r ranks to y^e right hand

Dubble y^r ranks to y^e lefte hand

as yo^u were

Ranks from behinde close

Ranks open backwards pace 3.

files on the right hand turne

Ranks on the right hand turne

ffront pass through

ffollowers pass through

Front as you were

& such like.

Anno Dni
1624

A note of the horseman's armour

Inp^s the Breste, Back and collar, a close headpeece, Cushes,² taces,³ and culett,⁴ for the Back, vanbraces⁵ and pouldron,⁵ and Gauntlet for the left hand, his case of long pistolls, wth a horne flaske and full charge to the pistolls, and sword.

² Cushes (or cuissards).—Armour plates, protecting the thigh and knee.

³ Taces (or tassets).—Overlapping metal plates, fastened to the waist-piece, covering the front of the body, as

⁴ Culetts (called also garde-reins) did the back.

⁵ Vanbrace and pouldron.—Plates for the upper arm and shoulder.

ffor the pike as followeth

Inp^s. his breste, Back, collor, and headpeece wth close taces to the breaste wth iron joynts. Pike and sword.

ffor the muskateere as followeth

Inp^s. his muskett must be of a large boare, according to the Councill of Warrs p^scription and the stock well plaited accordingly, with bandeleres⁶ of wood worm^d, and scourer.

ffor the light horse armour or Scoutes watch.

Inp^s his breast to be of pistoll profe, his back, and collor light, with a carbine and broade belte to hange his carbyne, Sword and flaske.

Musters	My Lord of Arundell's Letter to my Lord of Dorsett.	7 Sept 1624
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Noble Lord because I know not whether I shall see you agayne before the musters in Sussex, I must entreate yo^e Lo^{pp} to remember that election may be made of som of the most able, and willfull defaulters that by their exemplary punishment, contempts may not be so frequent as they have bin formerly; ffor the horse likewise I hope yo^e Lo^{pp} will thinke how the Defects may be amended, And I am sure yo^r Lo^{pp}'s inditions, and strict comānds in all things for the reformaçōn will be such, as the importance of that service, in these tymes requires, and such as his Ma^{tie} will have cause to thanke you, And for my p^{te} as I will owe all to yo^e care, so I will not faylle to give all assistance heereto, what yo^e. Lo^{pp} shall finde fitting

So with my service to yo^u I rest ever,

Yo^e Lo^{pp}'s most faythfull cozen

Arundell House

7 Sept 1624

to comānd

Arundell & Surrey

Musters	My Lord of Dorsett's Letter to the Deputie Lieveñnts of the County of Sussex	20 Sept 1624
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Musters.	A Letter from the Deputie Lieveñnts to the Justices of Peace concerneinge Musters and Beacons.	September 1624
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A Presse for 450 in Sussex.	The Deputie Lieveñnts warrant for the leavyeinge of men and bringe in those that had received his Ma ^{ts} Presse mony before.	December 1624
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Forasmutch as we have lately received letters from the Lords Lieveñnts of this county mençōninge Letters from

⁶ Bandoliers.—A belt passing over the shoulder, to which were attached 12 small wooden cases, each containing a charge of powder and shot.

the Lords of his Maj^{ties} most Noble Privy Councell ffor the p'sent delivery unto the Captaynes or their officers assigned all such souldiers as have received his Ma^{ties} Presse Mony, as also letters from their Lo^{ppes} for the leavy of 50 more within the county w^h will amount to two sufficient and able men more wh^m yo^e hundred; these are therefore in his Ma^{ties} name to require and comāund yo^u and every of yo^u to bringe the said prest souldiers whⁿ your coustody wth two sufficient and able men more fitt for the warrs before us at Lewes on Wendsday the xxyth daye of this instant month by 9 of the clock in the forenoone And heereof not to fayle at yo^e p'lls

Given at Lewes this xiyth of December 1624

Hen. Compton Jo: Shurley
Tho: Parker

To the Constables of the
Hundred of Rotherfield
& to every of them

A note how the 450 Souldiers were leavyed w^{hin} the County
of Sussex.

In Chichester City	20	} 450
In Chichester Rape	63	
In Arundell Rape	63	
In Bramber Rape	63	
In Lewes Rape	79	
In Pevensey Rape	81	
In Hasteinge Rape	81	

A note to what officers they were delivered

To Capt. Rich. Burton . .	200	} 450
To Capt. Tho. Cording . .	200	
To Capt. William Lake . .	050	

Provost
Marshalls
& Watch
& Ward

A Letter from the Lords of the Councell to the Justices of Peace of Sussex 11 December 1624

Provost
Marshall
& Watch
Apoynted

The Justices warrant to apoynte a Provost Marshall and to sett Watch & Ward December 1624

After our very hartly comēdaçõs: Whereas we have lately received Letters from the Lords of his Ma^{ties}. most ho^{ble} Privy Councell directed to us the Justices of Peace of this County; wherein their Lo^{ppes} require for the better secureinge of high wayes and the more safety of places w^h. about this season of the yeare. are usually offended by idle and loose p'sons and at this tyme is more to be suspected than at other tymes in respect of the greate leavyes of Souldiers lately made and to be made who are to be conducted through this County that there should be

provost Marshalls stirringe and therefore we have thoughte good to apoynte you M^r Earnely of C^r. to be provost Marshall for the Rape of C^r. & p[']sently to take uppou you the said office And we have thought it fitt and convenient, that yoⁿ should make choyse of vj or viij of the substantiallest yeomen to be well armed to attend you at such tymes as yoⁿ doe apoynte to make your p[']ambulaçõn w[']hin that rape by such convenient division thereof as to yo[']selves shall seeme best to app[']hend all idle and loose persons and other dangerouse people or vagabonds that are to be suspected of any felonyes or other disorders. That they may be broughte to the next Justice of Peace (if Cause require) or otherwise to be comitted to the constable to be justified accordinge to the Lawe, And that you do continue this course iij tymes in the weeke at the leaste and afterwards as you shall hand have further directions; and so not doubteinge of yo^r good care accordingly, we bid you heartely farewell.

Watch

The Justices warrant to the Constables to sett a watch.

fforasmutch as we are required by direction from the Lords of his Ma[']s. most ho[']ble Privy Councell that straight watches should be sett in all usuall places in the high wayes Townes & villages to secure all passengers through this County of Sussex from the violence of theeves and lewde and loose persons These are therefore by vertue thereof to require you the constables and head burrowes w[']hin that hundred p[']sently uppou the sight heereof to sett a good and strong watch of able and sufficient men in every usuall place w[']hin yo[']r division from morneinge to eaveninge for the Stayeinge and apprehendinge of all suspected p[']sons of felonyes and other misdemeanors or other rogues and vagabonds, and such as deserve punishm[']t in that kinde, whereof so[']m may be conveyed to the next Justice of Peace (if cause so require it) & the other to be justiced accordinge to the lawe by the constable or constables, And yoⁿ are carefully to continue this service untill you shall receive a discharge from so[']m of us to the contrary and heereof you may not fayle at yo['] uttermost p[']ills— dated—

Provost Marshalls apoynted the 15th of December 1624

ffor Chichester Rape . . M^r — Earnely Esq[']re
 ffor Arundell Rape . . George Churchyard gent.
 ffor Bramber Rape . . Ambrose Butler gent.
 ffor Lewes Rape . . . Thomas Moore gent.
 ffor Pensey Rape . . . Thomas Jeffery gent.
 ffor Hasteinge, Rape . . Thomas Dike gent.

Musters

A Letter from the Lords Lieveñnts to the
 Deputie Lieveñnts for Musters

4 March
 1624

Reformaçõn of Armes Directions to the Deputie Lieveteñts for the reformaçõn of the Defects in the Armes and Men w^hin the County of Sussex

Musters. The Deputie Lieveteñts letter to the Captaynes 24 March 1624

A Presse for 250 Souldiers The Kings Ma^{ty}s Letter for the pressinge of 250 Souldiers in Com Sussex. 5 May p^o. Caroli

Right trustie and right well beloved Cosin and Councello^r and right trustie and right well beloved Cosin we greete yo^u well. In contemplation of the distresse and necessitie of our deare Brother and Sister, and in pursuite of o^r gracious fathers purposes accordinge to the advise of both his houses of Parliam^t And at the instant request of o^r said deere Brother and sister now renewed unto us we are pleased by the advise of our councell to assist them wth Ten thousand land souldiers and therefore we doe by these our Letters require and authorize you p^resently upon receipte heereof to leavy and impress w^hin that our County of Sussex and the City of Chichester the number of two hundred and fifty able and sufficient men serviceable for the Warrs; And therein and in all other things for the orderinge and disposinge of those men, to observe and follow such directions, as yo^u shall receive by Letters from o^r. Privy Councell to whom we have p^reticularly signified o^r pleasure in that behalfe. And for so doeinge these our letters shall be y^r. sufficient warrant and discharge; Given under o^r. Signett at o^r Pallace of Westminster the fifth daye of May in the first yeare of our Reigne

A Letter from the Lord^s of the Council to the Lord^s Lieveteñts.

Presse for 250 A Letter from the Lords Lieveteñts to the Deputie Lieveteñts 13 May 1625

To o^r very loveinge ffriend^s S^r Henry Compton K^t, S^r Tho^s. Bishopp K^t, & Barronet, S^r. Walter Covert, S^r John Shurley & S^r Tho^s: Parker Kn^{ts}. Deputie Lieveteñts of the County of Sussex.

A Warrant for a presse The Deputie Lieveteñts warrant to the Constables for a Presse 21 May 1625

Muster
&
Beacons

A Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lor^{ds}
Lieveteinnts for musters & concerninge the Beacons.⁷

Articles for the setting upp of Beacons and for the fireinge
of the same

- 1 Inp^{is} That yo^u sett upp in yo^e place accustomed two Beacons in such distance asunder that they may p^rfectly shewe two fires a farr of
- 2 It^m. The Beacons to be watched by one householder honest at the least. & to every Beacon three of the discreetest householders dwellinge nighest unto the said Beacons to attend have charge & oversight of the fireing of the said Beacons
- 3 It^m. no Beacon to be fired but by the assignm^t of the said ffive p^rsons or the most p^rte of them & two of the said persons to be allwayes at home to attende that service.
- 4 It^m. That you ffive or two of yo^u at the leaste shall instructe all such watchmen as shall watch at the said Beacon that when they shall see but one shipp or two to enterprize forcebly unto the land like enemyes & men of warr to doe anyoyance to the inhabitants of the costes there, That then if it shall appeere to yo^u ffive or two of yo^u that the said anyoyance & force might be repulsed wthout rayseinge or callinge togethir the whole force of the county Then the said watchmen by the advise aforesaid, shall not fire any of their two Beacons But shall wth all possible speede cause Alarums to be runge from church to church from the sea costes to the skirts of the hill and no farther and allso to send posts to the next Justice that every man repaire to the sea Coastes wth his armour and weapon in all speede possible for the repulse of the said enemy
- 5 It^m if the number of shippes be above two like greate shippes of warr able to bringe in more of enemyes than may be repulsed wth the ayde aforesaid, then to fire both the Beacons where the enemyes shall so attempt the land
- 6 It^m then the rest of the beacons that stand on the skirtes of the hill & watch on those two beacons that shall be sett on fire shall fire also both their Beacons ; and all the rest on the skirtes shall fire but one beacon : Whereby all p^rsons both on the skirts of the hill & under the skirts of the hill may reddely goe to the place where the attempt is by the said fireinge of two beacons there on the sea side where the attempt is ; & on the skirts of the hill wth. attendeth on those Beacons on the sea side so fired

⁷ Beacons are frequently alluded to in these orders and stringent regulations issued to ensure their efficiency ; in the event of any hostile landing they would have been very serviceable in signalling between the high points of the Downs or across the Weald. In the print of the Attack made by the French Fleet upon Brightelmstone, A.D. 1545, the Beacons are represented in full blaze.

Musters.	Charles Reg. The Kings Letter for Musters	13 August 1625
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Musters	The Lords of the Councells Letter for Musters	28 August 1625
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Musters	A Letter from the Lords Lieveteñnts to the Deputie Lieveteñnts for a Muster	Sept ^r 1625
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Musters & Powder	A certificate from the Deputie Lieveteñnts to the Lords concerneing the musters, Powder et ^{ca} ,	14 Sept 1625
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May it please yo^e Lo^{pps}. according to yo^e Letters lately sent unto us, we mett this day & have given direction for the calleing of all the Captaynes wth the trayned bands both of horse and foote before us w^{hin} the Rapes of Pevensey and Hasteing at Hayllesham, Comön on Wendsday the 21st of September, And for Lewis & Bramber that day also at Bedding hill and for Chichester and Arundell Rapes the 26th of September at Berrehill and have given order for the Beacons to be p[']sently repayred and well watched; And for our Certificate unto y^{ou} Lo^{pps} of such places along the sea coste as are leaste defensible, and likest to invite an enemy to land, we Cannot better certifiye y^{or} Lo^{pps} therein, than the Deputie Leueteñnts did in 88, who did plott downe the sea coaste from Chichester Haven to Rye, and sent one plott thereof in cullors to the Lo: Howard then Lord Admirall, and one other to the then Lo: Buckhurst Lord Lieveteñnts of this county.^s Touching millitary p[']vision for match & leade it is reasonably well furnished, And for powder we have in the County 16. Barrells of each Barrell 100^{wt} but we feare wth age it is unserviceable w^h we know not how to have supplied but by yo^e Lo^{pps} goodd meanes; ffor agaynst 88. the Queene most graciously pleased to furnish the County wth a Last of powder out of her store wth other munition; Concerneinge the Captaynes of the horse and foote w^{hin} this county we send y^r Lo^{pps} heere. inclosed a List of there names And for other p[']sons experienced in the warrs fitt for Collonells & other comānds, we know none but one Captayne Badby who is residnt with M^r Alford of Offington: We humbly take our leave & rest by

Lewes 14
September
1625

Y^o Lo^{pps} to be comāded

^s A careful *fac simile* of this survey, with notes, was published by Mr. M. A. Lower in 1870. The original was at that time in the possession of Wynne E. Baxter, Esq., Lewes.

A muster. No lands exempt Bookes sent	From the Lo: of the Councell that no lands be exempt from furnishing armes. & Bookes of Musters sent.	31 Dec ^r 1625
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A muster. Serv ^{ts} sent from y ^e Low Countrys,	The King's Letter concerning the sending of the Lowe Country Servants to exercise the trayned Bands.	14 Jan: 1625
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Right trusty & right well beloved cosins & councellers & right trusty & well beloved councellers we greete you well: we having taken into our speciall care & consideraçon the pviding for the safety of our dominions and people by all the good ways that may be taken: we have found that the trayned bands of this our kingdome, are so considerdable a strength in respect of their numbers, serviceable persons of men and their owne p'ticuler interest as the well exerceising of them in the use of their armes, and fitting them to service would settle a greate security at home and give terror to any our enemies to attempt us when they should be sure to fynde so strong & well disciplen'd souldiers to oppose them we have therefore often & seriously recomended to our Lieveñnts of our severall countyes the putting in execution of those playne and exact rules w^h were formerly conceaved and sett downe unto them in printed bookes, And being resolved to pursue the same to effect we have caused a certen number of experieñced souldiers to be sent from the Low Countrys either to be distributed into the severall Countyes there to teach the captaynes Lieveñnts Ensigns & other officers and leaders, & fylles in each company the true moderne use of armes and order of souldiers that the officers being well instructed themselves may teach the souldiers & by often exercise (according to the tymes prescribed by the Bookes) keep them expert & usefull: and accordingly We do hereby require yo^u to make an equall distribution of these souldiers to the severall counties of this Realme, and by yo^r Letters to the Lieveñnts require them strictly in our name to give order that such as you adress to them to be p'sently putt into employem^t in teaching the captaynes & officers, and that they be directed by them and their deputie Lieveñnts to the best improvements of the tyme they have to stayer there, that they may both instruct the officers aparte going to and from one Captayne to another, and also at convenient tymes half a whole Company or a good p'te of it drawne together to shew them the more demonstratively the use of those printed Rulles and give them a true understanding of them, And herein you are to remember to them that these officers in regard of their employment in the Low Countrys cannot be spared—to stayer heere above three months at the farthest. And therefore wish that besides their daily exercise wth the

officers there may be some reasonable number of the souldiers drawne together twice every weeke during theere stave in the country that they may see and direct the officers how to exercise them and that none of the tymes appointed by the printed Bookes for the exercises be omitted but duely kept & the exercises performed. This one thing we require to be observed that the same words in trayneing be used that are sett downe in printed Bookes and none others, that when a body of an army shall be drawne together the souldiers may not be distracted wth diversitie of Tearmes but may fynde the same words w^h they learned at home and so be able to understand and obey them; We have defrayed the charge of the souldiers for theire transportation and all other expences untill they come into the Countreyes where they are to (be) employed; And as we will not doe the gentlemen of the Country that wrong as to question theire reddiness to give these officers kind entertaynement, and accomodate them wth dyett and lodging in theire houses, while they stave wth them so we make as little doubt but the country considering the greate benefit & good hereby intended will for so shorte a tyme contribute some reasonable allowance to them wh we think good to apportion at six shillings a weeke a peece besides theire dyett & lodging and require you to give order for the indifferant leavying of the same in the divisions or hundreds where each officer shall be employed. We also expect that since we have taken this charge and care upon us, the Lieveteñnts and theire deputies doe also second o^r pleasure therein by theire endeavours & directions for disposing the Captaynes and officers to apply themselves wth all dilligence to enable themselves by this meanes w^h we offer unto them to discharge theire duties heereafter understandingly & p^rffitably according to our gracious intentions, and that the souldiers now sent downe doe not misspend any p^rte of that tyme they are to continue there but be kept in continuall practise & exercise of the men that the endeavors of all sides may answer ou^r Royall care & p^rduce that good effect w^h we desire. And whereof we expect a good accompt from the Lieveteñnts & their Deputies as they tender our pleasure & the publique weall of the Kingdom Given under our Signett at our Pallace of Westminster the ffourteenth day of January in the ffirst yeare of o^r Raigne.

Muster &
to Low Country
Servants

The Lord^s of the Councell to the Lord^s
Lieveteñnts

Jan
1625

Musters &
to billet my
Lo: Marshalls
Regiment.

The Lord^s Lieveteñnts Letter to theire
Deputies to the purpose aforesaid

31 Jan
1625

To apoynt a Captayn	A Letter from the Deputie Lieveñts to apoynt a Captayne.	11 Feb 1625
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Coate & Con- duct mon ^y to be repayed	The Councill's Letter the Coate and Conduct mony shall be repayed out of the Excheq ^r	21 Oct 1625
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Privy Seall	The Cobby of a Privy Seall	
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Trusty and well beloved we greeete yo^u well, haveing observed in the coustomes and p^rsidents of former tymes that the Kings & Queenes of this our Realme uppon extraordinary occasions have used either to resort to the Contribucōns w^h arise from the generality of subjects or to the private helpes of so^m well affected in p^ticular by way of loane, In the former of w^h courses as we have no doubt of the love and affections of our people when they shall agayne assemble in Parliament so for the p^rsent we are enforced to proceede in the later course for supply of so^m portions of Treasure for divers publike service w^h w^hout manyfould inconvenience to us, and our Kingdoms cannot be deferred, And therefore this being the first tyme that we have required anything in this kind we doubt not but we shall receive such a Testimony of good affection from you (amongst other o^e subjects) and wth such alacrity and reddiness as may make the same so mutch the more acceptable, especially seeing we require but that of so^m w^h. few men would denye a friend and have a mynderesolved to expose all our earthly fortune for p^rservation of the generall: The so^m w^h we require of yo^u by vertue of these p^rsents is — w^h we doe promise in the name of us, our heires and successors to repaye to you or yo^e assignes w^hin eighteene months after the payement thereof unto the collector the p^rson that we have apoynted to collect it is — to whose hands we require yo^u to send it w^hin twelve dayes after you receive this Privy seall w^h together wth the collectors acquittance shall be sufficient warrant unto the officers of the Receipt for the repaym^t thereof at the tyme lymited Given under our Privy Seall at — the — day of — in the first yeare of our Raigne of England Scotland ffrance & Ireland — 1625.

Privy Sealls.	The King's letter to the Lords Lieveñts Concerning the Privy Sealls	17 Sept 1625
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Privy Sealls.	The Lord's Lieveñts to the Deputie Lieveñts	21 Sept 1625
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please yo^e Lo^{pps} also to understand, that whereas we did heeretofore wright unto yo^r Lo^{pps} touching yo^e ho^{ble} favours for the obtayneing of such monyes as this Count^{ry} did disburse when we sent forth 450 men to Dover to goe wth Count Mansfeeld we have not yet receaved any answer from yo^e Lo^{pps} hoping yo^e Lo^{pps} will take Consideration thereof, for all the Constables of this country more or less have disbursed greate so^ms this way, so^m xxⁱⁱ so^m xxxⁱⁱ more or less in regard of the long time they were inforced to keepe these men together many weekes more than was first apoynted, The so^ms being so greate, the Constables of o^r knowledge are not able to beare the same and so we humbly take our leaves rest.

Lewes
7 Sept
1625,

At yo^e Lo^{pps} command^t
H, C, &c.

A note how the 250 Souldiers sent to Plymouth were leavyed
in the County of Sussex

Chichester Rape	50	} 250
Chichester City	10	
Arundell Rape	40	
Bramber Rape	30	
Lewes Rape	35	
Pevensey Rape	45	
Hasteing Rape	40	

There was Twelve pounds leavyed in every rape for the conducteing them.

The names of the conductors they were delivered unto.

M^r Anthony Edmonds
M^r Robert Thredecase
M^r. — Gilbert
M^r John Comerford.

Allehouses
& Corne

A Letter from the Councell to suppress Alle-
houses, against transporta^{co}n of corne.

31 Dec
1625

After our hartly comenda^{co}ns whereas we understand that the Corne & grayne of the Kingdom is allreddy growne unto high prizes in most p^{ts} of this Realme, and less plenty than was wont to be so that both the prise is like to be higher & the Scarsety greater as the yeare growes on if it be not p^{ro}vided for in tyme we have therefore thought good (for p^{re}vention of such calamities as might thereby fall upon many of his Ma^{ty}s subjects) expressly to will and require you speedely to use all possible care for p^{re}venting any vayne and unnecessary consüption of grayne or the transporta^{co}n of any p^{te} thereof into forraigne p^{tes}; And

because it is allwayes complayned of but never sufficiently looked unto, the well ordering of the assizes both of Bread & Beere & the suppressing of sup'fluouse Allehouses we must agayne require it of you to take a strict course that in such Inns & Allehouses (as shall be allowed) the strength of Beere & Alle to be there brewed & sowld be so moderate and reformed as that thereby drunkenness may be avoyded & vayne consumption of grayne p'vented both w^h in a p^{ie} will be remedied if the number of Allehouses & tipling houses be abridged & offenders in that kinde strictly punished. And for stave of any transportacōn of grayne there is order also taken for that at the sev'fall portes of the Kingdome. And we doe further require that you the Justices of Peace from every the sev'fall divisions of the Shire doe at the next geñall Assizes certefie unto, the Justice of assize what you have done in p'formance of these our Letters that we being Certefied thereof by them may give accompt of yo^e service heerein to his Ma^{tie} And so we bid you hartely ffarewell ffrom Hampton Courte

31 December

1625.

Yo^e very loveing ffrindsTho. Coventry
Arundell & SurreyMandevill: E. Worcester
Montgomery
Dudly Carleton
T. Edmonds
Ri WestonTo our very loveing ffreinds
the Justices of Peace of the
County of Sussex & to every
of them

Allehouses The Justices Warrant concerning Allehouses

These are in his Ma^{tie} name to charge and comānd you that p'sently uppon sight heereof yoⁿ give p'ticular warneing to all Inkeepers Allehouse Keepers & victuallers whⁿ yo^e division as well licenced as unlicenced that they & every of them doe make their p'sonall aparance before us at Uckfeild on Monday the _____ day of this instant month by eight of the clock in the fforenoon And that all such as are fitt to be licenced doe bring sufficient sureties to enter into Bond w^h them for their Allehouse keepeing according to the Statute in that case made and p'vided And also that yoⁿ be then & there p'sent & bring wth you fayrely written a Roule of the names as well of those that are licenced as those that are unlicenced w^{hin} yo^e Sev'ral liberties and heereof ffayle yoⁿ not Dated at _____ the
day of _____ A^o 1625

Billeting The Lord^s Letter to billett My Lord Marshalls
Company24 Jan
1625

The List

The Regement of the Lord Marshall consisteth of ten companies, each company containing at their setting forth, one hundred men, save the principall officers: As the Collonell whose company was 200 or thereabouts And Lieveteñt Colonell 150 or thereabouts and the Sert Major 130, or thereabouts, how much the numbers have bin since diminished will appeere by the note of the muster wh is to be taken when they are to march towards that country

Billeting of Souldiers	Instructions from the Lords for the Billeting of Souldiers	
Musters	The Councils Letter to the Lords Lieveteñts for Musters	21 May 1626
Musters	The Kings Letter to the Lords of the Councill	24 May 1626
Musters	The Lord Lieveteñts Letter to the Deputie Lieveteñts	26 May 1626
Musters.	The Deputie Lieveteñts Letter to the Justices of Peace	31 May 1626
Musters	The Lords Lieveteñts Letter to the Deputy Lieveteñts	14 June 1626
Musters	The Deputy Lieveteñts Letter to the Justices of Peace	28 June 1626
Musters	The Lord of the Councill's Letter to the Lord's Lieveteñts	10 July 1626
Musters	The Lord's Lieveteñts Letter to the Deputie Lieveteñts	15 July 1626
Musters	The Deputie Lieveteñts Letter to the Justices of Peace and Captaynes of Horse and foote	19 July 1626

After o^r very hartly comēdaçõs we have lately received letters from the right hon^{ble} the Lords & others of his Ma^{es} most ho^{ble} Privy Councill, As also letters from the right ho^{ble} the Lord's Lieveteñts of this County signifiyeing the greate and threatening p'paraçõs made at this p'sent both in Spayne and fflanders as well of land as of sea forces, his Ma^{tie} holding it requisite in his p'vident care of the safety of his kingdom^s to make all due p'paraçõs on the Land to w^hstand the attempts ov invasion of the enemy hath

comanded a genall view to be taken of all the armes of the trayned forces of this County both horse and foote as also the bodyes of all able men untrayned from 16 yeares to 60. These are therefore to praye and require y^{ou} to Cause all the Constables whn the rape of to give p'sent warneing to all men betweene the age of sixteene and Three score yeares to make their p'sonall aparance before us and y^{ou} at upon the daye of this p'sent July by seaven of the clocke in the fflorennoone at the ffarthest, and the Constables to be p'sent there bringeing a fayre written roule of the names of every such inhabitant w'hin the Lymitts of each hundred which are to apeere as aforesaid And you the Capt^s also of horse and foote to be there p'sent, w'h all yo^e officers and habiliments of war, causing every souldier to bring his horses armour, and weapons fully compleate and furnished, And that the horses be furnished with good Riders according to former directions and that every one take notice that a strict accompt will be taken of the absence of any, His Ma^{tie} requiring that every enrouled souldier shall be allways at an houres warneing upon payne of death, and also that every Constable bring a note of every Teame either horse or oxen As also of naggs geldings & mares whin their lymitts And also that the Beacons be made upp and repayred and p'vision of woodd and such like be layed redy neere to the Beacons, and be diligently watched by discreete & sufficient men according to former directions, as they will answer the contrary at their uttermoste p'ills. And thus not doubteing of yo^e dilligent care and exacte p'formance in the execucon heeroof And that yoⁿ well affoord us yo^e Companies at the tyme & place forementioned we bidd you hartely ffarewell this 19th day of July 1626

Yo^e very loveing ffrinds

H. C, T. B &c.

Postscript If any yt have bin charged wth horse or foote be dead or removed that the constables bring a note thereof as also the names of all such as are yeat fitt to be charged either wth Horse or foote armes.

Dayes & places apoynted for the s^d Musters

Rapes

Hasteing . . .	4 August	at Battell
Pevensey . . .	26 August	Downish pt. at Alciston
"	27 August	Wildish ⁹ pt. at Uckfield
Chichester . . .	4 August	at Broyle Heath
Arundel	6 August	at Beere Hill
Lewes	12 August	at Ditcheling
Bramber	14 August	at Horsham

⁹ The inhabitants of inland Sussex were called "Wildishers" by the men of the sea coast and Downs ("S.A.C.," Vol. XIII., p. 234).

Provost Marshalls apoynted by the Deputie
Lieveiteints 15 Aug: 1626 viz

In Hasteing Rape .	Anthony Cruttenden of Burwash gent
In Pevensey Rape .	Thomas Jeffery of Chiddingleye gent
In Lewes Rape . .	Nicholas Chaloner of Chiltington gent
In Bramber Rape .	John Young of Warneham ye ⁿ
In Arundell Rape .	John Standly. of fitleworth ye ⁿ
In Chichester Rape .	Henry Peckham of Bosgrave gent

Captaynes of the Pyoneers apoynted likewise 15 Aug 1626

In Hasteing rape .	Launcelot Davis of Whatlinton ye ⁿ
In Pevensey Rape .	Richard Ballard of Wadhurst ye ⁿ
In Lewis Rape . .	Edward Blaker of Porteslade ye ⁿ
In Bramber Rape .	Henry Bridger of Asherst ye ⁿ
In Arundell Rape .	William Strudwick of Hillsgreene ye ⁿ
In Chichester Rape .	William Peirce of Bosham ye ⁿ

Shippinge. The Councells Letter to the Justices of Peace 30 June
of Kent & Sussex concerning Shipping. 1626

After o^e hartly comendaçõs his Ma^{tie} out of his Royall p^rvidence and care for the necessary defense of the Kingdom agaynst fforren invasions hath by the advice of his Councell and according to the p^recedents of fformer tymes given order to the sev^lall portes in every coaste p^resently to p^repare & sett to sea in warlike manner such a number of shippes as are by our Letters assigned unto them in p^rsute of w^h comãdem^t we have apoynted ffoure shippes to be made redly in yo^e neighbour townes of the Cinque Portes, and have wh^{oll} given such directions to the officers there as the service doth require But because of regard of the feddiness of the enemy and o^e late interruptions in Parliament we are straightened in tyme and also in regard the charge will fall heavy uppon those portes w^h are much disabled by the late stand of trade, and other losses at Sea wee doe fynde it necessary to helpe them what we may and to that end must entreate and require yo^e friendly assistance w^h his Ma^{tie} doubteth not but you will friendly affoord in regard it concerneth yo^e owne p^reservation and defense that then w^h. his Ma^{tie} expecteth at yo^e hands is, that yoⁿ will meete & confer with the Magistrates of the said Portes, And first if you fynde that they want men that you supply them from the county wth as many able bodyes of men as are able to use Musketts And as may amount to a full third pte of the complement of those shippes, Secondly whereas they are required to p^rvide three months victualls for these men wherein you may best assist them with corne & beefe and such like, and therein yo^e care and forwardness must especially be shewed in divideing the charge so equally betweene yoⁿ and them that both they may acknowledge

the helpe they received from y^{on} & his Maj^{tie} may have cause to give you speciall thanks and that all men may approve yo^e hartiness and zeal for the defence of yo^e Religeon. Prince & country agaynst that overgrowing tyrant of Spayne wh troubleth all Christendom, and w^h hath fixed his designes w^h such mallice agaynst us that w^hout a brave & co^mon resolu^con and the especiall p^rvidence of God to be obtayned by our constant adheereing to his true Religion (w^h hee endeavoreth to subvert) we can hardly resist. But in all these things we are assured of yo^e reddeness And so we bidd you hartely farewell.

Whitehall the last of June 1626

y^r loveing friends

T Coventry, Pembroke Montgomery, Carleton E Marleburgh, G. Buckingham Mandevill, Conway, Kelly, Grandison, Edmonds, Jo Sucklyn, Ry Naunton, Jo Cooke, H May, Ri Weston, Jul Caesar.

To our loveing ffriends the Justices in the Countyes of Kent & Sussex neere unto ye Cinque Portes & ye members thereof

Shippinge. To the Justices of Peace 11 July 1626

We send yoⁿ here enclosed the Councells Letters w^h came not unto us untill the eighth day of July, leaving the service therein contayned to yo^e consideracon

Canterbury
11th July 1626

Yo^r very loveing friends

Dudley Diggs

To the right wpp^l. o^r
very loveing ffreinds
the Justices of Peace
for the County of Sussex
or any of them, these ffor
his Ma^{ty}s speciall affayres

H Newman

Chas —

Jo finch

Jo. Sympson

Jas Lovelace

Edw. Hadde

Rog. Edwards

Tho. Dames

Shippinge The Councells Letter to the Justices of Peace concerning Shipping 31 July 1626

Loane Money Charles R. 7 July 1626
The King's Letter Concerning the Loane

Charles R. 7 July 1626
The King's Ma^{ty}s instructions sent to the Justices of peace concerninge the Loane

Loane The Lord^s of the Councells Letter to the Justices of peace concerning the Loane 26 July 1626

The Lo: Marshall	}	unto Sussex
The Lo: of Valentia		
The Serg ^t Major.	}	unto Dorsetshire
The Er. of Essex		
Colonell Bruce on the borders of Hampshire & Dorsetshire to make the number equall w th the rest		
Collonel Conway		
Collonel Bush	}	unto Hampshire
Thos Coventry		
Marlborough		E Manchester
G Buckingham		E Dorset Jo Bridgwater
E Carlile		Jo Cooke Jul Caesar

Billeting A note of Agreement by the Deputie Lieveteaints how and where 1000 Souldiers are to be billeted in the County of Sussex vizt

In Chichester City . . .	50	}	1000
In Chichester Rape . . .	160		
In Arundell Rape . . .	160		
In Bramber Rape . . .	155		
In Lewis Rape . . .	155		
In Pevensey Rape . . .	160		
In Hasteing Rape . . .	160		

The places vizt upon the Downes and the skirtes thereof

For Chichester Rape at Boorne and Bosham

Arundell

Arundell towne & the villages thereabouts

Bramber

Steaneing Iowne, Tarring & Shoreham and thereabouts

Lewis

Lewis Newhaven Brightempston & thereabouts

Pevensey

Alciston & Boorne & the villages thereabouts

Hasteing

Battell & the villages thereabouts

Every Rape to beare the charge of their owne men of those that are assigned for Sussex

Forty pounds to be leavyed in every Rape for this Service

Leavying of The Deputy Lieveteñnts Letter for the Leavyeing 1 Sept
 Billet Mony of Mony for the billeting of 1000 Souldiers 1626

Collectors apoynted to receive the mony collected for
 that purpose.

Chichester Rape . . .	M ^r Thomas Bowyer	} esq ^{rs} }	Collect ^{rs}
Arundell Rape . . .	M ^r William Mill		
Bramber Rape . . .	M ^r Henry Cording		
Lewis Rape . . .	M ^r Thomas Shurley		
Hasteing Rape . . .	M ^r Rich Ersefield ¹¹		
Peveny Rape . . .	Sir Thos Springate Knt		

Billeting The Deputie Lieveteñnts Warrant to the 23 Sept
 Constables for the Billeting of Souldiers 1626

Orders made and agreed on by the Deputie 15 May
 Lieveteñnts 1626

Mounteing of A Warrant for the leavyeing of Mony for the
 Ordinance mounteing of the ordinance at Boorne

These are in his Ma^{tes} name straightly to charge and
 comãd you that Psently uppon the receipt heereof,
 according to direction, from the Lieeveteñnts of this County
 yoⁿ leavye by a hundred charge the Soñ of and it
 forthwth paye to S^r Thomas Parker Knight to be by him
 disbursed towards the speedy mounteing uppon Carriages
 of Six peeces of ordinance now at Boorne And heereof
 fayle you not at yo^r uttermost p ills.

w^h. mony was leavyed & payed & the said ordinance
 mounted as aforesaid

Powder The Deputie Lieveteñnts warrant for the
 leavyeing of Mony for store powder,

These are in his Ma^{tes} name to will and require you that
 p'sently uppon the receipt heereof you leavye w^{hin} yo^r
 hundred by mens abillities and not by lands the soñ of :
 towards the payement for Tenn Barrells of Powder.
 to be had & kept in store in severall places of this Rãpe
 and that yoⁿ forthwth paye the same to S^r Henry Compton
 Knight at his house at Bramblety, And wee doe heereby
 further will & require you to give p'sent charge that the
 Beacons w^{hin} yo^r hundred be sufficiently repayed and
 watched according to former directions by the last Warrant
 to yoⁿ directed to that purpose. And heereof not to fayle
 as yoⁿ will answer the contrary to yo^r p'ifts

¹¹ Eversfield.

Mony leavyed in Hasteing Rape & Pevensey Rape,
and therew'hall bought and disposed of by S^r Henry
Compton as followeth

Im^p. Bought of M^r Evelyn of Godstone Twenty Barr^s of Powder,
& payed for as apeereth by his Acquittance and disposed
of thus

Hasteing Rape—In^p. sent tenn Barrells of Powder to the Constable
of Battell

Pevensey Rape—I^m sent to Uckfield to Richard Snatt three Barrells
of Powder

It^m sent to the Constable of Boorne three Barrells of Powder

It^m sent to Rich^d. Stapely of Willmington to be sent from
there to Haylesham ffoure Barrells of Powder

Powder	The Deputie Lieveteñnts warrant for the leavyeing of mony for Store Powder	
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Loane.	The Lord ^s of the Councells Letter	29 No: 1626
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Loanes	The Lord ^s of the Councells Letter to the Er: of Dorsett Concerninge the Loane Monye	31 Dec 1626
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Loane Mony	A Letter from the Er of Dorset to the Deputie Lieveteñnts concerning the disposing of the loane Mony.	9 Jan 1626
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Loane	A Letter from the Er of Dorset to the Deputie Lieveteñnts concerning the Loane	17 Jan 1626
<hr/>		
Loane	A Warrant from the Comissioners to apoynte & direct a collector for the receaveing of the Loane Mony.	Jan 26 1626
<hr/>		
Musters	The Lord ^s of the Councells Letter to the Lord ^s Lieveteñnts for a muster	14 March 1626
<hr/>		
Sendeing of y ^e Souledeers to their Rendevous	A Letter from the Lord ^s of the Councell to the Lord ^s Leiveteñnts for the Sendeing of the Souldiers to there Rendevous	29 March 1627

Souldiers	A Letter from my Lord of Dorsett concerneing the Souldiers	30 March 1627
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Musters	A Letter from the Lords Lieveteñnts for a Muster	10 April 1627
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A Press of 250 men	Charles Rex The Kings Letter for a press of 250 men.	13 Apr 1627
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Right trusty & right well beloved cosin, & right trustie & right well beloved cosin & counsellor we greete you well Whereas there are ffoure Thousand men to be p^rsently employed for o^e Service in o^e ffleete (now in p^rpareing to be shortly put to sea) w^h are to be brought to a Rendevous at Portsmouth and other porte Townes adjoyneing towards the makeing upp of w^h nomber of men we have thought fitt one thousand ffive hundred shall be leavyed out of such sev^rall countyes as are the neerest to the portes where they are to be embarqued. These are therefore to require and authorize yo^u to cause the nomber of Two hundred & ffifty able and serviceable men for the navie to be forthwth leavyed w^hn that our County of Sussex under your lieveteñncy Provided that none of them be of the trayned band^s wherein and in all other things concerneing the disposing of those men, yo^u are to observe such directions as yo^u shall receive letters from our privy Councill And these our letters shall be yo^re sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf Given under our Signett at our Pallace of Westminster the 13 daye of April in the 3^d yeare of o^r rayne

A Press of 250 men	A Letter from the Lord ^s of the Councill to the same purpose	13 Apr 1627
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A Press of 250 men	The Lor ^{ds} Lieveteñnts Letter for the presseing of 250 men	17 Apr 1627
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Disburse ^t of ye Leoane Mony	A Letter from the Lords of the Councill concerneing the disbursement of the Loane Mony.	18 Apr 1627
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After o^e very hartly comendacõns whereas we have lately received directions for the payem^t of ffive moneths entertaynement to the captaynes & officers quartered in that county respectively we doe heereby will and require yo^u to returne an exact & p^rfect certificate both how mutch mony

yoⁿ have received and what yoⁿ have payed thereof to the said captaynes and officers and to w^h of them and how mutch to each in p'ticular, and likewise what mony yoⁿ have payed for billeting, and lastly what hath ben payed by yoⁿ for the months p'vision wh is to be carried along wth the Armie And to what—or other p'son yoⁿ have payed the same and so we bidd you hartely ffarewell from Whitehall the 18 April 1627

Yo^e very loveing ffrinds

Tho Coventry	Er Marleburgh	Rob ^t Naunton
H Manchester	Pembrooke	Hump ^h . May
Tho. Suffolke	Exeter	
Kellie	Tho. Edmonds	
Jo Cooke	Rich ^d Weston	
	Jul Caesar	

To o^r very loveing ffrinds
the Deputy Lieveteñnts of
the County of Sussex & to
every of them.

A Press.	The Deputie Lieveteñnts Warrant to Leavye Souldiers	24 Apr. 1627
Muster	A Letter from the Lords Lieveteñnts for a Muster.	30 Apr 1627
A Survey of the Sea Coastes	The Lords of the Councils Letter for a Survaye to be taken of the Seacoastes	31 May 1627

After o^{re} very hartly comēdaçõs to yo^r Lo^{pp} having received informaçõn that there are souldiers placed w^{hin} that county of yo^r Lieveteñncy where an enemye may land in the night and make incursions and mutch spoyle: And considering how mutch it importeth his Ma^{tes} Service and the safety of his loveing subjects That all requisite meanes be used for the p'venteing of that damage We doe therefore heereby praye and require yo^{oe} Lo^{pps} to give p'sent and express order to the Justices of Peace w^{hin} the said County as are neerest adjoyninge to the Sea Coastes forthwth to take p'ticular and exacte surveyes of all the coastes & frontier places and other places that are exposed to damage to be viewed and certificate made & what is fitt to do, done for the secureing of the same And to leavye the charge thereof in a moderate & equall manner uppon the County And we doe likewise praye & require yo^r Lo^{pps} to give p'sent & express order that watch be duely fixt at the Beacons & other fitt places in those p^{tes}. And that at the least the one half of those that watch be furnished with musketts which are of mutch better use for that service

than — Bills: And so we bidd yo^r Lo^{pps} very hartely
farewell: ffrom Whitehall the last of May 1627

Subscribed by	Lo: Admerall	Lo: Steward
Lo: President	E. of Exeter	E of Kellye
Er of Dorset	Viscount Grandeson	
Er of Banbury	B ^{pp} of Dunelm	
Viscount Kelly	Lo: Carleton	
Bath & Wells	M ^r Secretary Cooke	
M ^r of the Wardes		
M ^r of the Rolls		

To o^r very good Lords the Er of
Arundell & Surry high Marshall
of England, & the Er. of Dorset
his Ma^{ty} Lieveteñts of the County
of Sussex

Articles of Agreement made and agreed uppon 12 July
by the Deputie Lieveteñts of the County of 1627
Sussex at Lewes

Accompts to be taken, Beacons, Powder

A Presse of
50 men

Charles Rex.

8 August
1627

The Kings Letter for a Press of 50 men

Right trustie and right well beloved Cosin and right trusty
and right well beloved Councillor we greete you well The
p[']sent engagement of our forces in the Ile of Retz (Rhé)
(as by advise from o^r geñall there we are given to under-
stand) requireth a p[']sent supply of more men to rayse the
Companies w^h consisted of ffoure score to the number of
hundreds And because the haste of the service giveth not
tyme to fetch them further of. These are to require and
authorize yoⁿ to cause the number of ffiftie able men, well
clothed and fitt for service to be p[']santly leavyed w^{hin} that
our county of Sussex under yo^r Lieveteñny And for the
choyse of the men, conduct, place & rendezvous & other
necessary circumstances to follow such directions as y^{ou}
shall receive by Letters from o^r Privy Councill. And for
so doing these our Letters shall be yo^r sufficient warrant
& discharge Given under our Signett at our Castle of
Windsor the Eighth daye of August, in the third yeare of
our raigne

To o^r right trustie and right well beloved
Cosin the Erle of Arundell and Surrey,
& to our right trustie & right well beloved
cosin & councillor the Earle of Dorset
o^r Lieveteñts of the County of Sussex

A Press of 50 men. The Lords of the Councill's Letter for a press of 50 men. 10 Aug 1627

A Press of 50 men. The Erle of Dorsets Letter for a Press of 50 men. 12 August 1627

A particular how & where the said 50 men shall be rayseed
viz :

In Hasteing Rape	10	}	50
In Pevensey Rape	10		
In Lewis Rape	10		
In Bramber Rape	06		
In Arundell Rape	06		
In Chichester Rape	06		
In Chichester City	02		

Money to be leavyed for Conduct of those 50 for the Rape
of Pevensey and the number of men to be pressed.

Hundreds	men
East Grinstead	iiij ^s — 2
Hartefeild	iiij ^s — 1
Rotherfeild	v ^s — 2
Loxfield Baker	viij ^s — 2
Loxfeild Dorset	viij ^s — 3
Rushmondeane	viij ^s — 2
Sheepelake	viij ^s — 2
Dill	iiij ^s — 2
Longbridge	iiij ^s —
East Boorne	ij ^s —
Wellingdom	ij ^s —
Flexburrrough	ij ^s —
Totnore	v ^s —
Alciston	v ^s —

Beacon Watch A Letter from my Lord of Dorset concerneing the watching of the Beacons. 15 August 1627

After my very hartly comendacons unto yo^r fforasmutch as I see myself since my comeinge into the Country how the watching of the Beacons are neglected notwithstanding his Ma^{ty}s express comands in these dangerous tymes, And for that I am credibly informed that divers who are to attend that service dwell farr remote from the same and are many tymes unfitt for it, in regarde of their yeares, want of experience in the use of their weapons, and other imp'fections These are therefore to will & require you to apoynte Six able & sufficient men in yo^r sev'rall divisions to attend every one of the said Beacons wth Musketts & Bills according to former directions and to graunt out yo^r warrants to the Constables and Headburrroughs in their

severall divisions from tyme to tyme to collect and gather all such mony as shall be due for the watching of the said Beacons from such p'sons as ought to doe the service and to make payem^t. thereof to such as shall be apoynted thereunto And so I bidd you hartely ffarewell

Yo^r very loveing ffreind

Weston 15^t
August
1627

E Dorset

A Press of 50 men	Charles R.	29 Sept 1627
Press of 50 men	The Lord ^s of the Councill Letter	11- Oct 1627
A Press of 50 men	The Lord ^s Lieveiteñts Letter to their Deputies	12 Oct 1627
	The Councill Letter concerneing the Souldiers.	30 Novemb. 1627
Repaym ^t of Billet Mony	A Letter from the Lord Trea ^r to the Lords Lieveiteñts for the repayem ^t of the Billet Mony disbursed by the Country.	16 Novemb ^b 1627

After our very harty comēdaçõs to yo^r Lo^{pps} Whereas the Lords of his Ma^{ts} most ho^{ble} Privy Councill uppon knowledge of his Ma^{ts} pleasure, That the Army returned from the Ile of Ritz (Rhé) shall be billeted in the same place where it was billeted before it went forth have by their letters of the 16 of this instant November required yo^r Lo^{pps} to take Carefull & effectuall order for the receaveing and billeting of those souldiers who shall be sent into that County And further signified unto yo^r Lo^{pps} that the allowance for billeting is to be iij^s vj^d for every Souldier by the weeke as was heeretofore; And likewise the allowance for every officer such as before. And that for the satisfaction thereof their Lo^{pps} have given order to us to furnish monyes to Captayne Mason payemaster of his Ma^{tes} army w^hall possible expedition: And that likewise the charges of sick men comeing home, their Lo^{pps} have given speciall directions shall be duely repayed uppon a just accompt, we have therefore thought fitt for the better encouragement of the county to undergoe the service, to assure your Lo^{pps} That as fast as monyes may be rayed (for w^h purpose their Lo^{pps} are now effectually labouringe) we shall take care to issue from tyme to tyme such so^ms unto the Payemaster Captayne Mason as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the County, and for the charge w^h the

County shall be at in the releife & recovery of sick men we shall be most carefull to see the same speedely satisfied uppon the retorne of a bond & just accompt thereof unto us; & so wth our respects unto yo^r Lo^{pps} we bidd yo^u very hartely ffarewell 16 November 1627

Yo^r Lo^{pps} very assured freinds

Marleburgh
Rich: Weston

To the right ho^{ble} & very good
Lords the Er. of Arundell &
Surrey & the Erl. of Dorset
Lords Lieveteñnts of the County
of Sussex

Billeting of Souldiers	The Councell's Letter for the billeting of the Souldiers returned from y ^e Ile of Retz (Rhé)	16 No 1627
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Billeting of Souldiers	A Letter from the Er of Dorset to ye Deputies Lieveteñnts for the billeting of Souldiers	23 Novemb 1627
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Billeting of Souldiers & leavying ye charge & ye County to be repayed	A Letter from the Lord ^s of the Councell for the billeting of Souldiers and the leavyeing of the charge thereof uppon the Country w th p'mise of repaymt.	13 Dec 1627
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After our very hartly comendaçõs to yo^r goodd Lo^{pps}, whereas there are som of the souldiers, that came from the Ile of Retz (Rhé) to be billeted in the County of Sussex, the nomber whereof y^{ou} will pticularly understand from the Comissioners at Plymouth; These are therefore to will and w^{hall} to authorize yo^r Lo^{pps} to take order wth yo^r Deputie Lieveteñnts for their billeting in convenient places w^{hin} the said County after the rate of iij^s vj^d by the weeke for a man & to assess & leavy the mony for the payement indifferently uppon the Country according to the rate of other Taxes and gatherings And we have taken order that (uppon a just accompt sent unto us under the hand^s of y^or Deputie Lieveteñnts) o^r very good Lord the Lord Trêr of England & M^r Chancellor of the Excheq^r will see the same repayed & discharged And so we bidd yo^r Lo^{pps} very hartely ffarewell from the Courte at Whitehall

13 December 1627

Subscribed by

The Lo: Trer
The Lo: President
The Lo: Chamberlayne
The Er. of Suffolk
The Er. of Dorset
The Er. of Salisbury
Mr Trêr
Mr Chancellor of Excheq^r

Subscript

To the Lords Lieuteñnts
of the County of Sussex

Removing of
ye billeted
souldiers to
other places

14 Decr
1627.

Contribucion of Charges. The Councells Letter for contribution from the 3 western Rapes towards charges disbursed by ye Citty. 16 Decemb 1627

After our very hartly comēdaçõs to yo^e good Lo^{pps} we understand that the Citty of Chichester hath bin forced to make collection for the defrayeing of the wholl charges of billeting & p'videing for the souldiers that were sent thither by the Comissioners of Plymouth; and that the burthen is too heavy for the Citty to beare we therefore thinke fitt and so order that the three Rapes next adjoining to the Citty shall beare pte in a rateable p'portion of the charges These are therefore to praye y^{or} Lo^{pps} to give order to yo^e Deputie Lieveitēnts speedely to assemble themselves together and to cause the said three Rapes and the inhabitants of the Citty that have refused to be rated p'portionally according to the usuage of the reateing, Coate & Conduct mony, And when the mony shall be collected that they see the same repayed to such p'son w^{hin} the Citty that have allreddy paid their rateable p'portions towards the mayntenance of the said soldiers since their comeinge thither and that the said p'portion of payement be continued heereafter untill the said souldiers shall be returned from thence. And so we bedd yo^u Lo^{pps} very hartily flarewell ffrom Whitehall

16 December 1627

Yo^r good Lo^{pps} very loveinge freinds

Lo. President	Bp. Durham
Lo. Arundell	Bp. Bath & Wells
E. of Suffolk	M ^r . Trea ^r

directed
To the Lords Lieveitēnts. d. Comway
E. of Banbury

Billeting of Souldiers The Er: of Dorset's Letter for yo billeting of Souldiers 16 Decr 1627

Contribution of charges The Er. of Dorsets Letter for the contribuçõn from ye Country to ye Cytty 17 Decr 1627

After my hartly comēdaçõs I have lately sent directions from the Councell Boord for the leavyeing of Billeting mony for the Souldiers in Sussex, Since w^h tyme I have received other letters from their Lo^{pps} requiring a contribution from the three next Rapes to the Citty of

Chichester for & towards the defrayeing of the charge of Billeting mony to the souldiers in that City w^h I shall desire yoⁿ in all poynts carefully to observe & putt in execution.

And so I bidd you very hartely ffarewell; ffrom Dorset House 17 December 1627

To the
Deputie Lieveteñnts
of the County of Sussex.

Yo^r very loveing ffreind
E Dorset

Billeting of Souldiers	The Lord ^s of the Councells Letter for the Billeting of Souldiers & p ['] videing for others to pass through the County.	17 Dec ^r 1627
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Billet mony allowed by his Ma^{tie}

To a Lieveteñnt . . .	7 ^s	}	p weeke
To an Ensigne . . .	5 ^s		
To other officers & Souldiers	3 ^s 6 ^d		

Marshall Lawe	The Coñission of Marshall Lawe	19 December 1627
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Musters	A Letter from the Lord ^s of the Councell to the Lord ^s Lieveteñnts for Musters	10 January 1627
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Removeing of Souldiers	The Lord ^s of the Councells Letter to remove soñ souldiers	14 January 1627
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Billeting of Souldiers	The Councells Letter for the Billeting of Colonell Courteny ^s Regiment in Sussex.	14 Jan 1627
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Muster.	My Lord of Dorsetts Letter to the Deputie Lieveteñnts Concerninge the generall muster	15 Jan 1627
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Billeting	My Lord of Dorsetts letter for the billeting of S ^r William Courteney ^s regiment in Sussex	16 Jan 1627
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Musters	The Lords of the Councells Letter for Musters	31 May 1628
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Continue the Billeting of ye Souldiers	The Lords of the Councells Letter for the continuance of the souldiers in the same places where they are billeted	12 June 1628
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Composition Colles.	A Letter for the sendeing in of the Composition Colles.	5 July 1628
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After our hartly comēdaçõs whereas there is two hundred & fifty Loades of Charcolles due by way of composition out of the County of Sussex to be served at som of his Ma^{ts} standeing houses this yeare betweene the first daye of June last, and the last daye of September next of w^h there is hitherto no service at all made, these are to desire yoⁿ to take p'sent order for the bringeing in of the said 250 loades of Charcolles before the said last daye of September next to his Ma^{ts} Collehouse in Whitehall & also to certifie to us in wrighteing by this Bearer the name of yo^e undertaker apoynted for the doeing of this service, And so we bidd you hartely farewell, ffrom the courte at Whitehall this 6th daye of July 1628

Yo^e very loveing freinds

To the right w ^{pp} ou ^r very loveing freinds Sir John Shurley Knt. and to the rest of the Justices of ye peace & compounders for ye County of Sussex or to any of them del ^r these.	Tho Perry Symon Harvey Ric ^h . Manley
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Colles	The certificate heereuppon from the Justices of peace.	14 July 1628
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After o^e hartly comēdaçõs we have received yo^r letter of the 5th of this instant, concerning the charcolls to be served in to his Maj^{tye} out of this County of Sussex by the last of September next we doe heereby signifie unto yoⁿ that we have compounded with one William ffloodd page of the scullery for that service to be p'formed accordingly, whom (we doubt not) yoⁿ will accept of and thus we bidd you hartely ffarewell.

Colles	The Copsy of the Composition w th William fflood.	14 July 1628
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Whereas the County of Sussex is by composition to deliver yearly into one of his Ma^{tes} standeing houses 250. loades of Charcolles at 13^s 9^d the loade, It is now agreeede betweene us whose names are given underwritten Justices of the peace, w^{hin} this county of the one pte and William fflood one of the pages of his Ma^{tes} Scullery on the other pte That the said William fflood shall deliver the said charcolles before the last of September next to discharge that service, we payeing unto him on S^t Bartholomew next the som of 275^{li} (y^t is 22^s the loade above the Kings price) at the house of Ellis Midmore on London bridge being the

signe of the Three Tonns. In witnesses whereof we have
heereunto sett our hands this 14 day of July 1628

H C. J. S. R M &c

Removing of Souldiers to Portsmouth	The Councells Letter for the removing of souldiers to Portsmouth	18 July 1628
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The ffurlow.	The Copsy of a ffurlowe made by the Deputie Lieveteñnts for the sendeing away ^m of the souldiers.	July 1628
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Whereas we have received Letters from the Lords of his
Ma^{ts} most ho^{ble} Privy Councill of the 18th of this p'sent
July that it is his Ma^{ts} pleasure, that the souldiers billeted
w^{hin} the County shall be p'sently removed, and march
under the conduct of their Captaynes & other inferior
officers to Portesmouth the place apoynted for their
Rendezvous there to be disposed of according to his Ma^{ts}
directions. These are therefore in his Ma^{ts} name straightly
to charge & comãd you the said captaynes & officers
p'sently, uppon the receipt heereof to call together the
said soldiers under y^{ou} Comãd & p'sently to march wth
them to Portesmouth as afore said after the rate of xx^{tie}
mylles p diem alloweing them iii^d p diem in their said
March, for w^h purpose yoⁿ are to repayre to and atend the
Trêr of the army according to directions. And yoⁿ the
said Maiors, Sheriffs Constables, & other his Ma^{ts} officers
whatsoever, to whome it may app^tayne to see them
furnished wth carriages, & horses as shall be needefull for
their remove, & likewise in their march at the rate of
iii^d a day for a horse, & ij^d a mylle for a Carte to be
allowed & disbursed by the country uppon accompt; And
heereof fayle not as yoⁿ will answer the contrary at y^{ou}
p'ills dated at Uckfeild this — day of July 1628

H C. J, S
T. P.

Billeting of 2000.	The Lords of the Councells Letter for the billeting of 2000 Souldiers in Sussex neereste to Portesmouth	18 July 1628
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Billeting of 2000	A Letter from the Lords Lieuteñnts to the same purpose	18 July 1628
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Musters	The Kings letter for Musters	21 Sept 1628
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Musters	A Letter from the Lords Lieuteñnts for Musters. Dayes & Places for the Musters apoynted by the Deputie Lieuteñnts	
Hasteing Rape . . .	on Tewsdays 14 Oct 1628 . . . at Battell	
Pevensey Rape . . .	on Tewsdays 14 Oct 1628 for the Wildish pte ¹² } at Uckfeild	
	on Thursdays 16 Oct 1628 for the Downish pte } at Berwick Coñon	
Lewis Rape . . .	on Wendsdays 15 Oct 1628 . . . at Haywards Heath	
	on ffridays 17 Oct 1628 the foote onely } at Lewis	
Bramber Rape . . .	on Thursdays 26 Octob. 1628 } at Ashington the foote onely } Coñon	
Arundell Rape . . .	on Wendsdays 15 Octob. 1628 the horse & foote of Arundell & the horse of Bramber Rape } at Warningcamp	
Chichester Rape & Citty } . . .	on Tewsdays 14 Oct. 1628 . . . at Broyle Heath	
—		
Watching of Beacons.	The Lord ^s of the Councells Letter for the watching of the Beacons	5 Decemb ^{er} 1628
—		
Beacon Watch	A Letter from the Lord ^s Lieveteñnts for the watching of the Beacons	7 Decem 1628
—		
Loan Mony	The Lord Tres ^r Letter for an accompt of the Disburseing of the Loane Mony	6 January 1628
—		
Musters.	A Letter from the Lord ^s of the Councell for Musters of Horse & foote	30 Apill 1629
—		
Musters	A Letter from the Lord ^s Lieveteñnts for Musters	20 May 1629
—		
A Letter to apoynt a Captayne	A Letter from my Lord of Dorsett, Lord Lieveteñnt to apoynte a Captayne of the trayned Bands	July 1630
—		
A Letter to apoynt a Captayne	A Letter from the Deputie Lieveteñnts to apoynt a Captayne	30 July 1630

¹² *Ante*, p. 17.

Voluntaries
for Sweden

Charles Rx.

19 June
1631

The Kings letter to the Lords Lieveteñnts
concerneinge the leavyinge of Voluntaries for
Sweden

Right trusty & right wellbeloved Cosins & Councillors we greete you well: Whereas uppon mocõn made unto us on the behalfe of our good brother the King of Sweden we have given licence & permissiõ to our right trusty & right well beloved cosin the Marquis Hamilton & to the Captaynes & officers under him to leavy and transporte 6000 English voluntaries to be employed under the conduct of the said Marquis for that King in a Warr just & hon^{ble} accordinge to his publike declaracõ thereof not undertaken for private ambition to invade the dominions of others but for the reestablisheing of such princes his allyes as have bin wrongfully dispossessed of their annient dignities & estates of wh sorte the distressed case of our deare Brother & onely sister cannot but come neare our harte, & for the gen^{all} peace of Christendome & the enlargement of free comerce; Now for the good esteeme we have of the worth & quallity of our said Cosin who hath undertaken this charge, And for the benefit w^h this Kingdome will fynde in disburtheninge it selfe of many unnecessary men that want employ^t And for that the season of the yeare requires expedicõ for the rayseing & transporteinge so many men into so remote p^{tes}: we doo therefore instantly require & comãde you to imploye yo^r very best endeavours to the accomplish^t of this service. And that you recomẽd the same to yo^e deputie Lieveteñnts, the Justices of peace, & others our officers and ministers w^{hin} the p^{vince} of yo^e Lieveteñncy as a matter w^h we doe well affect, & doe expect to be on all hands earnestly & speedely p^rformed; Given under our Signett at our Manor of Greenwich the 19th daye of June 1631 in the 7th yeare of our Raigne.

Directed

To o^e Right trusty & right well beloved
Cosins & Councillers Thomas Earle of
Arundell & Surrey Earle Marshall of
England Edward Earle of Dorsett Lord
Chamberlayne to our deerest consort
the Queene our Lieveteñnts of our
County of Sussex.

Voluntaries
for Sweden

A Letter from the Lord^s Lieveteñnts to ye
Deputie Lieveteñnts.

20 June
1631Voluntaries
for Sweden

A Letter from the Deputie Lieveteñnts in
London to the Deputie Lieveteñnts in the
Country

29 June
1631

Musters	A Letter from the Lords of the Councell to the Lords Lieveteñnts for Musters	31 May 1631
—		
Musters	A Letter from the Lords Lieveteñnts to their Deputies for Musters	20 Janry 1631
—		
4000 men to be redly at an instant	A Letter from the Lords of the Councell to the Lord ^s Lieveteñnts. for 4000 of the trayned Bands to be redly at an instant	30 July 1631

After o^e hartly comēdaçõs to yo^e Lo^{pps} whereas for reasons best knowne unto us importeinge the service of his Ma^{ie} & safety of the State we finde cause to give general dircetions (that accordinge to former p^sidents upon like occasion) certen numbers of the trayned Bandes in sev^rall countyes adjoyneinge should be so in reddiness to be drawne downe to ye ports & places upon the Coaste of the county of South^{ton} as to impeach the landeing of any enemy upon any Sodden Alarum that might be given, These are therefore in his Maj^{ies} name and by his express comānd to praye & require yo^e Lo^{pps} to take effectual order either by yo^selves or yo^r Deputy Lieveteñnts that 4000 of the best and ablest p^sons of the Trayned band w^{hin} that County of Sussex be so in reddiness at all times as to be fitt to march instantly & come to a Rendezvous at such place w^{hin} the said County of South^{ton}, as shall be directed by our very good the Lord Trear^r his Ma^{ie} Lieveteñnts there or his Deputy Lieveteñnts unto whome we have likewise directed our Letters on that behalfe beareinge date wth these p^sents and to be especially carefull that they be well & sufficiently armed & furnished with munition, victuall carriages and all other necessary p^visions whatsoever for that service, and that they be by you or yo^e Deputie Lieveteñnts putt & sent under the comānd of such principall p^sons of experience & reputation as shall be thought fittest in the nature of Colonells, Captaynes, Lieveteñnts &c. Heereof we require yo^e Lo^{pps} not to fayle and so we bidd you very hartely farewell, from Whitehall the last of June 1631

Yo^e Lo^{pps} very loveinge ffreinds

Signed by ye

Lo: Keeper	Lo. Visc Wentworth
Lo: Privy Sealle	Lo. B ^{pp} of London
E. of Lindsey	Lo. Bpp of Winton
E. of Bridgwater	M ^r Secretary Cooke
Visc. Dorchester	M ^r Chancellor of Excheq ^r

4000 men to
be redly at
an instant

A Letter from the Lord Lieveteñnts to the Deputy Lieveteñnts for ye like	30 July 1631
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Here our "Booke" abruptly ends, the remaining portion having been lost.

The events in the war so soon to follow, although not of great importance in this county, clearly reveal the zeal of the clergy and gentry for the king and the disaffection of the middle and lower classes. Clarendon, in his account of the surrender of Chichester to Waller, after a siege of eight days in 1643, says: "It would not have yielded if the common people out of which soldiers were to rise had been so well affected as was believed; the number of common men was so small that the constant duty was performed by the officers and gentlemen of quality, who were absolutely tired out," and in another place: "The gentry were for the king, the freeholders and yeomen being generally on the other side."¹³

It is reasonable to suppose that these freeholders and yeomen retained a vivid remembrance of the vexatious and illegal measures disclosed in these records; measures which must have carried dismay into many a Sussex household.

¹³ "History of the Rebellion," Book VI.

SLINFOLD.

By J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, Esq., F.S.A.

THE parish of Slinfold, Sussex, possesses no ancient church—no ruin of stately abbey or more humble priory—no frowning castle or proud mansion of feudal times, and yet it may be truly said that few rural parishes furnish more subjects of interest to the antiquary.

The name has been variously spelt; sometimes it has appeared as Slinford, or Slynkford, whilst at others it has been written Slingfield, or Slingfold, and finally, as at present, Slinfold. The parish is bounded by those of Billingshurst, Itchingfield, Rudgwick and Warnham, and is situated in Arundel Rape and Easewrith Hundred. Stane Street, the great Roman road connecting Chichester with London, intersects Slinfold for a distance of over two miles, and Roman coins and other articles have been found here. The local stone, called Horsham slate, abounds in this locality, and the quarries, once extensively worked, have furnished slabs of large dimensions.¹ Whilst the iron industry flourished in Sussex iron works were to be found in this and the surrounding parishes, and a spot, about a mile and a half from the village, is still called Furnace Farm. At Rudgwick it may be mentioned that the remains of a furnace are still to be traced, and the adjacent town of Horsham was famous for its manufacture of horse shoes and arrow heads.

In the last century both Slinfold and Warnham had annual fairs for pedlars' wares, the former celebrated on

¹ Most of the domestic buildings and nearly all the churches in the Wealden district of Surrey and Sussex were formerly covered with this handsome but ponderous material. Unfortunately it is difficult to quarry, and on the restoration of a church in the neighbourhood of Slinfold, it was found expedient to employ similar slating brought from the vicinity of Peterborough, rather than use the local stone.

Easter Tuesday, the latter on Whitsun Tuesday, but both have been abolished.

The only historical event conjectured to have taken place at Slinfold was a visit of Edward II. This monarch's journey, in 1324, into Sussex for a short stay at Battle is fully described by Mr. Blaauw in our "Collections" (Vol. VI., p. 47), and he records that the King passed Sunday, September 2nd, and Monday, the 3rd, at Thele, and as there is no parish of that name, he considers that it "was probably Thelelands in Slinfold." Mr. Elwes thinks that "we may record as certain" the fact of this visit.² Some land here is still called Theall Farm.

No notice of a church at Slinfold is to be met with in Domesday Book, but one is mentioned in the returns of the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., in 1291, and in the Nonæ Roll, compiled about 1341, in the reign of Edward III., the assessment of the benefice is recorded, when Henry Husé, Andrew de Medsted, John de Covert and John de Mitford were the assessors for the county of Sussex. From several wills dated early in the 16th century the dedication is clearly shown to be to Saint Peter, and Lower states that the church was built by Bishop Ralph II., of Chichester, about 1230,³ a statement which would seem to apply very well to the edifice before its rebuilding, in the present century. In 1779 repairs were made, with alterations to the structure, not altogether to its advantage, and in 1861 the edifice was entirely rebuilt, from designs by Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, at a cost of about £4,000, and with accommodation for about 340 persons. The church as it appeared before the rebuilding consisted of a western tower, a nave with a south porch and north aisle, and a chancel with a chapel to the north of it. As at the adjacent church of Itchingfield, the tower was entirely of timber, and, from the description of it in Dallaway, must have been very massively framed in the lower part. At about the level of the top of the

² "Castles and Mansions of Western Sussex," p. 206.

³ "History of Sussex," Vol. II., p. 169.

nave walls it contracted and was surmounted by a small turret, ending in a pyramidal spirelet, the whole somewhat like the belfry at Newdigate, Surrey. The nave windows appear to have been gutted, probably in 1779, but the south side of the chancel retained three small lancets, such as may still be seen on the north side of the choir at Ferring, Sussex. The east window was a Perpendicular one of three lights, and with the common supermullioned tracery characteristic of the style. Inside the building the aisle was separated from the nave by two plain arches, with a central circular column, crowned by a round, well-moulded, Early English capital. The chancel arch was a perfectly plain square soffited one, and on the walls were fragments of paintings, one being a group of three figures, whilst roses were depicted on one of the arches. Mr. Gibbon says that the will of John Cooper, of Slinfold, dated Feb. 9th, 1526, mentions a painting of the Crucifixion in this church,⁴ and probably all the walls were covered with pictures, as in the little church at Hardham, near Pulborough. Of the above described edifice nothing of the structure has been retained in the new building, but of the fittings there still exists some very elaborately carved woodwork and now forming a porch at the back of Warnham Court. It is said that it was given to a former owner of that mansion, Sir Henry Pelly, when the old church was destroyed, and evidently consists of pieces patched together—fragments probably of a gallery front. The patterns of the carving are enriched with very minute work, as may be noticed on the panel marked A on the drawing here given. The quaint caryatid figures somewhat resemble others formerly at Tooting, Surrey. A small panel over the central compartment bears the initials E.S. and the date 1660.

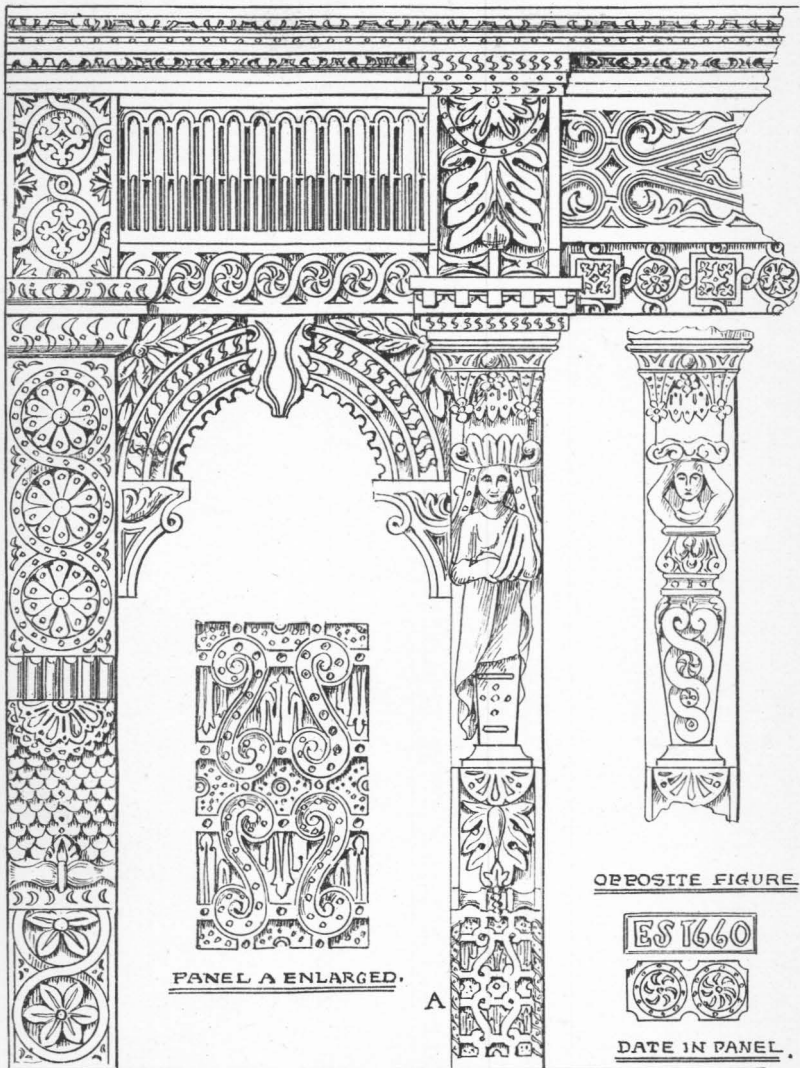
The present church contains six bells, which are inscribed as follows:—

(1) R.B. SH. Gulielmus Eldridge me fecit. 1704.

(2) Thomas Jupp. Thomas Holland Churchwardens.

Robert Catlin me fecit. 1741.

⁴ "Sussex Archæological Collections," Vol. XII., p. 109.



PANEL A ENLARGED.

A

OPPOSITE FIGURE.

EST 1660



DATE IN PANEL.



CARVING FORMERS AT SEINFORD.

J. Lewis André, F.S.A. Del.

(3) J Warner & Sons London. 1861.

Thomas Knight }
Thomas Child } Churchwardens.

(4 and 5) Cast by John Warner and Sons. 1861.

(6) Cast by John Warner & Sons London 1861 This bell was presented by Mr Michael Stanford of Theal Farm. 1861.

The churchwardens' accounts contain full particulars of the recasting of some of the former bells in 1593, 1594 and 1605. Richard Eldridge, of Horsham, was the founder employed when three of the bells were recast at his works in that town. The expenses of this recasting and other interesting matter will be found recorded at length in the copious article on Richard Eldridge contributed to the 30th Volume of our "Collections," by Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A. (pp. 88, 89).

By his will, dated Nov. 26th, 1524, "Richard Mychell thelder," of Warnham, left $ij^s. iij^d.$ to this church, and Nicholas Wordsworth, chantry priest of Crawley, by will dated Sept. 20, 1542, bequeathed five shillings each to the churches of Ichingfield and Slinfold.⁵

Before the establishment of parochial registers by Cromwell, Lord Essex, the missal of the high altar of the parish church frequently served the purpose of a register, not only of births, marriages and deaths, but also of some matters of interest to the parishioners at large, and I am inclined to think that the use of the Family Bible as a kind of genealogical register may be traced to this practice. Many instances of the above-named employment of the missal are recorded of Sussex churches. A birth was entered in that of Boxgrove and a marriage in the one at Chithurst; whilst settlements of disputes were registered in the missals at Arundel, Easebourne, Lurgarshall and West Wittering, and deaths in those at Steyning and East and West Wittering. The practice is alluded to here, as it is recorded that one of the "Proofs of Age" of one John Littlebone, taken in 1363, consisted in the fact that Roger de Brodebregge remembered the date of the birth of the aforesaid John,

⁵ "Sussex Archæological Collections," Vol. III., p. 115.

“because Agnes, his wife, died on the following Sunday and the day of her death is inrolled in the missal of Slinfold Church.”⁶ The registers commence in 1558; the churchwardens’ accounts in 1580.

The church is in the diocese and archdeaconry of Chichester and in the rural deanery of Storrington. The patronage of the living is now in the hands of the bishop of the diocese and the benefice is both a rectory and vicarage; the former is valued in the King’s books at £5. 6s. 8d. and the latter at £7. 7s. 0d.⁷

Among the rectors of Slinfold may be mentioned Matthew Woodman, a grandson of Richard Woodman, the Sussex ironmaster, who was burnt at Lewes in 1557, for his religious opinions; his descendant was ejected from this rectory in 1662 for nonconformity. Mr. Lower, in his “Worthies of Sussex,” pp. 144, 145, informs us that “He remained a Nonconformist for more than twenty years, preaching gratis at Horsham, to which town the Corporation Act had driven him.” He suffered imprisonment at Horsham, where he died in 1683 and was interred in the church there.

Another rector was the Rev. James Dallaway, whose “History of Western Sussex” is well known. Born at Bristol, Feb. 20th, 1763, he became a scholar on the foundation at Trinity College, Oxford, and took his M.A. degree, and in 1789 was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Besides his well-known work he wrote several others, and in 1803 was presented to “the vicarage and sinecure rectory of Slynfold.”⁸ This he held with the living of Leatherhead, in Surrey, and he resided at the latter place until his death on June 6th, 1834. He

⁶ Historical events were occasionally recorded in Church books, as in a Psalter, exhibited April 4th, 1895, before the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries. This curious volume, supposed to have once belonged to the Church at Orpington, Kent, has notices of the beheading of Thomas of Lancaster, in 1322, and of the deaths of Pope John XXII., in 1334, and of Clement V., in 1352, also a reference to the Coronation of Innocent VI., in 1352 (see “Pro. Soc. of Antiquaries,” 2nd Series, Vol. XV., p. 365).

⁷ A subsidy collected 3rd of Richard II., or 1380, produced 13s. 4d. in Slinfold or 10 marks at 1s. 4d. per mark (see “S.A.C.,” Vol. V., p. 231).

⁸ Lower’s “Worthies of Sussex,” p. 251.



Here lieth Richard Bradbryge gent & dwys his Wyfe
Jhon Ghyms & also there chydre wherch Richard dyed
the xxvij day of Novembe an dñs b xxvij who's soul thu p̄d



BRADBRYGE MEMORIAL BRASS, SLINFOLD CHURCH.

was buried in the churchyard there, under a spreading elm.

The chapel on the north side of the church was known as that of the Tregoz family, and contained a full-length effigy of a lady who is supposed to have been a member of it. This figure has been laid north and south in the tower of the present building and is much defaced, but still shows the costume to be that of a female in the earlier part of the fourteenth century, comprising a tight-sleeved gown unconfined at the waist and under a *cote hardie*, a gorget enveloping the throat and a veil over the forehead and spread out under the shoulders. The head reposes on a pillow, on either side of which is a small shield, and the feet rest upon a bird, probably an eagle.⁹

In the present sanctuary is a brass commemorating Richard Bradbryge, Gent, and Denys, his wife. It has figures of both, but two groups of children have been lost. The male effigy is in the civilian dress of the 15th century, namely, a long loose gown, fur-lined and with long hanging sleeves, the shoes are rounded and the hair is long; the lady has a pointed head-dress, a tight-fitting gown with fur cuffs and round the waist a girdle ending in a triple clasp. The inscription beneath the two figures has been given by Dallaway ("Arundel Rape," Vol. II., pt. I., p. 395) and again in the "Collections" of our Society (Vol. XXIII., p. 180), but as both these embody a somewhat important mistake, it is here reproduced:

Here lyeth Rychard Bradbryge gent' & Denys his wyfe
Jhoñ Thomō & Alis there chylderne which Rychard dyed
the xxviiijth day of Novēber an^o di mth v^o xxxijth who' soul ihū pdō.¹⁰

A small fragment of a brass also remains and shows the lower portion of a female figure, about 1600 in date.

⁹ A beautiful female effigy of the same period is in the not very distant Church at Ifield, Sussex. Birds are not often met with at the feet of effigies, the only other instance with which I am acquainted being seen on the brass of Dr. John Sperehawke, 1474, formerly at Hitchin, Herts.

¹⁰ Elwes says, "In the Church was a brass to John Bradbreg, gent., son and h. of Thomas, late of Slinfold, gent., and Agnes, his wife, d. and h. of John Payne, of Cuckfield; he d. Nov., 1503; she in 1500" ("Castles and Mansions, &c.," p. 205, n.).

When Horsfield compiled his history there existed in the chapel "two mural monuments, with small effigies, composed of alabaster painted, of two women in the dress of the time of James I. commemorative of females of the family of Blount" ("History of Sussex," Vol. II., p. 167). Of these memorials only one figure remains and has been fixed in an angle inside the tower. The inscription is as follows:—

Here lieth Katharine Blount youngest daughter of Richard Blount Esq of Dedisham (descended from Sir Walter Blount Knt. Lord Mountjoy and Mary, wife to the said Richard, daughter to Sir William Weste Knt. Lord de la War, which Katharine deceased March 1. 1617 in the 27th year of her age. She left her estate to her four sisters, viz Elizabeth, Anne, Martha, and Jane; to whose pious and sacred memory they erected this monument.

The Sir Walter Blount here mentioned, was created Lord Mountjoy in 1465, and was ancestor of Charles, Lord Mountjoy, created Earl of Devonshire.

On the sanctuary floor on the north side is a brass plate, inscribed as follows:—



HERE LYETH THE BODY OF EDWARD COWPER:
LATE OF STROOD IN THE PARISH OF SLINFOLD
IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX ESQ^R. WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 20TH DAY OF MAY
ANNO DOM. 1678 IN THE 38 YEARE OF HIS
AGE, WHO RESTETH HERE IN HOPE
OF THE RESERRECTION OF THE
IVST VNTO LIFE ETERNALL.

Above the inscription is a small plate with these arms: Quarterly I. and IV. Cowper; II. and III. Stanbridge.¹¹

On the west wall of the tower is a poorly designed monument in blue and white marbles and bearing the Cowper arms. It has the following inscription:—

Here lyeth
the body of
Edward Cowper
late of Strood in this parish Esq
one of y^e Royal Band of Gentlemen
Pensioners to King Charles the 2nd.
He Married Martha y^e only Dau
ghter of Lancelott Johnson of
y^e Inner Temple London Esq by
whom he had Issue one son (Henry) now living
who departed this life
y^e 20th of May Ano. Dni. 1678 ætatis suæ 38.

A skull and a Latin verse under this do not appear to have originally formed part of this monument.

Next the above-mentioned memorial is one inscribed as follows:—

Sacred to the memory of
M^{rs} Anne Leland wife of Lieutenant General John Leland
of Strood in this parish
Colonel of his majestys 6th Regiment of Foot
and representative in Parliament for the borough of Stamford in
Lincolnshire
She was niece and heiress to the late Edward
Cowper Esq of Strood.
It pleased God to take her (ever prepared
to obey his will) from this world to a better one on the 25th day of
December, 1797, the anniversary of her birth aged 75 years.

Above this, upheld by delicate cherubs' heads and a wreath inscribed "Resurgam," is a shield with these arms: ". . . on a chief, in base three scallops, over each three wheat-ears two in saltire and one in pale; on a shield of pretence quarterly I. and IV. a cross bottonée . . . II. and III. Cowper.¹²

¹¹ Horsfield and Berry omit the roses on the field of the Stanbridge Arms here shown.

¹² Mrs. Anne Leland was "daughter and heir of Richard Upton by his wife, who was sister and testamentary heir to Edward Cooper, Esq." (Elwes, p. 251).

Under the last-named memorial, on a plain marble slab, is inscribed :

Sacred
to the memory of
the Rev John Jones, A.B.
Vicar of Rudgwick in this
county and fifteen years
Curate of this parish, who
died April 18th 1776.

Aged 43 years.

Also
Elizabeth Pryor Jones
and
Charles Skottowe Jones
died infants

Also
Mary Jones
died 4th March 1785.
aged 22 years.

Also on the west wall of the tower, on a plain white slab of marble, is as follows :—

Sacred
to the memory of
the Rev. Samuel Barker. A.M.
of St. Peters College Cambridge
Curate of this Parish.
He was the only son
of Samuel Barker, of Litchfield,
in the County of Stafford, Esq^r.
and departed this life.
on the 19th of June 1836.
in the 32nd year of his age.
It is the Lord's will let Him do what
seemeth Him good.

A well-designed monument is fixed over the doorway in the north wall of the tower; it is composed of white and grey marbles and consists of a broken pediment on side pilasters. The inscriptions runs :

Here lyeth
interr'd the Body of
Henry Cowper Esq^r
late of Strood
in this Parish.
who departed this Life
the 22nd of March, 1706.
in the 58th year of his age

He married Sarah the Daughter of
 James Smith Esq^r, of Midd^{ex}
 by whom had issue three sons
 and three daughters also the body of
 Edward Cowper, Esq^r,
 their eldest son,
 who departed this Life.
 July 21st (1725) aged 32.
 He married Jane daughter
 of John Weeks Esq^r.
 Of Westfield in Sussex.¹³
 By whom he had issue
 Mary, who died an infant,
 who is here interred.

In the churchyard there remain several 18th century high tombs and headstones. The Stanford family have the largest number of the former, and there are others for the families of Briggs, Dean, and Mills. Among the latter may be noticed several with quaint subjects carved in panels over the epitaphs, and one with a floral design forms a tail-piece to this paper.¹⁴

Having described the ecclesiastical antiquities of Slinfold, the reader's attention will now be directed to the history of the territorial divisions of the parish.

The chief manor is that of DEDISHAM, or Dackesham, Dodesham, or Daddesham, as it has been variously called. It is situated partly in Slinfold and partly in Rudgwick;

¹³ Mr. William Smith Ellis says, "The Weekeses of East Sussex were two or three centuries ago very numerous." "The Weekeses of Westfield were settled there several generations, and ended in an heiress married to a Broomfield. Other families of the name lived at Northiam, Peasmarsh, Wadhurst, &c." ("S.A.C.," Vol. XI., p. 82, n.). John Weekes was the father of the heiress above alluded to, as he left at his death three daughters and co-heiresses, "Mary, the wife of Henry Lawton; Elizabeth, the wife of John Broomfield; and Jane, the wife of Edward Cooper, of Strood, near Horsham" (*Ibid.*, Vol. XIV., p. 115). Mr. Ellis and Berry give the arms of Weekes as *Ermine* three battle axes *sable*, and the latter states the Weekeses of Surrey bore, Per chevron indented *gules* and *sable*, three annulets *or*. A pedigree of the family at Westfield is given in "S.A.C.," Vol. XIV., p. 116, but also furnishing it with totally different armorial bearings.

¹⁴ The epitaph on the headstone, illustrated, records that Sarah, wife of Robert Mills, and daughter of Arthur Corfe, died Sept. 9th, 1791, aged 26 years; and that their daughter Sarah died June 10th, 1796, aged 4 years. There are in the Churchyard eight high tombs for members of the Stanford family. On the headstones occur the following names, those to which an asterisk is prefixed being found on several: Allbery, Andrew, Aylwyn, Bagnall, Baker, Boxall, Child, Cooper, Corfe, Corfield, Dumbrell, Ede, Farley, Gander, Garman, *Grinstead, Haws, Hawkins, Hews, *Holden, *Holland, *Jupp, *Knight, Lovegrove, Merrett, Mills, Mitchell, Pelling, Powell, Puttock, Read, Richardson, Scutt, Street, *Sturt, Venn, Vickress, Vincent, Wadey, Watermeyer, Weakford, Wood and Worsfield.

and in 1271 Henry Tregoz was the owner, with whose family it continued until the extinction of the race. According to Wace, the name of Tregoz was to be found amongst those of the warriors of William I., who accompanied that conqueror into England.¹⁵ Later on a Sir Henry Tregoz built the still existing bridge at Greatham in the days of Edward II., and three members of the same family are recorded as considerable benefactors to Boxgrove Priory.¹⁶ But to return to our manor. We find that in 1330, license was given to Thomas Tregoz "to fortify with a wall of stone and lime, and to krenellate his manse of Dachesham, in the county of Sussex."¹⁷ The arms of the family are those given in Jenyns' "Booke of Arms" for "Mons^r. Tregoz de Sussex," namely, "Az. two bars gemelles and in chief a lion passant gardant or." These arms were also those of Dore Abbey, Herefordshire, a Tregoz having married "the heiress of the founder Ewyas."¹⁸

The manor next passed into the hands of the Lewknor family and Sir Roger Lewknor died possessed of it in 1543, leaving as co-heirs his four daughters, Jane, Katharine, Mabel, and Constance. Five years after Sir Roger's death the manor appears to have got into the hands of the crown, for at that date Edward VI. granted Dedisham to Sir Richard Blount, Lieutenant of the Tower of London. Although the Lewknors only held the manor for about fifteen years they appear to have been connected with this part of Sussex from the middle of the fifteenth century, and John and Richard Lewknor were members for Horsham in 38 of Henry VI., or 1459. The living of Rusper was in the hands of the family, and there was an Agnes Lewknore, a professed nun, at the priory of St. Mary Magdalen, in 1442, and an Elizabeth Lewknore, similarly professed, was a nun there in 1478.

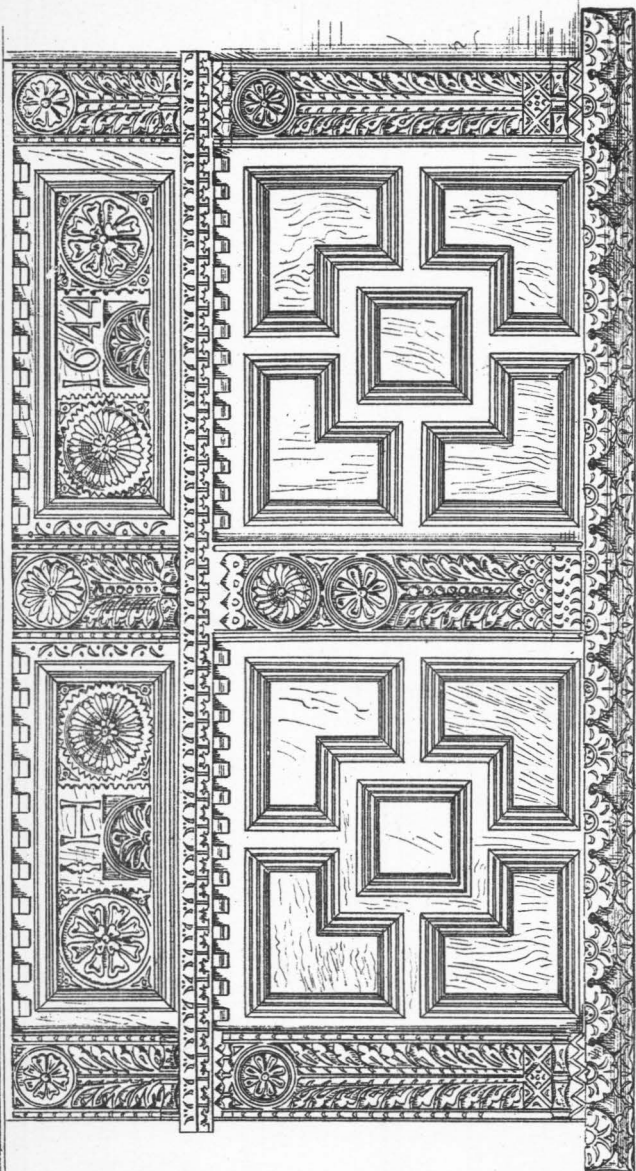
The family was a very large and wealthy one, and a long list of the manors possessed by it is given by Mr.

¹⁵ See "S.A.C.," Vol. VI., p. 22.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol. XV., p. 93.

¹⁷ The license is given at length in *Ibid.*, Vol. XIII., p. 112.

¹⁸ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1829 (Part II., p. 497).



J. Lewis André. Del. 1886. In ⁷ 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 ¹² Feet.

CHIMNEY PIECE. TOWN HOUSE. SANFORD.

Cooper in his account of the Lewknors in Vol. III. of our "Collections," and the above-mentioned Sir Roger Lewknor held lands in Middlesex, and the shires of Oxford, Northampton, Leicester and Huntingdon.¹⁹

The Lewknor arms, with many quarterings and three crests, will be found engraved in the same volume of our "Collections," p. 92.

From 1547 the Blounts held Dedisham till the sister of Katharine Blount, whose monument has been before noticed, sold it to the Onslow family about 1630.²⁰

Probably the chief interest which is possessed by the Blounts arises posterior to their residence at Slinfold, and centres in Charles Blount, the youngest of two sons of James, fifth Lord Mountjoy, by Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, of St. Oswald's, Yorkshire. After having been a great favourite with Elizabeth, Charles Blount was created Earl of Devonshire by her successor, James I., on July 21, 1603, but he did not long enjoy that dignity, as he died in 1606.²¹

In 1786 John Williams, Lord Onslow, sold Dedisham manor to Charles, Duke of Norfolk, and it now forms one of the settled estates of the dukedom.

The manor house, situated to the north of the village, is said to have been ransacked by Sir William Waller's soldiers in 1643, and afterwards went to decay, but the present farmhouse is a building with many traces of antiquity about it. A long parallelogram forms the plan and the walls are half-timbered, though now partly covered with weather-boarding. There is a doorway

¹⁹ "S.A.C.," Vol. IX., p. 293. John Lewknor, killed at Tewkesbury May 4th, 1471, held several Manors in Norfolk (see Blomfield, "History of Norfolk," Vol. VII., p. 250). Scotgrove Manor at Ash, Kent, was also one of their possessions (see Ireland's "Kent," Vol. IV., p. 421). Also Honington and Dean, two Manors at Challock, in the same county (see *Ibid.*, Vol. II., p. 549).

²⁰ The Onslows of Surrey bear these arms: *Arg.* a fesse *gu.*, between six Cornish coughs *ppr.* Crest: A falcon *ppr.*, legged and belled *or.*, preying on a partridge *or.* Brayley and Walford, in their "Hist. of Surrey," Vol. I., p. 275, add this motto, *Festina lente*, one which Sir Walter Scott entitled justly a perfect pun in his "Notes on Waverley."

²¹ A portrait and life of this nobleman will be found in "Lodge's Portraits," Vol. III., p. 37, ed. Bohn. The arms of the Blounts of Sussex are, Barry *nebulée ar.* and *sable* and are borne by the baronets, the first of whom was Sir Walter Blount, created Baronet Oct. 5th, 1642.

with good mouldings framed by the constructional timber work, and in the interior is a chimney corner with an ornamental rack for the cooking spits over the mantel.²² Previous to a sale here in 1880 there were some interesting pieces of old furniture preserved, including a settle, a massive oaken table, 11-ft. 6-in. long, with its side forms and "joined stool" at the end, a pair of fire-dogs with the peculiar fleur-de-lis of the Cantelupes, a brass domed 17th cent. clock, some old chests, and a few antique volumes, one being a black letter "Digest of the Laws of England," published in 1596.

A view of "Datsham," by Grimm, will be found in Brit. Mus., "Additional Burrell MSS.," 5878, fo. 19.

The second important manor is that of DRUNGEWICK, or Dyringeswyke, and called afterwards Bradbridge. It is an episcopal manor and part of it lies in Wisborough Green, and of this latter portion an interesting account will be found in Elwes and Robinson's "Castles and Mansions of Western Sussex," p. 261. The part in Slinfold was held inherently from the owners, the Bishops of Chichester, from about the middle of the 14th century till 1517, by the family of De Bradbridge, or Bradbrigge, as it was anciently written, and one which Dallaway supposes to have originated at Bosham, Sussex.²³ The Bradbridges had for arms: *Azure a pheon argent*. Crest a leopard's head erased *argent pelletée ducally gorged or*, between two spears proper, headed *argent*.

In 1517 Sir Henry Hussey became the owner of Drungewick by his marriage with Eleanor, the heiress of John Bradbridge. He was a member of a family which had been located in Sussex from an early period, and in the reign of Henry II. Henry Hussey, or de Hoese, founded the Premonstratensian Abbey of Durefurd at Harting, in the north-western part of the county, where he also established a lazar house, and in 1266 Henry

²² Two good examples of spit-racks will be found engraved in "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXIV., opposite p. 49.

²³ Horsfield mentions Bradbridge as a hamlet in Bosham Parish (Vol. II., p. 72, n.). There was a John Bradbridge, 1 Henry IV., or 1399, Comptroller of the Customs for Chichester and all places on the coast from Portsmouth to Dover (see "S.A.C.," Vol. XXIV., p. 64).

Husee had license to crenellate a house on his manor at Harting,²⁴ whilst in 1290 we find a Henry Husee a Member of Parliament for Sussex County.²⁵ In the next century another Henry Husee was Sheriff of Sussex in 1320, and in 1322 we hear of Sir Henry Husee at the battle of Boroughbridge, in Scotland. Another valiant warrior was a John Husee, who was among the victors at Agincourt and fought under Lord Reginald Cobham, but although intimately associated for so long a period with Sussex the connection of the family with Slinfold did not take place till 1517, when Sir Henry Hussey obtained Drungewick as above stated. He was a person of some importance beyond the sphere of a mere country gentleman, and in 1555 Knight informs us that "The queen (Mary I.) sent Thomas Thirlby, the new Bishop of Ely, the Lord Henry Montacute (or Montague) and Sir Edward Carne or Karne, with a very honourable train of gentlemen and others as ambassadors to Rome to confirm the reconcilliation of the nation with the Catholic Church."²⁶ One of the gentlemen who thus accompanied the Sussex nobleman, Lord Montague, was Sir Henry Hussey, and in "Machyn's Diary," p. 93, we find this entry concerning the return of the embassy to London: "The xxiiij day of August cam from Rome at afternoone the bysshope of Ely, the bysshope of Bangor, the lord Montycutt, ser Hare Husse and dyvers odur."²⁷

Sir "Hare" died in 1557, at which date he was in possession of Town House, on his manor of Bradbridge, and also of the estate of Hill, likewise in Slinfold. Machyn records his burial and month's mind as follows:

²⁴ Elwes' "Castles and Mansions of Western Sussex," p. 113.

²⁵ "S.A.C.," XXX., p. 161.

²⁶ "Pictorial History of England," Vol. II., p. 524. This expedition is recorded as follows on the tomb of Lord Montague, formerly at Midhurst, but now in Easebourne Church:—

"THIS HONORABLE MAN IN YE YEAR 1553 WAS EMPLOYED BY Q. MARIE IN AN HONORABLE AMBASSAGE TO ROME WITH DOCTOR THYRLBIE, BISHOP OF ELYE, WHICH HE PERFORMED TO HIS GREAT HONOR AND COMENDATION."

²⁷ Another member of the Hussey family employed by Queen Mary was Laurence Hussey, Doctor of Civil Law, and who lived at Charlwood, Surrey. He was sent on a commission to Mary Queen of Scots, the precise nature of which does not appear to be known (see Manning and Bray's "Surrey," Vol. II., appendix, and "Surrey Archæological Collections," Vol. I., p. 8).

“The iij day of September was bered ser Hare Husse Knyght in the towne callyd Slynford in Sussex” (p. 150), and on “The xxj day of September was the monyth myn and obseque of ser Hare Husse Knyght, with a standerd and a pennon of armes, cott-armour, target, elmett and sword; and vj dosen of stochyons with a harold of armes” (p. 152). Dallaway mentions the helmet and its crest as existing when he wrote. Sir Henry’s wife was daughter of — Spring, of “Lavnam,” or Lavenham, Suffolk, whose family was one of rich clothiers in that town, and which, it is stated, in conjunction with the Earls of Oxford, erected the present magnificent church at Lavenham. Before her marriage with Sir Henry Hussey, Bridgett Spring had been the wife of William Erneley, and she did not long survive her second husband, for we read in the above-quoted diarist that in October, 1557, “was bered my lade Husse in Sussex at Slynkford by ser Hare Husee her husband” (p. 154). Sir Henry appears to have been succeeded by a son, John, who, according to the pedigree in Dallaway, was “of Slinfold 5. Eliz.” He had two sons, John and Henry; the former married Joana, daughter of William Apsley, of Thakeham;²⁸ the second, Henry, married Judith, daughter of — Paget, and he was Clerk of the Spicery to Queen Elizabeth and King James I. Dying May 23rd, 1611, in his 64th year, he was buried at Battersea, Surrey, where Aubrey tells us his widow erected a monument to his memory. Finally, George Hussey, son of John Hussey, Junior, is supposed to have alienated Town House, the manorial seat, about 1660 to the Duke of Norfolk, and since that time the estate has been in the hands of his successors in the dukedom. Hill, another property of the Husseys, in Slinfold, had already passed into the possession of the Churchar family, *temp.* James I.

The arms of the Husseys of Dorset, Essex, Shropshire, Suffolk, Sussex and Wiltshire are “Barry of six *ermine* and *gules*,” and these were the arms of the Sir Henry

²⁸ Mr. Blaauw, in his pedigree of the Apsley family, given in “S.A.C.,” Vol. IV., p. 220, says her name was Margaret.

Husee present at the Battle of Boroughbridge, *temp.* Edward II.²⁹ Their crest appears to have been "a boot *sable* spurred or tipped *ermine*," and Ireland, in his "History of Kent,"³⁰ mentions this crest as having been in a window at West Wickham Church, in that county, and over it "two hands holding a heart with this inscription, *Cor Mobile, cor Mobile.*"

A part of Town House, the seat of the Husseys, still remains and forms two cottages for labourers. It consists chiefly of a long parallelogram, with two good chimney stacks and a projecting chimney corner, over part of which the roof is cleverly brought down. The healing is of Horsham slate, and the half-timber work of the upper story has been partly weather-boarded. Inside the building are the remains of a good baluster staircase and a range of diamond-paned windows has well moulded mullions. Much plain panel work is *in situ* and one room has the Greek key pattern above the dado. An 18th century wooden arch has the panels of the sides framed into narrow cupboards, but the best feature remaining is a beautiful wooden overmantel on the ground floor. The letters I.H. and the date 1644 inscribed on the cornice, leave no doubt as to its having been placed here by the last John Hussey connected with Town House. The details are very good and are free from the grotesqueness so often met with in 17th century work. The outline of a stone overmantel may be traced in a room on the chamber floor; it appears to have had a large coat of arms and mantling, with a crest above.³¹

Forming part of Drungewick Manor is the estate called STROOD; it is situated close to the Warnham boundary of Slinfold and was at first held by the family of Atte Strood, from which it passed into the hands of the Stanbridges, and "in 1466 John Cowper, Esq., lineal ancestor of the Lord Cowper and of the poet, acquired

²⁹ "S.A.C.," Vol. XXX., p. 138.

³⁰ Vol. IV., p. 488.

³¹ Some of the above details will be found engraved in Vol. XXXIV. of our "Collections," opposite pages 45 and 50.

it by his marriage with the heiress of Stanbridge.”³² The Cowpers were connected with Sussex at least as early as the beginning of the 15th century, and there was a John Cowper at Chudham in 1404,³³ and another John “Couper” was in 1417 presented to the living of All Saints, Hastings.³⁴ Later on we find a John Cooper, of Harting, whose will is dated May 16, 1495, and another John Cooper, of the same place, left 40s. to Dureford Abbey in 1519.³⁵ In 1588 two John Coopers, of Sussex, contributed—one £30 and the other £25—towards the defence of England against the Spanish Armada,³⁶ and in the reign of Charles I. Ralph Cooper, Esq., of Slinfold, compounded for his Knighthood by a fine of £10,³⁷ whilst in the list of the Sussex gentlemen selected as members of the Order of the Royal Oak, projected but never carried out, occurs the name of John Cooper, Esq., of Strood.³⁸ Edward Cooper, baptized April 10th, 1694, and who died July 21, 1725, was the last possessor of Strood. He married March 3rd, 1714, Jane, daughter of John Weekes, of Westfield, Sussex, and Lord of Fishbourn, the issue of which marriage was an only daughter, Mary, who died an infant in 1715.³⁹ On the death of Edward Cooper, Strood was purchased by John William Commerell, Sheriff of Sussex, in 1803,⁴⁰

³² Lower, “History of Sussex,” Vol. II., p. 168.

³³ “S.A.C.,” Vol. XII., p. 43.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. XVII., p. 106.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. VIII., p. 92.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol. II., pp. 34, 35.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, Vol. XVI., p. 50. In the same reign a William Cooper, of Kent, was created a baronet in 1641. Hayley, in his life of the poet, states that “the name is found repeatedly among the Sheriffs of London.” The first time it so occurs is in 1552, when John Couper was elected sheriff.

³⁸ “S.A.C.,” Vol. XXIII., p. 211.

³⁹ Berry states that in 1614 the following were the arms of the Sussex branch of the Cowper family: Quar. *ar.* and *gu.*, in the 2nd and 3rd quarters, a pheon of the first. Crest: A pheon *ar.*, point upwards, between two wings *gu.*; and for the Kentish and Hertfordshire branches he gives the following: *Ar.*, three martlets *gu.* on a chief engrailed of the 2nd, three annulets *or.* The Cowpers of Strood evidently used the latter coat, as may be seen on the brass memorial of Edward Cooper (1678) before described. It is borne by the present Earls Cowper with the motto *Tuum est*. Mr. W. S. Ellis considers that “The three annulets on an engrailed chief in the arms of Cowper, of Strood, in Slinfold, point to a connection with the Goring family” (“S.A.C.,” Vol. VI., p. 80).

⁴⁰ The arms of Commerell are *gu.*, a dexter arm embowed, couped below the shoulder, holding in the hand a laurel branch, all ppr. Crest: A dexter arm as in arms.

and his grandson sold it to Nathaniel P. Symes, Esq.,⁴¹ at whose decease it was again sold and is now the property of W. M. Strachan, Esq.

Dallaway states that "a great part of the ancient residence of the Cowpers still remains," which may have been the case when he wrote, but Elwes, whilst admitting that it has some ancient features, considers it is "in most respects a modern mansion,"⁴² a correct description of its present state. A relic of the past from this house was exhibited at a loan collection held in the Parish Room at Slinfold, in January, 1892. It consisted of a parchment roll inscribed in Hebrew with the Book of Esther and was stated to have been found in a wall at Strood and to be 200 years old.

Strood, at Slinfold, and Field Place, Warnham, join one another, and it is somewhat remarkable that the ancient families of Cowper and Shelley, who once respectively owned them, should each of them have produced a poet of more than average genius.

HILL, an estate situated a little to the north of the village, as before mentioned, passed from the Husseys to the Churchars, the first possessor, Thomas Churchar, being one of the two sons of Thomas Churchar, of Chiddingly, Sussex, but the family appears to have been connected with this part of the county before the acquisition of Hill, for a Thomas Churchar was one of the two Parliamentary representatives of Midhurst from 1584 till 1593.⁴³ The Churchars of Slinfold bore as arms *Chequy argent and sable on a bend gules three lions heads erased or*. Crest, a tiger, passant, *argent* tufted and crined *or*. The pedigree of this family is recorded in the "Heraldic Visitation of Sussex," made in 1634.⁴⁴

An estate called THELELANDS has been held in lease for lives, under the Prebendary of Ipthorne in the Cathedral of Chichester. Mr. Elwes states that the Michells of

⁴¹ The arms borne by Mr. Symes were those of Symmes, of Daventry, Northants, namely, *ermine*, three crescents *gu*. Crest: A head in helmet *or* plumed *arg.*, the beaver up, face *ppr*. Motto: *Deo non fortuna*. Berry says the above arms were granted in 1592 by Cook, Clarendieux.

⁴² Elwes' "Castles and Mansions," p. 205.

⁴³ See "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXIII., pp. 73, 74, 75.

⁴⁴ The arms of the Churchars are engraved in "S.A.C.," Vol. XIV., p. 233.

Stammerham were lessees for several generations.⁴⁵ This very ancient Sussex family had these arms: *Sable*, a chevron between three escallops *argent*; but Mr. W. S. Ellis says that "the original coat of this wide-spread indigenous Sussex family was probably a chevron between three eagles, which were borne by the Michells of Cornwall, as the eagle was the bearing of their progenitor, Gilbert de Acquila."⁴⁶

The visit of Edward II. to this place has already been alluded to. The spot is now called Theale Farm.

Among other owners of land at Slinfold may be mentioned the Barttelots, who in 1482 held 100 acres in "Slynefold" called "Feelde lond."

A considerable estate is now held by the family of St. John, and a beautiful gold ring found here is in possession of the present owner.

Formerly many of the small streams in this neighbourhood were crossed by fords and foot-bridges only, and till within the last twenty years one of the last examples of this was at Slinfold at the entrance to the village by the road from Horsham.

Some bequests to the church have been already mentioned and Horsfield records the following gifts to the poor:—"In 1602 Henry West £10; in 1617 Thomas Churchar £10: in 1622 James Churchar £5: in 1652 John Schule £25; in 1807 General John Leland £50, of which only £34 was paid by his executors. In 1621 Edward Cooper Esq, gave 15^s per annum arising from land and ——— Bernard gave 10^s per annum arising from land" ("History of Sussex," Vol. II., pp. 167, 168).

In a certificate dated 16th May, 1631, mention is made of a legacy of xvⁱⁱ, "the use where of is converted to the poore" ("S.A.C.," Vol. XVI., p. 37). A note adds that it "is now lost."

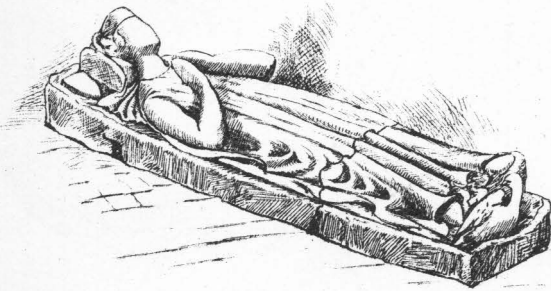
Patience Churchar, by will, December 17th, 1635, left £5 to the poor of Slinfold, when her body was to be taken to Icknam, Middlesex, for burial, and also 40s. per annum for ten years (see "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXIII., p. 203).

⁴⁵ Elwes, p. 206.

⁴⁶ "S.A.C.," Vol. IX., p. 74, *n*.



TOWN HOUSE.



EFFIGY IN CHURCH.

ADDENDA.

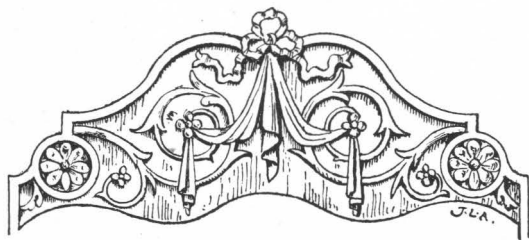
BRADBRIDGE BRASS.—Alice, the daughter of Richard Bradbridge, married Francis Barnham, who was Sheriff of London in 1570, and had a son, Martin, High Sheriff of Kent, 1597. He died 12th Dec., 1610. (See *Pedigree of Calthorpe*, in "Visitation of Norfolk," Vol. II., p. 443, published by the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.)

EPITAPH.—In the churchyard, south of the south aisle, among the headstones commemorating members of the Knight family, is an epitaph as follows:—

In
memory of
two children of
Michael & Hannah Knight.
Catharine
died March 8th 1835
aged 5 years & 3 months
Philip Holland Knight
died March 20th 1835

Under this is the following quaint effusion:—

Come patience! come to dry a parent's tears,
Come bright ey'd hope to cheer their future years.
Teach them to bless the kind tho' chastening rod.
That made their mortal children, children of God.
Teach them to praise that God with grateful mind
For babes that yet may come, for one still left behind.



SOME EARLY GRANTS TO LEWES PRIORY.

By J. H. ROUND, Esq., M.A.

THE history of Norman Sussex is at once peculiar and obscure; peculiar from the existence of the rapes and their lords, obscure from the paucity of material. Invaluable as is always the evidence of Domesday Book, it needs the help of later records for the right identification of the places and the persons that it names. Now, of the two sources usually so helpful, the Pipe Roll of 1130 is defective in the Sussex portion, and the great Inquest of Knights in 1166 is, in the case of Sussex, deplorably imperfect.¹ We are chiefly dependent, therefore, on the records of religious houses. Foremost among these in importance are the charters of Lewes Priory, which great Cluniac foundation attracted from its earliest days the gifts of Norman feudatories over most of Sussex.

The number of these charters is very large, but they are now preserved in different quarters and have never been exhaustively studied. Of original documents the Record Office possesses a splendid collection, chiefly in the Chapter House Book B $\frac{5}{2}$, though some are found separate among ancient deeds and have not yet been classified. Specimens of both have been edited by me in my "Ancient Charters."² At the British Museum the great Cartulary of the Priory³ preserves an enormous quantity of deeds, which deserve most careful study at the hands of Sussex archæologists. Unfortunately the Cartulary is a late one, so that deeds of several centuries are jumbled up together. It is practically

¹ See "S.A.C.," Vol. XXVII., p. 27, *et seq.* There is no return from the Braose fief or that of Warenne with its 60 fees.

² "Pipe Roll Society," Vol. X. (1888).

³ Cott. MS. Vesp., F. xv.

necessary to read the whole of this huge volume in order to discover what it really contains. In addition to the Cartulary, the British Museum possesses some original charters.

A third source is found in the archives of the mother house at Cluni. These have been edited by Sir George Duckett,⁴ but few of them relate to Lewes Priory. There is among them, however, one of special importance, which, so far as I can learn, is found there alone. This is the great charter of Stephen confirming the possessions of the Priory, of which an ancient copy, slightly damaged, is preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale ("Collection de Bourgoyne"), Paris. I have collated the text as printed by Sir George Duckett⁵ with that ancient copy, and I shall now discuss its Sussex portion, premising that the strange absence in the Cartulary of Royal Charters of confirmation increases the value of this lengthy document. It appears to confirm those gifts which were subsequent to the original foundation.

Although I have been through the Lewes Cartulary in search of charters elucidating the document, it must be clearly understood that my paper is by no means exhaustive, but is rather intended to stimulate research and to show how much remains to be done in this department of inquiry. Any further identification of the places named in the document would be particularly welcome. The charter of 1121, to which I refer below, is a confirmation to Lewes Priory, by Ralf, Archbishop of Canterbury, of its churches and possessions. It is printed in my "Ancient Charters" (p. 11), and deserves to be carefully compared with this charter of Stephen.

I shall now deal with those portions of our charter which relate to Sussex, devoting special attention to the identification of the tenants named in Domesday and of their heirs or successors, these being always obscure subjects in county history.

⁴ "Charters and Records of Cluni." There is a copy in the Society's library.

⁵ Vol. I., pp. 69-74. The original charter seems to be lost.

(1.)

In Sutsexia, ecclesiam de Contona, cum terris et decimis suis, quam dedit Rogerius de Sancto Johanne; ecclesiam de Stoctuna, cum capella de Meredona; et ecclesiam de Rakintona, quas dedit Savaricus filius Kane, cum terris et decimis ad illas pertinentibus.

These churches occur in the charter of 1121 as "de Stoctona et de Meretona" and "ecclesiam de Cunctona." The confirmation by William de St. John of his father Roger's grant of the church of "Conthonia" is printed in my "Ancient Charters" (p. 71) and belongs to 1174-5. The name of "Stoctuna," which is certainly Stoughton, raises an important question, for the "Estone" of Domesday is identified with Stoughton in the index to our Domesday volume (though not in the map). And "Estone" has obviously no resemblance to "Stoctuna." It is entered, however, in Domesday precisely as in this charter, between "Contone" and "Meredone." Marden church, as it is styled in 1121, is here spoken of as a chapel. Racton, the "Racletone" of Domesday, must have passed into the hands of Savaric, "son of Kana," like Stoughton and Marden, as the churches of all three were given by him. He was the ancestor of the Bohuns of Midhurst, and a very full account of him will be found in the "Herald and Genealogist," VII., 296-7. He appears in the (Henry I.) Inquest on the Knights of the Honour of Arundel as holding three fees.⁶ His charter of donation to the Priory is entered in the Lewes Cartulary (fo. 135): as "Savaricus filius Kane," he, with his wife, Muriel, by consent of his eldest son, Ralf, and his other sons, gives the churches of "Stoctune," "M[er]edune," "Rakentune" and "Loventune," with all their appurtenances, "Teste Joscelino Salesberiensis episcopo, et Savarico, et Geldewino, et Lucia Abb[atissa] Wintonens[i], etc. . . . Hugone de Chaisnei et Willelmo fratre suo." This charter would seem to have been unknown to those who have written on the family, and claims some attention. The settlement of Savaric in Sussex is explained by Ordericus Vitalis, who tells us

⁶ Vol. XXVII., p. 29. See also Stapleton's "Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniæ," Vol. II., pp. xxxii-xxxiv.

that on the forfeiture of the Honour of Arundel (1102) Henry I. deprived the nuns of Almenèches of the Sussex manors bestowed on them by Earl Roger (of Montgomery) and bestowed them on this Savaric, to be held by knight service.⁷

This was the origin of his Ford barony. That of Midhurst is said (Dallaway, I., 281) to have been granted him later by Henry I.; but I cannot verify his authority. These two groups, we read, comprise "the whole of Savaric's English estates."⁸ But our charter involves his possession of four other manors. Of these, Racton and Lavant are assigned in Domesday to "Ivo," whom Savaric, therefore, must have succeeded. And these seem to have been the only two of the four above churches that the Priory succeeded in retaining.

The mention of Marden is of special interest, because, in 1086, a manor there was held of Earl Roger by "Engeler," that is, Engelger, sire De Bohun, whose daughter (and heiress in her issue) Savaric is believed to have married.⁹ It would, therefore, have come to him from his father-in-law, the Domesday under-tenant. Again, "his wife's name," Mr. Waters tells us, "is unknown,"¹⁰ but this charter reveals it as Muriel. It also duly mentions his sons—Ralf, who succeeded him at Midhurst; Savaric, who succeeded him at Ford; and Geldwin, who eventually succeeded his elder brother at Midhurst, and whose son and heir, Franco "de Bohun," succeeded to the Bohun fief, to which Joscelin (de Bohun), Bishop of Salisbury, had become entitled.¹¹ Again, Savaric's daughter, Lucy, is said by Ordericus¹² to have been the third wife of Hugh de Grantmesnil, but to have brought him no children. Our charter shows us her as Abbess of (St. Mary's) Winchester, a fact hitherto unsuspected. Oddly enough

⁷ Terram quoque quam Rogerius senior comes dederat sanctimonialibus Almaniscarum, quoniam Emma abbatissa erat predictorum soror comitum, impatiens vindex ecclesie virginum immisericorditer abstulit, et Savarico Chamæ filio, pro militari servitio concessit" (Ed. "Société de l'histoire de France," IV., 178).

⁸ "Herald and Genealogist," VII., 297.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 298.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 317.

¹² *Ut supra*, III., 360.

Bishop Joscelyn had himself been "a widower with infant children when he entered holy orders."¹³ His name as bishop proves, of course, that Savaric's charter cannot have been earlier than 1142. This might incline us to place Stephen's great charter, also, no earlier. But as the archbishop's charter of 1121 mentions the churches of Stoughton, Marden and Lavant, they must have been granted before its date. Racton, however, is not mentioned, so perhaps we may date the royal charter as not earlier, after all, than 1142.

(2.)

Ecclesiam de Loventona, cum terris et decimis, de dono Ricardi de Loventona; ecclesiam et decimam de Tangemera, quam dedit Willelmus de Pagaham.

In the 1121 charter the churches of Stoughton and Marden come between those of "Loventona" and "Tangamera." The close connection of all four settles the question that "Loventone," of which the identity has been deemed doubtful, was Lavant, and as the church belonging to Lewes Priory was that of Mid-Lavant, we can identify the place absolutely. Tangemera needs no comment. In Domesday it occurs in conjunction with Pageham as held in demesne by the Archbishop.

(3.)

Decimam de Sepewica, de dono Radulfi Hareng; decimam Ricardi de Hiwingiis; dimidiam decimam Ricardi de Pagaham; decimam Fulconis de Meslirs; decimam Roberti filii Morini de Meslirs; decimam Rogerii de Caisneto de Grafaam; et ecclesiam de Meslirs; et cum ea tres solidos per annum de Hugone de Kaisneto; decimam de Glottingis, de dono Radulfi de Kaisneto.

Ralf Hareng, who is here found in possession of Shopwyke (by Chichester), suggests the Reginald Harang, who was enfeoffed by Henry I. out of the desmesne of the Honour of Arundel,¹⁴ and who is actually recorded to have received from him "Shapewike pro c. solidis."¹⁵ The entry as to Robert, son of Morin, gives us the son and successor of that Morin who figures in Domesday

¹³ "Herald and Genealogist," VII., 304.

¹⁴ Vol. XXVII., p. 30.

¹⁵ "Testa de Nevill," p. 227.

as a tenant of Earl Roger. Ralf de Kaisneto was, we may presume, the "Radulfus de Caisned" of Domesday and that "Radulfus" who held, in 1086, Glatting in Burton, the "Clotinga" of Domesday. Hugh "de Kaisneto" we have just seen witnessing the charter of Savaric "filius Kane." The church of "Mellers" (which is duly entered in the "Monasticon" among those held by the Priory at the Dissolution) has fairly puzzled me. There are in the Cartulary (fo. 133) gifts of it by Hugh and by William de "Caisnai," one of them including 7s. a year from Mellers and 3s. from the tithe of the demesne of Graffham.¹⁶ Again, on fo. 135, William de "Caisneto" notifies to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Chichester his confirmation of his father Roger's gift of the church de "Melleriis" and the tithe of the demesne of Graffham. The family of Quesnay, whose name the scribes disguised beneath so many Latin names, were large tenants in the Rape of Lewes, under De Warenne. We shall find that they have been strangely confused with another great Norman house—that of Cahagnes.

(4.)

Decimam Radulfi filii Rou; decimam de Essete; ecclesiam de Suthtuna cum terris et decimis suis; in eadem villa dimidiam hidam terra, quam dedit Helias pro monachatu filii sui.

Exceat ("Essete") recurs lower down. Sutton is in the rape of Arundel, not the one near Seaford.¹⁷ A gift of the church and that of "Helingeham" is on fo. 134^a of the Cartulary.

(5.)

Decimam de Bletteham quam dedit Willelmus de Alta Ripa; ecclesiam et terram de Eringeham quam dedit Rodbertus de Arundello.

"Bletteham," a puzzling name, is clearly identical with Egdean, sometimes known as Bleatham, where William Dawtrey held in 1279.¹⁸ This, it would seem, is one of

¹⁶ *De Milleriis* would represent the French "de Millières," but Mellers is given as an English place-name. See also p. 73.

¹⁷ On which see Vol. VII., pp. 111, 119-121.

¹⁸ "Cartwright's Dallaway," II., 341.

the earliest references to that family, and is therefore of interest. Mr. Eyton, who investigated their feoffment in Sussex, seems to have concluded that their founder was Robert, who was enfeoffed by Jocelin, the Castellan (of Petworth) at Hardham, and was father of William "de Alta Ripa," who founded the priory there, *temp.* Henry II. But this charter gives us a William who must have preceded Robert.

The Cartulary (fo. 134) contains a charter of Robert "de Altaripa" granting that the church of "Bleteham" should be "in subjection" to that of Petworth. Its first witness is "Jocelino fratre Regine de Arundell" (the Lord of Petworth). This Joceline confirms (fo. 134^b) Robert's gift of the church to Lewes Priory. There are also recorded in the Cartulary transactions between Lewes Priory and the Canons of Hardham relating to Hardham Church.

"Eringeham" I take to be not Erringham (Shoreham), but Hardham, some three miles from Egdean, afterwards held by the Dawtreys, though Dallaway knew not of the grant to the Priory, and thought the benefice had always gone with the manor.

There is no more interesting clause in our charter than the second part of this passage. For who was Robert of Arundel? I have no hesitation in asserting his identity with that Robert fitz Tetbald who is found in Domesday holding two "hagæ" at Arundel and the manor of Treyford. It is to Mr. Eyton that is due the credit of discovering the importance in Sussex of a man "hitherto unnoticed by local historians."¹⁹ He boldly conjectured that this was the "Robert" who is found, in 1086, "holding more than thirty manors in the Honour of Arundel"—among them Petworth, Cocking, Hardham, Pulborough and Goring—and that "being by far the greatest feoffee in Roger de Montgomery's Earldom of Arundel and Chichester, it was doubtless in this relation that Robert fitz Tetbald acquired his title of *vicecomes*." I have elsewhere demonstrated the rashness of assuming

¹⁹ "History of Shropshire," II., 265-7.

that all entries of an under-tenant bearing a certain Christian name referred to a single individual,²⁰ but I have seen evidence, unknown to Mr. Eyton, which has satisfied me that Robert fitz Tetbald was the Domesday lord, not only of Petworth, but of other manors, though he died several years earlier than Mr. Eyton believed. It was his fief that was afterwards obtained by Jocelin, brother of Queen Adeliza, and that, in the hands of the Percys, became so conspicuous in Sussex as the Honour of Petworth. In Shropshire, Robert held of the same earl, Roger, the manors of Idsall (Shiffnall), Kemberton, Woodcote, &c.;²¹ and of these, Woodcote, as Mr. Eyton has shown, passed with Petworth to the Percys, while the advowson of Kemberton was given by the Dawtreys to the Priory they founded at Hardham,²² where Jocelin of Petworth had enfeoffed them. The position of Jocelin as Robert's successor is, therefore, evident enough. I am even inclined to accept Mr. Eyton's conclusion that the 37½ fees assigned, in the Inquest on the Honour of Arundel, not to any individual holder, but to Petworth, Goring, Pulborough and Treyford, represent the fief of Robert fitz Tetbald before it had yet been granted out to Jocelin of Lovaine.

(6.)

Ecclesiam de Peteswerda cum appendiciis suis, scilicet ecclesiam de Tulintona cum terris et decimis ad eam pertinentibus, et capellam de Treva cum decimis suis, et capellam de Dunecketuna cum decimis ville.

This is a passage no less puzzling than interesting. Petworth had always two chapelries adjacent, namely, Duncton and Worth Chapel: yet "Treva" is probably Treyford (the "Treverde" of Domesday), which was held by Robert fitz Tetbald, lord of Petworth. Tollington was closely connected with Petworth even before the Conquest, but though its benefice is duly found in the possession of Lewes Priory, that of Petworth, with its chapels, is not.

I am led to conjecture that all these churches were given to the Priory by Robert fitz Tetbald, and that

²⁰ See my "Feudal England," pp. 167-8.

²¹ D.B., 256, f. 2.

²² "History of Shropshire," III., 1-3.

when Jocelin obtained his fief he refused to confirm the grant of Petworth Church and its chapels.²³ It is just possible that his own grant of Burton church to the Priory was intended for a compensation. That grant must have been subsequent to our document, but as Jocelin's charter is still extant and has not, I believe, been printed, I here append it:

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Joscelinus Castellanus de Arundello pro salute anime mee et Regine Adelize sororis mee et omnium antecessorum meorum dono deo et beato Pancratio et monachis ibidem deo servientibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam de Budincatona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quam eis ante dederat Willelmus filius Radulfi me presente et concedente et quam postea heres ejus Radulfus concessit et dedit eis. Hii sunt testes: Arnulf presbiter de Petewrda; Willelmus clericus filius Walkelini; Albodus miles; Simon de Wavra; Rogerus capellanus camerarii; Simon dapifer; Aldredus camberlengus prioris; Rannulfus portarius.²⁴

The charter of William fitz Ralf, here confirmed, is entered in the Cartulary (fo. 134^d).

(7.)

Ecclesiam de Lutesgareshale cum appenditiis suis; ecclesiam de Stedeham cum decimis et terra que ad eam pertinet, scilicet unam hidam terre, preter terram presbiteri.

Lurgashall adjoins Petworth and Tollington and is not mentioned in Domesday. "The advowson," says Dallaway, "was given to the Priory of Lewes in 1280 by one of the Percy family." The above passage carries back the gift to a far earlier time. Stedham descended with Petworth. Dallaway thought the advowson had descended with the manor, but it duly appears (with the dependent Heyshott) in the "Monasticon" (V., 17) as held by Lewes Priory.

None of the churches named in the above passages are mentioned in the charter of 1121. Of Lurgashall this may be the earliest mention, as it does not occur in Domesday.

²³ I think it probable that "Jocelino de Waure" (? Wavre), who attests the charter of Robert "de Alta Ripa," with Jocelin "fratre Regine de Arundello," was that Jocelin, nephew of Jocelin the Castellan, who is a witness to his charters.

²⁴ Cotton MS., Nero, C. III., fo. 188.

(8.)

Quatuor solidatas terre quas dedit Turstanus de Kotes; terram quam dedit Alanus filius Roberti; ecclesiam de Bercham quam dedit Alanus de Dunstanville, et terram de Nevetunbra de dono ejusdem cum terra et decimis; et capellam de Gruteham cum terris et decimis.

“Kotes” is Coates. The churches “de Bercham et de Gretheam” are mentioned in the 1121 charter,²⁵ and are named together, as given by the Dunstanvilles in the Priory’s list of benefactions.²⁶ Burpham and Nyetimber (in Pulborough) were both held in Domesday by “Rogerius,” but Greatham by “Ernuacion” and “Robert.”

(9.)

Ad Bradehurst, terram et nemus quod dedit Hugo de Diva et Willelmus filius ejus; in eadem villa terram quam dedit Hugo de Kahannes, et terram de Wefola quam dedit Robertus pincerna; et heredes qui ante eum ipsam terram tenuerunt, donationem fecerunt.

We here pass from the Arundel fief to that of Pevensey. Broadhurst, unmentioned in Domesday, lay in Horsted Keynes, which was held in 1086 by “Willelmus,” doubtless William de Cahagnes.

On collation with the Paris MS. I found that “Wefola” should be “Wlfola,” so that we can recognise it in the charter of 1121, which has “terram quoque de Bradeherst et de Ulfeole et de Belvidere cum capellis et terram in Orsteda cum capella.” “Ulfeole” formed part of a gift, the charter for which is extant,²⁷ and is so exceptionally interesting that I venture to append it *in extenso*. This venerable document, which is so early as to be witnessed by sons of Domesday tenants, bears along its foot the upper half of the words “DEUS VERAX,” like some Anglo-Saxon charters. Robert de Dena and his wife give, by it, the church of Waldron with lands and tithes at Chalvington, and the lands and woods of “Ulvehola” and “Lahamoda,” of which we are specially told that “these lands down to the present day have been forest, and have paid no tax or due.” So they had been only

²⁵ See my notes thereon in “Ancient Charters,” p. 15.

²⁶ “Monasticon,” V., 14.

²⁷ Cott. MS., Nero, C. III., fo. 217. It is duly entered in the Cartulary (fo. 73).

recently reclaimed from the "backwoods of Sussex." Can anyone throw further light on these lands at Horsted? The closing words of the above passage seem unintelligible.

Ego Rodbertus de Dena et uxor mea Sibia pro animabus antecessorum nostrorum et pro salute nostra et successorum nostrorum concedimus deo et S. Pancratio Latisaquensi ecclesiam de Waldrena cum terris et decimis et omnibus ad eam pertinentibus et cum duabus partibus decime bladorum de Calvintona ita videlicet ut sacerdos de Waldrena tenebit, quamdiu caste et religiose vixerit. Quod si crim[en] incurrit, iudicio Prioris Latisaquensis corrigetur aut expelletur. Damus etiam S. Pancratio terras cum boscis de Ulvehola²⁸ et de lahamoda. He vero terre quum usque ad modernum tempus silve fuerunt nec geldum nec aliquam aliam consuetudinem persolvisse noscuntur. Damus etiam nosmetipsos sepeliendos apud S. Pancratium post finem nostrum cum parte substantie que cuique (nostrorum cont)²⁹ igerit Et cum unus ex nobis mortuus fuerit, supervivens dabit pro anima defuncti atque sua virgatam terre de Hamstede vel aliam ubi sibi visum fuerit liberam ab omni consuetudine sicut sunt ulvehola³⁰ et lahamoda quas liberas et absolutas in elemosinam quietam ab omnibus consuetudinibus S. Pancratii dedimus. Prior vero S. Pancratii clamat terram de Wiresteda et Lefsi de Haseldena quietam mihi et uxori mee Sibil[ie] et suscep[it] nos in missis et orationibus et elemosinis monasterii S. Pancratii. Hanc donationem feci coram duobus hundredis apud Hundestuph et confirmavi apud S. Pancratium. Testes horum sunt. Willelmus filius Alured. Drogo de Peneusel. Radulfus de Dena. Ricardus filius Walteri. Ricardus filius Emmine. Ricoardus. Petrus vicecomes. Godu[inus] capellanus. Alwinus de Wintonia. Willelmus. Petrus Radulf[us].

This charter establishes the identity of Robert "Pincerna" with Robert "de Dena." His son Ralf "de Dene" also styles himself son of Robert "Pincerna" (fo. 76). This son Ralf left a daughter and heiress, Sibil, named after her grandmother (fo. 73^d). The Domesday predecessor of Robert and his wife seems to have been "Ansfridus."

(10.)

Unam hidam terre de manerio de Ripa, in hundredo de Grenesteda, quam dedit comes de Moritonio,³¹ et unam virgatam terre de Lastane.

Ripe and Laughton appear in Domesday as somewhat scattered manors.

²⁸ In the charter: "Vluehola." ²⁹ MS. damaged here. ³⁰ "Vlvehola."

³¹ The charter granting this hide, "que vocatur Healdeleya," is in the Cartulary (fo. 68^d).

(11.)

Nemus de Hamewuda cum terra quam tenet Lefsi³² de dono Roberto pincerne; ecclesiam de Grenesteda, cum terris et aliis appenditiis et decimis, quam dedit Alveredus pincerna. Juxta Grenestedam, terram de Feltbruge, quam dedit Willelmus de Domno Martino.

Felbridge is in Surrey, though just on the border. Was "Hamewuda" (*vide supra*) Hammerwood, near East Grinstead? The church of "Grenesteda" is duly found in the charter of 1121.³³

Our charter, having here crossed the border, wanders on to Burstow and Bletchingley, but soon leaps back to Sussex.

(12.)

Juxta Haslo decimam Gaufridi de Ballolio de Bifleam; et juxta Grimbroc, terram quam dedit Bartholomeus, juxta quam terram est pratum quod dedit Adam de Germunvilla.

"Bifleam" should be "Binelham," as is proved by the Count of Eu's confirmation of Geoffrey's gift, and by Osbert de Balliol's grant of tithe at Binelham and land at "Bixla—juxta mare" (fo. 80^d). It is identical with Bibleham in Mayfield, the mediæval "Bivelham." "Haslo" is not so easy to identify. The "Haslesse" of Domesday was similarly held of the Count of Eu, and was in "Esseswelle" hundred. The Domesday volume leaves its locality in doubt. It may be mentioned, in passing, that the "Olaf" of Domesday, entered in it just before Osbern of Bexhill, is not impossibly that Olaf who is mentioned at "Westlinges" (Guestling) in the Lewes Cartulary. His specially Danish name is noteworthy in this neighbourhood. As the Cartulary mentions the land "juxta Grimbroc" as held of John, Count of Eu, it must also be sought for within the Rape of Hastings. The next entry brings us to Bulverhythe.

³² Wrongly printed Lefsi in the book. Half a hide, "que dicitur Imberhorne quam tenuit Lefsi cum bosco" occurs in the Cartulary (fo. 68). It is the manor of Imberhorne, in East Grinstead.

³³ A charter of Richard, son of William, son of Alvered, in the Cartulary (fo. 44), confirms the grant of Greenstead Church and the tithes of "Prestetona" and "Alvericestona" and "Berwyca." It is followed by William, Count of Mortain's confirmation of the original gift, to which Alveredus Pincerna and Hervey Avenel are witnesses.

(13.)

In Bulwareheda quinque mansiones quas dedit comes de Augo;³⁴ in castellaria de Penevesel, decimam de Prestentona, quam dedit Alveredus pincerna, terram de Safordis, quam dedit Rambertus de Suthtona.

This is an interesting early reference to Seaford. "Rainbertus" (as the name should be given) can hardly be other than that "Reinbertus" who held largely in this neighbourhood, of the Count of Mortain, in 1086, though Sutton, it would seem, like Seaford, is not mentioned by name in Domesday. His son Alan (by consent of his son and heir, William), confirmed this gift, mentioning his mother, Albrea, *circ. temp.* Stephen.³⁵

With Preston, in Beddingham (Prestentona), we return to the Rape (*Castellaria*) of Pevensy, and we have already heard of the gift of Greenstead Church by the same "Aluredus Pincerna." We may now, therefore, glance at Count William of Mortain's confirmation of the gifts by those who held their land of him.

By a charter (which cannot be later than 1104) in the Lewes Cartulary (fo. 44), William "dei gratia," Count of Mortain, confirmed the grants by Alveredus Pincerna of the church of Grenesteda with half a hide, and of the tithes of "Prestetona"; by William de Cahainnis of a hide in "Langenia"; by Herbert, son of Ranulph, of two hides there "cum quadam pastura in galetto maris," and of his share in "Burgingehest," whether in demesne or what was held of him by Grento;³⁶ by Hugh de Diva, of his share in the same "Burgingehest," held of him by William, his "nepos" and Serlo, also "in Diva viij¹⁰ modios vini quolibet anno et unum suburbanum ibidem." This last gift proves Hugh to have retained property at Dives, from which he took his name, on the opposite coast.

Among the grants here confirmed were—

³⁴ Said in the charter of John, Count of Eu (fo. 81; *cf.* fo. 84) to have been given by his uncle, William de Augo.

³⁵ Cartulary, fo. 95^d.

³⁶ "Grento" is found in Domesday holding a virgate and a half in Greenstead of "Rannulfus," who was clearly Herbert's father.

(14.)

Unam hidam terre, quam dedit Willelmus de Kahannes;³⁷ in Langaneia; in eadem villa duas hidas terre, quas dedit Herbertus, cum pastura de galetto maris; et ibidem dimidiam hidam terre, quam dedit Hugo de Diva; ibidem dimidiam hidam terre, quam dedit Radulfus de Clavreham, et dimidiam hidam terre, quam dedit Symon filius Drogonis.

The relative words in the charter of 1121 are "Langanium et Achintonam cum galeta et capella." Four hides and a half in the manor of Langney (adjoining Pevensey) are here accounted for, though Domesday mentions two only. The grant of half a hide by Simon, son of Drogo, was confirmed by Simon "filius Willelmi de Achingham" as that of his grandfather.³⁸ This gives us a pedigree of four generations. The elder Simon's own grant will also be found in the Cartulary (fo. 88^d); Ralf de Dene and Robert his brother attest it. I thus carry back the pedigree of this ancient Sussex family two generations further than Mr. Spencer Hall (who worked from the Hayley MSS.) in his monograph: "Echyngnam of Echyngnam."

(15.)

Ad Achintonam, duas hidas de Rogero episcopo Salesbirie, in eschangio pro terra quam dedit Herveus de Wiltona, quando factus est monachus, que est apud Nideravenam.

The charter of Stephen, confirming this exchange, is printed in my "Ancient Charters" (p. 52). The previous confirmation by Henry I. is found in the Lewes Cartulary. "Achintona" is understood to be Eckington, in Ripe.

(16.)

Apud Ramechinges LX acras terre, et mariscum quod pertinet ad ipsam terram, de dono Hugonis de Kahannes; in eadem villa sexcies XX acras terre, et mariscos ad terras eadem pertinentes de dono Hugonis Malfed.

³⁷ In the Cartulary (fo. 64) is a charter of Richard "de Chaannes," confirming to the Priory two hides at "Dudintona," one at "Langaneia," 60 acres at "Rimechinges," with the marshland, and the land at "Bradehurst."

³⁸ Cartulary, fo. 88. "Joscelino castellano de Pevenescl" is the first witness. "Pevenescl" is surely an error for Petworth.

This, the "Remecinges" of Domesday, was somewhere near Pevensey, but is as yet unidentified. The "marshes" probably were in Pevensey Level.³⁹ In Domesday there were two hides there held by three owners. A hide and a half, held by two, seems to be here accounted for.

(17.)

Et unam hidam terre quam dedit Grento apud Thorn,⁴⁰ et ii hydas terre de Cnolle. Ad Dudintunam, duas hidas, quas dedit Willelmus de Kahannes, et Hugo filius ejus concessit.

These place names are now lost and could not be identified from the index to our "Collections." Their locality, however, can be ascertained from an article in Vol. V. on the Otham quarter in Hailsham. Ralf de Dene gave the religious house there "Hotteham" with his men of "Dudintone." On p. 167 we read that this place cannot be identified, but the abbot and convent of Otteham paid for castle guard to Pevensey "on account of Dudintun and Thorn" in Otham. In the 1121 charter the names occur as "terra in Dedinctona et in Thornh."

The mention of Hugh, son of William "de Kahannes" (the William "de Cahainges" of Domesday), reminds me that an article on this family in the first volume of our "Collections," has, though written with considerable knowledge, unhappily confused it with the family of Quesnai, an error which has even found its way thence into the valuable work by the Duchess of Cleveland on "The Battle Abbey Roll."⁵

In that valuable and learned work the names of Cheney and Cahaignes are rightly distinguished,⁴¹ but of the former the noble authoress observes: "No name that I have had to deal with has puzzled my poor brains so effectually as this." The unfortunate article to which I have referred, and from which Her Grace quotes,⁴² is, no

³⁹ William Malfeld, son of William Malfeld, gave "terram de Runechingiis" with its marshes and "terra de Nathewerda" and five solidates of land in "Nordhorseya" (Cartulary, fo. 43).

⁴⁰ This grant was confirmed by Richard, son of Andrew (Cartulary, fo. 70^d).

⁴¹ Vol. I., p. 257; Vol. II., p. 169.

⁴² Vol. II., p. 169.

doubt, the cause, for there really need be no confusion. William de "Kahannes" or "Cahainges" derived his name from the fief of Cahagnes, which was held of the Comte of Mortain. Following his lord to England at the Conquest he obtained a fief under him in the Rape of Pevensey, which included Horsted ("Keynes"). He also, as William de "Cahainges," became a tenant-in-chief in Cambridgeshire and Northants.⁴³ Quite distinct from this family was the Ralf "de Caisned" of Domesday, who held in the Rape of Lewes under William de Warenne and who derived his name, according to Mr. Stapleton, from the fief of Le Quesni, near St. Saens.⁴⁴ This name was Latinised as "de Caisneto" or "Kaisneto" (*supra*, p. 63), or even as "Querceto."⁴⁵ He and his son of the same name were among the earliest benefactors of Lewes Priory, at Brighton and elsewhere. In the "Battle Abbey Roll" (II., 169) these endowments are assigned to the De Cahainges family and inextricable confusion results. The names were really so distinct in sound that while Horsted Keynes and Tarrent Keynes preserve the one, Middleton Cheney and Norton Cheney are derived from the other.

(18.)

Ad Natawudam terram quam dedit Radulfus de Clavreham; juxta Natawudham III solidatas terre, quas dedit Seburc de mariagio suo de feudo Willelmi filii Alveredi. In hundredo de Hertefeld duo rusticos, de dono ejusdem Seburc ad mortem suam.

An interesting charter is found in the Cartulary (fo. 88), by which William Malfed and his wife and William and Ralf, his sons, and his "other heirs" grant to the Priory the gift made by "Siburgis," his wife's mother,

⁴³ In the rolls of the King's court for 1194 (Ed. Pipe Roll Society, I., 33) will be found a Northamptonshire suit between William (son of Richard) de Kaines and William (son of Ralf) de Kaines, resulting in a division of the family estates, including Horsted "Keynes."

⁴⁴ Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniae, II., cxvii.

⁴⁵ See my "Ancient Charters," p. 9. Ralf de Keidneto confirmed a gift of the church of St. Mary "de Medliers," subject to a payment of seven shillings yearly to the nuns of Malling, made by his grandfather, Roger "de Keidnethe" (Cartulary, 133^b). The first three witnesses to the charter were Robert de Alta Ripa and William his son, and the last Aldwin, reeve of "Medliers." The charter of Ralf's father, William "de Caisneto," is on fo. 135 of the Cartulary.

namely, 60 acres of land at Ramechinges, with the marsh appurtenant, of her marriage portion (*de mariagio suo*); also the 60 acres there held of Siburgis and himself by W., who has become a monk; also the land of "Nathwda," now "Nattewood, a small farm adjoining Folkington wood, on the turnpike road from Polegate to Hailsham,"⁴⁶ given by Ralf de Clavream, and half a hide in Langney and the church of "Echingtona" with two virgates.

William "filius Alveredi" was the son and successor of that "Alveredus pincerna" who occurs above. Alvred is a good instance of the under-tenant in Domesday who held considerable estates in widely separated counties. In his paper on "The Landholders of Yorkshire in 1086," Mr. A. S. Ellis mentions him as one of the Count of Mortain's three tenants in that shire, and adds: "This is no doubt the same Alvred whom we find holding the same count's manors of Keyworth and Stanton, in Notts, but nothing more has been discovered about him." He occurs, however ("Mon. Ang.," II., 220), among the benefactors to St. Alban's Abbey as "Alveredus, cum uxore sua et filiis, pincerna Rodberti comitis Moretonii, dedit manerium septem carucarum in Norton" (Warwickshire) and was doubtless also the Alvred who held of the Count in Cornwall. Indeed, we find him as Alvred *pincerna*, and his son William also attesting the foundation charter of the Cluniac Priory at Montacute, granted by William, Earl of Mortain, the son and successor of Robert.⁴⁷ And several of its witnesses are Cornish. We have met with Alvred's son William as a witness to Robert de Dene's charter and have seen that he left a son and successor, Richard.⁴⁸ Alvred himself was a benefactor to Wilmington Priory, at Charlston, and his son William gave it four acres adjoining Westham Church.⁴⁹ The latter was still living in 1130.

⁴⁶ "S.A.C.," IV., 44.

⁴⁷ Montacute Cartulary ("Somerset Record Society"), p. 120.

⁴⁸ *Ante*, p. 69, note.

⁴⁹ "Monasticon," VI., 1090, 1091; "S.A.C.," IV., 46-7.

(19.)

Ad Burneham, de feudo Willelmi de Diva, xvii. solidatas terre et iii. denarios, que dedit idem Willelmus pro anima matris sue Cecilie; Ecclesiam de Eckentuna,⁵⁰ cum duabus virgatis terre et decimis que ad illam pertinent, de dono Willelmi Malfet.

The frequent mention of the Diva family is most tantalising, for our "Collections" contain no mention of them, and no one seems to have connected them with Sussex, although they are found at an early date in other counties. In Northamptonshire a William de Diva was the son of Hugh de Diva.

Our charter shows us these two names succeeding one another in the same order here and adds that of Cecily, William's mother. Burneham, of course, was Eastbourne. "Eckentuna" seems to be the "Echentone" of Domesday (where it is seen held of the Count of Eu by Osbern), for a William Malfet held three knights of the Count in 1166.⁵¹ Our Domesday volume declares Eckington (now Ripe) to be represented in Domesday by "Hechestone," "Echentone," "Achiltone," "Achintone," "Alchitone," "Eschintone" and "Hectone." If it be so, such discrepancy is very rare in the great Survey. In the charter of 1121, the form, we have seen, is "Achinctona."

(20.)

In Burgingehurst, terram et boscum que dedit Herbertus filius Randulfi, et ibidem terram quam dedit Grento, et ibidem terram quam dedit Willelmus Lethus, et ibidem boscum quem dedit Hugo de Diva; et terram quam dedit Serlo; ad Bretford, terram unius rustici quam dedit Willelmus de Diva, quando factus est monachus; ad Bukeneleiam iii solidatas terre et boscum qui pertinet ad eandem terram, quam dedit Grento.

Very little light can be thrown on this passage. The first place is doubtless Burghurst, near Horsted Keynes. The grants there should be carefully compared with their confirmation by the Count of Mortain in the charter given above. "Bretford" gave name, I presume, to Brightford Hundred. "Bukeneleia" is probably Bowley

⁵⁰ Wrongly "Eckentima" in the printed text.

⁵¹ William, son of William "Malfet," gave "ecclesiam de Hekintona cum duabis virgatis terre" (Cartulary, fo. 43).

(the "Bogelie" of Domesday) in Hailsham and Pevensey. A "Grento" occurs once in Domesday as a tenant of the Count of Mortain.

A charter of William, son of Hugh "de Diva" (fo. 89), confirms to the Priory—

Mediatem de bosco de Horsted et terram quam Robertus Walensis tenuit que vocatur Burgyldehurst et terram de Bretford quam Ailwinus tenet, et antecessores sui tenuerunt.

And he mentions that the land "que vocatur Wyldeland quam Ailwinus de Bretford de me tenuit reddens mihi annuatim vj^d" is his own gift. This land is clearly the "terra unius rustici" of the above passage, so that it must have been the grantor of this charter who became a monk. His gift there was confirmed by Maud, his wife (Cartulary, fo. 73). As he speaks of the land given to the Priory as formerly held by "avus meus et antecessores mei," it is clear that Hugh de Diva (whose original gift the Count confirmed) had a predecessor in possession.

(21.)

Ad Stotingeam x solidatas terre quas dedit Richerius de Aquila; apud Langport dimidiam hidam terre de manerio de Burna, quam dedit Adelardus Flandrensis, et decimam terre quam tenuit Maingerius.

"Stotingeam" (an error for "Stocingeam") is Stock in Beddingham, which, as "Estochingeham," was held, in Domesday, by the Count of Mortain, Richer's predecessor, in demesne. Richer de Aquila, however, speaks of it in his charter (Cartulary, fo. 89) as "terram de Stokyngeham, et rusticum quendam cum terra, quam Ricardus filius Hemingi de Essete eis dedit." Lamport or Langport was near Eastbourne. Adelard the Fleming is frequently met with; his son William's confirmation of this grant is given in the Cartulary (fo. 69). In another charter (fo. 80) he mentions his mother Muriel and his brother Adelard.⁵²

(22.)

Decimam de Folkintona, quam dedit Randulfus; capellam de Chalvintona, quam dedit Rodbertus pincerna, cum decimis ville; in manerio de Éxeta v^{que} solidatus terre quas dedit Ricardus filius Hemmigii.

⁵² Adelard's own gift, mentioning his son Henry, is in the Cartulary (fo. 80).

Of Fulkington and Chalvington nothing need be said; but the next entry is of special interest, for we read of Exceat in Domesday: "Haminc tenet de comite Essete et ipse tenuit de rege E[dwardo]." We see then that Richard "filius Hemmi[n]gii" was the son and successor of this "Haminc." Now "Haminc" or "Haiminc" was one of those few native landowners who had managed to weather the Conquest. He had held direct of the Crown, under the Confessor "Clotintone,"⁵³ Sherrington (in Ripe and Firle) and Exceat; and of Earl Godwin, two hides in Firle and two appurtenant to them in Rottingdean. All these he is found holding of the Count of Mortain in Domesday, except Rottingdean, which had fallen to the overlordship of William de Warenne; and from all of them his son Richard liberally endowed Wilmington Priory.⁵⁴ This instance of an Englishman retaining possession and being succeeded by a son with the Norman name of Richard has more than a local interest.⁵⁵

(23.)

Decimam Drogonis cum una acra terre apud Bedingeham; decimam Herdingii de Assaham; decimam Alrici de la Cumbe.

This all relates to Beddingham, in which were Asham and Combe. The English names of Harding and Ælfric will be noticed.

Decimam Wilfrici prepositi; decimam Lewini de Crotteberga; decimam Lefsi,⁵⁶ fratris ejusdem Lewini; ad Alfrichestunam dimidiam hidam terre, quam dedit Willelmus filius Boselini, et decimam Radulfi nepotis Grentonis.

Here we have a group of South Saxons, benefactors, like Harding and Æthelric above, to the great Burgundian house. Of Wulfric, the reeve, Leofwine and Leofsige, his brother, we know nothing. "Crotteberge" obviously suggests Crowborough. In the Cartulary I

⁵³ I doubt its identification with Glottenham, in Mountfield.

⁵⁴ "Monasticon Ang.," VI., 1091, and "S.A.C.," IV., 41.

⁵⁵ William "filius Ricardi de Essete" (Cartulary, fo. 77^d) was most probably the son of this Richard (who himself is a witness to Robert de Dene's charter, *supra*, p. 68).

⁵⁶ Lefsi in printed text.

find it associated with the "Bontegrave" of Domesday, Bunchgrove in Horsted Keynes. Boselinus is found in Domesday holding of the Count of Mortain at Pevensey. It would be interesting if we could identify him with Boselin "de Dive," whose wife was a tenant-in-chief (Cambridgeshire) in 1086 (D.B. I., 202^b). For I have seen evidence in Normandy that Boselin de Dives was brother of Hugh de Dives, of whom (and of his son William) we have heard above. It would seem that "Willelmus filius Boselini" was that "Willelmus" who held half a hide at Alfriston in 1086, and possibly that "filius Boselin" who is found, also in Domesday, holding at Malling under the Archbishop; he was clearly the "Willelmus filius Boselini" who held two houses at Northampton,⁵⁷ and who, with Hugh "de Diva," witnessed, *circa* 1104, a charter of William Count of Mortain to the Abbey of Marmoutier.

Our document, after the above passage, passes abruptly into Essex. I hope that this paper may lead to further communications, clearing up still doubtful points, if not to the systematic publication of the records of Lewes Priory.

⁵⁷ D.B. I., 219.

ITCHINGFIELD.

BY PERCY S. GODMAN, Esq.

ALTHOUGH "Itchingfield" is not mentioned in Domesday Book, on page 27^a, column 2, of the original record we find—

In ISEWERIT HUNDREDO—Morinus tenet de Willelmo MOHAM (now Muntham)—Osuardus tenuit de rege E. Tunc se defendebat pro iii hidis—modo pro nichilo. Terra est ii carucarum. Ibi sunt v villani et vi bordarii cum ii carucis. Silva v porcorum. T.R.E. valebat 1 solidos et post xxx solidos. Modo lxx solidos.¹

This is undoubtedly the Manor of Muntham, a subinfeudation of Thakeham Manor. But few of the Court Rolls are now extant. The earliest I have come across is dated 1625, when William Merlott was Lord.

The name itself proclaims it of Saxon origin, being derived from *Ecén*, great, and *feld*, a field.

In 1235 we find it spelt	Hachenfield and Echyngfeld
1240	Hechengefeld
1312 & 1338	Hechyngefeld
1379	Hechynfeld
1386-1400	Eechyngfeld, Etchynfeld
1554	Eachingfeld
1600-1700	{ Echyngfeld, Echingfeld, Hechyngfelde, Hitchingfield
1732	Itchingfield

Itchingfield parish is in the Western Division of the County of Sussex, in the Hundred of East Easwrith, in the Rape of Bramber, in the Rural Deanery of Storrington, No. 2, and Archdeaconry of Chichester, about four miles south-west from Horsham, which is its post town and Union. It is bounded by the parish of Horsham on the east, by a detached portion of Sullington on the north-east, by Slinfold on the north, by Shipley on the south, and by Billingshurst on the west. The centre of the parish is about equi-distant from the Railway Stations of

¹ *Vide* Domesday Book, as edited for the Sussex Archæological Society.

Horsham, Billingshurst on the Portsmouth line, Southwater on the Shoreham and Brighton line, and Slinfold on the Guildford line. A station will probably be erected during the present year at the Stammerham Junction, where the Guildford line joins the Portsmouth direct line, for the convenience of the Trustees of Christ's Hospital, who have lately purchased the Stammerham estate, with a view of moving hither their school from Newgate Street.

The highest point in the parish above the level of the sea is near Little Lockets, about 300 feet, Sharpenhurst Barn being about 284 and Muntham about 250.

In 1724 there were 42 families residing in the parish, one of which was Presbyterian and two Anabaptist.

In 1807 eleven freeholders voted for the Member of Parliament.

The following statistics of the population are interesting:—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Tenements.
1801 ..	126 ..	123 ..	— 249 ..	44
1811 ..	141 ..	127 ..	— 268 ..	46
1821 ..	189 ..	160 ..	— 349 ..	45
1831				
1841 ..	190 ..	167 ..	— 357 ..	69
1851 ..	204 ..	167 ..	— 371 ..	67
1861 ..	212 ..	165 ..	— 377 ..	65
1871 ..	211 ..	166 ..	— 377 ..	71
1881 ..	228 ..	206 ..	— 434 ..	90
1891 ..	241 ..	251 ..	— 492 ..	108

The increase in population in 1881 is partly to be accounted for by the rebuilding of Muntham House in 1880, and that of 1891 by the purchase of the Stammerham Estate by the Aylesbury Dairy Company.

The population is purely agricultural.

The area is, according to the latest Ordnance Survey, 2,518½ acres, of which about 1,800 are arable and pasture; nearly 30 acres are the property of the L.B. & S.C. Railway, the lines from Horsham to Shoreham and Brighton to Portsmouth and to Guildford all passing through the parish; the remainder is woodland. According to the tithe map there are 2,440 acres.

The main road from Horsham to Pulborough passes through the north end of the parish; other parish roads

are Toat Lane, leading to West Chiltington, and the road past the church to Barnes Green and so on to Shipley and Southwater. The road from the level crossing of the railway below Barnes Green to Session House Lane was stoned about 1857. Trout Lane was stoned about 1870. The oak grows most luxuriantly here and the timber and bark from this parish are considered of the best quality. The soil is favourable, too, for the growth of apples and pears, some of the cottage gardens containing sufficient trees of these sorts to pay the rent from the produce of the orchards. There are stone pits at the north-east end of the parish, on the Stammerham and Broadbridge estates, the stone, which is found in large slabs, being very hard and well suited for road metal. Well Cross, Plumtree Cross and Rye Cross, in various parts of the parish, doubtless mark the site in ancient days of way-side crosses, of which the names only now remain.

There are a few houses situated in the neighbourhood of the church, which is centrally placed as far as the parish itself is concerned, most of which are modern, but the greater part of the population is to be found in the hamlet of Barnes, or Barns Green, towards the south-east end of the parish. Here is to be found a chapel belonging to New College, Hampstead, where service is performed every Sunday and a Sunday School is held. Here, too, lives the local builder and the cobbler, and under a wide spreading elm tree is the wheelwright's shop and blacksmith's forge, with the two or three small village shops and the post office, which is also a postal order office, and last, but not least, the village public-house, more euphoniously called "The Queen's Head Inn" with its sign board and "rest for travellers" outside.

At the northern extremity of the hamlet is the Village Hall, built in 1887, to commemorate the Jubilee Year of Queen Victoria's reign. Here the principal meetings of the parish are held, such as the Parish Council, consisting of seven members; the School Board, consisting of five members. Throughout the winter months one part of the large room is partitioned off and, being well warmed and lighted, is used by the members of the Institute as a

reading and recreation room; and in summer the large room is used for refreshments of the cricketing teams, as the field adjoins the building.

Though this hamlet is of comparatively modern growth, as shown by the architecture and construction of the cottages, yet some few of the houses in this part show signs of antiquity with their low walls and fine beams of oak timber let in to bind them together, and "healed" with the old-fashioned and now fast becoming extinct Horsham rag-stone, a most picturesque roofing, but requiring the strength of the old English oak beams and rafters, as used in the olden days before the time of foreign timber, to support the great weight of the stones.

On one of the houses is still to be seen the date of its erection and initials of the builder—16 \mathcal{T} \mathcal{M} 88—and this may be taken as about the date of most of them. It is often of some interest to trace the names of the chief farms in a parish, together with the names of some of the fields—many of them referring to incidents in their past history now long since forgotten—and to note how some farms entirely disappear and others take their place, and how the names of former farms are, at the present day, only to be traced by the existing names of fields. Probably many of the farms were small and have been swallowed up in the present larger ones. As an example of this I would mention the following extracts from the Parish Register:—

A note of such farms as are to repair y^e Pannels of the Churchyard of Itchingfield taken in the presence of y^e parishioners Augst 23rd 1706 by me Alexr Hay Rector together wth y^e names of y^e present occupiers & owners.

Number of ye pannels beginning.	Farms.	Occupiers.	Owners.
1 st ..	Wellcross ..	Thos Lee	Capt. Mitchell
2 nd ..	Rye ffarm ..	John Nash	Ths Dendy
3 rd ..	The Mount ..	W ^m . Ffrancis ..	M ^r . Rob ^t . Mitchell
	(Now belonging to the Exors. of W. F. Chitty.)		
4 th ..	Well cross ..	Thos Lee	Capt. Mitchell
5 th ..	Fullford	W ^m . Ffrancis ..	M ^r . Rob ^t . Mitchell
6 th ..	Bailings	W ^m . Ffrancis ..	W ^m . Ffrancis

(This farm does not now exist, nor can I trace it, but as in the following list it is bracketed with Fulford, it was probably adjoining and now incorporated in it.)

Number of ye pannels beginning.	Farms.	Occupiers.	Owners.
7 th ..	Edes	John Nash	Mr. Shelly
	(Probably now called <i>Hook</i> , where Peter Edes lived.)		
8 th ..	Mawland	Peter Edes	John Skinner
9 th ..	Westons	W ^m . Greenfield ..	Mr. Rob ^t . Mitchell
10 th ..	Youngs	W ^m . Nash	W ^m . Nash
11 th ..		W ^m . Wood	Mr. Pope
12 th ..	Sharpenhurst ..	Philip Holland ..	Mr. Shelly
13 th ..	Shingles	W ^m . Birdfield ..	Mr. Shelly
	(This I cannot trace.)		
14 th ..	Herns	W ^m . Birdfield ..	Tho ^s . Butcher
	(In the Tithe Map, 1844, The Horns, belonging to Sir T. Shelly and occupied by J. Burdfield, was a meadow lying behind the present chapel.)		
15 th ..	Wellers	Thos Dendy	Mr. Rob ^t . Mitchell
	(Perhaps the two cottages and orchard lying in the middle of Vale Wood.)		
16 th ..	Shipridge	Thos Eastead ..	Thos. Easted
	(Now Shiprods)		
17 th ..	{ Netherland Netherton and Fieldrays }	Thos Prior	W ^m . Stamford
18 th ..	Bennets	Rob ^t . Knight	Mr. Robt. Mitchell
19 th ..	Colliers	Richard Parson ..	Richard Parson
	(Both these now form part of the Muntham Estate.)		
20 th ..	Mountham	Rob ^t . Knight	Mr. Marlott
21 st ..	{ In ye Almshouse Mountham }	Rob ^t . Knight	Mr. Marlott
22 nd ..			
23 rd ..	In ye Almshouse	John Elliot	John Elliot
24 th ..	Stringers	John Stamford ..	John Stamford
	(Now Locketts)		
25 th ..	Bashurst	W ^m . Skinner	Cap ^t . Mitchell
	(Now The Warren)		
26 th ..	Upper Toat	John Jupp	W ^m . Stanford
27 th ..	Slaughter	John Burnell	Mr ^s . Mitchell
	(Slaughterford)		
28 th ..	{ Ffarley Wood ..	Widow Hurst	Mr. Rob ^t . Mitchell
29 th ..		Thos Whittington.	Mr. Rob ^t . Mitchell
30 th	Philip Nightingale	Rob ^t . Knight

Another extract is—

A register of the seats in the parish Church of Itchingfield, which were erected new in the years 1700-1701. Robert Knight and William Francis churchwardens.

The square seat in the chancell was erected new by Alexander Hay Rector of this parish anno 1707 and is (with the other seats in the chancell) for the use of the Parsonage.

North side from the chancell down to the bellfry and The seats in the south side of the Church from the chancell to the bellfry.

The same names occur as in the former list with the following additions:—

Sandells.. ..	William Burdfield.. ..	John Shelley Esq ^{re}
Wares	John Elliott	John Elliott
(Now Possession house)		
Siviers	Thomas Prior.. ..	William Stanford
(Probably same as Weavers, now part of Muntham Estate)		
Wedges	Peter Caffen	Edward Stamford

The following are the names of the principal farms in the parish, together with the names of some of the fields, as taken from the Tithe Commutation List, 1844, and the names of their then owners or occupiers:—

MOUNTS FARM—(Rice Burdfield), 1st, 2nd and 3rd mount.

MUNTHAM—(C. Chitty), Colliers Mead, Slaughterford, Varlewood Fd., Newmans, Duffields, Glebe Fd., Brownings, Hangmans, Bramble Hedge, Brook Fd., Alder Ridge, Perry Mead, Possession House, Coneyburys, Bax Copse, Taylors Fd., Johns, Warren, Beech Woods, Church Mead, Ash Field, Lime Kiln.

HOLE FARM (Barnett), Marl land Copse, Plumtree Fd., Bowling Alley, Furze Fd., Hog Plat, North Martins, Rainbow Fd., Lime Kiln.

RYE FARM (Barnett), The Martins, Bean Platt, Lime Kiln Field.

BACHELORS (Tho^s. Dendy), French Fd.

GLEBE (Rev^d. E^d. Elms), 76 acres in all, Lower Whapplegate Mead, Upper ditto, Register Fd., Main Fd.

SHEEPRODS (W^m. Golds), Steers Fd., Tare Plat, Rainbow Fd., Dan Fd., Lime Kiln, Denshire Fd., Church Fd.

BROADBRIDGE (Matthew Stanford), Thistly Fd., Baystone Copse.

WELLS CROSS (Sir Timothy Shelly), Broom Fd., Crabgrass Fd., Little Folly Plat, Mud Fd., Pond Fd., Well Fd., Pit Fd., Peters Barn Fd., Castle Fd., Stone Pit Fd., Love Barn, Gt. Butlers.

WESTONS (Sir T. Shelly), Butlers, 5 acres Huntings, 6 acres Hayes, Further Sopers.

FULFORDS (Sir T. Shelly), Belchambers Plat, Streeters Fd., Brambly Fd., The Grittons, Chelshams, Black Lane Fd., 100 acres (0-a. 2-r. 33-p.), Dinahs Fd., Woodcock Fd., Coneyhurst Fd., Lime Kiln Fd., Church Plat (two).

SHARPENHURST (Sir T. Shelly), Gt. Plumtree Fd., Simmonds Fd., Church Fd., Lime Kiln Fd., Money Fd., Lower Butts, Horsham Meadow.

MADGELAND (Mathew Burdfield), Withey Mead, Little Chantry, Gt. ditto, Trout Fd.

VARLE WOOD (Sir T. Shelly), Pond, Whapplegate Fd., Alder Coppice, Lime Kiln Rainbow, 100 acres (0-a. 1-r. 32-p.).

BENNETTS (Sir T. Shelly), Hooping Chip Fd., Billingshurst Fd., Jupps Plat, Fish Pond Fd., 100 acres (0-a. 2-r. 0-p.).

SENDALLS (Sir T. Shelly), Lime Kiln, Furze Fd., The Horns, The Hays, Lower Cherry Lea, Rainbow Fd., Hog Plat, Peat Barn.

TOATS (Mathew Stanford), Cot Tail Fd., Calf Gate, Sawpit Fd., 3 stile Fd., Straiteurs Fd., Lime Kiln Fd.

LOCKETTS (W^m. Stanford), Dripping Pond.

WEDGES (Hampton Weekes), Lime Kiln Fd., Hog Plat, Bagshell Fd.

In looking through these names the following explanations strike one:—

MOUNTS FARM, probably in irony, as it is some of the flattest land in the parish.

SLAUGHTERFORD records the name of a family living on this same land some 500 years ago, as shown by charters now in my possession.

SMUGGLERS' LANE records an encounter which took place here between the Excise and a body of smugglers. An old inhabitant of the parish, who died in 1884, aged about 90 years, told me he well recollected its being a current topic of conversation in his younger days, and that he had heard of it from his father, who was engaged in the affray.

DUFFIELD'S FIELD records how many years ago one "Duffield," for a wager, mowed with a long scythe the whole of the field, seven acres, in one day, the crop being an unusually heavy one of oats.

HANGMANS records the fact of a wretched wayfarer, unknown, who here put an end to his existence by hanging.

BRAMBLEHEDGE (now contracted to Brambridge) still deserves its name, having on its south side one of the thickest hedges in the neighbourhood.

BROOK FIELD runs down to the brook that, collecting its water on the south side of Muntham Wood, eventually joins the Adur.

ALDER-RIDGE, where are still the alder "stams" on the banks of the same brook.

PERRY MEAD, where are still pear trees in the hedges, probably but few, out of many, left.

POSSESSION HOUSE records how the farm formerly called Withers, Wares and Clouthers, and which was the residence of the younger brother of the Lord of Muntham, was once sold away from the Muntham Estate, but bought back again, when we may well imagine there were grand doings on recovering "possession" of this old portion of the estate. The farm gives its name to the lane on which it stands and is now contracted to Session House.

CONEYBURYS still keeps up its reputation by being, in consequence of the somewhat lighter nature of its soil, the favourite resort of rabbits.

BEECHWOODS. In the adjoining gills are still to be found beech trees, as far as I know almost the only specimens of this tree in the parish, the soil not being suitable.

THE ASH FIELDS. So called in the charter conveying them to the owner of Muntham in 1395 and now in my possession.

LIMEKILN FIELD denotes that in olden days, as now, the tillers of the soil recognised the benefit to be got from mixing lime with their clayey soil, which, in those days, was brought as chalk from the Southdowns and burnt in limekilns with the faggots cut on the spot. It is to be noted that on almost every farm of any size is to be found a *limekiln field*, showing that it was a prevailing method of manuring.

MARL LAND COPSE. Where marl was dug and spread on the pasture land. That this was a common custom is shown by the marl pits still to be found in the fences of almost every field.

RYE FARM, or the farm by the "brook" (*Ree*).

WHAPLEGATE FIELD records the existence of a bridle or whapple road through it.

THISTLY FIELD speaks for itself, as do Plumtree Field, Mud Field, Pond Field, Well Field, Pit Field, Barn Field, Stonepit Field, 100 acres, in irony containing, in one case, 0-a. 2-r. 33-p.; in another, 0-a. 2-r. 0-p.; in another, 0-a. 1-r. 32-p.

WOODCOCK FIELD. Then, as now, a favourite resort of the woodcock.

TROUT FIELD. Running down to Trout Brook, where trout are said to be found "fresh from the sea" after a flood.

FISHPOND FIELD adjoins what is now a withy bed, but where the fishponds or stews always to be found in the precincts of old manorial residences are distinctly to be traced.

If we could but ferret it out how much of interest is to be found in so apparently simple and commonplace a matter as the name of a field, and how much of local interest is therein recorded.

Overton's map of County of Sussex, published 1750, now in Brit. Mus., shows no stone road through the parish. The nearest stone road was that running past Two Mile Ash to Rye Cross (which is marked) and thence to Coolham (which is not marked) and so on to Dane Hill.

Muntham is shown as a Farm or Manor House. The only other houses marked are Westons and Wells Cross.

Budgen's Map, 1779 (Brit. Mus.), is exactly the same. Yeakall & Gardner's Map, 1778, consists of four sheets only and does not take in Itchingfield. Yeakall's and Greain's Map, 1795, shows same roads as Greenwood's.

Greenwood's Map, 1823-1825, shows Lions Corner Turnpike Bar, in Slinfold and Itchingfield parishes, also Possession House Lane, or Toat Lane. The road by

Fulfords, Westons and Sharpenhurst to Barnes Green and Rye Farm are shown as "cross roads."

The ridge of hills which runs nearly east and west almost through the centre of the parish, beginning with the Sharpenhurst Hill on the east, and on the north slope of which the church, the rectory and the glebe lands are situated, as also the farms of Bashurst and Toat, forms the watershed of the Rivers Arun and Adur. The water falling on the north side runs direct into the River Arun, which is for a short distance the boundary of the parish on that side; and that falling on the south side gradually gathering into a stream and winding its way through the hamlet of Barnes Green and thence through the parish of Shipley, where it takes a more easterly direction and is joined by many other streams, such as Laybrook, Lancetbrook, &c., runs past the ruined keep of Knepp Castle and under the knoll on which the lately restored church of West Grinstead stands and joins the eastern branch of the Adur between Bines Green and Henfield.

Whilst mentioning the Sharpenhurst Hill (part of the property of Christ's Hospital, lately purchased from the Aylesbury Dairy Co.) I must not omit to mention the magnificent view that is to be obtained on a clear day from the barn situated at its summit and lying one large field in on the east side of the road leading from Westons Farm to Barnes Green. Let us, for a few minutes, turn our steps thither. Arrived at the barn I know not how adequately to describe the panorama that lies stretched out before us, nor where to begin.

Though only 284 feet above the level of the sea, no more extensive view is to be obtained from any of the many well-known spots on the Southdowns that are so much frequented by tourists. Report says six counties are to be seen from here: Sussex, Surrey, Hants, Kent, Middlesex and Berks. As to the first four mentioned there can be no doubt, and I am very much inclined to think that when the wind carries the London smoke in the right direction the dome of St. Paul's, in Middlesex, may be discernible, and, under equally favourable circumstances, the high ground of Windsor Great Park in Berks.

Certain it is that on the night of Jubilee Day, June 21, 1887, no less than 43 bonfires blazing at one time were counted from this spot.

It is a cold day in March, with a bright sun, a keen drying north-east wind is blowing, making the atmosphere so clear that the Southdowns, at their nearest point 15 miles distant, seem to be no more than five miles away. Every clump of furze and every juniper bush seems to stand out distinct.

Let us stand on the "lew" side of the barn, with our backs against the barn doors, whilst we take in the view and begin our description of the scene before us, starting with the great landmark for all this part of the Weald—Chanctonbury Ring. Moving our eyes westward from the well-known clump, Findon Gap first opens out, in which the row of fir trees just above Colonel Margesson's house and the Highden Beeches are distinctly visible. In the nearer distance the square tower of Shipley Church, lately restored, and the white windmill by its side are seen, backed up by the ridge of greensand hills, on which stand Worminghurst and Thakeham Churches, with the dark green of the fir trees on Heath Common (Sandgate) stretching away to Wood Hill in West Chiltington, and sloping down towards Pulborough. Following the summit of the Downs, Rackham furze above Parham Park, ending in Amberley, seems to join on to the magnificent beech woods of Arundel Park, although the valley of the Arun really divides them, and these again run on into Duncton Hill and Charlton Forest. Nearer to us stands Toat Monument, erected many years ago by Mr. Drinkall, backed up by Arundel Holt and Flexham Park, ending in the splendid groups of trees in Petworth Park and amongst which the Ravens' Clump, near the Telegraph Gate, is a conspicuous object, and in the far distance the line of the Southdowns stretching away above Rogate to Butser Hill, in the neighbourhood of Petersfield.

The horizon is then broken by the tops of the trees in Muntham Wood, and when we can again see the distant hills we recognize the well-known outline of Blackdown

and Hind Head and the speck we see just below the summit is Lord Tennyson's house, near Haslemere, with the hills about Aldershot in the background and High-downs Ball, Burgate Hill and Hascombe Hill, with Park Hatch at the foot of it, in the foreground. We must now brave the north-east wind and get round the corner of the barn to continue our panorama, and, following the line of the Hog's Back, we come to the gap in the Surrey Downs in which Guildford is situated, with the lately restored church of St. Martha standing out high up against the sky to the eastwards.

But a few fields from us comes into view the pretty shingled spire of our own parish church, with its fine old yew trees. Standing boldly up in the middle distance is the church of Rudgwick, with that of Slinfold in the valley between, and in the background the lovely Surrey hills, on the slopes of which the newly-erected mansions of Sir R. Webster, Attorney-General, and Mr. Ralli break the wildness of the scene, ending with Leith Hill and its conspicuous monument and the densely wooded tract of sloping ground called Holmwood. In the foreground the monotony of the apparently endless Roman² woods is relieved by some homely looking Sussex cottages with a stretch of green pasture in front, and the handsome house erected by the late Mr. Woolner, R.A. Continuing eastwards we see the stately residence and tower of Warnham Court, the seat of C. J. Lucas, Esq., with the hills above Dorking, Boxhill and Betchworth, and the downs stretching away towards Reigate and Merstham, with the square solid tower of Rusper Church standing prominently out. Here too, on a bright day, may be seen the sun glittering on the curved roof of the Crystal Palace. Nestling in the valley of the Arun and forward in the foreground lies the bright little town of Horsham, with its two spires, one of stone, upright and new, St. Mark's; the other, that of the old parish church, St. Mary's, shingled, twisted and crooked, so that many, no doubt, wonder why it has not toppled over long ago.

² So called because the Roman Road from Chichester to London passed through them, where traces of it still exist (*Vide* "S.A.C.," Vol. VIII., page 254).

At our feet lie the extensive farm buildings lately erected by the Aylesbury Dairy Company, looking like a little town in themselves, the picture of cleanliness, neatness and regularity, foremost amongst which stands Stammerham House, the ancient seat of the Michells, but now so much altered that its former owners would know it no more, and used as the dwelling-house of the local manager of the estate now purchased by Christ's Hospital.

Away in the distance are to be seen the hills about Tunbridge Wells, and following the line of the horizon, Holmbush Tower, erected by Mr. Broadwood, appears, showing above the fir trees of St. Leonards Forest. The foreground is broken by the pretty knoll of Denne Park, covered with its magnificent timber, where the forms of the fallow deer are to be distinguished moving amongst the bracken. The fine old stone mansion is hid by the trees of the avenue, but Pilfold, the ancient residence of the Shelley family, with its painted white walls and roof of Horsham slag, shows up, having lately been restored by its owner. In the background is the high ground of St. Leonards and Tilgate Forests, running from Pease Pottage past the High Beeches, the seat of W. Loder, Esq., late Sheriff of Sussex, to Cuckfield, whose pretty spire is distinctly visible to the naked eye. Again shifting our position the pretty little church of Southwater, standing in the foreground on the edge of Bonfire Hill, with its neat stone built vicarage, comes into sight, backed up by the apparently interminable College and Marlpost woods. Beyond this is seen Cripplegate Windmill and the three avenues of trees in Sedgewick Park, the seat of the late R. Henderson, Esq., and beyond this again the round hill capped with Scotch fir behind Woldringfold. Far away in the distance are the Downs beyond Lewes and at the back of Beachy Head, and following the line of the Downs we see Ditcheling Beacon and the windmills on Clayton Hill. The well-known shape of Wolstonbury standing boldly out from the Downs next catches the eye and the buildings at the top of the Devil's Dyke are distinctly to be seen. Still further to the west we come to the well-known Shoreham Gap, where can be distinguished

the chimney of the new cement works and the buildings of Lancing College with its slowly rising chapel and tower, destined at some future date to be a beacon to all ships navigating the English Channel; and this brings us back to our landmark whence we started—Chanctonbury Ring. In our rapid description, for the north-east wind has warned us we are standing exposed to its treacherous blasts, we have omitted to mention several well-known landmarks in the country between Woldringfold Hill and the Downs, such as the spire of the church at Hurstpierpoint, the houses in the rapidly increasing neighbourhood of St. John's Common, with the sun glittering on their roofs and windows, the enormous block of buildings, the monastery of St. Hugh, lately erected by the Carthusian Brotherhood, the square, ivy covered tower of Henfield Church, and the adjacent windmill, always a pretty object in a distant landscape, and, still nearer, the tower of West Grinstead Park, with its gay bit of bunting fluttering in the breeze showing that the family is in residence.

There are few spots, even in this proverbially pretty County of Sussex, that can present a view to compare with the splendid panorama I have attempted to describe.

Directly below our feet winds the main Portsmouth line of the L.B. & S.C. Railway, with the Stammerham Junction leading to Guildford and the Itchingfield Junction leading to Shoreham and Brighton.

The minute book of the Vestry begins 1844. The following records are worthy of notice:—

- 1852 Daniel Jupp paid rent for Almshouse—9^d. p^r week.
- 1853 Daniel Jupp warned out. (This is the last record of the almshouse being inhabited.)
- 1854 New vestry room first used. (This was the old almshouse altered.) The parish refused to stone Valewood lane.
- 1856 Sir P. Shelley offered to give the stone and pay half the expense of stoning above lane, which was accepted.
- 1858 The railroad opened—a single line—1st assessment @ £75 p^r mile produced £199. 9^s—present assessment is ab^t £1000 p^r mile.
- 1864 Return for county rate assessment—

Arable	1475	2	5	}	gross £2503 4 rat. 2166 10
Meadows	339	3	16		
Woods & hedges	594	1	9		
Railway	34	0	7		

- 1865 May 12—Decided to rebuild the church.
 1866 Decided to repair the old bells at a cost not over £40.
 1870 Decided to enlarge the school built in 1854 at a cost of £65.
 1871-75 Vestry meetings were held at the Queen's Head Inn.
 1876 Lyons pay gate on Five oaks turnpike road pulled up.
 1886 Vestry meeting to enlarge the school at a cost of abt £250.
 1892 Bequest of £100 from the Exors of W. F. Chitty for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

The *Parish Magazine* for the Rural Deanery contains the following interesting statements concerning the parish:—

- 1884 New organ erected by Northcott of London at a cost of £250.
 1887 Flower show, 1st Exhibition held at Muntham. Village Hall built.
 1888 School Board formed.
 1890 Note about the spelling of Barnes Green, which is misleading. The Tithe Map 1844 calls it Barnses Green, and deeds in my possession of 1866 and 1869 also call it Barnes Green.
 1890 Extract from the Church Registers:—
 “The chancell of the Parish Church of Hitchingfield was rebuilt and sealed Anno 1713. The Church and Chancel were beautify'd, the gallery and pulpit painted, the Moses and Aaron, the Altar piece, the Altar cloth, the Covering of the Reading pew were all given by Alexander Hay Clerke thereof. (The Parishioners allowing only Twelve Pounds towards the cost thereof) Anno 1717.
 “Tho^s Dendy
 and
 “Will^m Ffrancis } Churchwardens.
 “The table cloth and napkin being damask, used for the Communion Service were given by Robert Michell of Stammerham Esq^{re}. A linnen Cloth for the Communion Service belonging to the Parish Anno 1715.
 “The Plate belonging to the Parish Church is only one small silver cup. One pewter fflagon. Anno 1717.”
 1892 Records the purchase by Christ's Hospital of the Stammerham Estate from the Aylesbury Dairy Co.

The fête day of the parish is the third Monday in July, when a fair is held at Barnes Green and the general meeting of the Friendly Society, instituted 25th March, 1850, is held.

The members of the club meet at 9 a.m., and after the roll has been called and each member decorated with the distinctive badge of the club, a scarlet and blue rosette, they march in procession, preceded by a band of music, to church. Divine service ended they return to Barnes

Green and partake of the club feast, usually presided over by the Rector of the parish or one of the neighbouring gentry. The rules with regard to the good behaviour of the members throughout the day are very strict.

The club is managed by a committee of six, elected every six months—the stewards, trustees and secretary—and is in a flourishing condition, the last report showing 73 members and a surplus of assets over liabilities, as returned by the official actuary, of £53.

Mr. Cartwright says that among the benefactions to Itchingfield Parish an almshouse for two families was built and given to the parish. Probably this was about 1550 or 1560, by Thomas Merlotte, as the panels enclosing the churchyard, which were kept in repair by different farms, were not any of them allotted to Muntham, as they were superseded by the almshouse.

The charities connected with this parish are not numerous. They comprise the following: A rent charge of £1. 13s. 4d. arising out of Fulfords Farm was created by John Streater, in 1624, to be distributed at the discretion of the churchwardens amongst the poor of the parish not receiving parish relief. Miss Elizabeth Merlott, by her will dated May 10, 1810, proved 1817, left £100 to be expended at the rate of £10 per annum for 10 years in the purchase of malt, blankets or cloaths for the benefit of the poor of the parish and £400 to be invested in public funds, the interest on which was to be applied to providing and paying a schoolmistress for instructing poor boys and girls to read, work and knit, at 4d. per week each scholar. The sum so bequeathed produced £447. 18s. Three per cent. Consols. At the instigation of the Rector of the parish the Charity Commissioners propose to alter the appropriation of this bequest and to prepare a new scheme, which will be laid before the parish for their approval. In 1892 W. F. Chitty bequeathed £100 to be invested in the names of the churchwardens, the interest from which to be divided amongst such of the poor of the parish as the churchwardens think most worthy.

The latest valuation of the parish shows an assessment of £7,053 gross.

As far as regards historical events of interest I know of nothing to record in respect of this parish, nor have I ever heard that any arms or remains of ancient pottery have been found, nor any traces of camps or barrows. In many of the arable fields, flint flakes and rude arrow heads are to be found if the surface is carefully searched after a fresh ploughing. I have in my possession a stone axe, very rudely made and of local stone, which I myself saw thrown out from the bottom of a deep ditch that was being cleared out and which the authorities at the British Museum, to whom I showed it, pronounced to be of great antiquity and of considerable interest.

Of quaint local sayings we have the following:—

If Candlemas day be warm and fine
Be sure the winter is half behind.

And—

The hind would as lief see his wife on her bier
As that Candlemas day should be pleasant and clear.

Great notice was taken of the weather in olden times and it is a common saying here, as elsewhere, that

If the ash is out before the oak
Be sure there'll be a summer soak.
If the oak is out before the ash
There'll only be a summer splash.

From whatever direction the wind is blowing on the quarter day, viz., March 20, June 20, Sept. 22, Dec. 21, will be "her home" during the coming quarter.

Hearing Billingshurst Church bells is always considered a sign of rain coming.

During a long drought, if the water in the wells rises, as it often does, three to five feet, it is a sign of rain coming. This is called the springs breaking up.

"Cuckoo oats," *i.e.*, oats sown after the cuckoo has been heard, are always said to yield a light crop.

Gilbert White, in his "History of Selborne," letter 70, Jan. 8, 1776, makes mention of a superstitious custom prevailing there in his time, as follows: When a child was born suffering from hernia, he or she was stripped naked and taken out, if possible, on a bright frosty morning and was passed through an ash tiller which had

been carefully slit down. When this operation was done the tiller was plastered up with clay and carefully tied up together. If the parts grew together again the child, it was supposed, would be cured; if the cleft continued to gape the operation would prove ineffectual. This superstition obtained until recently in this neighbourhood, and we have more than one tree still to be seen which show signs of having been treated in this way. We have a tree still standing within a few yards of the boundary of this parish, and the man is still living on the farm on which the tree is, who passed through this ordeal.

It was the custom on Boxing Day for all the young men to collect and go right through the woods in the parish "skug" (squirrel) hunting, men coming from Rudgwick, Southwater and Shipley for this.

The pastime of boxing was continued with vigour here to within a comparatively recent date. The place of meeting was a meadow near Barnes Green, and the time chosen was commonly Sunday morning.

A saying in use in the parish and which I have never heard elsewhere is "wearing the dagger." A farmer is said to have to wear the dagger if having been offered a price for an article in market which he will not accept he is afterwards obliged to take a lower price to effect a sale.

Another custom which was in vogue in this parish, but may now be considered obsolete, was "rough music," although a case of it has occurred since I came to live here in 1879. It was usually an expression of the feelings of the neighbours of a man who had ill-treated his wife or family, and consisted in their all assembling after dark with pots and pans, pokers and shovels, and everything calculated to make night hideous, and parading round and round the house, a proceeding that often ended in a free fight.

I know of no place in the county where the Sussex dialect has survived in its purity so long as in this neighbourhood. To quote all the idioms, now, unfortunately, fast dying out, would be to borrow very largely from Rev. W. D. Parish's most interesting "Dictionary

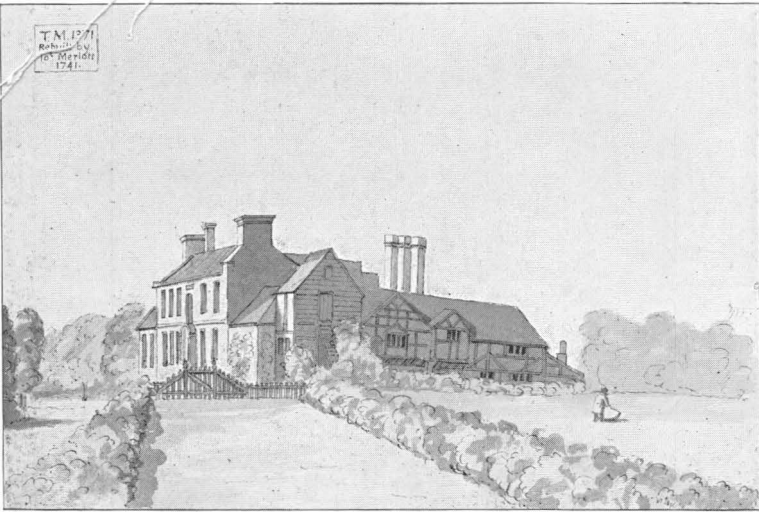
of Sussex Dialect and Collection of Provincialism." In fact there is scarcely a word or idiom to be found in that book that may not even now be constantly heard in every day conversation amongst the older inhabitants.

There are several Court Rolls extant relating to Muntham Manor from 1625 to 1649, when William Merlott was the lord, which show that small amounts for quit rents were paid for cottages and lands in West Grinstead, Shipley, Thakeham, Cootham, Storrington, &c., all of which are now lost, also a rental of the same period.

By a very ancient deed of Thakeham Manor, which was in the possession of the late W. F. Chitty (mostly illegible), it appears that "Mundham in Hechyngfeld" once paid 1d. quit rent, 1d. fine and 1d. heriot, as far back as the time of Richard II. (1377-1399) to the lord of Thakeham Manor. There is little doubt but that the family of the De Mundhams were related to the noble family of Braose, which held many manors in Sussex, and that Muntham Manor was one of these and passed with the property to William Merlott in 1375. In 1513 the Manor of Muntham was granted by Thomas Marlot to his son John. Many of the oldest deeds state that the grants of land were made together with all manorial rights. Miss Elizabeth Merlott, the last of the family, by indenture dated 19th and 20th Oct., 1812, sold to C. Lamb, of Higham, in Sussex, her manorial rights and claim over one piece of land containing 14-a. 2-r. 14-p. and another of 10-a. 2-r. 17-p. held under Thakeham (or Greenhurst) Manor (see Mounter deeds).

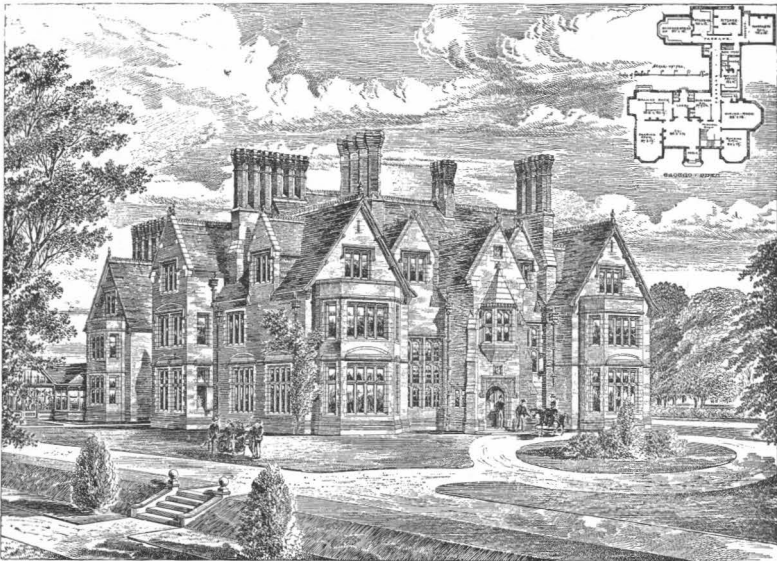
In "S.A.C.," Vol. XXIV., p. 36, it is stated Muntham in Itchingfield is held of the manor of Thakeham. In the 14th century it was carried by marriage to William Merlott. The manor of Muntham belonged to Thomas, son of John de Mundham, who in 46 of Edward III. (1372) alienated it. John de Mundham was son of Thomas, who died 13th of Edward III. (1339 or 1340). This Thomas, or his father, was probably an illegitimate son of a Lord de Braose, which would explain the lion rampant, debruised by a fess, in the Muntham arms.

T.M. 1771
Robt. & J. V.
185 Marlborough
1741.



MUNTHAM IN HITCHINGFIELD, 1788.

Add. M.S. 5673, fo. 7.



MUNTHAM NEAR HORSHAM.

1887.

Muntham House stands almost in the centre of the parish on a hill sloping towards the Southdowns, of which it commands a beautiful view. A house was built here in 1371 by Thomas de Mundham and, after various repairs, was rebuilt, 1742, by Joseph Merlott, and was finally pulled down in 1887 by Percy S. Godman, by whom the present house was built. A stone was let into the wall of the old house over the front door, on which was—

T M 1371
Rebuilt by
Jo^s. Merlott
1741.

On the demolition of the old house this stone was preserved and is now fixed in the library of the present house over the fireplace, together with some oak panelling taken from the "old oak room" of the original house.

The accompanying plate represents (1) Muntham in 1788, as sketched by Grimm for Sir Wm. Burrell (Add. MS. 5,673, fol. 7); and (2) the present house, as rebuilt by P. S. Godman, 1879.

The following list of the owners of Muntham is compiled from deeds in the possession of the late W. F. Chitty and shows the property to have continued in the Merlott family from 1300 to 1877:—

- 1300 Thomas de Mundham (d. 1340, *v.* Thakeham Court Rolls)=
Emma Merlott, of Annington and Clapham.
- 1339 John de Mundham (son)= ———
- 1375 William Merlot=Emma atte Hurst.
- 1375 William Merlott (son)=Isabella de Mundham.
- 1410 William Merlott (son)=Joanna Jop.
- 1464 Richard Merlott (son)= ——— Pratt.
- 1498 Thomas Merlott (son)=Elizabeth ———.
- 1550 John Marlott (son)=Elizabeth Homewood.
- 1554 John Marlott (son)=Thomazin Taylor, *née* Kyme. Their only son, John, died before his father, and property passed to his brother.
- 1579 Thomas Marlot (son of John and Elizabeth Homewood), who married Dorothy Staple.
- 1588 Thomas Marlot (son)=Rose Ryvett, of Lincoln.
- 1600 William Merlott (son)=Faith Newman.
- 1649 William Merlott (son)=Elizabeth Osborne, niece of Archbishop Juxon.
- 1657 Elizabeth Merlott (widow)=John Braman, of Chichester.

- 1670 John Merlott (son)=Elizabeth Huse, of Wokingham.
 1731 Joseph Merlott (son)=Elizabeth Huse (his cousin).
 1780 John Merlott (nephew)=Elizabeth Foote, of Bristol.
 1786 Elizabeth Merlott (sister).
 1817 Charles Chitty (cousin)=S. E. Jourdan.
 1866 S. E. Chitty, died 1876.
 1877 P. S. Godman=Isabel F. Smithe.

The following deeds, most of which passed at the death of W. F. Chitty, in 1891, to his brother, General W. Chitty, are interesting as referring to Itchingfield and to people living in or connected with the parish:—

1. Know ye all present and to come that I *John de Brewousa** have given granted and by this my present charter¹ have confirmed to John de Ymeworthe for his service and homage of £9 of land with its appurtenances in the Honor of Brembre to wit all the land with the appurtenances which I had in Epselea as well in demesne as in cleared land (assarto) as in villenage and in meadows and in pastures and in homages to wit half a virgate of land with two acres of cleared land which Norman de Epselea held And one croft with four acres of cleared land which Hugh Tassel held And a croft of land with 3 acres of cleared land which Robert Bedel held And a farthing (ferthing) of land with 4 acres of cleared land which Swonilda widow held And an acre of land and a rood of cleared land which William Walder held And 9 acres of cleared land which Woliard held And 16 acres of cleared land which William Seyntoweyn held And a virgate of land which Robert Parfay held And half a virgate of land which Alexander de Ponte held Moreover I have given to the said John 5 virgates and a half of land with the appurtenances in Fyndone to wit one virgate of land which Margery de Shipcoumbe held And half a virgate of land which Richard Cok held And a virgate of land which Walter de Shipcoumbe held And a virgate of land which Richard de cruce held And 2 virgates which Linena relict of Martin held Moreover I have given to the said John all the land with the appurtenances which I had in Bodyngton which was the dower of Matilda de Clare my mother I have given also these lands aforementioned with the appurtenances to the said John with all aforementioned and their suits To hold and to have of me and my heirs to him and his heirs freely and quietly Yielding therefore yearly to me and my heirs a Besant (?) (Besantum) or 2s. sterling at the Nativity of Our Lord for all services customs suits and demands Also these lands beforenamed with the appurtenances I the aforesaid John and my heirs will warrant to the aforesaid John de Imeworthe and his heirs aforementioned by the aforementioned services against all people
- Circa 1280.*
 * Killed by a fall from his horse, 1282.
 "S.A.C.," Vol. X., p. 114.
 1 virgate=40 acres.
- Vide "S.A.C.," Vol. X., p. 115.* These being witnesses *Hugh de Coumbes William Bernehous*

¹ *Vide "Lower's History of Sussex," Vol. I., p. 68.*

The 4 names in italics were witnesses to a deed of gift to Sele Priory by John de Braose 1220—which deed it is interesting to compare with the present.

John Counte Adam Talcurteys William Haunsard Richard de Couert Roland de Bostede Richard de Wanladon Reginald de Wassington Thomas de Euerene John de Tycheseye Lucas de Grye William Escureo then Constable of Bremsye Thomas de Honlyngge William clerk and many others. Stephen de Bowels of Edesborough.

—Matilda de Clare.

John de Brewousa (Braose).

(For Braose Pedigree, *vide* "S.A.C.," Vol. XXVI., p. 261.)

2. Grant from Robert de Welleham chaplain to William¹ Clerk and John his brother 2 acres of land in parish of Clopham bought of William de la rude son of Thomas de la Walecote adjoining land of Robert le Nyeman, Andrew son of John la Holte, and land called Horshaker n^r church of Clopham the land not to be alienated to a religious house rent 3^d yearly at feast of S^t Michael. Witnesses Sir Ralph de S^t Owen, Godfrey² Falkenar, Peter³ de Hontot, William³ Avenel, William Stacy, Roger Ampeton, Thomas son of Andrew, John de Radenose, William de la Cote, Ralph son of Alexander de Estangemere, William Payn of Westangemere, Robert⁴ de Wystanestor clerk.

William Clerk. John Clerk.

Thomas de la Walecote=

William de la Rude.

¹ Archdeacon of Chichester, 1285 ("S.A.C.," XI., 100 & 98).

³ Witnesses to deed, undated ("S.A.C.," XI., 101).

² Died 1279, Cart., p. 75.

⁴ Died 1302.

3. Grant from John¹ son of John le Wolf de Clayton to Adam called Bysshop of Wassington of 1 acre of free land which Wakeline de la Hethe gave me which lies in the clay (claya) of Clayton and which once belonged to Robertus de la Rude—joining land of Jacobs² de Byne—Matild relict of Philip de Ponte yielding to Wakeline and his heirs 1^d at Midsummer day for all services except service to the king for 40^s sterling paid to me in hand as Gresham. Witnesses Jacobo de Byne, John de la Lye, Henry le Child, Richard and Walter de Essington, Richard de Puteo, John de Kaynes, Thomas de Godmanestone, Roger de la Claye, John de Wantelye.

John le Wolf de Clayton=

John.

Philip de Ponte=Matilde.

¹ *Vide* Cart., p. 260.

² *Vide* Cart., p. 313; *vide* 1341.

4. Know ye that I William de La denne have granted to Roger Buchi of Sepely for his service and fealty and for 3½ marks of silver which he gave to me in hand in gresham all my meadow at Smideworde in the parish of Sepely to wit all that meadow which lies in 3 parts (particulas) within the land formerly of John Baldewine. To hold for ever. Yearly rent to the lord of the fee a silver penny at the feast of the Nativity of St.

John the Baptist, and to me a "capellum roseum" at the said term for all service &c. Witnesses Sir Henry de Lihuns Simon de Kyngesfelde Simon Trayliuere Nicholas de Lotenhurst Adam le Chinere John Le child Robert Le Pro and many others.

Probably
about 1290.

5. Know ye that I Margery widow of Nicholas Tonht Citizen of Chichester have granted to John my son all my land of Elbrugge in the parish of Berghestede which I had of the grant of Geoffrey the Marechal of Aldewyk and Matilda his wife with houses built upon them &c. To hold for life. Yielding yearly to me during my life 5 marks of silver twice a year viz :—Easter 33^s/4^d, Michaelmas 33^s/4^d. Witnesses Peter de Pipereharghe then bailiff of Pageham William de Lageners James de la Fenne Robert de la Setene William Daundevile William Malevile Richard Daniel John le Juvene
1292. Elias Goldsmith (Aurifabro) and many others. Dated at Chichester on Sunday in the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross 20 Edw. I. A large seal (damaged) with a star and legend "S^c. Margerie."

Nicolas Tonht of Chichester—Margerie.

John.

6. Elricus¹ the Bold & Rog Buchi grant lease of land called Brokefeld in Shepele to William² le Prat & Rob^o le Prat on payment yearly of a red rose—witnesses Mattheo de Apselye—Symon³ de la Putte Rogo de Roffard—Rico de Lotenhurst—Laurence⁴ de Stamerham Willo⁵ de Mundham—Rico de Hydene. Seal a bird like a crane. No date, ? about 1300.

¹ Henry le Bold was at Woodmancote, 1341.

² Rico le Prat held manor of Hyden, 1341.

³ Simon atte Putte sold to John Alwayn land in 1280 (Cartwright).

⁴ Stamerham in Horsham, probably an ancestor of Michells.

⁵ Willo de Mundham, father or brother of Thomas, who died 1340, and was succeeded by John, his son. In 1322 William de Mundham sold land, &c., to Thomas les Waleys and Alicia, his wife, in Tarring, Salvington, Goring, Horsham and Arundel (Cartwright, page 3).

7. Grant by Richard atte Putte of Clayton to Laurence Bouchy of Clayton of a croft called Cotstede adjoining land of John Borde in Wassyngton in exchange for his land which formerly belonged to Andrew Payn. Witnesses John de la Lye. Richard de Hyden—Nicholas de Hyden—Walter de Essyngton. Richard de Chepman Henry¹ le Chyld Richard le Potter of Essyngton Simon the notary dated at Wassyngton Sunday next before the feast of the nativity of our Lord 31. Edward.

1802.

¹ John le Child . . .	about 1290 . . .	in W. F. C.'s deed.
Henrico le Child, clerico . . .	1300 . . .	"
Peter le Chyld	1302 . . .	"
Henrico le Childe	1310 & 1329	"
Richardo le Chylde	1318 . . .	"
Robert le Childe	1341 . . .	"

8. A grant of land called Brokefeld by John le Pratt¹ de Billingshurst to Rogo Buchi² de Shepele and Marie his wife—this land was held by grant of Elicus the bold paying a red rose for all services. witnesses Robo de Apsle—Nicolas de Lotenhurst—Rogo de Boneworde Roberto de la Ferhyng³—Alan de Bonwigh—Salfrido Hantham Symon Treymere—Ad de Aymere. No date, *circa* 1302.

Roger Buchi of Shipley = Marie.

¹ The family of Pratt probably owned several farms in Billingshurst and Horsham. It is likely that a Merlot married Laura le Pratt.

² Buci or Bouchi, a very old family.

Buci sheriff—about ?1200.

Robert de Buci, mentioned	1220	("S.A.C.," X., p. 115.)
Hugh de Buci,	1237	(" " p. 116.)
Roger de Buci,	1290	(W. F. C.'s deeds.)
Laurencie Bouchi,	1302	" "
Rogar Bouchi,	1300	" "
Roger Bouchi, jun.,	1319	" "
Robert Buchi,	1341	" "
Laurence Bouchi,	1331	" "
Thomas Bouchi,	1390	" "
Ricardo Bouchi	1399	" "

³ John de Ferryng was at Chiltington, 1272 ("S.A.C., Vol. XIII., p. 244).

The name is still preserved in that of the farm "Booges," at the north end of Shipley parish, which adjoins "Pratts" Farm on the one side and "Lackenhurst," *alias* "Lotenhurst," on the other side.

9. Grant by Elicus le Gold to Roger Buchi & Marie his wife land held by charter of Robert le Phrat and William le Phrat—yielding a rose at the nativity of S^t. John the Baptist. For this Roger & Marie have given me 8^s/ in hand as gresham. Witnesses Matthew de Apselye, Simon de la Pund Roger de Bofford Nicholas de Lotenhurst Laurence de Stamerham William de Mundham Richard de Hydene & many others.

Roger Buchi = Marie.

10. Grant by John le Prat de Billingshurst to Rog^o Bochi of the parish of Sepele and Marie his wife of a field called Brokfelde in Billingshurst—Roger & Marie give me in exchange land which they had of Elicus le Gold in Billingshurst—witnesses Robert de Epsle. Nicholas de Lotenhurst. Roger de Boneworde Robert de la ferthinge Alan de Bonwyk Geoffrey Hautham. Simon treylinere Adam le Chinere & many others

Roger Buchi = Marie.

11. Grant of land fr John le Pratt de Billingshurst to Rog^o son of Rog^o Buchi de Shepele—witnesses Ric^o de Lyons Mattheo

About 1302.

de Apslye. Thom¹ de Mundham. Ric^{o2} de Hyden Ric^o atte
Putte Joh^s de Raynes Walter^o de Assyngton.

Roger Buchi=

Roger.

¹ Son of Will^o de Mundham; held land in many parishes in Sussex; possibly connected with the Braose family, as the arms are a lion debruised. He died 1340; his son, John de Mundham, succeeded. By an old document it appears that William Merlot married one of three heiresses of the de Mundham family. By an old seal of the Merlots a de Mundham married a Merlott and a Merlot married a de Mundham.

² In Nona Returns, 1341. Wassington (Cart., p. 134).

12. Grant from Matilde formerly wife of Rob^t. de Kyngesfold to
About 1305. Symon¹ de Kyngesfold & Lucie his wife of Westgrenestede of a virgate of land in parish of Westgrenestede which I gained in the Kinges court by writ of Mort de ancestre after the death of Simon ate peynde formerly my brother as his sister & next heir also of messuage with all my land at poende (? pondend) in the parish of Sepele and Thakeham which I gained in the Kings court after the death of Simon my brother as next heir by writ of certificate of novel disseisin rent 1^d. yearly at the nativity of our Lord Witnesses Roger^o le Covert—Robert vicar of Horsham—Alan de Bonwike—Nicholas de Lotenhurst. Roger^o de Boneforde Roger Bochy Peter de Grenestede—clerk. William² ate Denne Gilbert Helys & others.

Robert de Kyngesfold = Matilde.

Simon ate peynde.

Symon de Kyngesfold = Lucie.

¹ In 1305 John de Kingsfold sold to John, son of Simon de Kingsfold, land in Rusper (Cart., p. 373).

² Living 1315 (Cart., p. 344).

13. Simon de Lotenhurst grants to Roger Bouchi all right in a way
1306. which extends from his land up to the highway leading from Horsham to Storgheton whereof a contention between us arose—witnesses Thomas de Mundham Matthew de Epselle—Rando de Horsham. Richard Champonneys William Champonneys & others dated Shepelle Saturday next before feast of translation of S^t Edmund the confessor—35 Edward.
14. Grant from John Borde of Washington to Johanne le Wolf of Chiltington & Sibelie his wife of land in Washington n^t the land of John de Byne and of Rico de Putte paying 1 hen & 16 shillings & 16 denarii—witnesses Jacobo de Byne—Ricardo de Putte John le Cayn—Robo de la Rude—Ricardo de Hyden—Nicolas de Hyden—Ada de Wantele—Walter de Wantele—Robo de la Prohe Robo de Habinbroke—Thomas Champonneys—Walter Sause—notary of this deed. A good seal, with star and crescent (possibly denoting the descent from a crusader) and the words Johannes Borde (*vide* "S.A.C.," Vol. V., p. 205).

John le Wolf of Chiltington = Sibelie.

15. Grant by John le Cayn of Cleytone to Roger Buchy of Schepele and Marie his wife land lying in La Cley between land of Richard de la Putte & said Roger Buchy extending from land which was of Robert de Epsely to land of Sir Stephen de Puyr—not to assign it to any religious or jewish¹ house—rent a silver halfpenny at Easter—for this grant Roger & Marie have paid me 7^s/ in silver in gresham. Witnesses William de Mundham Richard de Hydene John de Wantele Walter de Wantele Nicholas de Lotenhurst Thomas de Godmanestone Henry le Child & others. Good seal attached.

¹ The same injunction is to be met with in a deed in connection with Graffham Dunsfold. (*Vide* Manning and Bray's "History of Surrey," Vol. II., page 59.)

16. Grant by Richard de Puteo of parish of Wassingeton to John¹ le Wlf of parish of Chilingtone and Sibyl his wife for their service and for 20^s/ paid to me in gresham (geresumam) an acre of land partly in Middle furlonge adjoining the lands of John Berde and John Kayn and partly in West furlonge adjoining the lands of Richard Stubbe and Reginald Borde and the highway which leads from Cleytone towards the heath [bruarium] and the land of John le Wlf of Cleytone—not to be hereafter conveyed to a house of religion or judaism—yearly rent a silver penny at Nativity of St. John the Baptist witnesses Jacobo de Bine Richard de Hydene Nicholas de Hydene Walter de Wantelye Adam de Wantelye Robert le prohe Roger de Habbingewerther Thomas Champeneys John Borde John Kayn and Walter Gaugi clerk notary of this charter & many others. A large oval seal with star and legend of Ricardus de Putte.

John le Wolf = Sibyl.

¹ *Vide* Cart., p. 260.

17. Grant by Philip de la Sullyng son & heir of Thomas de la Holte to Laurence de Durintune called le Massun land at the holte next Passing with all rights of services done by John de la Ware John a Nithetune Matilda de Yvetune & John de la Compe—witnesses Peter le Rous Robert ate lye—John fabro Roger Massi—William de la Cote—Thomas fraunceys John Fraunkeleyn Roger le Boul & others. dated at Durintune on the morrow of St. Laurence 7 Edward 2. A large seal—a lion passant; legend Philippus de Sulling, possibly Philip Covert. Sullington Manor of Broadbridge belonged to Roger de Covert 1298 and was settled on John Covert and Isabella his wife.

18. On the day of the vigil of Leonardus Albus 8th y^r of Edward son of Edward (1314) after the conquest Walter Mandevile son & heir of Kate de Grenehurst & John¹ Robere of St. Botolphs and Johanna his wife grant to John their son for 7 marks of silver all the land which Robes the monk—Henri atte Grays & Simon de Caleke now have. witnesses Will^o Cambray. Roberto de Lawrance—Roberto Suntris Will^o le

Dour ("S.A.C.," Vol. IX., p. 251) Will^o le Caleke—Symon Francis. given at St. Botolphs. Three seals attached. Duplicate deed witnessed by Will^{o2} Cambray. Rob. de Herrone Rob^o de Seringe—Will^{o3} le dour. Will^o le Caleke—Symon Frances.

Thomas de la Holte=
Philip de la Sullyng.
=Kate de Grenehurst. John Robere=Johanne.
Walter Mandeville. John.

¹ Witness at Nona Returns, 1341 (Cart., 215).

² Son of Simon de Caumbray, who was son of Simon de Caumbray (Cart., 209).

³ Served on jury at Horsham, 1308 ("S.A.C.," Vol. IX., 251).

19. Grant fr Will^o de Bosco de la Manewode to Will^o called le
^{1315.} Tavernier of a yearly rent of 5^s/8^d received from Ric^o de Grelewycche and Alice his wife and from Will^o le Graunt and Joan his wife and from Henry Cokkyng and Philippa his wife and from Ric^o and Robert^o Herryng paying 4 marks in silver. witnesses Will^o de Wyghtryng—Elias de Cheyny John Jendewyne—Henry le Halneknyst—Walt^o de Almodyton—Walt^o Blundel—Gregory Scurmy and others—dated on Saturday next after feast of the Epiphany of our Lord 8th Edward son of Edward.

Rico de Grelewycche = Alice. Will^o le Graunt = Joan. Henry Cokkyng = Philippa.

20. Grant of land in village of Schepely by Rico de Kynggefold son of
^{1316.} Symon de Kynggefold to Mattheo de Apslye & Ffelice his wife—which land was the property of Will^o de Abytone & Justina his wife—to pay 2^s/ at two feasts in the year—given at Schepely on the feast of St. Catharine 10th of Edward 2nd (1316)—witnesses Rico de Lyons. John Lucy Rogo¹ le Wolf—Rico² Champeney—John³ le Wolf—Willo de Wonforde Walt de Esschyngton. & many others.

Symon de Kyngesfold=
Richard. Matthew de Apsley = Ffelice.
Walt. de Abydon = Justine.

¹ A descendant fought at Agincourt ("S.A.C.," Vol. XV., p. 129). The family lived at Ashington. Roger Wolf was at Steyning, 1341 (Nona Returns, Cart., 263).

² At Thakeham, 1341.

³ John Wolf bought land in Ashington, 1386 (Cart., 260).

21. A grant of land called Briggland by Mattheo de Apselye to Will^o
^{1316.} de Abydon—witnesses Rico de Lyons—John de Luce—Rog^o le Wolf¹—Rico Champeney²—John le Wolf—Will^o de Waneford—Walt^o de Ashyngton. 1316.

¹ Walt. le Wolf bought of Thomas Avenel three acres and one message in Warminghurst, 1324 (Cart.). The family lived at Ashington.

² Champneys are described as of Horsham.

22. Grant of land called Briggland by Mattheo de Apslye to William
^{1316.} de Abydon. Same witnesses as last; probably done same time and place—viz., 1316.

23. Bond of Roger Bouchi of Shepelye to John formerly son of John
 1317. le Prat of Billingshurst in one warnement (warnemento)
 price 2^s/ or in 2^s/ of silver to be paid to said John or his
 attorney bringing with this writing yearly at feast of Annun-
 ciation of the blessed Virgin—To observe which subjects
 himself to distraint of Sheriff of Sussex dated Billingshurst
 Sunday next after the feast of the Annunciation 10 Edward
 son of Edward. witnesses Richard de Lyons Matthew de
 Apslye Thomas¹ de Mundham Richard² de Hydene—Richard
 atte Putte John de Kaynes Walter de Assington & others

John le Pratt=

John.

¹ Died 1340.

² ? Richard le Prat.

24. Grant of Emma formerly wife of John Prat to Roger son of Roger
 1317. Bouchi lands which came to me in dower after the death of
 John my husband in Billyngehurst—witnesses John de
 Ockurst. Ralph Lorday—Thomas de Godmanston Nicholas le
 Chynere William Buchy John le Estuteville & others. dated
 Billyngehurst Sunday next before feast of St. Nicholas 11.
 Edward son of Edward.

John Prat.=Emma.
 died before 1317.

Roger Bouchi=

Roger.

25. Grant of John formerly son of John le Prat of Billingshurst to
 1317. Roger son of Roger Bouchi of Shepelye all lands & etc. in
 Billingshurst which I inherited of John le Prat my father
 witnesses Richard de Lyons Matthew de Apslye Thomas de
 Mundham Richard de Hydene Richard atte Putte John de
 Kaynes Walter de Essington & many others.

John le Prat=

John.

Roger Bouchi=

Roger.

26. Quit claim from John¹ the falconer of Findon to Will^o le
 1318. Ysemongere of Findon & Joan his wife of all right in 6^s/
 yearly rent which Eustace son of Thomas Herbert Alice his
 wife & Thomas their son used to yield to Sir James Trayllivere
 for 9 acres of meadow in Walecote & Durinton—for 100^s/ paid
 to me by William & Joan Witnesses Laurence² de Durinton
 Thomas de la Compe—Thomas² Poynaunt—William de la
 Walecote—John Phillip & others—dated at Findon Thursday
 in the feast St. Thomas the Apostle 12 Edward 2 A good
 seal; bird like a crane.

William le Ysemongere=Joan.

Thomas Herbert=Alice.

Eustace.

Thomas.

¹ Sold Manor of Heene, 1303. Manor of Fauconhurst, 1313, afterwards styled
 de Michelgrove (Cart., 75).

² Served on jury at Sumpting, 1308 ("S.A.C.," Vol. IX., 261).

27. Grant fr Sibilla Treylmere of Bradewade (Broadwater) to Will^o
 1318. de Ysemonge (of ffyndon) and Johanna his wife lands called
 Walecote in Warminghurst and Redstone now held by
 Eustactius son of Thomas Herbera & Alice his wife and
 Thomas his son pay^s 6^s/ p^r annum witnesses Rogo de Hyen
 (? Heene, Cart., 19) Lawrence de Angmer—Thom Poignane
 —Hado le Vesk (*vide* "S.A.C.," Vol. IX., 261; Richard le
 Vesk at Bramber, Cart., 210) Andrewe de Lichpole (in Nona
 Returns) done at Bradewade feast of Nich confessor—12th
 Edward. son of Edw^d. 1318.

William de Ysemonger=Johanna.

Thomas Herbera=Alice.

Eustactius=
 Thomas.

28. Grant fr Roger son of Roger Bouchi de Shepele to his daughter
 1318. Laura and John le Prat all the tenements & lands in Shepele
 witnesses Rico de Lyons—John de Luce—Mattheo de Apselle
 Rico de Hyden—Rico atte Putte Rico Coteman Walto Stede-
 man 6th Sep^r. 12 of Edward son of Edward—1318.

Roger Bouchi=
 Roger=
 Laura=? John le Pratt.

29. Grant fr Roger son of Roger Bouchi of Shepelye to Laurence
 1318. Bouchi my brother lands which I had of John son of John
 le Prat in Billingshurst—doing yearly to John le Prat one
 warnement price 2^s/ or 2^s/ at feast of Annunciation of Blessed
 Virgin—and because I wish that this my grant gift & con-
 firmation of my present charter may continue firm & valid
 for ever I have strengthened the present charter with the
 impression of my seal. dated at Shepelye 6th day of Sep^r.
 12th y^r of Edward son of Edward—witnesses Richard de
 Lyons John de Lucy Matthew de Apslye Richard de Hydene
 Richard atte Putte—Richard Gylemin—Walter Stedeman
 & others

Roger Bouchi=
 Roger. Laurence. John le Prat=
 John.

30. Grant fr John son of John fabri (Smith) the elder of Findone to
 1319. Walter de Shyre and Joan his wife & John¹ their son for 2
 marks sterling 1 acre of land which I had of Emma da^r. of
 John Boul in Clopham adjoining land of John Frankeleyn &
 Nicholas Frankeleyn dated at Clopham day of S^t. Clement
 13 Edward 2. Witnesses Thomas le Hunte Thomas de la
 Comp Thomas² de Waleys Laurence de Duringtune William

34. Quit claim from John Coteman of Salvyngton to William le Ismongere & Joan his wife all right in land & meadow called Broclond in Shepelye which William has of my lease together with reversion of dower of said land which Beatrice my mother holds for her life. dated at Terryng 10 October 3rd Edward 3rd witnesses Robert Segentewayn—Thomas Poynant. Andrew de Lychpoule—William Lucas William Mazon—Thomas Monck—John¹ atte Hamme & others. Good seal of a priest with a child in his arms.

William le Ismongere = Joan. = Beatrice.
John Coteman.

¹ Juror at Nona Returns for Terryng, 1341 (Cart., p. 8).

35. Grant fr Laurence Buchi of Shepelye to Robert Buchi his son messuage water mill 160 acres of land & 9 acres of meadow in Shepelye & Billingshurst all which he inherited by death of brother William Buchi—Also Pratteslond in Billingshurst which Robert¹ Traylmere and Maria his wife hold for their lives—witnesses John de Lucy¹ Stephen de Apslye—John¹ Sause. Benedict de Stamerham Robert¹ Traylmere Nicholas de Lotenhurst Nicholas le Chynere & others dated at Shepelye Monday next after feast of S^t. Mary Magdalene 4th Edward 3rd.

Buchi = Robert Traylmere = Maria.
 William. Laurence. =
Robert.

¹ Jurors on Nona Returns for Shipley, 1341 (Cart., p. 302).

John Sause was M.P. for Horsham, 1337. These farms were the property of the Merlots a few years after this date and continued in the family 500 years. Pratts was let by Thomas Lewknor, son of Sir Roger Lewknor, to Covert; it was owned by Richard Marlott in 1479. Buchis (now Booges) belonged to family of this name; one branch of the Merlott family sometimes resided there.

36. Grant from Johe le Kayne to Rog^o Buchy de Shepele & Marie his wife lands called la Clay rec^d fr Ric^{ns} de la Putte bounded by lands of Rob^o Bouchi—Apselyes & Stephen de Fuyr—yearly rent 7/ (solidos). Witnesses Will^o1 de Mundham—Ricardo³ de Hyden—Rob^o3 de Wantele Walto de Wantele Ricardo de Lotenhurst Thomas⁴ de Godmaneston Henrico le Child. A good seal with legend, Johannes le Caines.

Roger Buchi = Marie.

¹ Grandfather of John de Mundham, who built Muntham Manor House, 1371. In Nona Returns John de Mundham held 250 acres in Etchyngfeld, not sown, valued at 4s.

² Juror for Washington, Nona Returns, 1341 (Cart., 134).

³ Wantele, a farm in Henfield parish.

⁴ See Cart., 124. Juror for Sullington, Nona Return, 1341.

37. Quit claim by Stephen de Boweles to William le Ismongere of Clopham all right in messuages lands & etc in Shepely—dated 1333. Fyndon Tuesday next after feast of St. Dunstan the bishop 7th Edward 3. Witnesses John¹ atte Hamme—James² de Byne John¹ Scully—William Tomesone—John Phelip William Lorens—Reginald atte Knelle & others.

¹ Jurors, Nona Returns, Tarring, 1341 (Cart., p. 8).

² Gave evidence on oath at Steyning, 1351.

38. Quit claim from Constance widow of Walter de la Lythe to William le Ismongere of Clopham all action which she has or can have of claiming dower against him for all lands or services which William holds of the enfeoffment of Walter in parish of Shepelye—for which quit claim William grants to Constance yearly pension of 10^s/ for life payable at nativity of our Lord and nativity of St. John Baptist. if pension be in arrear she can distrain on lands in Clopham & Shepelye witnesses Thomas le Honte of Mundham—John de Flode Stephen de Apslee—William Comschi (?) John atte Hamme—William Lichepole William Michel John Faukenyr John Forestyr & others. dated at Clopham Sunday next after the feast of Holy Trinity 8 Edward 3rd. Seal, a crab.

Walter de la Lythe = Constance.

39. Know ye that I William de Sloghterforde have given by this my charter to Stephen Peter of Hechingefeld a field of land with its appurtenances in Hechingefeld which lies on the west and north side of the land of Sherpehurst, and on the south side of that land which was formerly of John atte Crouche and on the east side of the king's highway (regie strate). To hold to Stephen and his heirs and assigns of the chief lords of that fee by the customary services for ever. Warranty clause. In witness I have set my seal. Witnesses —Walter Serle Benedict de Stamerham Walter Stedeman Walter atte Welle Thomas atte Cherche and others. Given at Hechingefeld on Sunday next after the feast of St. Martin the Bishop, 8 Edward 3. [13 Nov., 1334.] (Seal gone.)

40. Be it manifest to all by these presents that we John de Couert¹ and Margaret my wife have granted and demised and by the present writing have confirmed to William atte Forwelde and Paulyne his wife All those lands and tenements with all their appurtenances which John le Chynre formerly held of me in villenage in Hechingefeld and Shepelye as the metes and bounds set forth. To hold to them for their lives of us and our heirs. Yielding yearly 6^s/4^d at 4 terms of the year, viz—at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 1^s/6^d, Lady Day 1^s/8^d, Midsummer Day 1^s/6^d, and Michaelmas Day 1^s/8^d, for all secular service exaction and demand; except suit of our court, scutage when it occurs, and aid to the sheriff 1d., and a heriot at the last obit of William and Paulyne. Warranty clause. In witness we John and Margaret and William have

set our seals. Witnesses—Stephen le Power Roger Bouchi Walter Stedeman Walter Serle Benedict de Stamerham and others. Given at Sullington' 16 Oct. 9 Edward 3. [1335.] (Two seals.)

41. Know ye that I William de Sloghterforde of Hechingefelde have
 1343. given by this my charter to William Forwelde and Pauline his wife all those my messuages lands and tenements with the appurtenances in Hechingefelde which I formerly had of the gift and grant of Peter de Sloghterforde my father and which the said Peter formerly had from the demise of Sir Roger de Couert knight. To hold to them and the heirs and assigns of the said William of the chief lords of that fee by the services belonging to the same for ever. Warranty clause. In witness I have set my seal. Witnesses—Walter Serle John le Botelir Roger Bouchi Walter Stedeman Benedict de Stamerham and others. Given at Hechingefelde on Monday next after the feast of All Saints, 17 Edward 3. [3 Nov., 1343.] (Seal gone.)
42. Grant fr William de Hadfolde to Robert Bouchy of Shepelye of
 1338. $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of land in Wassingtone—and of 1 acre of land in Wassingtone which Adam le Kayn holds of me for his life at yearly rent of 1 penny—witnesses Roger atte Claye—Richard de Hidene Walter Kayn Walter de Esshyngtone William atte Putte & others dated at Wassingtone Monday next after the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary 12 Edward 3rd.
43. Richard de Hydene son & heir of Richard de Hydene has enfeoffed
 1338. Robert Buchy son of Lawrence Buchy of Shepelye of 5^s/11^d yearly rent which Sibyl atte Well & Walter her son paid for lands which they held of said Richard in Hechyngefelde—Robert to receive rent for next 12 years & then give it back to Richard. Witnesses John de Lucy Stephen de Apsele—John Sauce—Walter Kayn Walter de Esshyngtone & others. dated at Hechyngefeld Friday 5 June 12 Edward 3
- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Richard de Hydene= | Lawrence Buchy= | =Sibyl atte Welle. |
| Richard. | Robert. | Walter. |
44. Power of attorney from Walter le Wolf to Nigel le Wolf to put
 1338. Robert Bouchy in possession of lands given him in Wassyngtone & Claytone. dated at Esshyngtone Thursday next after feast of St. Valentine 12 Edward 3rd
45. Extract from court rolls of Thakeham Thomas de Mundham died
 1340. 13th Edward 3rd. John succeeded. Thomas de Mundham obiit sin animal tunc venit Johannes filius & heres solvit v^s iv^d et cup(?) fia(?)
46. Grant by John Buchi son of Laurence Buchi to Emma his mother
 1339. of lands in Sullyngton which he had of grant of said Laurence and Emma¹—also his grange & 2 crofts of land in Wassyngton

adjoining land of John Baldewyne which he had of grant of Laurence & Emma witnesses Stephen de Epslye—John Sause Walter le Kayn William atte Putte Robert Traylemere & others dated Wassyngton Friday in feast of S^t. Barnabas the apostle 13 Edward 3rd.

Laurence Buchi=Emma.

John.

¹ Probably Emma atte Hurst, who married William Merlott, sen.

47. Release fr Rob^o Buchi & Rico de Hyden to William¹ Merlot & John² de Mundham of certain land in Sussex with all manorial rights. Witnesses Joh^e de Mundham—Stepho de Apslye—Rob^o Traylmere—Benedict de Stamrham—Walter le Baynes. done at Shepele 1340.

¹ William Merlot, Juror for Nona Return at St. Botolphs, 1341 (Cart., 215). In 1428 a fine was levied by Richard Farnfield and William Bembrigge to secure one toft and 100 acres of land to William Merlot of Chichester, and Eleanor, his wife (Cart., 313); John de Mundham, in Patching and Sullington, 1365 (Cart., 71); in Findon, 1341; Tarring, 1367 (Cart., 4).

² In Nona Returns, 1341, John de Mundham had 250 acres, not sown, in Hechyngfeld, valued at 4s. (Cart., 330).

48. Grant from William de Hadeholde of Billyngeshurst to Robert
1340. Bochi of Shepelye of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of land in Wassyngton lying on the Soude of Clayton in Middelforlang adjoining land of said Robert which Richard de Hadeholde my father acquired of John Boorde of Wassyngton Witnesses John de Mundham Stephen de Apselye Walter le Kaynes William atte Putte Thomas at Berne & others. dated at Wassyngton 6 March 14 Edward 3rd. Good seal attached.

Richard de Hadeholde=

William de Hadeholde.

49. A similar deed dated 6th April 14th Edward 3.

1340.

50. Grant fr Richard de Hydene to Robert Buchi of Shepelye 3^d. of
1340. yearly rent received of John de Clympesfolde for tenements held in Hechynggefild—formerly belonging to John atte Wode—witnesses John de Mundham Stephen de Apslye Robert Traylmere Benedict de Stammerham Walter le Kaynes & others. dated at Shepelye Sunday next after feast of S^t. Pancras 14 Edward 3rd. Seal, a man riding on a dragon.

51. Quit claim from William de Hadeholde of Billyngeshurst to
1340. Robert Bochi of Shepelye all right in house & land in Wassyngton which Agnes dar. of William Peter of Wassyngton held. Witnesses John de Mundham Stephen de Apselye Walter le Kaynes William atte Putte Thomas atte Berne & others dated at Wassyngtone 6th April 14 Edward 3.

William Peter of Wassyngton=

Agnes.

52. Grant from Rob^o Bouchi to Thoma son of Thoma Gylemyn and
 1842. John de Apslye, clericus—& Thomas son of Amfrid Canfyen
 de Ferryng of lands in Wasyngton which I hold from Willmo
 de Hadfolde de Byllingshurst—also 1 acre of land called La
 Clay de Clayton formerly property of John Bysshop—& also
 1 acre of land in Sullyngton lying on soude of Clayton in
 Westforlang—held of Rico de Hyden. witnesses John de
 Mundham—Stepho de Apsle—William atte Putte—Johe de
 Wantele—Philo de Wantele. done at Wasyngton Monday
 next after feast of S^t. Pancras—16 Edward 3rd. 1342. Seal,
 figure of a priest with a harp.

Thomas Gylemyn=

Humfrey Camfyen=

Thomas.

Thomas.

53. Grant by John Almoditor to Alan Honington of a croft called
 1854. Becroft lately granted by Alaric Hongerford. witnesses
 John de Ernlie—Will^o Hurst—Thom Wyghteryng. Ric^o
 Cotes Ric^o le ffrye. done at West Wichenor 28 Edward 3rd.
 1354.

54. Grant fr Felicia mother of Symon de Apsleye to Thomas Atte
 1858. Berne of lands called La Berne & Hunger Hill in Shepele and
 2 acres of land in Wasyngton called Pundacre. Witnesses
 Steph^o de Apsele—Thomas Joup—Simon de Apsele jun^r.—
 Willo de Apsele—Rogo Maunsell. done at Shepele on feast
 of vigil of S^t. Stephen 32 Edward 3. Seal, a bird.

=Felicie de Apsleye.

Simon de Apsleye.

55. Release fr Simon de Apslye son of Felicia de Apslye to Thomas
 1859. Atte Berne of lands called Berne & Hunger Hill & 2 acres of
 land in Wasyngton called Pundacre witnesses Steph^o de
 Apslye—Simon de Apslye jun^r.—Will^o de Apslye—Thoma
 Jooop—Rogo Maunsell—33^d of Edward 3rd. Seal, a dove and
 horseshoe with star.

=Felicie de Apslye.

Simon.

56. Simon de Apsele greeting—whereas Felicia de Apsele my mother
 1863. enfeoffed Thomas atte Berne of Shepelye and Isabella my
 sister of all lands & etc at La Berne & Hungerhulle in
 Shepelye & of 1 acre in Wassington called Pundacre I grant
 same to Isabelle for life. witnesses Stephen¹ de Apsele—
 Thomas Jooop—Simon¹ de Apsele the younger William de
 Apsele Roger Maunsell & others. dated at Shepelye Sunday
 in the eve of the Epiphany of our Lord 33 Edward 3.

=Felicia de Apsele.

Simon.

Isabella=Thomas at Berne.

Deponents on oath at Bramber, 1399 ("S.A.C.," Vol. XII., p. 40).

57. Will^e de Sloghterforde de Hechingefelde to W^m. fforskelde & Paulina his wife.
1864.
58. Grant fr John parson of Clopham & Simon de Apslye the younger to Stephen de Apslye John de Apslye & Isabella his wife John Brithwyne chaplain Thomas Bochy and Isabella de la Berne lands called Brouklond in Shipley held of Simon de Apslye the elder witnesses John Treillemere John de Lucy Simon de Lotenhurst Ralph Nheed John Blackmerdeune and others dated at Shepelye Sunday October 6 38 Edward 3.
1864. John de Apslye = Isabella.
59. Quit claim from Stephen de Apslye John de Apslye & Isabella his wife John Brithwyne chaplain Thomas Bochy & Isabella de la Berne to Thomas Joup of Schepelye all right in lands etc called Broklond in Schepelye which we held of John parson of Clopham and Simon de Apslye the younger. Witnesses John de Mondham John Tomsone John de Lucy Stephen atte Halle Simon de Lotenhurst and others dated at Schepelye 6 April 40 Edward 3rd. Seal, a child kneeling before a priest.
1866.
60. Quit claim fr John parson of Clopham & Simon de Apslye younger to Thomas Joup of Schepelye all rights in Brouklond in Schepelye held of Simon de Apslye the elder. witnesses John de Lucy John de Clothale Robert Burdeville¹ Stephen atte Halle Simon de Bouford & others—dated at Schepelye 7 April 40 Edward 3.
1866.
- ¹ The first mention I find of this evidently Norman name is as witness to a deed in 1220, when it is written Bordeville, and again in 1237, as witness to a deed of gift by William de Braoze to the Prior of Sele, and again, witness to deed of gift of John Stanford to same house ("S.A.C.," Vol. X., pp. 115 and 116). In 1249 we find John Burdeville; in 1280, Robert Burdeville, witness to a grant by John de la Knepe to the Priory of Sele, and in 1341; in 1366, we find Robert Burdevyle; 1422, John Burdevyle; 1418, John Bordevile; 1479, John Burdevile; 1483, John Bordevile; 1498, John Burdfeld; 1507, Thomas Boordvyle; in 1544, John Burdfeld, by will dated 19th April, 1544, desires to be buried in the chapel of the commemoration of our blessed Lady in Hendfield ("S.A.C.," Vol. XII., p. 106); 1686, William Birdfield, in the Itchingfield Parish Registers; and the present form of the same name is Burdfeld. It is interesting to trace through the corruption, by the Sussex dialect, a name one might at first sight attribute to Saxon origin, to its Norman derivation.
61. Quit claim by Simon de Apslye the elder to Thomas Joup of Schepelye all right to lands called Brouklond in Schepelye—witnesses John de Lucy, Stephen de Apslye John¹ Hemery Stephen atte Halle, Simon de Lotenhurst & others dated at Schepelye 8 April 40 Edward 3rd. Seal, a dove.
1866.
- ¹ Owned land in (West) Grenestede, 1341 (Cart., 312); deponent on oath at Bramber, 1399 ("S.A.C.," Vol. XII., p. 41).
62. Grant by John parson of Clopham & Simon de Apslye the younger to Simon de Apslye the elder—lands lately had of Isabella atte Berne at Berne in Shepelye & Wassington—also 4 fields which Isabella holds in Shepelye—witnesses John de Lucy John Shuppere Roger Sause & others—dated at Shepelye 1st May 40 Edward 3rd. Seal, a hammer in a horseshoe.
1866.

63. Grant by Simon de Epselye senior to Thomas son of Robert Bochy
 1867. all rights in lands called Pratteslande had lately of grant of Robert Traylemere in Billyngeshurst. witnesses John de Lucy John de Epselye Simon de Apselye the younger Simon de Lotenhurst Robert Traylimere & others—dated at Shepelye Sunday 7 March 41 Edw^d 3rd.

Robert Buchi=

Thomas.

64. Grant by Robert Howel to William son of Robert Cheyne reversion
 1370. in land at Hale in West Wyghstrynge held of John le Boys & Joan his wife and Agnes their daughter—yearly rent 8^s/—Witnesses John Ernele Henry Wyssh—William Wyghstrynge—Richard Cotes William Cheyne the elder & others dated at West Wyghstryng Sunday next after feast of the nativity of our Lord 44 Edward 3.

Robert Cheyne=

William.

John le Boys=Joan.

Agnes.

65. Grant by William Cheyne the elder and Alice his wife to William
 1372. Chayne the younger & Alice his wife all lands called Hale in
 In French. West Wyghstrynge—yearly rent 1^d. at feast of St. Michael—Tesimoignes. John Ernele the elder. Thomas Houstan the elder—William Wyghstrynge Richard Cotes & John Fraunce & others—dated at West Wyghstrynge Sunday next after feast of St. Hillary 46 Edward 3rd. Seal, a priest holding a staff.

William Cheyne, Sen^r. = Alice.

William Cheyne, Jun. = Alice.

66. Quit claim from Thomas de Vdenne to William¹ Merlott all right
 1372. to lands in Annyngton² in parish of St. Botolphs which John Roberd Robert Roberd and Joan da^r of Geoffrey Roberd held in said town—witnesses Robert de Halsham—William atte Ree Walter de Merewe John³ Corby William atte Lhowe William Batte & many others dated at Annyngton Sunday next after the feast of St. Dunstan the archbishop 46. Edward 3rd. Good seal of a grasshopper and a hare struck by a hawk.

¹ William Merlot, who probably married a de Mundham and succeeded to Itchingfield property, 1375.

² The Manor of Annyngdon was held by the Merlot family, 1427 ("Lower's Sussex," Vol. I., p. 48).

³ Parson of the church at Bradwat (Broadwater), where his monument remains: "hic jacet Johes Corby quondam Rector hujus Eccles: qui obiit in id Februarii Anno D'ni mcccxcv cujus a'i'-e p' p' ietur Deus. Amen." (Cart., 26.)

67. John de Mundham grants to Thomas¹ Stygle citizen and miller
 1376. (pistonarius) of London & to Will^m Merlot jun^r all lands & tenements in the town (villa) & parish of Hechyngfeld. witnesses Oliver Gyngyur Will^o2 atte Hull Thomas² Gylmyn

—John Weger de comite Sussex—Thom Clench Ric^o atte Style—Salfrido ffulham. citizens of London done at Hechynfelde 28th June 49 y^r of Ed^d. 3. Entered in the time of the Visitation of Sussex, 1634, John Philpot Somerset. Good seal of a lion debruised by fess and the legend Johannes de Mundham.

¹ In 1346 Thomas Stighell, citizen and *miller*, of London, conveyed land in Thakeham, Washington and Worthing (Cart., 247). It is probable that William Merlot, jun., at this time married Isabella de Mundham, the daughter of the above-named John de Mundham, whose London friends came down to celebrate the marriage and witness the sealing of this deed, which seems to have been always an occasion for a large gathering of friends and neighbours.

² Deponents on oath at Newbrigge, Billingshurst, 1372 ("S.A.C.," Vol. XII., p. 35).

68. Grant fr William Merlot the younger & Thomas Stygle citizen & ^{1375.} *miller* (pistonarius) of London to William Merlot the elder all lands & etc lately had of the grant of John de Mundham in Hechyngfeld Billyngeshurst Slyndefold Shepelye Thakham and Chilyngton & Horsham witnesses John Tank William Olmestede Thomas Joup & others—dated at Hechyngfeld on the morrow of St. Leonard 49 Edward 3rd. Two good seals, Merlot arms and three stars.

69. W^m. Merlot sen^r grants to W^m. Merlot his son begotten de Emma atte Hurst all lands & etc in Hechyngfeld Shepele & Billyngeshurst for 40 y^{rs} from feast St. Michael—paying 8 marks in 4 equal payments p^r annum. & in default of payment for 8 days a further sum of seven solidos & eight denarii—after his death rent a grain of pepper only to his heirs done at Hechyngfeld on Monday next after the feast of St. John Baptist 2nd of Richard 2^d witnesses Sir Walter Pipere. rector of Hechyngfeld—Rogo Terry Godfrido de Stamram—Rob^o Wygare John Wygare. William Michell. Seal, a flying horse or griffin.

William Merlot—Emma atte Hurst.

William.

70. A similar deed of same date witnesses Will^o Michell. Johe Byshop ^{1378.} —Roberto Byshop—Godfrido de Stamram. Walter Pipe rector of Hechynfeld. done at Hechynfeld 2nd of Rich^d 2nd.

It is doubtful who this Emma at Hurst was; probably Emma, widow of John Bouchi, who afterwards married Wm. Merlott, sen.

71. Quit claim from Richard¹ Wanelyng chaplain Simon de Lotenhurst and John le Hunte to Thomas Bochy right in lands held by said Thomas in Shepelye² Billyngeshurst Hechyngfeld Thakeham Wassington Sullyngton Storgheton, Waltham & Wateresfeld—dated Schepelye Tuesday in feast of St. Margaret the virgin 2 Richard 2nd. witnesses Baldwyn³ Morgue John Lucy Stephen Apsele Thomas Joup Godfrey de Stamerham

& others. Three seals, one a shield with two doves & flowers; 2nd, damaged; 3rd, a priest holding a dagger.

¹ Richard Wannelyng, "persona ecclesie" of Slaugham, 1395.

² Richard Merlot held land in these parishes in 1483.

³ Baldwyn, son of Sir John de Covert and Margaret in 1366 (Cart., 120).

72. Thomas Bouchi of Shepele grants to John le Pyke of Nuthurst, & Richard the son of John, & Simon de Lotenhurst of Shepele all lands I have in Shepelee Billyngeshurst, Hechingefeld, Thakeham, Wassynton, Storynton, Waltham and Waterfeld—witnesses Steph^{o1} de Apslee—Jacob^{o1} Lucy—Simon¹ de Apslee William¹ de Apslee Thoma gylmyn—Johe de Okehurst—Jacob^{o1} de Byne—Rogo de Byne & others done at Shepelee 13th of Richard 2nd Saturday in the feast & week of Easter. Seal, a dove.

John le Pyke=
Richard.

¹ Deponents on oath at Bramber, 1399 ("S.A.C.," Vol. XII., p. 40).

73. Grant fr Will^m Merlot of Heechynfeld to Sir Richard Wannelyng clerk & Walter Marowe lands in Annydon & Botoulf—witness John¹ Halsham Hugh² Queeche John³ Clothale John⁴ farnefold Robert Wilcombe & others. dated at Annydon day of St. Mary Magdalen 19 Richard 2. Seal, Merlots of a horse or griffin, with bird's legs and wings. Some years after they took the De Mundham arms—a lion rampant and three mullets.

¹ At Combe, 1405 and 1400 (Cart., 110). Philippa, his wife, daughter of Earl of Athol, buried at West Grinstead, 1385. ² Died 1404 (Cart., 160).

³ Vide his pedigree (Cart., 245).

⁴ Burgess of Bramber, 1399 (Cart., 210).

74. Grant fr Sir Richard Wannelyng Rector of Slagham & Walter Merewe of Combes to William Merlot & Isabella his wife all lands lately had of said William in Annyngdon & Botulph witnesses Hugh quech Robert Wilcombe John Kyng John¹ Taillour Richard Bibly & others dated at Annyngdon Thursday next after feast of nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary 19 Richard 2.

William Merlot = Isabella.

¹ Deponent on oath at Chichester, 1377 ("S.A.C.," Vol. XII., 37).

75. Grant fr Roger Michell of Echyngfeld to William Merlot and Isabella his wife of a field called Aschefelde¹ in parish of Echyngfeld formerly held by Will^o Tonsome of ffyndon. witnesses Geoffry de Stamrham.² Henrico³ Whitberd. Ric^o de Scharpenhurst² Will^{o4} Wyge Rog^o fauconer. done at Echyngfeld Sunday next after feast of St. Katherine vergin 19 Richard 2. Good seal: figure of a man with peaked helmet, riding a lion.

Wm. Merlot = Isabella.

¹ Still part of the Muntham property and called Ashfield.

² Farms in Itchingfield parish.

³ Whitebreads Farm in Slinfold parish.

⁴ Daughter Alice married John Gay at Basingstoke, 1413, April 4 ("S.A.C.," Vol. XV., p 58).

76. Grant fr William Toche chaplain and Simon Lotenhurst of
 1390. Shepelee to Richard Bouchy son of Thomas Bouchy of
 Shepelee of lands held by them and Thomas Bouchy late the
 gift of Simon brother of Richard in towns & parishes of
 Terryng Clopham Grenstede and Shepelee. witnesses
 William de Apselee. William de Burgh Stephen de Apselee.
 James Lucy Ralph Thrule John de Clothale John le Nheed
 John Hemery & others. dated Shepelee Sunday in the
 feast of St. Margaret the Virgin 23rd Rich^d 2. Two good
 seals: 1st, a priest with hands raised; 2nd, a crown with
 letters L W D.

Thomas Bouchy=
 Richard. Simon.

77. Grant fr William Merlot to Sir John Corby parson of Bradwater
 1400. Sir Richard Wanelyng parson of Slacham Sir William
 Kirkeby parson of Echingefeld and Walter Merewe all lands
 in Sussex witnesses John Clothale Stephen Apsele James
 Lucy William Grene Robert Wilcombe William Wygare
 Roger fauconer & others—dated at Echingefeld on Sunday
 next before feast of St. Gregory the pope. 2 Henry 4th.
 Merlot's seal of a horse or griffin.

78. Grant by Sir Richard Wanelyng Rector of Slagham Sir William
 1402. Kyrkeby Rector of Echyngfeld and Walter Merewe to William
 Merlot & Isabella his wife to farm all lands which they lately
 had of the enfeoffment of said William Merlot in Sussex for
 13 y^{rs} from Michaelmas day 3 Henry 4th—yield^s 10 marks
 yearly. witnesses Robert Wilcombe Philip Kyng Richard
 Bibeli & others dated at Annynggedon.

Wm. Merlot = Isabella.

79. Grant by Richard atte Vicarys son of William atte Vicarys of
 1415. Warnham to Thomas Bakere & Joan his wife of all lands
 called Fyldrays¹ Clerkes & Burcheles in Chiltington &
 Bylyngeshurst—witnesses William Ockhurst Richard Gylmyn
 William Gylmyn Richard² Somer Walter Grymville & others
 —dated at Bylyngeshurst Monday in feast of the apostles
 Simon & Jude 3 Hen. 5. Seal, an ox head.

William atte Vicarys=
 Richard.

¹ There is a farm of this name now in Itchingfield.

² Deponent on oath at Newbriggs, Billingshurst, 1372 ("S.A.C.," Vol. XII., p. 36).

1415. Agincourt.

It appears that William Merlotte of Etchynfeld was one of the 27 Sussex men of arms under Sir Thomas Hoo, of Horsham, the only knight under Lord Camoys. After the war the said William Merlott returned to Etchynfeld.

There is a tradition that bows were cut from the yew trees in Itchingfield churchyard and used at the Battle of Agincourt.

Sir Thomas Hoo received 2s. a day; Lord Camoys, 4s.; each archer, 6d. a day; men-at-arms, 1s. a day (*vide* "S.A.C.," Vol. VIII., p. 110).

Lord Camoys presented to Itchingfield living 1401.

80. To all faithful Christian people to whom these presents may come.

1418. William Wymbysch chaplain—wishes safety for ever—whereas Jacobus Lucy—Johes Benett. William Boche & W^m. Benefeld have granted to me an annuity of 26^s/8^d out of land & tenements called Brokeland in Shepele I now remit for myself & my Exors to said Jacobo Lucy John Benett William Boche & Will^o Benefeld all clayme to 26^s/8^d which I have during the life of Matilde lately wife of Thoma Jop done at Shepele 19th Aug^t. 6th Henry 5th.

81. Grant by Matilde late wife of Thomas Jop of Shepele of Brokehouse in Shepele to Jacobo Lucy—John¹ Bennet of Wyston—Will^o Boche of Shepele & Will^o Benefeld of Steyning—yielding yearly 26^s/8^d—witnesses Johe² Wantele Petro Wylcombe—Johe Bordevyle—Rico Clothale—John³ Henery & others. dated at Schepele in feast of S^t. James the apostle 6 Henry 5.

Thomas Jop = Mathilde.

¹ "S.A.C.," Vol. XII., p 31. Deponent on oath, Steyning, 1358.

² Died 1424, buried at Amberley.

³ "S.A.C.," Vol. XII., p 41. Deponent on oath, Steyning, 1358.

82. Grant by Johe Bennett of Wyston Will^o Boche of Ashington & Jacobo Lucy to Will^o Merlott & Johanne his wife land called Brokehouse in Shepele lately granted by Mathilde wife of Thomas Jop of Shepelee witnesses Johe Burdevyle—Johe Bartelote jun^r.—Rico clothald Will^o Okehurst—Will^o Bolkenor. 1 y^r of Henry 6th. Three good seals—1st, a crown & IM; 2nd, dove in a nest; 3rd, a bird (pelican) feeding three young ones in a nest and PELLAM (see Cart., 233).

Wm. Merlott = Johanne.

Thomas Jop of Shepele = Mathilde.

83. Grant fr James Lucy of Schepele John Benet of Wyston & William Boche of Asschyngton to William Merlot & Joan his wife lands in Schepele called Broklond lately held by Matild^o Jop late wife of Thomas Jop of Schepele remainder to heirs of Joan—witnesses John Burdevyle John Bertelot the younger Richard Clothale William¹ Okhurst William² Rownor & others—dated Schepele Monday before feast of S. Mathias the apostle 1 Henry 6.

William Merlot = Joan.

¹ Farms in Billingshurst.

84. Quit claims fr William Ernele & John Bartelot to William Okhurst
 1431. right in lands held with him fr grant of William Walton.
 witnesses John Wyghtryng. John Cotes. Thomas Cotes.
 William Hone Roger Shirlak & others 1st Sep^r 10 Henry 6.
 Seal, a flower with legend.

85. Will of Richard Justise of parish of S^t. Peter Sandwich 12 July
 1432. 10 Henry 6—all lands in Sussex which John Halle
 William Taylor clerk William Whytchirch clerk & Thomas
 Haddon are enfeoffed to Constance wife—for her life—
 remainder to son & heir Robert then to Constance & Cecilie
 my daughters.

Richard Justise—Constance.
 ┌───────────┴───────────┐
 Robert. Constance. Cecilia.

1449. By an extract from the Court Rolls of Thakeham manor at this date it appears that Johes Bartlot and Robertus Farnfold held land on behalf of Wm. Merlott, on condition of providing a man-at-arms (vir militaris).

86. Indenture between Richard Marlot & William Storeton lease for
 1464. 7 yeres of Smuts (? Sunts) and a la Pende in Shepele bounded
 by hywey from Horsham to Terryng on the East—Richard
 Wellers land on S. and our Lady land of Shene on N. tenant
 pays chef lords fees. Sealed 4th Edward 4th.

87. Lease made 15 July 8 Edward 4 between Richard Merlot of parish
 1468. of Hechyngfeld & John Michell of Warnham yeoman of
 Prattisland in Billyngishurst for 13 y^{rs} fr Michaelmas next
 for £7. 10 and yearly rent of 13^s/4^d for lands called Bogyes
 in Shepely.

88. Grant from Symon de Apslye sen^r. to Thomas son of Rob^o Bochy
 1470. of farm called Pratsland¹ lately the property of Rob^o Grayland.
 witnesses—John de Lucy—John de Apslye Simon de Apslye.
 jun^r. Symon de Lotenhurst—Rob^o. Grayland.

Robert Bochy—
 ┌───────────┴───────────┐
 Thomas.

¹ This farm was let to John Michell in 1464 and to John Covert, son of Thomas Covert, by Thomas Lewkenor, son of Sir Roger Lewkenor.

89. Grant from Johes Rowland to Johe Seban of Esewryth 10 acres of
 1462. land in Storynton called Estbrooke & 10 acres called Esewell in
 Thakeham—witnesses Johe Whytebrede Will^o Capelayn—
 Thoma Okeden—Ric^o Blackhall—Thom Shetey done at
 Storynton feast of S^t. Thomas 31st Henry 6.

90. Be hyt known that whereas I Richard Marlot of Hecyngfeld
 1479. gentyman have enfeoffed Thomas¹ Lewkenor Squir son
 & heir of S^r Roger² Lewkenor Knygt & Johe Nudagate
 Sgyre Thomas Bartelot John Burdevile. Thomas Covert

Thomas Nudegate the elder Thomas Bradbrygge Stevyn Comber John Scharpenhurst and Thomas Maunsell my wyll is that the said feoffees shall make a lease to John Covert the son & her of Thomas Covert of a tenemet in Shepele called Bochys and all ye appurtenances for term of thurteen yers next coming aft the dat of this wretyng for a some of money and payd before the hand and wretyng the furde day of March in the yere of Kind Edward the 4th the xix in wytnessing thereof I have put to my seal.

¹ ? M.P. for Lewes, 1468.

² ? Died 10th Edward IV., 1470 (*vide* "S.A.C.," Vol. III., 92).

91. Grant fr William Merlot & Alice his wife to Sir William Hoke clerk 3 acres of land in Duryngton in parish of Terryng lately had of enfeoffment of John¹ Wode the younger John Apsley Richard Bromholme—witnesses Master Richard Haspyngghagh—Sir John Hylle Henry Eyre & others dated at Duryngton 28 June 21. Edward 4th.

William Merlot = Alice.

¹ Trustee for Bentons, 1485 (Cart., 310).

92. Grant by Thomas¹ Lewkenor Knight John Newdegate the elder Esq^{re} Thomas Bartelot John Bordevile Thomas² Covert Stephen³ Comber & Thomas⁵ Maunsell to Richard Marlot of Echyngfeld all lands in Echyngfeld Anyngdon Southwike Botolvis Horsham Noteherst Westgrenestede Thakeham Coteham Billyngeshurst Shepeley Waltcham Waterysfeld & Cote—C^o. Sussex—which they had lately to John⁴ Fust Thomas Newdegate the elder Thomas⁴ Bradbrugge John⁷ Michell of Stamerham & John Sharpenhurst of enfeoffment of s^d Richard Marlot—dated 12 June 1 Richard 3.

¹ Attainted 1484-5, died 1485 ("S.A.C.," Vol. III., p. 96).

² Patron of Ashington, 1479, 1485 (Cart., 262).

³ In Warnham, 1451 (Cart., 369); Burgess in Horsham, 1450 (Cart., 347).

⁴ License to found guild in Horsham, 1457 ("S.A.C.," Vol. XXII., 148).

⁵ Of Sedgewick, 1472.

⁶ Burgess of Horsham, 1472 (Cart., 347).

⁷ Sold land in Warnham, 1462, 1484 (Cart., 367).

93. Deed of sale from Edward¹ Bartelot of 2 parcels of land called High Birch in West Wittering to William Clement.

¹ *Vide* "S.A.C.," Vol. XI., p. 107, life pensioner in priory of Pynham, and Vol. XV., p. 62, of Stopham, in commission of Oyer and Terminer for Sussex, 1484.

94. Indenture between John Burdefeld the elder Thomas Maunsell on one part & John Slatter the elder of the other part testifies that John Burdefeld & Thomas Maunsell stand seized of land called Pinland to the use & behoof of Thomas Marlot. land let to John Slutter for 20 yeres—rent 6^s/8^d—given at Steyning—last daye of Janarye 14th Henry 7th. Seal, a cock crowing.

95. Quit claim fr John Burdefeld the elder & Thomas Mawnsell to
 1499. Thomas Marlott right in tenement called Baronhowse in
 Scheple also in land called Pende in Scheple lately held
 in fee of Richard Marlott deceased—John Waterman of
 Wymynghurste appointed attorney—August 3. 14 Henry 7.

96. Lease fr Tho^s. Marlot to John Weller of land called Hunger Hill
 1504. in Shepele.

97. Lease fr Thomas Marlet son & heir of Richard Marlet and John
 1506. Burdevile son & heir of John Burdevile acting for Thomas
 Marlet to Thomas Weller for 18 years of farm called Bogys
 and 2 crofts of land called Postredges in Shepele—dated
 18 April 21st Henry 7th.

Richard Marlot=	John Burdevile=
└───┬───┘	└───┬───┘
Thomas.	John Burdevile.

98. A deed of feofment made by Humfry Sydey to John Erneley John
 1507. Brutey—Roger Lewkenor—William Shelley Richard Shurley
 John Stanney—John Syrley—Thomas Syrley clerico and
 William George of the manor of Hunston & other lands n^r
 Mundham ffisher whyke & Polworth pay^s for same £6. 13. 4
 signed in presence of John Thomas. Will^o Chambers Robert
 Budde—John Robbeson—Thomas Boordvyle Thomas Crabyn.

99. Deed of sale fr William Aylwyn son & heir of Joan Vincent late
 1507. wife of Thomas Kenatt deceased daughter & heir of Richard
 Carpenter for money paid by John Ernely Edmund Dudeley
 John Dawtrely of Southt. Roger Lewkenor William Shelley
 John Stanney John Ryman John Holmes Thomas Birley clerk.
 Thomas Holme all lands called Carpenters adjoining road fr
 Manhode to West Ichynor—also 3 crofts of land in Birdeham.
 called Tybottes. adjoining Periards and land of John Goring
 and rectory of Birdeham dated 23 Sep^r. 23 Henry 7th. Sealed
 by William Aylwyn in presence of William Aylwyn kinsman
 Mathew Hiberden Henry Hiberden Thomas James John
 Howell Thomas Holme—and John Howell acknowledged he
 w^d be tenant to John Ernley by payment of 1^d.

Richard Carpenter=
└───┬───┘
Joan= ¹ Thomas Kenatt.
└───┬───┘ ² Vincent.
William Aylwyn.

100. Deed of sale by Thomas Marlett for £20 to John Merlot his son
 1511. of lands called Barnhouse in Shepele near land called
 Polyspycche on N n^r. highway fr clothald to Slorterbrigg
 and n^r. highway from clothald to Polyspycche dated 12 May 3
 Henry 8th.

Thomas Merlot=
└───┬───┘
John.

101. Deed of sale fr Thomas Marlett gent for 40^s/ to Thomas Weller
 1511. 2 crofts called postredgs in Shepeley adjoining road fr
 Horsham to Slaughterbrigge and land called Vytelster and
 Lotenhurst and the highway from Hechyngfeld to Mables-
 well—yearly rent 1^d. dated Sep^r. 11. 3 Henry 8th.
102. Grant fr Thomas Marlot of Manor of Muntham and farms of
 1518. Booges & Pratts jointure to his son John Marlot on his
 marriage with Elizabeth¹ Homewood—feoffees John Covert
 the younger gent. Harry Hussee Esq^{re}.—John Bartelot of
 Stopham gent. Richard Bromer Thomas Hobsen John ffust.
 dated 4th Henry 8th.

Thomas Marlot—

John = Elizabeth Homewood.

¹ Elizabeth Homewood, daughter of Olyve Homewood, is described after as a sister of John Bartelot, of Stopham.

103. Indenture made 8 June 9 Henry 8th between Thomas Marlet gent
 1517. and Olyve widow of James Homwood whereas John Marlet
 son & heir of Thomas has married Elizabeth da^r of James &
 Olyve Olyve agrees to pay John £20 in ready money &
 household stuff whereas Thomas by deed dated 4th Henry 8th
 enfeoffed John Covert Harry Huse John Bartlot Richard
 Bromer Thomas Hobson & John Fust of his manor of
 Muntham in Echyngfeld & of lands called Pratts in Byllynges-
 hurst and Bogys in Shepely—if John die during fathers
 lifetime Elizabeth is to have 40^s/ ayear during life time of
 fater. Bogys to be held after Thomas death to use of John
 Marlet & male issue—remainder to fater. remainder to
 William Marlot son & heir of John Marlet brother of said
 Thomas. remainder to next heir of Thomas witnesses John
 ffust John Bartelot Thomas Hobson John Hart.

Thomas Marlot, gent., — John =
 of Muntham. — William.

John = Elizabeth Homewood.

John.

104. Grant fr Thomas & Elizabeth Marlot to John Marlot son & heir
 1518. apparent of land in Shepele—witnesses John Dawtrey John
 Bartlot of Stopham John ffust. dated 10th of Henry 8th.

Thomas Marlot = Elizabeth.

John.

105. Grant fr Thomas Marlet to son John Marlet & Elizabeth his
 1519. wife by feoffees John Covert gent son & heir apparent to
 Richard Covert Esq^{re} Harry Husee Esq^{re} John ffust & John
 Jenyns commonly called John Hemery of a farm called la
 Pende & Perryfield in Shepele.

Thomas Marlet =

John = Elizabeth.

106. Deed of sale land by John Garton Coombland in Billingshurst
 1523. & Chiltington witnesses Thomas Bartelot sen^r. Will^o Tredcroft
 Walter Bromfield William Sayers Robert Knapc scriptors.

107. Settlement by Thomas Merlot on Elizabeth his wife of £20
 1526. yearly to be raised out of Booges farm with remainder to son
 John Marlot.

Thomas=Elizabeth.
 John.

108. Grant by John Marlett son & heir of Thomas Marlet of Echeyng-
 1527. feld to Elizabeth his wife of yearly rent of 20^s/ arising out of
 lands called Bogys in Shepeley—remainder to son John
 Marlet—remainder to heirs of John Marlett senior. witnesses
 John Halle Henry Mechell Richard Lyntott Thomas Pacheyng
 & others dated at Echeyngfeld 14 Feb^r. 18 Henry 8^h.

Thomas Marlett=
 John=Elizabeth.
 John.

109. Will of William Merlot son of John Merlot This Byll mayd 19
 Sept. 19. day of September the xx yere of the reynge off King Henry
 1528. the VIII. witnessyth that William M'lott the son and ayre
 unto John M'lott hereby testefyes all the tityll that he hathe
 or shall have in the land called Smutte farms and Pende
 lying in the prshe of Shepley unto Thomas Marlett the elder
 gentilman in the county of Sussex and the parcellye off land
 above namyd to remayne to Thomas M'lott above rehearsed
 and to his heyrss for ever—In witnesse hereoff the foresayd
 Will^m M'lott hathe sette hys seale these recordes being prsent

Peter Poole (or Coole) vycar of Byllyngeshurst
 William Gatford off the Geale
 Wyll^m Tredcroft
 Rychard Trederoft
 Rychard Merlott
 Thomas M'lott the young
 Thomas Fyste

John Merlott=
 William.

110. Grant fr Thomas Marllot of Hechingffeld gent son & heir of
 1528. Richard Marllot late of Hechingfeld gent deceased have
 granted to Richard Marllot my son messuage called Broke-
 house in Shepley lately had of John Marllot my
 late brother. dated 24 Feb^r 19. Henry 8th.

Richard Marlott=
 Thomas M., gent = John M.
 Richard.

111. A bond from Edward Bartlot of Ham in c^o. of Sussex gent to
 1535. pay to Will^o1 Ernely of Cakeham armiger one hundred marks
 in case of non fulfillment of the sale of land called West
 Soham in West Wittering—on completion of sale this bond
 to be void
 Seal. by me Edward² Bartlot Oct 6 25th Henry 8th.

¹ Died in 1534.

² Disinherited for eating a pigeon on Good Friday, 1534 (*vide* "S.A.C.," Vol. XXVII., p. 52).

112. Deed of sale by Edward Bartelott of Ham within the Manhood
 1536. in Sussex to Thomas Stanny son of John Stanny gent late of
 Eston Manhood land n^r Gillenhall in West Wyteryng n^r the
 land of Alicia Preston and the bishop of Chichester, & of
 John Osborne—which land is now called Duchette formerly
 Colmans p^r me Edwardus Bartlott in presence of Thome
 Alyn—Rob^o Edye—Edwardi Burnham—John Edye—John
 Mutton—Rob^t. Mutton Will^o Mutton dated June 24—28th
 of Henry 8th.

113. A conveyance of land near Gildeshall in West Wyteryng from
 1536. Edward Bartelott to John Osborne 28th Henry VIII.

114. Deed of sale by John Marlott of Etchingfeld to Ambrose Wooley
 1537. of London of land & etc in Shipley called Brookhouse dated
 29 Henry 8th—witnesses William Hobson (his seal) Sy^r
 Richard Onslowe prst. (his seal) W^m Flot John Flot Thomas
 Flott (his seal) Robert Clark Francis Hemyng (his seal).

115. Robert Townshend of London enfeofs Ambrose Wolley citizen
 1538. & grocer of London of messuage called Brockhouse & 80
 acres of land—and Sounthouse—and all other lands in Shipley
 lately had of grant of Thomas Marlett of Horsham gent. by
 charter dated 1 June 28 Henry 8 dated 20 March 29 Henry
 8—appoints Richard Marlett & William Scott clerk his
 attorneys dated 24 March 29 Henry 8. Possession taken in
 presence of William Hobson Sir Richard Knelond priest
 William Slater—John Streter Thomas Skott Robert Blake
 —Francis Hemyng.

116. Thomas Marlett of Horsham gent appoints William Stanford
 1538. his attorney to enter all lands called Bowges Pend & Peryffyld
 in Shepley & deliver possession to John Marlett the younger
 according to charter annexed dated 1 Aug^t 30 Henry 8th.

The Charter. Thomas Marlett gent of Horsham grants to
 John Marlett the younger lands called Bowges occupied by
 James Hobson in Shipley—also lands called Pende &
 Peryffyld in Shipley occupied by Hugh Dene—dated 1 Aug.
 30 Henry 8th. Witnesses William Mellis yeoman Thomas
 Lyntott yeoman Sir John Roberts priest Richard Whit yeoman
 Thomas Bybyll clerk.

117. Grant by Henry Husee armiger & Walter Grynfeld to William Garton & Grisuld his wife of lands called Coom house Coom land fildreys—& Burchetts & Le Kake in Byllingshurt & Chyltington which the said Henry & Walter have lately rec^d of William Garton for 40 years and then to Franciscas Garton and after to Andrewe Garton son of Richard Garton. Dated 17 Feb^y 31st of Henry 8th. Witnesses Henry Husee—Walter Grynfyld—William Tredcroft Corn^s Tredcroft—Robert Bynsom—Johe Bynsom Willi Frye.
118. Award of John Carryl and Thomas Candy between John Merlott and Ambrose Wolley whereby Sunts & Brokehouse in Shipley are settled on John Marlott and his heirs.
119. Appointment of Amyas by Marshall to be registrar & scribe—Marshall was registrar 1528 *vide* John Marlots will.
120. Settlement by John Marlett of Hetchingfeld of land called Brokehouse in Shipley on his wife Thomasin—relict of John Taylor of Horsham & sister of John & Richard Kyme of Lewes. Witnesses Richard Spurley gent—Thomas Ffelps gent—Edward Bell. Dated 24 Dec. 5—Edward 6th.
John Merlott=Thomasin, widow of John Taylor, *née* Kyme.
121. Deed of sale by Thomas Marlot of Hetchynfeld to John Whitbred of Brokehouse farm in Shepele.
122. A deed by which George Benyon registrar & scribe to the Bishop of Chichester appoints Richard¹ Juxon to that office on condition that the said Richard Juxon shall pay George Benyon £40 a year on the 4 usual feastes. the same to be payd between the hours of 2 & 5 of the clock at the stone font² of the Temple Church in the west suburb of London (or at the place where the stone font once stood), witnesses Richard Lewkenor—George Ardene—Edward Darlinge.
- ¹ Richard Juxon, son of George and father of Archbishop.
² In "S. Paul's Cathedral and Old City Life," by Sparrow Simpson, D.D., F.S.A., p. 81, under date 1530, mention is made of a covenant of marriage, "for which marriage the Earl of Shrewsbury is to pay £200 on the day of S. Nicholas *next to the font in S. Paul's Cathedral, London.*"
Also "in 1536 Master Thomas Bedyll, prebendary of Massam in S. Peter's Cathedral, York, demises his prebend for fifty years at the yearly rent of £36. 13s. 4^d payment to be made on the font stone in the body of S. Paul's Cathedral, London, between the hours of nine and eleven before noon" (*Ibid.*, p. 81).
123. Further appointment of Richard Juxon.
124. Further appointment of Richard Juxon.

1589.

1548.

1550.

1551.

1561.

1573.

1597.

1600.

125. Settlement made by Thomas Marlot the elder on his son Thomas
 1576. Marlot the younger on *his* (T. Marlot the elder's) marriage
 with Dorotie Staple June 13—1576

Thomas Marlot—Dorotie Staple.

Thomas

126. Richard Juxon de medio Templo & Thomas his brother appointed
 1576. registrar by Bishop of Chichester.

127. Edward Caryll of Shipley Esq^{re}. grants to Thomas Marlott of
 1579. Hitchingfeld gent & Thomas Marlott son & heir apparent to
 s^d Thomas lands & etc called Bowges & Roughe Reedes in
 Shipley dated 18 Sep^r. 21 Elizabeth by me Edward Caryll
 sealed & delivered in messuage within specified in the presence
 of Robert Hampton William Blonden James Marlett Thomas
 × Coe his mark.

Thomas Marlot—

Thomas.

128. Deed of conveyance from John Sayers and Eleanor his wife to
 1586. Thomas Marlot & his heirs of part of Booges in Shipley.

John Sayers = Eleanor Marlot.

129. Settlement made by Thomas Marlot the elder on his son Thomas
 1588. on his marriage with Rose Ryvett da^r of William Ryvett of
 Bowstone Lincoln of Muntham Pratts & Booges and of the
 Manor of Muntham in Storrington—Thakeham & West
 Grinstead—witnesses Gyles Husee—Nore Williams—Thomas
 Waters.

Thomas—

Thomas = Rose Ryvett.

1577. Dec. 3. John Sayers, of Shipley, married Eleanor Marlot, daughter of Thomas Marlot. By an account written by one of the family, this John Sayers appears to have been a man of very bad character. He was left an orphan when young and inherited considerable property, which he spent among dissolute companions. His debts were paid several times by his brother in law, Thomas Marlot, the younger, but his property and goods were all spent in riot. His first transgression appears to have been ceasing to receive the Holy Communion, then giving up attending his Parish Church (Itchingfield), for which he was excommunicated by John Allen, the Rector, and also for his scandalous conduct to his wife's relations. He appears to have given one Skinner, Thomas Merlot's steward, a severe beating one Sunday morning and

threatened to bury his sword to the hilt in his brother-in-law.

130. Deed of conveyance from Thomas Marlott to James¹ Merlott of
 1597. Stoppam of the lands & tenements of Muntham Booges &
 Pratts Dated 28 Feb^y. (1597) 40th Elizabeth.

¹ Second son of Thomas Merlott and Rose, *née* Ryvett. His daughter, Ann, married Henry Barttelot, Feodar, of Sussex, 1612. His son, James, settled at Bury, and laid claim to Muntham property in 1618-1619. After considerable litigation a compromise was made by which, for a considerable sum of money paid by Wm. Merlott, the elder, James Merlott, of Bury, relinquished his claim to the said Wm. Merlott, the father of Wm. Merlott, who married Miss Osborne, Archbishop Juxon's niece.

131. Conveyance from Edward Apsley Esq^{re}. and Robert Shelley exors
 1599. of John Apsley of Pulborough—of one part to John Morley—
 Nov. 9th. William Brown of 2nd part George Apsley son & heir of John
 Apsley on 3rd part Snape Farm & Hurst Wood. Okehurst—
 Goodese. Brookhouse & Averies—Farthinges—Commungers
 —Little Coombeland. Fowles. & Millards in Pulborough.
 Stoners & Willets.

132. Deed of settlement by William Merlott the elder the son of
 1618. Thomas Merlot the younger on his marriage to Faith Newman
 widow—da^r of John Killingworth whereby he settles on her
 Muntham & the Manor and Pratts Farm. dated Aug^t. 4.
 16th of James I.

Thomas—
 ┌──────────┐
 Wm. Merlott = Faith Newman, widow, *née* Killingworth.

1618. A will of above William Merlot describes Muntham Manor as being within the Towne fields or Hamlets of Hitchingfield, Storrington, Cooleham and West Grinstead, in the County of Sussex.

133. Indenture between John Streater of Hitchingfield yeoman John
 1624. Kempshall citizen & merchant Taylor of London of 1st part &
 May 17. 2nd part & Edward Michell of Stammerham in parish of
 Horsham Richard Wheatley of Hitchingfield gent William
 Marlett of the same gent John Shelly of the same gent &
 Richard Marlett of same gent on the 3rd part.—John Streater
 for himself & his heirs grants to Edward Michell & others
 their heirs & assigns for ever yearly rent charge of 33^s/4^d
 good & lawful money to be taken had & received out of
 tenement & lands at Fulfords in Hitchingfield payable at
 2 feastes birth of our Lord Christ and the nativity of S^t.
 John the Baptist—to pay money over to churchwardens &
 overseers of the poor of parish of Hitchingfield—(forfeit of
 10^s/if payment is in arrear 10 days.) to be by them distributed
 to and amongst the most needy & impotent poor of the
 parish of Hitchingfield for ever. signed John Kempshall.
 John Streater G^d. Francis.

134. Deed of conveyance of Snape Farm to William Marlott the elder.
1624.
135. Lease of Dolphin Inn Chichester for 1000 y^{rs} from Susan Ernley to Henry Chitty alderman of Chichester & Captain of trained bands.—who gave £45 for same & resold in 1637 for same amount.
1632.
136. Charles by the Grace of God &c To all to whom &c greeting.
1631. Know ye that among the pleas of land enrolled at Westminster before Thomas Richardson knight and his fellow justices of the Bench of Hilary Term in the 6th year of our reign roll 48 is contained as follows—Sussex—William Marlott gent. in his own person sues against Henry Bartelett gent. 2 messuages 2 gardens 100 acres of land 30 acres of pasture and 40 acres of wood in Hitchingfeild and Billingshurst as his right and inheritance. And he [William] says that he was seised in fee of the tenements. And Henry comes and defends his right, and voucheth to warranty Richard Marlott who is present in court and warrants the same to him. And thereupon William sues against Richard. And Richard defends his right and vouches to warranty Edward Howse who is likewise present &c. And then William sues against Edward. And Edward defends his right and says that Hugh did not disseise William. William returns into Court, and Edward does not return but makes default. Therefore it is considered that William is to recover his possession against Henry, And that Henry have of the land of Richard to the value &c. And Richard have of the land of Edward to the value &c. And Edward be in mercy* &c. And hereupon William prays the writ of the king to be directed to the Sheriff of the county to give him full possession of the tenements aforesaid. And it is granted to him returnable here in 15 days from Easter day. All which at the request of William we have thought fit to exemplify.
Witness—T. Richardson at Westminster 12 February 6th Charles I. On which day William comes in his own proper person And the sheriff namely William Walkr knight now returns that he by virtue of a writ directed to him on 10 March last past has caused William to have full possession of the said tenements.
*Amereced or fined.
137. Settlement on marriage of W^m. Merlott junior with Elizabeth Osborne. Mentions Elizabeth Osborne widow (sister of Archbishop Juxon) John Juxon of Albourne Esq^{re}. (brother of Archbishop) W^m. Merlott younger son & heir apparent of W^m. Merlott the elder Elizabeth Osborne da^r and heire of Edward Osborne late of Chichester gent dec^d. He settles—Muntham Booges Pratts Marlescroft Snape in Pulborowe—lands & malthouses in Shoram. She settles messuage & tenement in Pallant Chichester & freehold lands & tenements
1649.

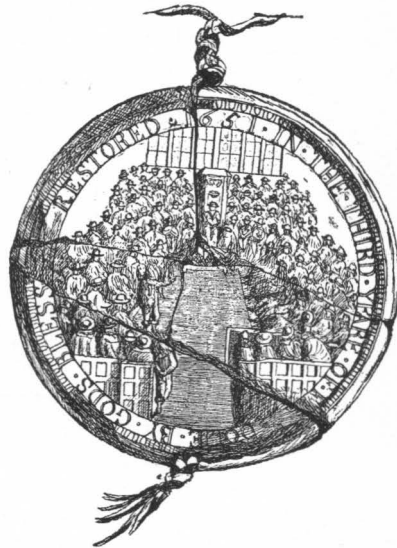
in East & West Wittering. witnessed by Michael Handsome
—Ric: Howell. John Reade. Alexander Luxford jun^r.

Wm. Merlott— Edward Osborne—Elizabeth Juxon. John of William,
Albourn. Archbishop.
William = Elizabeth Osborne.

138. An old deed of Court Baron of Braylesham Manor W^m. Merlott
1655. steward. Most of the fines & some of the rents consisted of
hens and eggs; thus: Item. widow Pooley pays y^e lord of y^e
manor for a tenement & 12 acres of land 8^s/—3 hennes & 30
eggs; and many others like this.

139. Exemplification of a certain Bill . . . etc. at request of John
Merlott of Chich^r: an infant Compl^t agst William Merlott
elder brother 8 y^{rs} old def^{tt} Oliver L^d protector of the Com-
monwealth March 1, 1657.

depositions taken at the Swan Chichester Ap^r 8. 1658
Richard Bragg knows pl^{ttf} & defend^t & knew William Merlott
late of Chichester alias W^m. M. of Inner Temple father of
def^{tt}—W^m. Died June 6th 1657 at Chichester. Bragg made
W^m. M's will—£230 a year to wife provided she does not sell
what her father left her to W^m. Merlott my eldest son all
lands manors in Sussex
except Come ffarm in
Billght & Chilington
which he leaves to John
his 2nd son—to dar
Elizabeth
wife exix. loving kins-
man William Juxon—
Thomas Smith of Grays
Inn & Richard Bragg
—exors Margaret Ketch
—my sister
John Merlott son of
Richard Merlott sister
Elizabeth Merlott
Elizabeth Merlott of
Chichester widdow aged
24 years says will as
above is true. W^m.
Merlott refused to show
fathers will to his
brother John & claimed
all lands manors & etc.



COPY OF SEAL APPENDED TO DEED.

140. Agreement as to proceeds of a lottery. Know all men by these
1694. presents that we whose hands and seales are hereunto affixed
June 11. having adventured upon the million lottery bill the sum of
fifty pounds each of us have and do mutually agree to &

with each other That all the severall ffifty pounds & the lotts thereupon shall bee in the name of John Merlott Esq^{re} yet on this condition That all the lotts that shall be drawn thereon as well prizes as blanks shall be equally divided amongst us all and because in such joint adventures the profitts if any of us should dye may accrue to the survivors if there be no provision to the contrary These presents do therefore farther witness that we do mutually agree also That there shall be no survivorshipp in this adventure but that the just and equal shares of the profitts that shall arise there from shall be and indure to us and to our severall executors administrators and assigns as fully to all intents and purposes as if our adventure had been distinct and severall and not joint In testimony where of we have hereunto sett our hands and seales the 11th day of June 1694.

sealed in presence of
J Braman
Christopher Barnes.

Ri: Farington
Jo Merlott
Tho Saunders
John Barnes

A venture sent by Sir Nicholas Wayte to Surat in the East Indies.

(To be continued.)

SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL AND
CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. JOHN BURGESS,
OF DITCHLING, SUSSEX, 1785-1815.

COMMUNICATED BY JOHN SAWYER.

In the following pages will be found a number of extracts from entries made in a small parchment-covered book, containing 240 pages, that was used as a kind of Diary from February 28th, 1775, to February 14th, 1790, by Mr. John Burgess, a Sussex tradesman, carrying on business at Ditchling, at the close of the 18th Century. The correspondence referred to in the title consists of a number of letters written by Mr. Burgess after he had emigrated to America and settled in the province of New York; these communications were all addressed to relatives or friends living in Sussex, and include one or two from a son and one from a grandson of the diarist.

The diary extends from 1775 to 1790, the letters from 1794 to 1815.

In some material particulars the contents of the small volume under notice will remind readers of those passages from the "Diary of a Sussex Tradesman," one Thomas Turner, "general shopkeeper" at East Hoathly, which furnished Mr. R. W. Blencowe and Mr. M. A. Lower with materials for a delightful paper in Vol. XI. of the "S.A.C.,"¹ although it will not yield such rich results, or be handled with the skill with which those gifted gentlemen arranged their materials.

I can use no words more fitting wherewith to apologize for the introduction of a notice of a record at once so recent and so lowly than those with which the history of Thomas Turner was prefaced in 1859.

¹ Page 179.

“And here,” say the joint authors, “we take leave to remark that, should the objection be raised, that a paper which records the thoughts and actions of men who lived little more than one hundred years ago, is no fair subject for a work professedly antiquarian; in other words, that the subject to be treated is of too modern a date. It seems a sufficient answer that it is our province to fix and realise habits and customs, which have in many cases changed very much, and in some instances quite passed away, wherever we can find them sufficiently certified. . . . We may consider ourselves justified in disregarding the mere question of years if we adhere to the principle of recording altered habits and conditions of men and things. We must bear in mind, moreover, that notwithstanding its vicinity to the Metropolis and its proximity to the Continent, Sussex was, until a recent period, one of the most secluded and uncivilized districts in England.”

The diary, the publication of which was thus defended, was, we are told, “originally in 116 stout memorandum books.” They extended from 1754 to 1765, Mr. Turner dying in 1789.

It would scarcely be possible to find words more accurately describing the record Mr. Burgess has left behind him than some of those Mr. Blencowe and Mr. Lower use in detailing the contents of the multitudinous memorandum books just referred to:—

“The entries are very multifarious and, for the most part, trivial and uninteresting. The writer tells us, day by day, what he had for dinner; where he went; how trade prospered in his shop; what were his domestic griefs, conjugal quarrels and social pleasures; what books he read; what parish and other public transactions he was concerned in.”

Mr. John Burgess does not appear to have been a very voluminous reader and he mentions in one of his letters (dated May 14th, 1815), that he was “never taught to whright.” It is not until those letters are perused that we find any reference to the domestic trouble that drove him from his home and country.

While Mr. Thomas Turner “records in the plainest terms his many lapses into the sin of drunkenness,” Mr. Burgess has only once to make the humiliating confession of having been the worse for drink; but then he was a Baptist lay-preacher, in addition to his many other engagements, and, as a religious teacher, should have set a good example to the people among whom he lived and laboured.

As was the case with Mr. Turner, our later diarist was "very deficient in the science of spelling," his orthography being, like Lord Duberley's, "a little loose," but he generally managed to express himself clearly.

The book lying before me as I write was probably made and bound by the author, who could work at several trades, and who mentions bookbinding as one of his accomplishments. The volume is simply inscribed with the word "Jernel," but the writer surely has some claim to be included among our none too numerous Sussex diarists; although it may be conceded at once that his self-imposed labours will not be found to yield such valuable matter as some other diaries in our "Collections." The entries are certainly not as interesting as those in the East Hoathly example already referred to.

Mr. Charles Fleet, in his "Glimpses of our Ancestors,"² says, "The range of the Sussex diaries is from 1655 to 1750." The range will now, however, have to be a little extended, if our claim on behalf of John Burgess be admitted; and surely it can hardly be wrong to style a man a "diarist" who recorded for years the events of each day, with occasional comments, and who in addition seldom omitted to give, in a special column, the state of the weather, especially if it were in the least degree exceptional.

Apparently it was among what would be called the "Strict" or "Particular" Baptists that Mr. Burgess laboured, combining, as he did so, preaching and business, oftentimes in a curious fashion. There are entries in the "Jernel" that suggest that there was a degree of laxity at the latter part of the 18th Century among Sussex lay-preachers, which would not be allowed at the latter part of the 19th, although, as we shall see, there were now and again "meetings for discipline" held at Ditchling.

Reference has been made to the only instance in which Mr. Burgess speaks of being overcome with drink. The date of the entry recording this lapse is Thursday,

² Brighton: W. J. Smith, 1878. Page 2 in the paper on "The Sussex Diarist."

February 12th, 1789, and it is curiously "sandwiched" between a note of a visit paid to a conference and an attendance at a grand funeral. The confession runs thus:—

"Mr. Rich was hear and we went to ye Bull. Stop^d all the afternoon I was Some wat disordered with drinking on account that I had no dinner I have not Been so for many years I was ashamed any Body should see me after I Came to a true exercise of my reason, &c."

One of the most puzzling things is to define what John Burgess was by trade. He has been spoken of as a Sussex tradesman, but, although he might be described as a currier, he was a fellmonger, wool-dealer, breeches-maker, jacket-maker, stay-maker, glover, harness-maker, ropemaker, grave-digger, gardener, haymaker, harvester, bookbinder and appraiser by turns; he helped the carpenter when he came to work for him; assisted the builder in repairing his house; dug a well; brewed beer; sold nuts and ginger-bread at Ditchling Fair; and filled in his spare time with such trifles as "Caring oates;" "Work a making a new Hog pound;" "Making a short lader" and other "od" jobs. Taking into account the distances he walked, the weights he carried and the work he accomplished, Mr. Burgess was certainly "not slothful in business;" indeed, his labours must have been well-nigh incessant.

Among other peculiarities in the "Jernel" is the constant use of "&c." at the close of nearly every paragraph—the "&c." being frequently followed by a curling flourish, filling up the line in legal fashion.

Mention has been made of the column in the diary for recording the state of the weather. This is on the right hand side of the page and on the left a similar column is ruled for the date, recorded thus: "Mu. 6," "Tu. 7," "We. 8," "Th. 9," "Fr. 10," "Sa. 11," "Su. 12," the days of the week being entered as in the example selected, the year and month can be found, but only "on closer search," by reckoning backward or forward.

Mr. Burgess appears generally to have spent the morning either in working in his shop—let us say, for example, at breeches-making, or in the yard engaged in

currying—then, as the day wore on, he would not unfrequently set off on a kind of round, either to dispose of goods; solicit orders; take measures for more leather-breeches; call upon friends, or “frends,” as he preferred to write, especially Baptist preachers, partaking of hospitality and smoking one, two or more pipes, as it might happen. Then, having “bagged his game” in the shape of orders; picked up some bargains; done a little in the way of exchange or barter; perhaps bought a dead horse and stopped to flay it, he would (when this was the case) trudge home at night, carrying the hide, and enter his day’s doings in the “Jernel.”

Sometimes these excursions were extended over a greater length of time and a wider area; frequently they embraced religious engagements, or business transactions on a larger scale. For the most part the journeys were performed on foot, or on a borrowed, or very rarely upon a hired, steed. Such exceptionally luxurious travelling was, however, generally called for by some extraordinary weight that had to be carried, or by the long distance to be traversed, while the cost, carefully noted, was never extravagant, as will be evident from examples quoted.

Mr. Burgess’s knowledge of Sussex was “extensive and peculiar,” and he seems but rarely at fault in tramping from place to place at any hour of the day or night. On one occasion, however, he was fairly beaten. This was while trying to make his way from Heathfield, where he had been preaching, to Rotherfield, where his father lived, but he says:—

“It began to be dark so that I could not find my way off Hadler down so was obliged to Sleep at the alehouse kept by Mr. Skinner &c.”

There are very few allusions in the diary to the badness of the roads, but nearly at the end of the book, under date January 5th, 1790, Mr. Burgess tells of going to “Stenning” on an unsuccessful journey to see a man who was not at home, when he adds that he

“went to the Chacker inn Wroat a Letter & Left there for him I went afoot very dirty walking.”

The weather, however, was unusually mild, as we learn from an extract given at page 157, *post*.

Out of a great number of concise records of these excursions set down in the "Jernel," let us extract the following specimens. Thus, on Friday, February 25th, 1785, he wrote:—

"I went to Mr Tailer at St. John's Common with a p^r Breeches for Wm. Tailer 17^s. From thence to Mr Buckmans Little wat Hall with a p^r Grain B=4/6. Eat some Breakfast there then to Mr Knights at Weavelsfeld with a p^r old B. 2/- then to Mr Tanners at y^e tan yard then to Mr Drawbridge Scams Hill stop Dinner there Spear rib³ then to Lindfield to meet Mr Garten with a p^r B. 25/- &c. We met at Mr Colbrands & went to W^m. Woods to put them on Spent 9^d."

The "them" obviously refers to Mr. Garten's new breeches. Mr. Woods appears to have been a publican, the 9d. being no doubt spent for "the good of the house;" perhaps also for the hire of a private room for Mr. Garten's use while putting "them" on. In the margin of this entry is written:—

"Mr W^m Knight at Weavelsfeld fail^d with small pox."

There are frequent references to this 18th Century scourge, both in the journal and letters.

On Tuesday, November 29th, 1785, Mr. Burgess records how he

"Went to Chailey with some Wool for the Workhouse 37lb at 5 p^r pound by order of Mr Siffleet came back to Plumpton & took 8 sheep skins of Mr Martens of Stantens &c rid Glazebrooks horse at 0 1=2 &c ~~~~~"

Sometimes, pretty frequently, indeed, Mr. Burgess relieved the tedium of business by a little festivity, thus, on November 23rd, 1785, after "helping make the foot-paths in y^e yard," he says:—

"Went to Mr Chatfields at the Rookery to dinner with Father Edwards⁴ about 2 o'clock had a good peice of Boyl^d Beef 1 rost Duck & Plum pudden for dinner after dinner we had a pot of good punch and smoak^d a pipe or to &c. In the evening went to Mr Agates to a Conference &c."

³ Sparerib, *i.e.*, of pork. Mr. Burgess, as already intimated, often noted what he had for dinner.

⁴ The father of Mrs. Burgess.

For a wonder no business was transacted, of a secular character, at least, in the course of that visit. On another occasion, June 29th, 1786, business, pleasure and edification seem to have been combined very happily, since the entry under that date runs thus:—

“Went to Lewes with some Wool to Mr. Chatfield, fine wool at 8-5-0 p^r pack. Went to dinner with Mr Chatfield. Had boil^d Beef Lege of Lamb & plum Pudden Stop^d there all the after noon. Mr Pullin was there Mr Trimby & the Curyer &c was there we had a good deal of religious Conversation particularly Mr Trimby. I slept at the Star &c.”

The expression, “particularly Mr. Trimby,” is rather amusing.

On another occasion (Wednesday, December 27th, 1786) Mr. Burgess tells us that he

“Went to Mr Drawbridges at Lindfield to dinner we had Lege Mutten & Brad pudden for dinner I stop^d till about 7 o'clock we had some Comfortable Conversation upon morral & religious subjects.”

Mr. Burgess, by the way, always used a capital “C” when commencing a word with that letter.

Although it was winter when the visit just referred to took place, Mr. Burgess records that it “was wet part of ye day” and that on the 28th it was “Mile.”

Another entry under date Saturday, August 26th, 1787, runs as follows:—

“Went to y^e Purchert to Car Mr Billingshurst⁵ a pr. New Breeches Receiv^d 1-1-0 on account Bot. 2 pr old Breeches of him at 7/6 & are to make him another pr New ones on that account &c. In the afternoon went to Huntlers after Sheep Skins &c. Had Henry Woods horse 7^d.”

There are constant references to visits to the Purchert Meeting House. Mr. Burgess preached there on the day following the dealings chronicled here. After giving the text preached from, Mr. Burgess wrote, “Much indisposed to-day for the work,” almost the only remark of the kind in the “Jernel.”

Our diarist took quite a professional pride in the trade of breeches-making and more than once mentions the

⁵ From a note in “S.A.C.,” Vol. XX., p. 233, it seems Mr. Billingshurst was a Baptist minister at Ditchling; he was born in 1717.

satisfaction he gave his customers. Thus, on Saturday, February 9th, 1788, he writes:—

“This morning Went to the Jintler⁶ with a pr. Breeches for Mr Wood doe at $1=7=0$ they fit him well the best that he had any before.”

There are many transactions of a commercial nature set down in the “Jernel” that were not exactly connected with any particular branch of business carried on by Mr. John Burgess. We might, for example, refer to his frequent purchases of pigs. On the last day of January, 1788, a certain cold, windy Thursday morning, he has recorded one such transaction:—

“Went to Master Pelvins at St. Johns Common Bot a Pig at 7/- 6 & $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks old he will be 7 weeks old the 4th of Feb.”

Mr. Burgess seems to have had no idea of “buying a pig in a poke,” nor, as the next entry shows, did he readily part with money if he could “make it an exchange.”

On Wednesday, November 19th, 1788, he writes:—

“Work in y^e yard &c in the evening Went to Broad Street Green Bot 2 pigs of Steven Marten 9 weeks old for 6/- Each. Went to New Land spent the Evening there.”

Next day he details how he completed the purchase:—

“Work in y^e shop & yard in y^e Evening Went to Broad Street for my 2 pigs Stevin Marten Came home with me Smok^d a pipe & Bot a pr oil^d Breeches 2/6 a few Books 3/6 So I had but 6/- to pay him for the pigs &c.”

It is curious to note that on the 18th November Mr. Burgess was at a fair, where pigs were plentiful and cheap, but he does not seem to have invested. For some reason he evidently preferred to purchase by “private contract.” The entry relating to the fair is as follows:—

“Went to Hewwards Heath fair smok^d a pipe with Wm. Beal⁷ Wery Large fair Great Number Hogs and pigs young pigs Low all sorts Cheaper much than Last Spring &c.”

⁶ On a tomb in the burying ground attached to the Unitarian Chapel, or Free Christian Church at Ditchling, a building, which now stands on the site of the Baptist Meeting House, so constantly referred to by Mr. Burgess, there are inscriptions to the memory of Thomas Wood, Esq., late of London, who died in 1788, and to John Wood, Esq., late of the “Jointer,” in this parish, who died in 1802. No doubt this would be the “Jintler” of the journal.

⁷ In a letter, dated from Mount Pleasant, New York, August 14th, 1815, Mr. Burgess says, “I often think of my Cosin Beal & about Barkham meeting.”

Still, he did not buy, cheap as they were, probably having his eye upon Stephen Martin. It is worth remarking that Mr. Burgess had bought "2 old books for 9^d" at a Mrs. Mercer's sale about a month before the fair. While on the subject of Mr. Burgess and his bargains, two or three other transactions in the way of "exchange and barter" may be given. On Thursday, September 25th, 1788, he placed upon record the following:—

"Went to Plumpton Green stop^d 2 or 3 hours geting some apples down then went to Huntlers after Skins. I Change dogs with Richard Edwards I Be to have his Bich & 8 Bushals of good apples for my Spannel dog that I had of Linfiel at Keymer he stood me in one Shilling only when I had him."

Mr. Burgess was evidently pleased with this bargain, but, if possible, was even better satisfied with another transaction, in which a dog of his figured.

The following extract is perhaps as remarkable as any in the "Jernel" and throws incidentally a curious light upon the details of a popular 18th Century "sport." It was on Friday, March 14th, 1788, the day being "misty, with some rain, &c.," that Mr. John Burgess, tradesman and lay-preacher, as we have seen, sets down his day's engagements thus:—

"Went to Fryersoake to a Bull Bait to Sell My dog I sold him for 1 guineay upon Condition he was Hurt but as he receiv^d no Hurt I took him again at the same price I had all my Expences paid Because I had a dog there was 5 or 6 dogs but mine was Call^d the best. We had a good dinner a round of Beef Boild a good piece roasted a Lag of mutten & Ham of Pork & plum pudden plenty of wine & punch all the after Noon there was a great many people."

Like Mr. Pickwick and his friends, John Burgess had a weakness for punch. There are numerous other references to it in the diary. Thus, in describing a Harvest Supper at the Rookery, where there was "a great company," and after he had "Supt^d in y^e hall" and "come away between 12 & 1 o'clock," he tells us

"We had 2 Large Bowles of punch & upwards."

While only a few days before, when he was appraising the stock-in-trade of a Mr. Young at "Arndle," he and Mr. Young, after a good dinner, drank between them a

"Half crown^d Bowl of Punch and 2 pots of strong Beer."

The following series of commercial transactions is perhaps curious enough to merit insertion. On the 19th December, 1788, he writes:—

“Went to y^e Common Bot a Horse of J. Caffin 9/- &c.”

On the 27th he makes an entry showing what became of this *nine shilling* horse:—⁸

“Had the Horse over to Mr Marchants Street that horse I Bot the 19 Instant kill^d him for the Dogs after I had flawed I went in & smok^d a pipe with Mr Marchant he is to Send me 2 Bushels oates for the flesh.”

A little punctuation would have improved this entry. Let us hope the poor beast was killed *before* it was “flawed.”

The following agreement is perhaps worth quoting in this connection:—

“Let Richard Burgess the Lower part of my Garden for one Crap for 14 Bushels Hog potatoes & 2 Bushels of Kidneys to eate he is to deliver the potatoes home he is to do all the workmanship of his garden &c.”

Here are other curious examples of our diarist's method of doing business by “exchange or barter.” It is recorded, for instance, under date Wednesday, October 28th, 1789:—

“Went to Plumpton green for the old Black mares Hide Chang^d my White dog away for the Hide & 1 Bushel Apples &c.”

A special entry, written across one of the pages of the diary between July 1 and July 2, 1786, ornamented with several rows of flourishes, runs thus:—

“Settled accounts with Mr Streat paid him for 2 quarters shaving due last Midsummer Day he paid me for altring a pr Breeches 4 pence &c.”

It is perhaps rather remarkable that so thrifty and ingenious a man as Mr. Burgess did not contrive to shave himself. In an entry, Thursday, December 29th, 1785, we get to know what this luxury cost a year:—

“Paid the Barber for 2 quarters Shaving all that was due which was 4/- &c.”

⁸ On another occasion he speaks of buying an old horse of C. Watford, at “Claiton,” for 5s. 6d.!

Mr. Burgess, on one occasion, when making a note of a visit to Brighthelmstone, wrote:—

“Bot 1000 pranes 7^d.”

If by this he intended to convey the information that he had purchased a thousand prawns for the sum of sevenpence, which seems tolerably clear, those delicate crustaceans must have been considerably cheaper in Brighton than they have been lately. Eighteenpence per 100 for prawns would now be considered a reasonable price. On another occasion, when visiting Brighthelmstone, this entry was written:—

“I Bot 7 Mackril for 6^d & Quart of Rigrels for 2^d.”

I have not yet found out what is meant by “Rigrels.”

The price of mackerel varied in Brighton in Mr. Burgess's time just as it does now. On March 30th, 1785, there is an entry:—

“Went to Brighthelmstone Bot 6 Mackeril at 2½ that is 15^d.”

On another day Mr. Burgess “went up to Brighthelmstone” and while there, to be for once in a way in the fashion,

“Washed in ye Sea.”

Mr. John Burgess sometimes resorted to curious expedients for parting with goods. On a certain wet Saturday, October 13th, 1788, there is an entry to the following effect:—

“Working in y^e Shop & Yard in y^e Evening went to ye Bull to a Baffling⁹ mach for sute of Cloths & gloves of mine &c.”

The next day he was preaching at “Barkham” meeting, and on the following Wednesday he writes:—

“This after Noon Went to Plumpton green to see Father Edwards my Wife & yungest Boys Master & Mrs. Sifflet was there at dinner had Rost Goose & Lage of fresh pork & aple pudden for Dinner stop there smoking till past 6 o'clock Came home went to y^e Bull Ruffled a way some gloves.”

Perhaps an extract or two relating to the price Mr. Burgess paid for his own clothing might not be uninteresting. From an entry in the diary we learn that on

⁹ Was this what is now known as a “jingling” match?

one occasion, when at "Scain's Hill," he called on Mr. Drawbridge, at Lindfield, where he

"Stop^d tea Bo^t a Coate to ware Every day 3/6 &c."

On another occasion when he went, during one of his rounds, to call on Mr. Drawbridge, having sold several things and taken orders for others, he adds:—

"Bo^t a pr spackeld stockings 2/6 for my self &c."

Presumably Mr. Burgess wore buckles in his shoes, as he records the receipt of a present when dining at Mr. Drawbridge's hospitable table. His brother-in-law,

"Richard Edwards was there gave me a pr plated shoe Buckels at 2/6."

Another entry runs thus:—

"Bo^t a Coat & west Coat of Richard Burgess 0-3-6."

In another entry, dated Wednesday, July 5th, 1786, a most unusual price for a coat is given at what Mr. Burgess calls "Scains Hill."

"Bot an old Coat Gave 2. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ for it."

There must, one cannot help thinking, have been some hard bargaining before this sum was arrived at.

Mr. Burgess was evidently fond of attending sales and often records the purchase of odd "lots;" perhaps one of the most curious entries relating to these transactions is one in which he tells of going to "a Sale of Mary Hammans furnurniture down at Mr. Warden's House," where he

"Bot. a Settle for my Corner at 4^d & Several other tryfils &c."

One purchase in the regular way at a shop is interesting; it is thus set down:—

"Went to Herbens (Lewes) Bot a Cast Iron Boat to Greace Rushes in 8/ &c."¹⁰

Another entry informs us that Mr. Burgess

"got a Bundle of Candle Rushes in a pon a few fields off Huntlers."

Among other extracts from the "Jernel" bearing upon domestic economy the following may perhaps be worth

¹⁰ Two such iron boats are in the Society's Museum.

quoting. It relates to Friday, May 2nd, 1786, and informs us that:—

“This Morning Jhⁿ Godden’s Sweepd or Chimely & I begin to Burn Coal to day Bot a pr Grates of Harebrook Gave him 6/- for them was all most New &c.”

In his legitimate business our diarist was considerably hampered by the restrictions placed by a jealous Government upon the sale of leather and wool. Over and over again there are such entries as that dated Monday, 17th April, 1786:—

“Went to Lewes to y^e Setting at the White Heart to take out a Licence to dress leather Gave twenty shillings for it.”

Or again, a little later on:—

“Went to Lewes to pay sum duty for Leather 0-18-3½ Rid Great part of y^e way home in ‘Jintler’¹¹ teame.”

On the eventful day when he bought the “Rigrels” at Brightelmstone (see page 141, *ante*), he had gone there

“After a letpass to Car 2 packs Wool to Lewes to Mr. Chatfield &c.”

As a glover Mr. Burgess had not only to get a license to make gloves, but when made it would appear that the paternal Government of the day put in a further claim. Thus, under date Tuesday, August 2nd, 1785, our diarist writes:—

“Went to Lewes to Get a Liceance to Sell Gloves &c. Some Stamps &c.”

At first sight I was disposed to connect these stamps with the Revenue, but as they were purchased of an ironmonger it is most likely they were tools used in the manufacture of gloves, and were rather what would be called “punches” than what we now understand by “stamps.” The stamps appear not to have been very costly, as the writer tells us that at Lewes on Wednesday, November 16th, 1785, he

“Bot 2 Shillings worth of Glovers Stamps at Harbens.”

After arriving in America—as the letters dated from thence conclusively prove—a great change came over Mr. Burgess in many ways; his quiet matter-of-fact entries gave place to a certain recklessness of expression, while his

¹¹ See page 138, *ante*.

religious views became quite revolutionised. Writing to his son John, on September 18th, 1794, he thus contrasts the freedom of the New World with the restrictions of the Old. After asking his son to send him some instructions as to "the English manner of Tanning the Butt Sole Leather, &c.," he adds:—

"I wish to Lern something of the English manner of doing these things for we Call it a good Bissiness in this Country for we have no License to pay Nor duty of any kind If We Can Bye a Hide we can dress it as we please with out Consulting the Divil or any of his jmps about it This is one great advantage in doing Bussiness in America."

With all its advantages it is not a little surprising to find that so far as the correspondence extends there is nothing to show that Mr. Burgess was ever anything but a journeyman in the New Country, whilst in the Old he was a master-tradesman, employing men and boys.

Mr. Burgess, I may proceed to remark, has supplied us with some curious, if rather gruesome, details of his experience as a grave-digger. The year 1786 appears to have opened rather briskly in the funeral line. The following entries relate to the proceedings on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 16th, 17th and 18th, of that year:—

"Master Hallet & I did open a Steen Grave where in Mrs Chatfield was Buried in ye year 1766. She was 54 years of age we took her Coffin out & set in the meeting House all night we opened it there was Nothing to be Seen but a perfet Skilliton she was Grandmother to Miss Sally Matt who is to be buried there to-morrow &c."

The cool proceeding of opening this coffin out of mere morbid curiosity will not pass unobserved. It ought not to have passed unreprieved.

The next entry is a little oddly worded, the italics are mine:—

"Was Diging a grave for Mr Danil Pannett *he was hear about 4 o'clock* his age was 7=5 years Mr Agate preach^d his Sermon Mat 24=46 after that went to the Rookery as Sally Matt was to be brought to be Buried about 5 She died at the Rookery aged 17 years M^r. Dendy preach^d her Sermon upon Heb=13=14 there was a great many people the Service was performed by Candle light &c."

This is followed by a note to the effect that there was "Snow in ye morning," and that it "freezed in ye Evening."

Nothing daunted, Mr. Burgess records on Wednesday that he was "finishing the graves" and after working in the shop, &c., and going over to New Land, he writes:—

"Came Back to Mr Whites to hear a funeral sermon for Mrs Buckman preach^d by Mr H=Booker 1=Cor=15=57 She was buried in y^e Church yard aged——38 years."

On July 29th of the same year there is the following entry:—

"Was assisting in opening a Steen Grave in order to enlarge it for to put Mr Chatfield in it was his Fathers Grave & he had Been Buried 50 years the Coffin was very much decayed but not so much but we could see the Date &c."

On the following day (Wednesday), which, like the preceding one, was "fine," the funeral was performed, and this is how Mr. Burgess chronicles it:—

"This day was Jobing about the Grave &c. Mr Chatfield was Buried this evening I was at the house about half past one oclock we got down to the meeting house a bout 5 oclock Mr. Dendy preach^d 1 Thess. 1. 15. 19 12 men to Car Each a Silk Hatban I had one & pr Gloves. Mr Chatfield was 67 years of age &c."

In a side note there is this addendum:—

"The Meeting was very full of people."

Mr. Burgess appears not to have been paid for his work in connection with this funeral till the 16th January in the following year, when, while "settling accounts" with Mr. Chatfield, he remarks:—

"Recei^d for opening Toomb 5/-"

On March 29th, 1787, there is this entry:—

"Diging Grave for Mrs Boadle."

And on the next day:—

"Work in y^e Shop in y^e fore noon in the after Noon went to Curt Gardens¹² to Dinner Mrs. Beadle Was Buried this Evening Mr Sanders preach taxt Isaiah 25=9 her choice I had a Silk hatban & Black Gloves She was 82 years old. She was a woman of an acceeding good Charcter."

The next day, for Mr. Burgess, as we have seen, could turn his hand to anything, was at

"Work for Mr Godard the Brassure mending his forge Bellows &c."

¹² Mr. Burgess was a frequent visitor here.

But the record of funerals is by no means exhausted in the foregoing extracts, as witness the following entry, under date Thursday, June 29th, 1786 :—

“Diging of a large Vault in the meeting house for Mr Marten we took up the old Vault were his Father was Buried about 11 years sence put his Coffin into a new Case made the Vault much Deeper & larger it is above 10 feet wide.”

This job spread over several days. On June 30th he tells us he “Was helping a bout the Vault.”

On July 1st the entry runs thus :—

“Do & Cleaning the meeting house &c.”

The next day was Sunday, and instead of going out to preach, our diarist tells us he

“Was at Home Mr Peter Martin was Burried hear to day was a very large Number of Spectaters Mr. Drowley¹³ preach his Sermon Mat 24—44.”

The next day Mr. Burgess “was filling up the vault.” I cannot find what he was paid for this work, or even that he was paid.

On Saturday, August 28th, 1787, he buried Mr. Agate, with whom he had smoked many “a serious pipe,” as Thomas Turner would have expressed it, and had been very friendly. After working in the shop part of the day he says :—

“The other part oppening Mr Billinghurst Vault to Bury Mr Agate he died last Mundy Evening died very suddenly never was seen to have the least motion he stood talking to his workmen they perceived him about to drop Mr Evershed preach^d his sermon Philip 1—21—aged 50 years great many people.”

On Thursday, December 6th, 1787, Mr. Burgess

“In the Even Went up to Mrs Agates Settels^d accounts with her Smoak^d a pipe or 2 &c.”

And, it may be, was paid for his services in connection with Mr. Agate's interment in the previous August.

On Friday, December 21, 1787, Mr. Burgess was busy

“Diging a grave for Mr Brumfield of Plumpton, Crossways”

¹³ Mr. Drowley was evidently a popular preacher and, even without the attraction of a funeral, generally had a crowded congregation. He afterwards went to America.

The next day, Saturday, 22nd December, 1787, we have:—

“Went to Mr Brumfields Funerel he was Burie^d hear¹⁴ Mr Evershed preached Job 7=3 & 4 Verses taxt of Mr Brumfield’s Chusing there was a great Number of people at y^e house 16 Selk Bands &c—a good dinner for many that was invited & plenty Bread & Cheese & Plum Cake for all that Came Mr. Brumfield was 65 years of age.”

On Sunday, July 13th, 1788, the funeral of Mr. Burgess’s father-in-law took place, and is thus recorded:—

“Was at Home at our meeting Both parts of y^e day dancy from Cuckfield preached——in the evening my Father in Law was Buried at Ditchling in the Same Grave that his last Wife my Mother in Law was Buried in he was 75 years of age Mr Evershed preach^d his Sermon Romans 14=12—he died at Wisboro Green Was Brought from there to day in a Waggon Brought to the Bull Was Car^d into the Bull parler proceed to meeting a bout 7 o clock after service we went with Mr Evershed to the Bull smok^d with him there &c.”

On Friday, November 9th, 1787, there is the following entry:—

“Work in y^e Meeting House Mr Rowland made an end of seting up of Toombs—He & 2 of his men came last Thursday. Set up one for Looker Chatfield 1 for Mrs Beadle 1 for Mr Joseph Chatfield and Mrs His Wife &c.”

In the burying ground at Ditchling, already referred to, there are inscriptions commemorating Joseph Chatfield (late of Middleton), who died 17th June, 1784, aged 47 years; and Elizabeth, his wife, who died on February 12th, 1776; while either here or in the churchyard are memorials of members of the families of most of the persons mentioned in the “Jernel.” The old names, too, will be found well represented upon the signboards exhibited by the Ditchling tradesmen of the present time. During a recent visit the names of the following were noted gathered from the various sources just indicated:—Burtenshaw, Dancy, Gearing, Denman, Martin, Mott, Beal, Lidbetter, Edwards, Collings and Lindfield.

With one or two other extracts describing funerals, this somewhat gloomy department of the “Jernel” may be brought to a close.

¹⁴ *i.e.*, at Ditchling.

In January, 1788, on Saturday, the 12th, there is this entry :—

“ Was digging a Vault to bury Mrs Wood & her Children in Mrs Wood was daughter of M^r Chatfield Curtgardens she died in y^e 31 year of her age Left 2 Children &c. Burye^d 3 which were all taken up & Reburied with her John Watford Help^d me a most part of ye day.”

On the following Thursday the history is thus concluded :—

“ Went to Curtgardens to dinner Mrs Wood was Buried to day She died at Curtgardens Mr Borkly from London preached her Sermon upon a Very Crowded Congregation after the people was gone we Buried the 3 children with their Mother & Stop^d up the Vault master Bucher was Brick Layer the Vault was Built with 9 inch Walls width 6 feet & 7 Length in the Clear 21 Hundred Bricks used in all &c ~~~~~.”

Mr. Wood was more ready in paying for his wife's funeral than some of those who employed Mr. Burgess, since next day he set down in the diary :—

“ Was Leaveling ye Ground over y^e Vault Mr Wood paid me for digging the Vault l.=11 : 6 &c ~~~~~.”

Leaving, for a time at least, the temporal concerns of Mr. Burgess, let us now, by the help of the “Jernel,” trace his career as a moralist, a seeker after improvement and as a preacher of the Gospel. It is of the latter the MS. volume he has left behind him mainly treats. It would appear, it may here be remarked, that this book was one of a series of similar records, judging from the abrupt manner in which it commences without heading, introduction, or prefatory word of any kind. The entries, too, have all the appearance of being set down in continuation of a habit of long standing. Just as in business so in religious work, Mr. Burgess appears to have gone on a kind of circuit. Besides preaching at home (*i.e.*, at Ditchling) our diarist went to “Barkham,” Purchert, Heathfield, Waldron, Cuckfield, Lewes, Tunbridge Wells, Shipley (Blonks Green) (see page 152, *post*), Crawley, Jouetsfeild (Jolesfield), Billingshurst and West Grinstead. The first three or four mentioned were very frequently visited, the rest only now and again.

Although there are such constant references to preaching, we can get no information from the "Jernal" as to the kind of preacher Mr. Burgess was, nor as to the estimation in which he was held by those among whom "he discovered his gift," but as he was pretty regularly engaged year after year and was hospitably entertained at the places he went to, we may suppose his services were acceptable. His method of recording his Sunday duty was generally something after the following brief fashion:—

"Went to Waldron meeting Father Edwards went with me p^r. upon Psalm 107, 31."

This, with the date and state of the weather, is all the information given.

Sometimes, but very rarely, when he was the preacher, Mr. Burgess gives the number present; thus, on April 24th, 1785, he writes:—

"Went to y^e Purchert meeting was above 50 people there ph. Mat. 24=44 &c."

Near the end of the diary the text is given in words, as well as chapter and verse. This, however, does not help us, nor did he always quote correctly; thus, when preaching at West Grinstead Meeting, he writes:—

"Preached upon Psalms 84 & 11 the Lord is a *Son* & Shield &c."

It is when other preachers "held forth" that we find the diarist's critical faculty coming into play and that fuller details are supplied. Thus, on a certain showery Sunday, August 27th, 1786, there is the following elaborate record:—

"This morning Mr & Mrs Drawbridge was hear at Breakfast we then went to Brightelmstone to ye prestbeirian meeting¹⁵ to hear Doct^r Price & Mr Johnson. Price preach^d upon Luke 21 & 24. We went to Mr Pobgees to dinner had Rost Mutton for dinner we got back to Ditchling about 7 of y^e Clock."

¹⁵ Now known as Union Street Congregational Church. Perhaps as Mr. M. A. Lower was wont to say, "I may be excused here if I indulge in a little piece of self-quotation." In the "Churches of Brighton," part III., when writing upon Union Street (page 253), I remarked, "It may surprise some persons to hear Union Street Chapel described as a Presbyterian Chapel; but it appears tolerably clear that for the first century after its erection it was held by the Presbyterians. The great body of Dissenters created by the Act of Uniformity practically

“Mr Johnson preach^d a very Good Sermon But Doctor Price preach^d a most Excellent Rational Sermon as ever I heard.”¹⁶

Some of the allusions to the visits paid to various small meetings held in the villages are very quaint. It was a kind of service, especially in winter, when the engagements had to be carried out on foot along the notoriously miry Sussex roads, that must have tried the sort of stuff the preacher was made of. Occasionally Mr. Burgess gave up in the face of a regular downpour of rain, but not often.

The following extracts will convey a graphic idea of certain phases of religious work in Sussex in the closing years of the 18th Century.

The service at Heathfield was carried on in the house of the father of Mr. Burgess until Easter Sunday, March 27th, 1785. The day was rainy and snowy, but our diarist was there. He says:—

“Went from Mr Sanders to Heathfield Meeting there was but one Sermon by reason there was a disciplen meeting I P^r. Acts 20. 24 my Father proposed to quit the house the next Friday & go to Rotherfield to a farm called Rundens I came to Plumpton Green Stop^t there all Night Father E & I came together we Baited at Framfield Street &c.”

Some of the meetings Mr. Burgess attended were sadly interfered with by the weather, especially in winter. On Christmas Day, 1785, for example, we read that there was “Snow all day.” Our diarist says:—

“Went to Barkham meeting But we had no sermon by reason there was But 2 or 3 people & very late it being very bad weather Mr. Drawbridge was there and Brought a New Desks (*sic*) with him to fix to y^e table for the use of y^e Minister &c. ~~~~~”

divided into three parties—one branch adhering to the principle that the Churches should be governed by a Presbytery; another contending for the right of each Church to govern its affairs independently of any outside control; and the Baptists. The Presbyterians of 1688 must not, however, be confounded with the Presbyterians of 1880.” The Mr. Johnson referred to by Mr. Burgess was the third minister who occupied the pulpit at Union Street. His name appears thus in the list of pastors:—The Rev. William Johnston, 1775-1797. It appears that this gentleman came from Christchurch to Brighthelmstone and succeeded to the pastorate in July, 1774, resigning after twenty-one years of service, but whether he retired to Newington Green or went to live at Lewes seems to be uncertain.

¹⁶ In a letter (quoted from on page 161), written by Mr. Burgess from Mount Pleasant, America, on August 14th, 1815, he says, “How happy should I be to receive one more letter from Mr. Dawbridge if he is yet alive. I want to hear from Mr Loid were he liveth & wheather he preaches as yet for he was one of the best preachers I ever heard in all my life time.”

Not many visits to Crawley Meeting are recorded in the "Jernel," which may account for the following excursion under date July 8th, 1787, being given in detail:—

"Went to Crawley Meeting got to Mr Deneyers Hogs Hill by 9 o'clock Drink Tea before I went to Meeting. Pr. Rom. 14. 17. 18. 19. Went to Mr Tamplings y^e Shop keeper to dinner had veal pudden for dinner. Smoak^d a pipe or 2 then went to Mr Deneyers to tea again Mr Isard was there Came to meet me I went home with him to E. Grinstead got there about 10 o'clock. fine day."

The next day he tells us that he

"Got up about 6. Bot some Leather of Mr Isard Stop^d there dinner Had Rost Veal Line for dinner &c—Came away about 1 o'clock Mr Isard came with me to Hapsteed green with me (*sic*) rid in y^e Cart and got home a bout 10 o'clock &c—Fine day wet evening."

Sunday, September 25th, 1785, appears to have been a memorable day at Heathfield, and Mr. Burgess took "a full note" of the proceedings:—

"Went to Heathfield Meeting it was the day apointed to hold a Disceplen meeting in order to Settle sume Divitions & disturbances that have happened among them Mr Evershed Mr Doble & Mr Boreman was all there the Dispute was Between Mr Edward & Mr Sanders things were Settled upon better terms than I expected but (not?) upon so good as was wished for.

"One Sermon was preached by Mr Evershed the remains of time was spent in Disciplin after service we went down to Mr Vines had some dinner there was some provided for a few that Came from a far. Mr Boreman Mr Doble Mr Evershed Mr Edward Mr Jame & Richard Sanders Mr Fox & I. & the 2 Mrs Sanders all Stopped there Dinner we had a Large mutten pye & aple & Damson pye all Cold for Dinner &c.

"Mr Evershed Mr Edward & I went to Waldron to Mr Goslings & stop all Night it was a very wet & windy Day it rained great part of the Day & the wind remarkable hight. Notwithstanding we had upwards of 30 people at meeting—"

Rather an eventful meeting also was that recorded as taking place on Sunday, May 27th, 1787. Mr. Burgess shall tell the story in his own way:—

"Went to Heathfield Meeting the day was spent as follows. I preach a sermon upon Titus 2. 11. 12. after that y^e Sacrement was administer^d by Father Edwards¹⁷ after that we had a disciplen meeting James Sanders begun in prayer it was Concluded & agreed to take up y^e Baptizery & Car it to Waldron to Mr Goslings & put it down in one of his fields, it was likewise agreed that y^e Church Should excommunicate John Dan for disorderly walking. John Gosling concluded

¹⁷ His father-in-law (see page 136, *ante*, note).

by prayer &c. we broke up about 3 o'clock then I went to Mr Sanders at Brumfields¹⁸ there to stop all night Though I called at Mr Richard Sanders there drink Tea Mr Richard Sanders came to his Brothers in y^e evening we concluded the even by Prayer & then went to Bed &c."

The precise form of inconsistency that led to the excommunication of John Dan for "disorderly walking" is not given, but at another meeting at Ditchling, held on Sunday, September 5th, 1787, the day preceding the memorable trial chronicled on page 160, *post*, the following record, in spite of the careful way in which the entry is made, tells its own tale as to the prevalent immorality of the times:—

"Was at Home it was our Communion day Mr Evershed was hear there was 3 persons Excommunicated Namely Samuel Dennan for A—d Wm Beal for F.—n & Mr Browne for Do—Mr Isard was hear Smok^d a pipe or 2 with me after Service &c."

A visit to Tunbridge Wells in July, 1786, is described in characteristic fashion. After working in his shop all day, the weather being fine and very hot, Mr. Burgess went on the Saturday evening, July 22nd, to Mr. Drawbridge's, and the next day he writes:—

"Went to Tunbridge Wells Meeting went with Mr N. Drawbridge in his Cart & Slept there last night we went to Mr Currys at Stone Land part (? *Park*) to Breakfast Mr Curryes is Steward & Game Keeper to y^e Duke of Doset we left our Carrage & Horse about 2 miles before we Came to y^e Wells so went afoot &c went to dinner down at y^e wells we had rost Lambe & french beans for dinner & porter to drink went to meeting again about 2 oclock I Pr Acts 20—24 after Service we went home with Mr Hayns Stop^d there 2 or 3 houres got to Scains Hill a little after 10 oclock I Slept there this Night &c."

Mr. Burgess got home by seven o'clock the next morning, and, after working steadily all the week till Saturday, when he went to Lewes Races, had another Sunday out, which is thus chronicled:—

Su 30.	Went to Shiply to Blonks green meeting Went to Bentens to dinner had Beef & Mutten Turnups & french Beans & apple pudden for dinner	fine day
		Romans 1=16
		14=17. 18. 19 Romans

¹⁸ In an entry, dated April 4th, 1786, we have, "Went to Mr. Brumfield's to a Conference, &c."

Things temporal and spiritual could hardly be more oddly combined than in this unconsciously quaint entry.

On the Tuesday following, August 1st, Mr. Burgess writes:—

“Went to Brighthelmstone Races.”

In the margin the weather is marked as “showery,” but whether the preacher went to the races on business or pleasure, or both combined, there is nothing to indicate. Mr. Burgess, in his anxiety not to lose sight “of the main chance,” seems sometimes on Sunday to have acted a little in the spirit of the well-known anecdote and to have “supposed it were Monday.” Thus, on Sunday, June 10th, 1787, we find him writing:—

“Went to Barkham Meeting P. Mark 13=33 34 &c—After I came home went up to Mr Agates then to Curt Gardens with Mr Sanders & Mr Agates Mr Sanders took his Breeches home with him a new p^r Cloth Culler^d oil at 13/- &c.”

In the Church the Sunday was utilized at times for secular purposes, it would appear, from the following entry:—

“Sunday September 21st 1788 Went to y^e Purchert Meeting P. Genne 45—24 ‘See that ye fall not out by the way.’

“Went from thence to Chapple Church heard Mr Rideout Preach Eccleas Last Verse. after Service there was a Vestery to Settle about Sarah parsons Living with me to learn to Glover we agree^d for her to Stay one year & a quarter & to a low her 6^d p^r week to pay her quarters with the parish to a low her 2/6 to Live upon &c.”

Mr. Burgess, for a wonder, appears to have been quite as fond of hearing others preach as of preaching. There are almost innumerable references to his visits to meetings where his friends occupied the pulpit. The following is a characteristic record and will be of use in perpetuating the memory of two former inhabitants of Lewes. It was on Sunday, June 18th, 1786, that Mr. Burgess writes:—

“Went to Lewes Meeting Mr Drowly preached both parts of y^e day in the Evening Went to Clift Chapple to hear Mr Barnard &c. eat my dinner at Mr. Lampprier boiled Beef & Gusbery pudden for dinner.”

The atmospheric conditions are carefully recorded in two side notes; one runs thus:

“We have had a very dry time for a great wile but Good Shower to day.”

The other :—

“Thunder and rain in the evening.”

Sometimes the services in the meeting houses seem to have assumed a slightly different form, when, instead of preaching in the ordinary way, a lecture was given during the week. From among several similar entries I select one dated Tuesday, October 3rd, 1786, which seems to refer to Ditchling :—

“In y^e Evening we had a Lactter preach^d by Mr Drowly of Lewes after Service he read a letter as a petition from one of our Sister Churches to build a meeting house.”

Symptoms of the existence of a desire for mental and spiritual improvement appear, oddly mixed with details relating to trade and all sorts of other matters, in many parts of the “Jernel.” One or two sample entries may be of interest. The first is dated Monday, May 7th, 1787, and runs thus :—

“In y^e afternoon went to Mr Drawbridges Lindfield to meet some Friends in order to Forme a Frendly Society to Meet once a month at his house for the improvement of our minds in useful knowledge & Mr Page from Hapsteed Green was one present and several others got home about 11 o'clock. fine day.”

In June, on Monday, the 11th, the first regular meeting was held, of which the following record is given :—

“In the afternoon went to Mr Drawbridge to spent 3 or 4 hours with some frends in Conversation upon Moral & religious Subjects the inquiry was the most easy & natural evedences of y^e existence & attributes of y^e supream Being—in discussing upon the Subject we was Nearly agreed and propose meeting again every first monday after the fool Moon to meet at 4 & break up at 8.”

Judging from another entry bearing upon this gathering for mutual improvement it would appear to have induced Mr. Burgess to keep rather late hours, since we find that on Monday, July 2, which was presumably the next after the “fool moon,” our diarist says :—

“Went to Mr Drawbridge Scains Hill met Mr Page, Mr Dianle, & Several frends to Spend y^e evening I got home about midnight.”

Profiting by his experience, Mr. Burgess at the September meeting stopped all night, and also combined a little business with his acquisition of—or shall I say search for—useful knowledge.

Occasionally Mr. Burgess, in the exercise of his religious duties, went farther afield than the circle of Sussex Meeting Houses, to which he so repeatedly refers. One such occasion may be given in detail. It was in the nature of a "May Meeting" apparently, and took place in 1785. On Tuesday, May 17th, he writes:—

"Got up about 3 o'clock. Set off with Mr & Mrs Drawbridge to London to ye Assembly as was a pointed Last Church meeting. we Stop^d at God stone & baited at Mrs Days Mr Drawbridge Mother Set of from there about 11 o'clock got to London about 4 eat my Supper at the Spur & then went to the Talbot in to Sleep there were several of our frends sleep^d there."

The weather during this journey is thus recorded:—

"Cloudy & was a little skater of rain."

The next day Mr. Burgess records the proceedings thus:—

"Went Meeting as was apointed Last year. Mr Fenner preached upon Isa. 62—6 & 7 (68 of us went to dinner at the Coffy house Hustson (? Euston) Square were went Last year. We finished our Asembly business by Candle Light I pad for 6 Letters at 2 Each Slept at the Talbot as before &c."

On one side of this entry is written "Fine day," and on the other side the following note:—

"The 0. 10. 0. I car^d for y^e Book fun I paid to Mr Doble for him to pay to Docter Lowdal!"

On the next day, May 19th, Mr. Burgess continues:—

"Came out of Town about 11. o'clock got to Croydon about 2 were it be gan to rain a little about 3 it wet very fast I had the uppertunity to ride in a cart over the Hill to Godstone it being tilted I got no wet Stop^d at Godstone all night at the Bell at Mr Huggets &c."

The next morning Mr. Burgess was early afoot and he says:—

"Came away from Godstone a bout 4 o'clock got to New Chappel about 7 eat my breakfast there had tea & glas of peppermint which cost me 8^d &c. then came to Grinstead &c then to Dane Hill to Mr Tamplings stop^d there 3 hours. Eat my dinner there &c. Got home about 6 in y^e evening Wetish day."

There are not many references in the diary to events of national importance. Mr. Burgess, however, has set down one or two memoranda that are worth reproducing.

Writing under date Wednesday, Nov. 5th, 1788, he says:—

“In the after Noon Went to the Purchert there was a Meeting kept there on account of Gunpoder plot I preach^d a sermon upon psalms 107=31 there was one Hymn sung after Sermon the first hymn has been sung at that Meeting &c.—”

A side note informs us that it was “remarkable fine dry weather for the time of year.”

On Thursday, April 23rd, 1789, there is the following entry:—

“In the forenoon Went to Church to hear Mr Jackson & in y^e After noon Went to Street to hear Mr Morgan it was a day set apart as a day of Thanksgiving for the Kings Recovery from a state of indisposition in the evening our Town was *Illuminated* on the occation.”

The “Mr.” Jackson mentioned here is not mentioned in the list of Incumbents of Ditchling (“S.A.C.,” Vol. XIII., p. 259). He may, however, have been a curate or an assistant minister, since Mr. Burgess mentions his name in an entry dated “Christmas” Day, 1788, where he remarks:—

“Went to Church to hear our Mr Jackson and in the afternoon went to Keymer Church to hear Mr Turner he preach a good sermon in my opinion.”

An entry of considerable interest occurs on Wednesday, August 19th, 1788, where Mr. Burgess has placed on record the following:—

“Went to Bighthelmstone to see many Divertions on account of the Rial Family that is the Duke of Yorks Berth day Cricketing Stool Ball Foot Ball Dancing &c. fire works &c. 2 Large Beast Rosted upon the Hill a large quantity of Bread & Strong Beer Given with the Beef.”

One side note informs us that it was a “fine day,” and another side note runs as follows:—“Some said there was 20000 people.”

As already intimated, Mr. Burgess was rather fond of amusement; being decidedly of a social turn, nothing in the way of festivity came amiss to him. Here, however, are one or two entries which relate to sight-seeing. On Monday, December 4th, 1786, he sets down the following, after telling how he despatched the business which took him to Lewes:—

“Went to y^e Crown Lewes to see a very remarkable Ox that was their for a show it was Like other oxen in every respect except its Head

and that had only one Horne growed strait out of its Poul of about 3 feet 8 inches or near 4 feet round & was so long as to prevent his grasing so that he Cant get his mouth to y^e ground so that he is obldige to be fed with bran &c. in a difirant manner he is about 5 years old bread in Scotland=gave 2^d to see him—his Horne spread so wide that it Nearly Covered one of his eyes. He is a very Large well mad (*sic*) Ox of a redish Coller &c.”

On one occasion when in London on business with Richard Edwards he says:—

“This morning We went to grinage & took a Vew of the Collage there also took awew of Lord Camden an East indian marchant Loaded with tea & Chainey Cared 40 Guns she was just Come home.”

There are several references in the diary to cricket matches. The first Mr. Burgess tells of was played on Thursday, July 7th, 1785. Our diarist had been haymaking all that and the previous day and writes as follows:—

“After Left work went down to the Common to See a Cricket match Bo^t 6lb Cheryes at 1^d pound &c.”

The entry, unfortunately, throws but little light upon the game. On the 1st of the next month, however, he had business at Lindfield and Chailey, and remarks incidentally:—

“There was a Cricket match at Linfield Common between Lingfield in Surry and all the County of Sussex Soposed to be upwards of 2,000 people.”

But again we get no details as to the play, not even an intimation as to which side gained the victory.

In another special entry after one that is dated Tuesday, September 6th, 1785, we are told that it was

“Wet great part and very remarkable high wind it is said to be the highest wind ever remembered don a grat deal of Dammage to the Buildings & Shiping blowed down a hovil at Willards (?) Great deal of Dammage to the Standing corn and Likewise to the Hops tore down y^e poles very much weat harvest is nearly over about hear.”

Another special record on January 1st, 1790, tells us

“New years day was very remarkable fine warm day so has many more as fine as ever was known for the time of year as pleasant as in may.”

Perhaps, all things considered, the following entry is as noteworthy as any in the diary, when the date is taken

into account. On a page devoted to two special entries only and occurring between January 30th and 31st, 1789, Mr. Burgess wrote

“ I paide Mr Attree four shilings what I Subscribed toward the Sunday Scool at Ditchling this is the first year of its been Established.”¹⁹

Mention having been made of the other special entry it may be as well to insert it here, although it belongs rather to the general remarks upon the weather Mr. Burgess was so fond of making:—

“ We have had a remarkable Sharp Fost Great Deal of Snow likewise the frost began Nov 24 1788 & Lasted about 8 weeks many people say it more severe cold then it was in the hard Winter Water was scarce and very bad many Wells dry has been so very dry for so long time Great Numbers of fish was perished as Well as Birds &c.”

Although generally careful and regular in making his entries, there are some lapses in the “Jernel,” which Mr. Burgess calls attention to more than once. Such, for example, as when he writes in April, 1789:—

“ Some few days past have been showery & some Hail &c though I have not express^d it in perticulers in the collums.”

Or, as when after an exciting day at Lewes Assizes, where he went to be “an avoidance” in a civil cause, he says:—

“ The a bove is wrote very bad by reason I was so very sleepy I wroat it in y^e Evening after I come home &c.”

There is no question about its being “wrote very bad,” but the composition is better than the caligraphy.

One more instance of the candid admission on the part of Mr. Burgess of having made a mistake in the “Jernel” must suffice. After setting down sundry occurrences he writes across the page as follows:—

“ What I have said a bout bean at Weavelsfield last Thursday was set down rong out of a mistake it was last Wensday I was there and in the Evening went to Mr Agates Confrance & last Friday went to Gravetts with a p^r Breeches 2/2 then to Mr Bromfields Conference &c.”

A prodigious number of “conferences” Mr. Burgess attended. The word was apparently used in reference to what would now be called a committee meeting,

¹⁹ It will be remembered that the Centenary of the establishment of Sunday Schools in England was celebrated in the year 1880.

instead of to denote those larger, deliberative gatherings to which the word is so often applied in these days.

Mr. Burgess had several opportunities of becoming acquainted with the Administration of Justice in England, and, on the whole, was not, I think, either successful or very favourably impressed; but he shall tell of his experiences in his own way. On Thursday, January the 19th, 1786, he sets down the following exciting story:—

“This forenoon went to Kymer with Several people in pursuit of the person Soposed to have Rob^d. Mrs Browns Shop it was soposed he was Conceal^d in old Mooryes House and by Virtue of a warrant we Serched his House but did not find the man But found Several things Soposed to have been Stollen a quantity of wheat in the Chafe and a large quontety of old Timber Concealed in a very Secret Place upon the cealing over the chamber &c.”

In the margin is a note to the following effect:—

“A Great number of people was there &c.”

I find no further reference to this exciting but unsatisfactory search. After giving “evidence” in a civil suit at Lewes Assizes on Monday, August 6th, 1787, our diarist next day sets down this further experience:—

“This morning went to Lewes again Heard several Law Suites tryed & heard great part of Philip Ginden tryal he was Convicted of y^e wilful Murder of a person at Preston. Ginden was an officer of y^e Excise y^e deceased was a Smugler they met upon the Sea beach a large body of Smuglers & Ginden 3 other men made a large seasyer the deceased receiv^d a large Cut upon the head with a broad surd a nother man was very much Cut—Ginden was y^e first man I ever see condemn^d to be hang^d he did not seem to be much Effected at his sentence &c.”

There is no further remark upon the fate of this unhappy man.

The following rather lengthy entry, dated Monday, July 23, 1787, casts a lurid light upon the methods sometimes adopted in “getting up” evidence in Chancery suits in the 18th Century:—

“Went to Lewis to the Seting to sware to my Entry. Met Father Edwards there went with him to Mr Smiths y^e Atturoy to inform him what I heard Mary Edwards say the 17 of September 1786 about her been Call^d to go to y^e Bear to witness that her Father deny^d himself to her Grandfather.

“I told Mr Smith I arst^d her how she Came to go & what She knew about the Matter I told him She Said she knew nothing a bout it not

so much as to know the year the month nor the day of the month But Mr Mullen forst her to go & she said she was frightend out of her wits—I told him she Said She was had in to a private rum & Mr Mullen took an Almanick to find out the time she was to say when she appeared before the Comomesaners Scart (*sic*) She Should be Confounded wen she went to give in her Evidence I told him I arst^d her weather she did swear to any thing or not. She said they gave her a book But she told them she did not Know the Nature of an oath Some of the Company Said to her what have you Lived to these years & dont know the nature of an oath I told him She said she put the Book down upon y^e table again I arst^d her if She did not kiss the Book She Said she did not She Said they arst^d her a great many Queshtions but she was unable to answer them She said She was Very much fritened and one of the men that set the other side of the table Spok out sharp & said dont aske the poor garl²⁰ any more about if for you only put words in her Mouth then she soon Came away This very day after I was at Mr Smiths I Cal^d at Mrs Edwards & y^e Gurl Confurm^d what She Said to me before—Mrs Edwards Likewise told me She made not y^e least Question but y^e Morgage was good and that her Husband was a very great deter to his Father——for she knew of his Caring on & She beleft there was £100 Sent to London by way of Bribery a littel before the tryal in Chancery. She Said she Look^d upon it there was Great deal of Rogery betwen Gossen & her Husban this is what I heard her Say this very day.”

On Monday, the 6th of August following, is the badly written entry referred to on page 158, *ante*:—

“This Morning went to Lewes Assizes to be an avidanc on a trial between my Father Edwards & Gason Father was an defendand & Lost his Cause by reason of Wm Edward & another Fellow from London Swaring that Henry Edwarde committing the Act of Bankropsy before the Morgage took place the Morgage which he had upon Some old Houses in Lewes was 700. 0 0 but Lost his Cause on account of 2 people swaring H. Edwards keep out of site for 2 or 3 months &c So the cause was given against my Father in Law. I Got home a bout 1 o clock in y^e Night came home a lone &c. Father Gave me a dinner at y^e Dolphen and Severl other witnesses Namely Mr Trimby Mr Tooth Boxall &c.”

No wonder that after the excitement of the day, the dinner, the walk and the lateness of “ye Night,” our diarist was “very Sleepy” and “wroat very bad.”

The personal allusions in the “Jernel” abound, but these, if transcribed, would take up far more space than I can venture to encroach upon. One or two short extracts must suffice. Thus, on Sunday, May 1st, 1785, after

²⁰ The orthography of this word seemed to puzzle Mr. Burgess. In this extract he spells it “gurl” and “garl,” and in another near the end of the journal he has written it “gearl.”

telling that he was "at home" and "preached both parts of y^e day," *i.e.*, morning and afternoon, he adds:—

"This Evening about $\frac{1}{4}$ past 8 o'clock my Son Jesse died he was a tween Something upwards of a year old never was well from the Day of its Birth to the day of its death &c."

In 1788 this loss was made up. On Saturday, the 13th September, Mr. Burgess went at 10 o'clock at night to

"Hurstperrpoint for dockter weeks"

And the next day Mrs. Burgess presented her husband with

"a nother Son a second Jesse."

It is almost pathetic to read the correspondence from America, to which allusion has already been made. Mr. Burgess seemed to look back upon his life in England with a kind of scorn, and his letters are by turns boastful and querulous, yet almost every one of these epistles reveals a feeling of isolation and a yearning for the sight of the faces of old friends and the sound of their old familiar voices. Almost every page in the "Jernel" tells of the hospitality of friends in the Old Country, and yet he writes repeatedly such passages as this:—

"In England I was poor & Consequently dispised by almost all Except a few frends that knew Common Sence but Providence had not put it in there power to do me much Good only to Pleasure me with their Company & Conversation over a pipe of Tobacco."

This is rather ungrateful and shows Mr. Burgess at his worst. Anyone anxious for an exact and graphic picture of what was involved in emigration to America at the close of the 18th and the opening of the 19th Century, and of the kind of life led by those who settled in that "Land of Liberty and Plenty," would enjoy reading these letters. I have had the privilege of doing so by the courtesy of the great-grandson of the diarist, Mr. Frank W. Burgess, of Ringmer, and I have to tender him my thanks not only for permission to peruse these interesting communications and the diary, but also to make the copious but by no means exhaustive extracts here given from the "Jernel."

THE ARMS OF THE SEE OF CHICHESTER.

BY THE REV. CANON J. H. COOPER, VICAR OF CUCKFIELD.

It is curious that in the volumes of our Society's "Collections" there is only one reference to our Bishop's Arms,¹ and that incorrect. This is all the more curious, as the Arms are in themselves of a very remarkable character ("the most godly and fairest Armes"), while there are so many variations that it is difficult to say what is the correct form. For instance, to take representations which we may suppose to have more or less authority.

BISHOP DURNFORD'S SEAL, 1870.—Our Lord seated on a *chair*, a nimbus, a sword in His mouth, the right hand lifted as blessing, the left hand holding a book on His knee.

BISHOP GILBERT'S SEAL, 1842.—A larger and finer seal. Our Lord seated on the bench-like seat, which has been explained to be a *tomb* (!), the rest of the figure the same as in Bishop Durnford's.

"THE DIOCESAN GAZETTE."—The same, save that our Lord is crowned and has an upright nimbus.

"THE DIOCESAN CALENDAR."—Our Lord seated sideways on the "tomb," not crowned, the nimbus horizontal; the right hand extended, but not lifted up, the left on His breast, holding nothing.

"THE OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK OF THE CHURCH."—Our Lord seated on the "tomb" with a mitre on His head, no nimbus, the right hand extended, holding a key, the left hand extended, holding an open book.

"DEAN STEPHENS' DIOCESAN HISTORY" (S.P.C.K.).—Our Lord seated on a chair, upright nimbus, right hand lifted up in blessing, left hand holding a book on His knee.

THE DEAN AND CHAPTER SEAL.—Our Lord on the tomb, crowned, upright nimbus, right hand blessing, left hand with book on knee.

"DEBRET'S PEERAGE."—Same as the Calendar, but described as "a presbyter hooded sitting on a tombstone."

¹ Vol. XXV., p. 97. "A Prester John, &c."



DEAN AND CHAPTER,
1422.



SOLIDUS OF
ALEXIUS III., 1195.



BISHOP SHERBORNE, 1508.



S. RICHARD, 1245.

“BURKE’S PEERAGE.”—“A Prester John sitting on a tombstone, in his left hand a mound [an orb], his right extended, with a linen mitre on his head.”

Here are eight varieties (each one, we may surely presume, prepared with care after consultation with authorities) in use at the present day. The only point they have in common is the sword in our Lord’s mouth.

Some of these “variants” are of ancient date. The British Museum possesses seals of six pre-Reformation Bishops of Chichester and two of the Chapter, which are carefully described in Mr. de Gray Birch’s admirable “Catalogue of Seals, &c.” Through his kindness I have been able to obtain casts, made by the skilful hands of Mr. Ready, the oldest (he is now 86) of the Museum staff of workmen. There are *casts* of six other seals of our Bishops in the Way Collection, preserved in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House, which by the courtesy of the Assistant Secretary, W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., I have been able to examine. Unfortunately, there is no record as to the whereabouts of the originals. Through the wise thoughtfulness of our late Curator (C. T. Phillips, Esq.), copies of these casts, made by Mr. W. Tunley, of Rowlands Castle, have been added to our Museum. Putting these two collections together we obtain the following series:—

[Casts of seals marked thus (*) are in our Society’s Museum at Lewes.]

1. BISHOP HILARY* (1147-1169).—The figure of the Bishop standing in attitude of benediction, holding pastoral staff, imperfect, but this much of the inscription can be read—
“HILARIUS—DEI—EPISCOPI” (*British Museum*).
2. BISHOP SEFFRID* II. (1180-1204).—The Bishop seated in attitude of benediction, “SIGILLUM SEFFRIDI DEI—CICESTR. EPISCOPI” (*British Museum*).

These two seals are interesting as giving the shape of the vestments of the 12th Century.

3. BISHOP RALPH NEVILL* (1224-1244).—Standing and blessing; very imperfect, but the word “CICESTRENSIS” remains.

Another, smaller—Our Lord enthroned, blessing, His left hand holding the book on His knee, the Bishop kneeling below.

“TE VOCO REGE REGI ESTO FREGI.”

These two are in the Way Collection, but why ascribed to Bishop Nevill I cannot say.

4. ST. RICHARD (1245-1253).—Of the same character as the former, but of much superior design and execution.

O. The Bishop standing and blessing on a diapered ground under a canopy, surmounted by a church.

“RICARDUS DEI GRA CICESTRENSIS EPC.”

R. Similar to R. Nevill's. Our Lord enthroned under a canopy, surmounted by a spire, lifting up His right hand in benediction, holding a book on His knee with His left hand; on each side a tall candle in a candlestick, the Bishop adoring below.

“TE RICARDE REGO TRINUS ET UNUS DEUS”

(*British Museum*, Eg. Ch. 378).

5. BISHOP JOHN OF CLIMPING (1254-1262). The *British Museum* seal (Eg. Ch. 393) is very imperfect, but the cast in the Way Collection is in tolerably good order.

*O.** The Bishop standing and blessing, on ground, “JOH. II°.”

“JOHANNES DEI GRATIA CICESTRENSIS EPISC. . . .”

R. Our Lord seated under a canopy, His right hand lifted in blessing, His left holding a book on His knee, below the Bishop adoring.

“DEDUC ME IN SEMIT(AM) MANDATORUM TUORUM”

(*Ps. cxix.*, 35).

6. BISHOP JOHN OF LANGTON* (1305-1337).—The Bishop standing blessing under a canopy; but why it should be ascribed to this Bishop I cannot say (*Way Collection*).

7. BISHOP WILLIAM REDE* (1368-1385).—A much more elaborate work. Under a canopy is the B.V.M. with the Holy Child standing on her knee, and St. Richard (or St. Wilfrid) sitting by her side, the Bishop kneeling below.

“Gloria Patri, et Filio et Spiritu Scto” (*Way Collection*).

8. BISHOP ROBERT REDE* (1397-1415).—The Bishop sitting under a canopy, giving his blessing (*Way Collection*).

9. BISHOP JOHN KEMP (1421).—From an indenture dated “Chichester Palace, 1st May, 1422.” The B.V.M. seated between two kneeling angels, underneath a shield of arms—chevron between three garbs . . . VERITAS (*British Museum*).

10. BISHOP JOHN ARUNDEL (1459-1478).—The Holy Trinity² under a canopy, and SS. Wilfrid and Richard. Below, the Bishop standing between two shields.

“SIGILLUM JOHIS . . . GRACIA CICESTRENSIS EPISCOPUS.”

(*British Museum*, lvii., 37).

² “The device known as the Italian Trinity obtained a strange popularity from the 12th to the 17th Century. The First Person was invested with human form, the Second was represented by the Crucifix, and the Third by the Dove proceeding from the lips of the Father.”—Mrs. Jameson's “Life of Our Lord,” Vol. II., p. 350.

11. BISHOP EDWARD STOREY* (1478-1503).—Imperfect. The same as Bishop Arundel's, with other shields.
 "S. Edwardi Dei gracia . . ." (*Way Collection*).
12. RICHARD FITZJAMES* (1503-1506).—Small signet seal, a ship, "R.J." (*Way Collection*).
13. ROBERT SHERBURNE (1508-1536).—The Holy Trinity, under a canopy, St. Richard and St. Frideswide,³ below the Bishop kneeling towards the Arms of the See—our Lord seated with the sword in His mouth, His right hand lifted up in blessing, His left extended with an open book. On the other side of the Bishop his own shield.
 "SIGILLUM ROBERTI CICESTREN EPISC."

This is one of four seals attached to the Charter (Cott. Ch. xii., 80), founding the Prebend of Bargham in 1523, all in good condition; the others are

- (2) Of the Dean and Chapter.⁴ Our Lord seated on a "gothic" throne, His right hand blessing, His left extended with an open book.
 "EGO SUM VIA, VERITAS ET VITA."
 O. The Cathedral. Two stars. "SIGILLUM SANCTE CICESTRENSIS ECCLESIE. JUSTICIE. TEMPLUM." Inscription very imperfect.
- (3) Of the Archdeacon of Lewes, Antony Waite. Our Lord enthroned with nimbus, right hand blessing, left hand holding a book on the knee.
 "SIGILLUM ARCHIDIACONI LEWISSENSIS."
- (4) Of the "Official," or Chancellor, William Norbury, afterwards Archdeacon of Chichester. The B.V. Mary and Holy Child under a canopy.

There is also in the British Museum (Add. Ch., 18707), a seal of the Dean and Chapter,⁵ dated 1422, but said in Mr. Birch's Catalogue to be of 13th Century work.

Our Lord enthroned, with nimbus, right hand blessing, left holding a book on the knee, a sword in His mouth, at the sides A & Ω.

"S. DECANI ET CAPITULI CICESTRENSIS[AD CAUS]AS."

Thus we have six seals (or seven if we include Bishop Nevill's) exhibiting the Arms of the See from 1224 to 1524—300 years. They all show our Lord enthroned (but not on a "tombstone"); all show the right hand raised in benediction; five show the left hand holding

³ Bishop Sherburne's "Anniversary Day" was held on the Feast of St. Frideswide (Dean Stephens' "South Saxon See," p. 188).

⁴ John Young, Dean, died in 1526.

⁵ William Milton, who died in 1427, was Dean at this time.

a half-open book and resting on the knee; two (both 1523) extended with an open book; in three our Lord is beneath a canopy; in two (1422 and 1524) He has a sword in His mouth; in one (1246) occur two candlesticks, and in one (1422) the Alpha and Omega. In none is our Lord crowned or wearing a mitre.

It would seem, therefore, that the blazon of the College of Arms is in harmony with these ancient seals—"Azure, our Blessed Lord seated on His Throne in Judgment; His right hand upraised *or*; His left hand holding an open book *proper*; and out of His mouth a two-edged sword, point to the sinister, *gules*."

It was in the 13th Century that the figure of our Lord enthroned, His right hand lifted up to bless and His left holding the book of the Gospels, first appeared on the seals of the Bishops of Chichester, much in the form in which it occurs on the coins of the later Byzantine Emperors. If St. Richard introduced the figure it may have been suggested to him by seeing these coins during his stay at the University of Bologna. The seals of the Chapter of Rouen had a similar device of our Lord enthroned.

In the 16th Century a globe instead of a book was placed in our Lord's left hand. This is shown also on the title page of a singular sermon by Thomas Vicars, son-in-law of Bishop George Carleton (1619-1628), of which a copy exists in the Bodleian Library—not in the British Museum or Cambridge University Library, or even our Cathedral Library.

In Archbishop Parker's "De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ," 1572, are plates of the Arms of the Bishops of his time. There are those of Bishops Barlowe and Curteys, of Chichester, and they represent our Lord sitting crowned with cruciform nimbus, His right hand extended, His left holding the orb, and the peculiar feature, the sword in His mouth. At the end of Vol. I. of Hayley's "Collections for Sussex" (British Museum Add. MS., 6,346) there is a lengthy dissertation on the Arms. The writer states that he has examined the seals from the time of Bishop Williams to that of Bishop

Ashtburnham and noticed certain variations in the "ornament of the head" and in the position of the right hand. All, however, have the open book, not the orb, and the sword. He argues that our Lord could not have been intended, as "He taught not from a book," and as "the sword is not suitable to His inoffensive ways, and the happy effect of His establishment," and concludes that the seals represent a minister of the Gospel delivering it to his hearers, or, more probably, a Bishop, and that surely St. Richard, addressing his clergy in synod.

The title page is here reproduced⁶ and the dedication is as follows:—

To the Right Reverend Father in God.
George Lord Bishop of Chichester
my very good Lord and Patron.

My Lord:

The subject of the Sermon is your Coate of Armes. The most godly and fairest Armes that ever I or any in the world set his eyes upon. Christ Jesus the great Pastor and Bishop of our soules sits in your azure field in a faire long garment of beaten gold, with a sharpe two-edged sword in his mouth. Is it accounted a great grace, and that for Kings and Princes too, to carrie in their shields, a Lyon, an Eagle, a Lilly, a Harpe or such like animal or artificiall thing? How much more honour is it then I pray you to carrie Christ Jesus in your shield, who is Lord of Lords and King of Kings? I have put the best colours upon this worthy subject as would drop from my Pencill, but still I see *Materia superabit opus*, the matter will goe beyond the workmanship. I can say so feelingly of my selfe who am privie to mine owne great weaknesse: I durst say so of any other that will undertake this taske, I meane to emblazon this Coate. Let him be as quicke and curious, and cunning and expert, and everie way as well furnished for this employment, as mortalitie is capable of, yet still he shall come short of giving this charge his due; *Materia superabit opus* still. All my feare is the matter is so high, and the workmanship about it so slender, that the workmanship will more disgrace the matter, than the matter will grace the workmanship. I know mine own self best, and I measure my selfe by my selfe; and yet I know it is my maister Christ whom I here describe: and I know that my maister (where there is a good heart) will accept the will for the deed. I doe not boast of performance, but can comfort myself in my endeavour. My undertaking hath been gratefull to some, and I am told my labour may bee profitable to others. Now then in adventuring to send it abroad for the profit of others both Law and Equitie hath entitled your Lordship to the Patronage of it. For mee to seeke

⁶ I am indebted to Mr. Herrington, of Cuckfield, for the excellent photograph from which this illustration is made.

another Patron, were all one, as if I should rob your Lordship of your Coate, or bestow your armes upon an other Besides your Lordship's many favours heaped upon mee doe challenge not only the fruit of my studies but bring mee further into your debt to owe unto you even my selfe. Accept then I pray you graciously what is offered dutifully, and blesse him with your prayers, who prayeth for God's blessing upon you and yours ever resting

Your Lordships Servant to bee

From my house
at Cockfield

commanded in the worke of the Lord

Thom: a Vicars

Feb. 24. 1626.

The writer, a native of Carlisle, came up to Queen's, Oxford, in 1607, at the age of 16, as "a poor serving child." He was elected Fellow in 1616, and became tutor in the family of Bishop Carleton, whose daughter Anne he married. He was collated to the Vicarage of Cowfold in June, and to the Vicarage of Cuckfield in Dec., 1622. He died 1638 and was buried at Cuckfield.

The "Synod" at which this sermon was preached was an Episcopal Visitation.

Bishop Richard Mountagu* (1628-1638) had a seal of a very different character—representing a knight with spear and shield—the device on the shield being a lion rampant and the inscription "SIGILLUM RICARDI MOUNTAGU EPISCOPI CICESTREN."

Bishop Gunning's (1670-1675) Arms in Hollar's print of the Cathedral show the orb in our Lord's left hand.


Peter Heylin, in his "Helps to English History," is the first to describe the Arms as "Presbyter John on Tombstone, with linen mitre, left hand holding a mound," and this description is copied by John Le Neve in his "Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ," 1715.

Although the modern seals generally represent our Lord as holding the book on His knee, those of Dean Miller* (1770) and of Dean Bethel* (1814) show the left hand lifting up an open book.

May it not be hoped that our Bishops and Archdeacons will return to the older examples for their seals and make them true works of art, full of symbolical or historical meaning? and that they will relegate their private coats of arms to the humble corner which contented their

ΡΟΜΦΑΙΟΦΕΡΟΣ
 THE
 SWORD-BEARER,
 OR,
 The Byshop of CHICHESTER'S
 Armes emblazoned in a Sermon pre-
 ched at a Synod
 By T. V. B. of D. sometimes Fellow of Queens
 Colledge in Oxford, and now Pastor of the Church
 at Cockfield in Southsey.

The Armes.



Out of his mouth goeth a sharpe sword

LONDON.
 Printed by B. A. and T. FAWCET, for R. Milburne, and are
 to be sold at the great South-dooce of Pauls, 1627.

FAC-SIMILE OF TITLE-PAGE OF SERMON
 BY THOMAS VICARS,
 1617.

predecessors? The present Bishop of Winchester has shown the way.

The term "Arms of the Diocese," as applied to the devices on the reverse of the older Bishops' seals, is really quite inaccurate. Each Bishop seems to have chosen a device and a motto which were favourites of his, or in which he saw something appropriate to his See. In process of time one such device was repeated by successive Bishops and came to be acknowledged as the "Arms of the Diocese."

ON THE DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF WILLIAM DE WARRENNE AND HIS WIFE, GUNDRADA, AT LEWES.

BY C. LEESON PRINCE, Esq., F.R.A.S.

THE discovery of the remains of Earl de Warenne and Gundrada among the ruins of the Priory of St. Pancras, at Lewes, must ever remain a circumstance of national, historical, and local interest.

Moreover, it has been said, and with much truth, that this discovery, in the year 1845, led to the formation of the Sussex Archæological Society in the following year.

I will mention that during my school days, at Lewes, I and my fellow pupils were frequently permitted to visit and play among these ruins, so that some of us, almost involuntarily, became much interested in them, and speculations were entertained as to what hidden treasures it would be possible to discover beneath the surface of the large area comprised within the walls. When school days were over my visits to the ruins ceased until the time of the construction of the Lewes and Brighton Railway, when interest in them became renewed on account of the great probability of some important discoveries relating to the Priory being made during the progress of the excavations.

As I happen to be the only surviving member of the Sussex Archæological Society who was present at the finding of the two cists, some friends have suggested to me that it would be desirable to place upon record, in the Society's "Collections," some few details of what occurred at the moment, and I have therefore much pleasure in giving them, to the best of my recollection, after the lapse of fifty years.

In full expectation that some discovery of importance would certainly be made during the progress of the railway, I occasionally visited the ruins to watch the excavators at their work.

It fortunately happened that I was with them on the day in question (Oct. 28, 1845), when I noticed that one of them pushed his shovel against something which was at first supposed to be a stone slab, while another man with an axe was about to heave it up; but I stopped him, as it occurred to me that it looked more like lead than stone, while a further examination proved that it was the end of a leaden cist. I had the earth carefully removed from the top of it, as well as from both its sides, and then sent a messenger into Lewes to the well-known antiquaries, Mr. Mark Antony Lower and Mr. Figg, to request them to come down to the ruins at once. Before their arrival I made a further examination of the lid, when I discovered a rudely cut letter W, which induced me to hazard a conjecture whether the remains of Earl de Warenne might not be enclosed therein.

When Mr. Lower arrived he also examined the lid and at once came to the conclusion that we had indeed found the Earl's remains and that there was a great probability of finding Gundrada's not far off.¹

The ground to the southward was now carefully turned over, and almost immediately another cist, similar to the first, was found, containing the lady's remains. Both cists were lying nearly due east and west and at a very little depth below the surface.

The lids of the cists being rather loose it was possible to see that the bones had been deposited within them in a very hurried and irregular manner, thus proving, beyond all doubt, that it must have been a second interment. Having lifted them out of the ground, the next point for consideration was where they ought temporarily to be deposited. I therefore called upon the Rector of Southover, the Rev. J. Scobell, to ask him if he would

¹ I notice that Dr. Mantell has stated, in his account of the discovery of the cists, that the one containing the remains of Gundrada was the first to be found, but I am quite confident of my statement being correct.

allow them to be brought to the Rectory, and to this he consented. Some cords were now obtained, and in solemn procession we carried the cists and placed them under his charge.

I do not remember whether they remained at the Rectory until the Mortuary Chapel in Southover Church was ready to receive them, but at all events they were well cared for in the interval.



CUCKFIELD :

FROM THE ELEVENTH TO THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

BY THE REV. CANON J. H. COOPER, VICAR OF CUCKFIELD.

THE history of Cuckfield begins with the Conquest, when William divided Sussex into its six Rapes and gave them for possessions to his most trusted followers. Each Rape had its port, its castle, its portion of farm land in the south, and of the Forest of Andredswald in the north.¹ The most important, as being the most central, the Rape of Lewes, he gave to his son-in-law and youngest General, William of Warenne (the English form of Varennes). Its east and west boundaries are almost the lines of railway from East Grinstead to Newhaven and from Shoreham to Horsham, but some three miles to the east of the railway. Its port was at Seaford, its castle at Lewes, and its hunting ground the forest from Horsted Keynes to Lower Beeding. The Normans were keen sportsmen, and we may suppose that the Earl and his wife, Gundrada, spent many a day in chasing the deer or wolves which abounded in their share of the great wood. They would ride forth from the gates of Lewes Castle, over the Downs, by Plumpton and Ditchling, and by the time they reached St. John's Common they would be beneath its trees. The situation of Cuckfield would attract them at first, merely as a convenient resting place, then some sort of hunting box would be built and a park made—a clearing and its enclosure. The foresters, keepers and others who looked after their game were the first inhabitants of Cuckfield, the forefathers to whom we are indebted for a town in so beautiful and healthy a site. There are twenty-eight places in North Sussex the names of which are compounded of "feld," first a

¹ "The mickle wood that we call Andred was from E. to W. 120 miles long and 30 miles broad" ("Saxon Chron.," a. 893).

“clearing” in the wood and in modern times a “field.” The earliest (A.D. 1093) spelling of our Cuckfield is Kukefeld or Cuckefeld, but in 1121 we have Cucufeld. Early in the 14th Century we find Cokefeld, and there seems to have been a struggle between the two spellings (“Co” and “Cu”) until the beginning of the 16th Century, when Cokefeld quite superseded the older Cukefeld.² In the next century comes the shameful attempt to turn the name into Cockfield, and even to defend it, as the Rev. R. Middleton, Vicar in 1689, does in these words:—³

“In the Kings Bookes or first fruites when y^e benefices were rated in Hen. 8 time it is called Cockfield.⁴ In y^e Court rolls of this manor⁵ it is called sometime Cookefield sometime Cokefield. In y^e vulgar pronounciation it is called Cuckfield. The first is right, I thinke, Cockfield answering to Henfield.⁶ I am sure it is the surest appellation. The other might arise from error in writing or error in pronounciation. An ignorant scribe hearing Cockfield pronounced, & not knowing how to write true English writes it Cokfield, wh. is of the same sound in effect, but a little defective. Another looking afarre of on Cockfield & mistaking y^e c for an o wch is verie easie if y^e ende of y^e semicircle be brought neare together takes y^e word to be Cookfield⁷ & so writes it at first, another coming after putts in an e to make it Cooke, & so it becomes to be written & called Cookefield, both write and call it Cuckfield mendose; but yet y^e pronouncing of it may be excused, y^e writing of it so cannot be excused. We doe sometimes pronounce u for o; y^e is when we write o we pronounce u as London we pronounce Lundun & D^r. Donne we sound it D^r. Dunne, a logg of wood we call a lugg of wood, so Cockfield we call it Cuckfield, but howsover we pronounce it, lett us write it right.

“In a copy of a Court Rent from Thomasin King, widdow, M^r. Rowe being steward, it is written plainly Cockfield. In the old Register booke, Hugo Wellers⁸ writes himself Vicarius de Cockfield, & M^r. Midealf Scholem⁹ is written there ludimoderator in Cockfield.”

² In all legal documents, such as inquisitiones post mortem, it is invariably Cokefeld.

³ In a MS. book, called the “Vicar's Book,” containing notes made by several Vicars in the 17th Century, Sir W. Burrell in his MS., 5683, quotes this as from “Mr. Tim. Burrell's observations in a book belonging to the Vicar,” but the handwriting is Mr. Middleton's and not Mr. T. Burrell's.

⁴ Bacon's “Liber Regis” has “Cockfield *alias* Cuckfield.”

⁵ The Vicarage Manor.

⁶ Henfield comes from the Doomsday “Hamfelde,” and has no more to do with a hen than Cuckfield with a cock.

⁷ So spelt in grant of Lewes Priory and its possessions to Cromwell (Dugdale) in 1538, but in grant of Elizabeth in 1560 it is Cokefeld.

⁸ Vicar, c. 1559 to 1562.

⁹ I cannot find this name in the list of masters.

There is a Cockfield in Suffolk, named in Anglo-Saxon Cochanfeld,¹⁰ in Domesday Book *Cothefeld*, and again *Cokefeld* in the 13th to 15th Centuries. There is no tradition of the word having been pronounced Cuckfield, so it is very probable that Cockfield is right in this instance. Is it not likely that our Cuckfield was derived from Cuckoo, especially as we have the very early spelling Cucufeld, and we are told that this name for the bird was brought to this country by the Normans and was originally spelt *cucu* or *cuccu*?¹¹

The Normans were not only sportsmen; they were really desirous of providing their dependents with the teaching and services of Christianity. They were great church builders, and, wiser than their descendants in these days, not only erected churches on their estates, but also liberally endowed them. They found the Church of England in a debased, decaying condition, the few clergy ignorant and lazy, and the mass of the people careless and licentious. Perhaps from a feeling of remorse for the misery brought by them on the conquered nation by their wholesale spoliation of its lands, they did their best for it, as they believed, by building churches, large and small, and supplying clergy to serve them.¹² "The Normans," writes William of Malmesbury,¹³ "revived the observances of religion which had everywhere grown lifeless in England. You might see churches rise in every village, and monasteries in the towns, built after a style unknown before."

William of Warenne and his wife Gundrada took special pains on behalf of their Rape of Lewes. Despairing of help from the native clergy, they obtained the best men they could from abroad. The touching story of their visit to Clugny and begging for some monks of that foundation is told in their own simple language.¹⁴ Just

¹⁰ Dr. Babington's "History of Cockfield."

¹¹ Murray's "New English Dictionary," *sub voce*.

¹² Dean Spence's "Dreamland in History," p. 96.

¹³ II., 245, quoted in Trail's "Social England," I., p. 375.

¹⁴ In 2nd Charter of William of Warenne, Cott. MS., Vesp. F. xv.; "S.A.C.," XXXIV., pp. 72, 100.

at that time there was a mighty revival of church life in Europe. The need of reformation was deeply felt, the call to a stricter life on the part of the clergy was heard and obeyed: a desire for greater learning also influenced them. The monastery at Clugny was founded on these higher principles, its inmates were men of learning, of true religious feeling and of consistent lives. So in 1077 the great Priory of St. Pancras was built beneath the Castle at Lewes, and richly endowed with tithes and lands taken from the Saxons. It was the earnest wish of the Warennes that their clergy should make the Priory the centre of their work and influence, that from its gates they should go forth to evangelise the Rape, the fishers in their seaside villages, the husbandmen and shepherds of the Downs, the foresters and keepers of their woods and parks, as well as the citizens of Lewes. The original Foundation Charter signed by William the Conqueror was preserved at Clugny until the Abbey was destroyed at the Revolution, and is now to be seen in the National Library at Paris. A second Charter was given by William and Gundrada to the Priory to be preserved by the monks at Lewes: of this there exists an attested copy at Paris, and there is in the British Museum a transcript¹⁵ made in 1417 by order of Prior Nelond, whose magnificent brass is the glory of Cowfold. Gundrada died in 1085 and her husband in 1088. Their son, the second Earl William, confirmed by Charter the gifts of his parents, and in that Charter we find the first mention of the church of *Kukefeld*; it occurs in the long list of gifts to the Priory.¹⁶ A copy also exists in a most interesting

¹⁵ Cott. MS., Vesp. xv., f. 10; "S.A.C.," XXXIV., pp. 71, 125; "S.A.C.," XXXV., pp. 103, 108. St. Pancras was a boy of good family martyred at Rome, A.D. 304; his name was especially associated with Christian schools.

¹⁶ Cott., Vesp. F., xv., f. 13, &c. "Sciunt omnes . . . quod ego Willelmus de Warrenna, comes Surr. cum primum post mortem patris mei Comitis Willelmi venissem in Anglian, et intrassem capitulum monast. S. Pancii quod fundaverunt pater meus, et mater mea Gundrada, volens per gratiam Dei supplere et manuteneere devocionem quam labuerunt pater et mater, libens concessi, donavi, et confirmavi monasterio et monachis omnes donaciones et concessiones quas eis fecerat, et omnia quæ eis donaverat pater meus, volente matre meâ, & consentientibus me et Reginaldo fratre meo, in terris et in ecclesiis et decimis, in aquis et boscis quas pater meus dedit. Præterea concessi et confirmavi eis eccliam de Claiton cum decima, decimam omnium rerum ad Middleton—decimam de Mechinges de omnibus rebus, et decimam omnium de Pycombe et de Kukefeld, et eccliam de Rottyngden" &c., &c. The date of this charter is from 1092 to 1097.

volume of the 250 Deeds, &c., of Lewes Priory¹⁷ now in the Record Office.¹⁸ In the list we find "ecclia de *Cuckefeld.*" There is also a Confirmation Grant¹⁹ of Churches to Lewes Priory in 1121 by Ralph Luffa, Bishop of Chichester 1091-1125, signed at Broadwater, in which occurs *Cukefelda*. In the volume at the Record Office there is a Charter of the same year confirming these gifts by Ralph of Escures,²⁰ Archbishop of Canterbury 1114-1122. In this the spelling is *Cucufelda*. It is dated at Malling, "Anno verbi incarnati mcxxi. Papa romanor. Calixti II^{do} Rege Anglorum Henrico."²¹ The 2nd Earl had a kindly feeling for the invalid monks; Dugdale (p. 837) quotes a grant of his for "venyson infra parcas ad opus infirmorum monachorum" (Cartulary, f. 8). Doubtless many a good haunch came from Cuckfield. To some of the churches now entrusted to the Priory tithes had been given long before, but Cuckfield had only then come into existence, and, as the clearing was made and wild forest land was brought into cultivation, the tithe of the produce was, as usual, dedicated to the service of the Lord of the harvest and given to the Priory on the understanding that the offices and services of the new church²² were duly performed and the dwellers on the manor received due pastoral care. A Charter of King Stephen, in the Record Office volume,²³ again confirms the gifts of churches, tithes and lands, which William de Warenne had made to the Church of St. Pancras at Lewes and the monks there. It is interesting to notice that the witnesses are Henry, Bishop of Winchester (the King's brother), "M[atilda] Queen and Eust.²⁴ my son."

¹⁷ See Sir G. F. Duckett in "S.A.C.," XXXV., p. 111.

¹⁸ Formerly B. 5. 5 in the Westminster Chapter House, now in the Record Office, Ancient Deeds A. It is a large folio volume in which the Records of the Priory have been carefully mounted. Many of them are beautifully written.

¹⁹ Cott. MS., Vitellius E., x., 26, f. 190; "S.A.C.," XXXV., p. 193; Deeds, f. 59, 2.

²⁰ Brother of Seffrid (or Sigefred), Bishop of Chichester 1125-1147; Deeds, &c., f. 1; Escures is near Seez, in Normandy.

²¹ Undated Charters have as witnesses (f. 53, 2) Edwin de Cukefelda, (f. 87, 1) Magistro Willo de Cukefelda.

²² Probably built of wood.

²³ F. 14, 1; "S.A.C.," XXXV., p. 111.

²⁴ Stephen's eldest son, Eustace, Count of Boulogne.

The 3rd Earl of Warenne died in 1148, leaving one daughter, Isabel, who married William of Blois, the son of King Stephen. After his death she married his cousin, Hamelin, son of Count Geoffrey of Anjou and brother of Henry II., who took the name of Warenne. In the Chartulary of Lewes Priory²⁵ is noted the confirmation by this Earl of a convention made between the Monks and *Adam de Cukufeld*. The first Cuckfield man whose name has come down to us was appropriately named Adam. Hamelin Plantagenet's son, William, succeeded in 1202, and gave to the Church of the Holy Trinity of Cuckfield half an acre of land in Tokeresywende.²⁶

In 1218 an incident occurred which throws a little light on the Cuckfield of that date. It was in the third year after the signing of Magna Charta, and soon after Henry III., the eldest son of King John, a boy of 10 years old, had come to the throne. I draw attention to the date as explaining the lawlessness of Sussex. Cukefeld Park²⁷ already existed for the sport of the Earl of Warenne, and was closely watched on account, I am afraid, of poachers. *Hugo Hoppeoverhumb*²⁸ charges *Thomas de Dene* before the Judges of the Bench for having attacked him and his cousin, *William of Legh*,²⁹ while they were guarding the Park early in the morning of St. Giles' Day (*first of September*). Thomas was at the head of a mob, armed with bows and arrows, and in the fray poor William was shot in the leg and died of the wound in nine days. Hugo offers to "prove by his body" the truth of the charge, *i.e.*,

²⁵ Cotton MSS., Vesp. F., xv., f. 26. This MS. was, in 1621, in the possession of the Duke of Dorset, into whose hands much of the property of the Priory had passed; afterwards in that of Edward Byshe, and was given to the Cotton Library by Dr. M. Hutton.

²⁶ Cott. MSS., Vesp. F., f. 27. Carta qua Will Comes de Warren dedit ecclie Seti Trinitat de Cukefeld dimid. acr. in Tokeresywende in eadem Parochia. Pro salute animæ meæ, et pro salute animarum patris mei, & matris meæ, & omnium ancestorum meorum dedi, & præsentî scripto confirmavi Deo & ecclie Sancti Trinitatis de Cukefeld dimid. acr. in Tokeresywende in eadem Parochia ecclesie prædictæ in usum tenendum, & possidendum de me & heredibus meis in perpetuum.

²⁷ "A park" did not necessarily imply the existence of a house.

²⁸ Hopomythumb was a nickname for a man of small stature.

²⁹ The name of the Legh family is retained in the interesting old house now known as "*Little Ease*," the property of C. W. Sergison, Esq.

by fighting the accused.³⁰ Further, twelve jurors³¹ had indicted Thomas for the manslaughter before the judges at the last assizes held in those parts. Thomas appears in court, says that he is an ordained cleric, and claims "Benefit of Clergy;"³² then comes his brother Robert of Dene, and produces letters of the Bishop of Chichester, stating that he had been ordained to the order of acolyte by Bishop Seffrid (1180-1204, the restorer of the cathedral) and demanding the removal of the accused to his court, where he would judge him. So the King's Bench are compelled to send the riotous poacher—not a Cuckfield man—to the Bishop Ranulph of Warham (1218-1224), signatory of Magna Charta, for trial in the Ecclesiastical Courts. There is a note appended, to the effect that the Archbishop of Canterbury (Stephen Langton) had Thomas in his custody, probably on account of the vacancy in the See of Chichester after the translation of Bishop Poore to Salisbury, in 1216. I am indebted to Mr. Erle for a copy of the Record of the Plea and for an admirable translation. I give the original as an interesting example of ancient legal Latin:—³³

Placita coram Justiciariis de Banco regnante
Henrico, filio Johannis.
Placita de Terminis S. Hillarii et Pasche anno
regni regis Henrici quarto.

Hugo Hoppeouerhumb' appellat Thomam de Dene quod die S. Egidii inter primam horam & terciam, anno Regni, regis secundo sicut ipse una cum Willelmo de Legh cognato suo fuerunt in parco de Cukefeld Comitis Warrenie ad parcum custodiendum, venit idem Thomas cum vi suâ et multitudine armatorum cum arcibus et sagittis et assultaverunt eos, et traxit ad ipsum Willelmum de unâ sagitta ita quod percussit eum in crure unde obiit de plagâ illâ infra nonum diem, et quod hoc fecit nequiter, & in felonîâ et in pace domini Regis, offert probare versum eum sicut curia consideravit per corpus suum sicut ille

³⁰ *Trial by Battle* was introduced by the Normans and was actually not abolished till 1819 ("Trail," Vol. I., pp. 287, 293).

³¹ The office of the jury was very different in 1220 from what it is at present; the jurors were rather "witnesses," persons living in the neighbourhood who were acquainted with the facts of the case ("Trail," p. 290).

³² *Benefit of Clergy*. An ordained clerk, even if only in minor orders, was exempted from trial before the Secular Courts. He could be accused there, found guilty, but nothing more could be done to him. He was handed over to the Ecclesiastical Court, which had power to imprison and degrade ("Trail," p. 297).

³³ Published by the Selden Society, Reports of "Pleas of the Crown."

qui interfuit et hoc vidit. Dicit eciam quod secta fuit facta secundum legem terræ et quod uthesius⁸⁴ levatus fuit, et quod XII juratores cum indictaverunt coram justiciariis itinerantibus ultimo in partibus illis de morte illâ, et quod idem Willelmus in vitâ suâ post plagam ei factam cognovit quod idem Thomas eum percussit sicut predictum est, et mortem suam super eum posuit.⁸⁵

Et Thomas venit et defendit totum sicut clericus qui est ordinatus. Et super hoc venit Robertus de Dene frater ipsius Thome, et profert literas clausas Episcopi Cicestrensis in quibus continetur quod idem Thomas coram eo sufficienter probavit per testes etc quod idem Thomas tempore congruo a Sefrido quondam episcopo Cicestrensi ad ordinem acolitatus fuit promotus, et ideo petit eum ut clericum ut de eo omni querenti in foro Ecclesiastico justiciam exhibeat.

Thomas committitur R. Cicestrensi Episcopo ut eum habeat recto quia clericus est. Et sciendum quod Dominus Cantuariensis qui ipsum Thomam prius receperat in custodiâ inde quietus.⁸⁶

1237. A few years after this we find, at Cuckfield, an illustration of the invasion of the Church of England by the Pope. It will be remembered that King John had made himself a vassal of Pope Innocent and encouraged him to treat the English clergy as if he had power to interfere with them. The next Pope, Honorius III.,⁸⁷ was, it must be admitted, a wise and careful guardian of the boy king, Henry III., and helped to restore order in the kingdom during his minority. Henry, in his gratitude, suffered himself to be made a tool in the hands of successive Popes, and allowed them to tax the clergy and to interfere with the rights of patronage. At length they actually demanded to present to English benefices. More and more, with the connivance of the King, the rights of patrons were set aside, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the Bishops. More and more Italians were thrust into English rectories and dignities. In 1237 Pope Gregory IX. sent his Legate Cardinal Otho to England to make fresh demands for money and patronage, and in May, 1238, he despatched the following mandate:—⁸⁸

“Mandate to Otho, cardinal of S. Nicholas in Carcere, papal Legate, to compel the Bishop of Chichester, and master William of that city,

⁸⁴ The hue and cry was raised.

⁸⁵ Charged him with his death.

⁸⁶ Is quit thereof.

⁸⁷ Hunt's Epochs, "Middle Ages," p. 145.

⁸⁸ Papal Letters, "Regesta," Calendar, published by Record Office, Vol. II.

to restore to Alatrinus,³⁹ papal subdeacon, & chaplain, the treasurership of Chichester given him by the Pope—with reservation to the same William paying a pension of equal value to him until the Bishop should provide for him in the Diocese. This pension the said William has for many years not paid; nor has the Bishop as ordered by papal letters made provision for Alatrinus; though he might have done so when the precentorship of Chichester was void; the church of *Kuckefeld*, in the patronage of the Prior and convent of Lewes, being assigned to him—and the chapter has refused to observe the composition made by the said chaplain & Master William's proctor in regard to the rents of the Treasurership thereby causing the said chaplain great trouble & expense. If they refuse to do this the Legate is to put the chaplain's proctor in possession of the Treasurership, & protect him when so inducted."

From this peremptory and we may say impertinent mandate it seems that the Pope was vexed that his protégé from Alatri was put off with the living of Cuckfield when he desired a high and lucrative office at the Cathedral.

But though Gregory IX. may not have thought much of Cuckfield, the town was steadily rising in importance. It was now not merely a hunting box, it was a centre of local commerce, and such was the amount of its business that in 1245 it was dignified with a market and fair, for which its youthful patron, John, 7th Earl of Warenne,⁴⁰ obtained a charter. This charter was renewed during the next reign, in the 6th of Edward II. (1313).⁴¹ The tenor of both was probably the same—the King granted to John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, that he and his heirs for ever should have a market each week on Monday at his manor of Cukefeld, and a fair every year of three days' duration, viz., on the eve, the day and the morrow of the Holy Trinity. By the same charter the Earl was granted markets at Reygate, Dychenyng, and a fair (on the eve, &c., of St. Margaret); at Brightelmeston, and "a fair on the eve of St. Bartholomew;" at Hurst on the day of St. Laurence; at Westmeston on the day of St. Martin; and at Portslade on the day of St.

³⁹ Alatri, of which this Rector of Cuckfield was a native, lies off the road from Rome to Naples. Its citadel is a perfect specimen of Pelasgic construction. It has been the See of a Bishop since A.D. 550, and is now a flourishing town with 14,000 inhabitants.

⁴⁰ 30 Henry III., "Johes de Warennia. Cokefeld maner. Mercat et feria." Cal. Rot. Chartarum m. 2. Index (1803), p. 83.

⁴¹ 6 Edward II., No. 116. Given in full in "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXVI., p. 183.

Nicholas. The witnesses to the charter of 1313 were Ralph de Baldock, Bishop of London; Henry of Mere-well, Bishop of Winchester; John Drokensford, Bishop of Bath and Wells; Adomar of Valence,⁴² Earl of Pembroke; and Hugh Despencer.⁴³ The market tolls and the dues of the fairs were paid to the lord of the soil, so that these charters were sources of profit, not only to the town and its neighbourhood, but also to the Warennes and their successors.

I have said that William of Warenne was doing the best thing he could for his Cuckfield people in placing them under the charge of the monks of his Priory at Lewes. They were earnest and devout men, filled with zeal for the parishes entrusted to them and making good use of the tithes with which they were endowed. But as the property of the monasteries increased and more time and pains had to be bestowed on its development,⁴⁴ as the first fervour grew cold and the old self-denial gave place to a desire for comfort and even luxury, the more distant parishes came to be neglected and the provision for their instruction and pastoral care to be less considered. The English Bishops observed this growing neglect of country parishes with the greatest anxiety, and none more than the good man who occupied the Sussex See from 1245 to 1253, and in that short time won the affections of his flock in so marked a manner that he may still be said to be the most popular man who ever lived in this county. The Bishops insisted on the monasteries giving up some part of the revenue they derived from the parish for the support of a resident clergyman, called a vicar.⁴⁵ A copy of the deed of "the erection of the Vicarage" of Cuckfield (1250), by St. Richard, is contained in the old "*Vicar's Book*," and is here reproduced.

⁴² Aymer, or Audomar. Son of Henry III.'s half-brother, William de Valence, Lieut. in Scotland, defeated by Bruce. Killed in a tournament on day of his third marriage; d. 1323; one of the finest monuments in Westminster Abbey is to his memory.

⁴³ Afterwards Edward's chief adviser; hung at Bristol, 1326.

⁴⁴ On the enterprise and energy of the Monks in reclaiming waste lands, making roads, &c., cf. Mrs. Green's "Henry II.," p. 43.

⁴⁵ In the next century Acts of Parliament (Richard II., 16, and Henry IV., 4) ordered the regular endowment of all vicarages.

The Erection of y^e Vicarage of Cockfield.⁴⁶

To all who shall see or hear this present letter, Richard by Divine permission a humble Minister of the Church of Chichester sends greeting in the Lord.

Whereas sometime since the Prior and Monks of Lewes, of the Order of Clugny, transferred to me, & relinquished to my ordering the whole right of Patronage which they had in the Churches of Cockfield, & certain other places; and whereas we have in our great love conferred and assigned the aforesaid Church of Cockfield in perpetuity to the monks of Lewes for their own use for the help of the sick monks there: an independent Vicarage in the same church is ordained by us, & is to be conferred for ever by us and our successors (or by the Dean & Chapter of Chichester in a vacancy of the See), whenever it shall happen that the Vicarage be vacant.

⁴⁶ “Omnibus præsentibus literas inspecturis vel audituris. R. permissione divina Cicestrensis ecclesia minister humilis salutem in Domino. Cum aliquando Prior et Monachi Lewenensis ordinis Cluniacensis totum jus Patronatus quod habuerunt in ecclesiis de Cockfield et quibusdam aliis in nos transtulissent, ac ordinationi mea reliquissent, et nos profatam ecclesiam de Cockfield perpetuo monachis de Lewes in propriis usus charitatis intuitu ad opus infirmorum [Burrell reads inferiorum] monachorum ibidem contulissimus, et assignassemus salva Vicaria in eadem ecclesia per nos ordinata, ac per nos et successores nostros, vel Decanum et Capitulum Cicestrense seda vacante, quodocunque eam vacari contigerit in perpetuum conferenda: Nos dictam Vicariam (quam charitatis intuitu dilecto Capellano nostro Waltero de Warmetape contulimus, et ipsum in eadem ecclesia perpetuum Vicarium instituimus) in talibus portionibus ex consensu Prioris et Monachorum Lewenensium duximus constituendam: Percipiet quicumque fuerit Vicarius in perpetuum omnia contingentia et spectantia ad dictam ecclesiam de Cockfield vel quæ obvenire possunt; reservatis tamen monachis omnibus Decimis garbarum, bladi, et leguminum per totam dictam Parochiam in omnibus agriculturalis quæ aratro excoluntur, item retenta pastura dictis monachis duodecem animalium in parco Domini, si eandem evincere possint: item retento et reservato fundo dictis Monachis assignato cum horreis et duabus domibus ad opus ditorum Monachorum ad blada sua reponenda per certos fines limitato tempore Vicariæ constitutæ. Quia vero dicta Vicaria minus sufficiens videbatur præsentibus, cum necesse habeat Vicarius qui pro tempore fuerit in dictâ Parochiâ personaliter residere, ac pondus in eadem diei et æstus sustinere, solvent dicti monachi in perpetuum Vicariis ibidem institutis sex marcas annuas de Camerâ suâ, sc. ad Festum S. Michaelis tres marcas, et ad Pascha tres marcas. Si vero dicti Monachi in solutionem dictarum sex marcarum annuatim Vicario solvendarum aliquo terminorum in toto vel in parte cessaverint; liceat Domino Episcopo Cicestrensi qui pro tempore fuerit dictos Priorem et monachos ad solutionem principalem, item ad damna interesse, et impensas quæ dictus Vicarius occasione pecuniæ debito termino non solutæ, sustinuerit vel fecerit per subtractionem portionis ditorum monachorum in dicta ecclesiâ sine strepitu judiciali ut contradictione compellere. Sustinebit vero quilibet Vicarius in dictâ ecclesiâ constitutus onera debita, et consueta dictam ecclesiam contingentia, sc. hospitium Archidiaconi et denarios synodales, et B. Petri. Ut vero ordinatio istius Vicariæ in perpetuum rata maneat et firma præsentibus literis signum nostrum una cum signo ditorum monachorum duximus appendendum His Testibus Willelmo de Selese, Simon de Climping, Adam de Seldegh, Canonicis Cicestrensibus, Magistro Roberto, officiali, Willelmo Rectori ecclesiæ de Bramber, Roberto de Croihurst clerico, Henrico de London clerico, & multis aliis.”

Cf. “Ordinatio Vicaria de Brighthelmston” in 1252 between S. Richard & the Prior of Lewes (Burrell MSS. 5,698; “S.A.C.,” XXIX., 185). “Bishop Rede’s Catalogus” states that St. Richard “acquired” the collation of the vicarages of Stoghton, Conoghton, Clymping, Cokefeld, Westfeld and Iklesham (“S.A.C.,” XXVIII., p. 30).

The said Vicarage (which in our love for him we have conferred upon our beloved chaplain Walter de Warmtape and have instituted him as perpetual Vicar in the same church) we have considered should be constituted with the consent of the Prior & Monks of Lewes in these proportions. Whoever shall be Vicar in perpetuity shall receive all that belongs to the said Church of Cuckfield, and all that can fall to it; but reserving to the monks all Tithes of corn, hay, & beans, in all arable land; also reserving for the said monks pasture for 12 animals in the Park of the Lord, if they can prove their right to the same; also reserving a Farm assigned to the said monks with barns and two houses for the use of the said monks to store their hay for a limited time within certain bounds.

But whereas the said Vicarage was not at present sufficient, since the Vicar for the time being must needs reside in person in the said Parish, and bear the burden & heat of the day in it, the said monks pay in perpetuity out of their Treasury to the Vicars there instituted six marks annually, at Michaelmas three marks, & at Easter three marks.

But if the said monks neglect to pay on the appointed days the six marks to be paid annually to the Vicar, it shall be lawful for the Lord Bishop of Chichester for the time being to compel the said Prior and monks to pay the principal, and the losses incurred, and the expenses to which the said Vicar shall have been put by the money not being paid on the appointed day, by taking it from the share of the monks in the said church without opposition at law.

But any Vicar constituted in the said church shall bear all the burdens & liabilities of the said church, *i.e.*, the entertainment of the Archdeacon, and synodal pence, & B. Peter's pence.

And that the ordering of this Vicarage should remain ratified & confirmed in perpetuity, we have thought good to append our seal and the seal of the said monks, before these witnesses—

William of Selsey, Simon of Climping, Adam of Seldegh, Canons of Chichester: Robert of Hastings, official: William, Rector of the church of Bramber: Robert of Croihurst, clerk: Henry of London, clerk: and many others.

It will be seen that the effect of the above deed is that while the Lewes Priory was to retain the tithes of corn, hay, &c., for the special support of the infirm monks, also barns and a couple of houses, they were to pay a vicar three marks half-yearly,⁴⁷ and allow him to have the "small tithes." The vicar was to be free from their control or interference, and the patronage was to be in the hands of the Bishops of Chichester. Cuckfield had such a place in St. Richard's regard that he made his own chaplain its first vicar. Certain outgoings had

⁴⁷ At the Synod of Chichester, 1289, it was determined that the *minimum* of a Vicar's income was to be five marks ("The South Saxon See," p. 104).

to be met by the vicar, viz., hospitality to the Archdeacon and his servants and horses (a serious tax, which was afterwards commuted for an annual payment, called procurations), "synodals," also an annual payment to the Bishop, and Peter's pence, a tribute of one penny from each household to the Pope, begun by Alfred the Great and stopped by Edward III.

In the *ordinatio* of a vicarage the Bishop had to settle (according to the provincial constitutions of Archbishop Langton in 1222) what proportions of the *onera* should be borne by the vicar and the monastery. Too often it was "Vicarius sustinet omnia onera"⁴⁸ (see "Registrum Prioratus," Wigorn; "Camden Society," p. lxxvii.).

1288. In the assessment of English benefices, known as the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV.,⁴⁹ and which was used by King and Pope as the basis for ecclesiastical taxation until the time of Henry VIII., and in which no benefice of a less value than 10 marks is included, it is recorded—

Ecclesia de Cokefend .. £14. 13. 4.

Pr. Lewens.

Vicar ejusdem £6. 13. 4.⁵⁰

Or the share of the monastery of the tithes and glebe of Cuckfield was 22 marks, and that of the vicar 10 marks. Six marks, as mentioned in the deed, seems to have been the sum usually settled on the new vicars, but Cuckfield Vicarage evidently had other sources of revenue, raising the income to 10 marks. There is an entry in the *Vicar's Book*, to which no date is affixed, to the effect that the ecclesia of Cockfield paid procurations on 22 marks to the Bishop at his triennial visitation to the amount of 7s. 4d., and that the vicarage paid on 10 marks the sum of 3s. 4d., at the rate of 4d. a mark. It is worthy of

⁴⁸ The Bishops frequently holding important offices of State (St. Richard's predecessor was Lord Chancellor), left the visitations of their dioceses to the Archdeacons.

⁴⁹ Begun in 1288 and completed in 1291, ostensibly with the object of enabling the King to join the crusade.

⁵⁰ "It is impossible to make any true estimate of the comparative values of money in the 14th and 19th centuries. It is usual to say roughly that to obtain the present value of any sum it should be multiplied by fifteen" ("Bright's History of England"). A mark=13s. 4d. A "pound" only nominally existed and was a full pound of silver, which would now be coined into £2. 16s. 3d.

note that the proportion of the tithe rent charge, as settled in 1836, to be due to the lay impropiators and to the vicar is almost 22 to 10.⁵¹ There is another entry stating that when Ninian Burrell was vicar (1509) the value of the vicarage was £20. 14s. 1d., and that he had to pay every year 8s. to the Archdeacon for procurations, and 2s. 2d. to the Bishop for procurations, and 18d. to the Bishop for synodals.

The first signature to St. Richard's deed for the erection of the vicarage is that of his favourite chaplain, William of Selsey, whom he made one of the executors of his will,⁵² and to whom he left his Bible. To Master Robert, his official [chancellor], he left his Decretals, the text-book of canon law. He and "Walter our chaplain"⁵³ are witnesses to the "ordination" of the vicarage of Sele in 1261, by Bishop John of Clymping. Sir William of Bramber is mentioned in the will as a chaplain, to whom he bequeathed a silver cup and a little book, "De Vitiis," and also Robert of Crocherst, whose legacy was £20.

At this period a new and larger church was built of stone in place of the wooden building previously used. The tower and south piers of St. Richard's church still remain incorporated in the later edifice. The tower, with its unusual trefoiled corbel-table and Early English windows, is of especial architectural interest, and it is to be regretted that it has been disfigured by the necessary addition of buttresses on its west and south sides during the present century.

After all the trouble taken by St. Richard to provide Cuckfield with a good parish priest, it is to be feared that Walter de Warmetape's successor was not one to secure the love and respect of his flock. *William de Staynes* (or *Stanes*) was probably appointed by the Bishop Stephen⁵⁴ (1262-1288), who took an active part in the Barons' War against the King, and was in consequence cursed by the Pope and despoiled by Edward I., when he succeeded

⁵¹ £1,304 to £610.

⁵² "S.A.C.," I., pp. 180, 191.

⁵³ "S.A.C.," X., p. 130.

⁵⁴ "The patriotic Bishop" (Green).

his father. They were troublous days for the country, and the Vicar seems to have provided troublous days for his parish. In 1290 he was summoned before the judges of the King's Bench⁵⁵ to show why he had brought an action against *Robert de Godeson* and *John de la Helde* in the Ecclesiastical Court for a matter not connected with a will or a marriage,⁵⁶ and why, when, on St. Agatha's Day (5th February), in the 16th year of the present King (1287), the King's prohibition was served upon him in his own house in the town of Cokefeld in the presence of *John Withawisi*, *Aufeid the tanner*, *Peter le Trendle*, *Robert de Blackewirdene*, *William de Midiputta*, he contemned, and followed up the action before the Dean of the Arches, London, and the Archdeacon of Chichester, by demanding a cow or half a mark, and a bullock or three shillings, as compensation. The judges in "the Court Christian" excommunicated Robert and John contrary to the prohibition, and in consequence, they say, they suffered damage to the amount of £10. William de Stanes came before the Court and defended his violent and injurious conduct. He made a good defence, showing that he did not follow up his action in the Court Christian contrary to the King's prohibition, nor did the ecclesiastical judges excommunicate Robert and John. The result of the trial was a victory for the Vicar and great trouble to the plaintiffs for making a false claim.⁵⁷ It is curious to notice the money value of an excommunication as pleaded in a court of law.

1291. The next year the Vicar is before the King's Bench again.⁵⁸ *Philip de Wyrtlefford* charged *William de Stanes* and others with assaulting, beating and wounding him. The defendants did not appear, and an order was made that they should be "attached" by the Sheriff,

⁵⁵ De Banco, Hilary, 19th Edward I., m. 118. For these extracts from the De Banco Rolls, and for much kind advice and assistance, I am indebted to the Rev. J. H. L. Booker, Vicar of Elmbridge, who, when Curate of Ardingly, collected a great store of Sussex notes, and whose copies of and indices to the Register Books of Ardingly and Balcombe are models of clearness and accuracy.

⁵⁶ In 1247 ecclesiastical judges were prohibited from trying any causes other than those relating to marriage or wills.

⁵⁷ "In misericordia."

⁵⁸ De Banco Rolls, Easter, 20 Edward I., m. 76.

but the Sheriff did not act, as William was a clerk. So an order was made that the Bishop of Chichester should make him appear in Court. The result is not recorded. But, sad to say, three years after this (1294) the Vicar was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for poaching and slaying deer in the Park, and was actually confined in the prison at Guildford from February to June.⁵⁹

The Wyrtlefords quarrelled, not only with their Vicar, but with one another. In the same year that Philip prosecuted William de Stanes, Matilda, wife of *Martin de Wyrtleford*, brought an action⁶⁰ against *John de Wyrtleford* for her dowry, which seems to have been a considerable one, consisting of the third of nine houses, 105 acres of land, four of marsh, six of pasture, and one of wood in Cokefeld, besides more in Bolney. John replied that Matilda was detaining two deeds referring to his property, and that he was quite ready to give her the dowry if she would give up the deeds. This she did in Court and received her dowry, while John retained possession of the land.

Another extract from the De Banco Rolls shows that Cuckfield must have been well known at Westminster Hall at the end of the 13th Century. Philip de Wyrtleford has a dispute (1308) with *Walter Fryday* and his wife, *Helewisia*,⁶¹ about twelve acres of land, one of pasture, the third of two parts of a messuage in Cukefeld, and with Richard, the son of *Walter de Haldelegh*,⁶² and Alice, his wife, about twenty acres of land, one of pasture, one of marsh, and a moiety of one acre of wood in the same town.

The Wyrtlefords were not the only litigious people in Cuckfield. In 1290 *Walter de Perpount* brings an action against *John le Fevre*,⁶³ concerning 43 acres of land in Cokefeld, which, he says, a certain Alice, an ancestor of his, possessed in her demesne in the time of Lord Henry

⁵⁹ "S.A.C.," XVII., p. 119.

⁶⁰ De Banco Rolls, Easter, 20 Edward I., m. 37.

⁶¹ De Banco Rolls, Mich., 2 Edward II., m. 249^d.

⁶² This name occurs in Subsidy Roll of 1296 ("S.A.C.," II., 299).

⁶³ De Banco Rolls, Easter, 19 Edward I., m. 22.

the King, and from her it descended to him. John, by his attorney, makes a good defence of his right, stating that the said Alice made over the land to his father, Richard, whose heir he was.

In 1308 *John de Newent* brings an action against *Robert le Fevre*,⁶⁴ of Cuckfeld, respecting a house and seven acres of land, into which Robert has no ingress except by leave of John of Cuckfeld, the parson of Thunderley.

1296. In the lists prepared for the tax of an eleventh of all movables, authorised by the Parliament of 1296,⁶⁵ are some of the place-names still remaining, *e.g.*, Walter de Legh, Robert atte Knolle, Isabella de Pylestye, William de Weystuppe, Will de Wyggpyrye, Rad de Suggworth, Philip de Heyworth.⁶⁶ Others are found in a charter dated 8 Edward II. (1315):—

I *John de Benefeld* give to Sir *Will de Gatewyk* Rector of Slaham for 10 marks my tenement which *Ralph atte Gerstone* my villain held of me in the Parish of Cokefeld, lying to the East of the tenement of John de Gerstone, & that of *Margerie de Cullele*, to the north of that of *Ralph Wodelond* and the road which leads from Blakefolde to a common which is called Stapelfeld for 10 shillings a quarter. At the death of the aforesaid William the tenement to revert to me or my heirs. Witnesses William Mortemyer, Walter de Brenterugge, William de Broxmehele, Richard atte Cotstedele, Walter de Stok, James atte Homewode.⁶⁷

⁶⁴ De Banco Rolls, Mich., 2 Edward II., m. 249^d.

⁶⁵ "S.A.C.," II., p. 298; Subsidy Roll of the Rape of Lewes.

⁶⁶ Little Leghs, Knowle, Pilstye, Westup, Wiggperry, Sugworth, Hayward (Brit. Mus., Add. Charters, 28,656, 8 Edw. II.).

⁶⁷ "Sciant p'sentes et future quod ego Johannes de Benefeld dedi et pro hac p'æsenti cartâ confirmavi domino Willelmo de Gatewyk rectori ecclesie de Slaham pro decem marcas Sterlinges mihi solutio quamdiu vixit totum tenementum meum quod Radulphus atte Gerstone villanus meus aliquo tempore de me tenuit in parochiâ de Cokefeld, et jacet ex parte occidentali tenementi Johannes de Gerstone inter dictum tenementum et tenementum Margerie de Cullele; et ex parte australi tenementi quod fuit Radulfi Wodelond inter dictum tenementum, et viam quæ duacet de Blakefolde usque quandam communem quæ vocatur Stapelfeld; habendum et tenendum dictum tenementum prædicto domino Willelmo quamdiu vixit de me et heredibus meis libere integre bene et in pace ita quod in dicto tenemento vastum non faciat. reddendo inde annuatim prædictus Willelmus vel suus certus attorney mihi et heredibus meis decem solidos argenti ad quatuor anni terminos.

"Et post mortem domini Willelmi totum dictum tenementum ad me et heredes meos plenarie sine contradicione revertat, ita quod executores dicti domini Willelmi vel sui attorney de bladis seminatis et de aliis cattall' suis in dicto tenemento inventis post mortem suam libere disponant sine contradicione.

"In cujus rei testimonium p'æsenti cartæ sigilla nostra apposuimus.

"His testibus Willelmo Mertemyer, Waltero de Brenterugge & Dat' apud Benefeld die lune in Septimana paschæ anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi octavo."

The names of Rad. atte Gerston, Rad. Wodelond, Alexand. de Cullese, Will atte Homewode occur in the Subsidy Roll of 1296, those of Philip de Heyworth, Ralph de Suggeworth, Walter de Brenterigge [Brantridge] on the list of jurymen who were summoned to Horsham in August, 1308, to report on the value of the estate of the Templars at Saddlescombe.⁶⁸ The road mentioned from Staplefield Common to Blakeford⁶⁹ still exists, and was until this century the only road to the north from the Common.

At the end of the thirteenth century the Lord of the Manor of Cuckfield was John, 7th Earl of Warenne and Surrey, who succeeded his father, William—the Earl whose seal was affixed to Magna Charta—in 1240, while still a boy of twelve. He grew up a brave soldier, but was unhappily of a proud and tyrannical temper. A popular song of about 1263 proves him to have acquired fame in the wars of that period:—

Mès de Warenne ly bon quens,
Que tant ad richesses et biens,
Si ad apris de guerre,
En Norfolk en cel pensis
Vint conquerrant ses enemis,
Mès ore ne ad que fere.⁷⁰

He fought on the King's side (he had married Henry III.'s half-sister) at the Battle of Lewes, and escaped with some difficulty to France.⁷¹ He returned the next year to head the rising in Wales which resulted in the Battle of Evesham and the death of Simon de Montford. That the Earl of Warenne's escape from Lewes was looked upon as a serious drawback to the Baron's victory appears from another song, as on the following page.

⁶⁸ "S.A.C.," Vol. IX., p. 240.

⁶⁹ On Mr. W. H. Loder's property.

⁷⁰ But the good Earl Warenne,
Who has such riches and goods
And has skill in war,
In Norfolk in this thought (?)
Came conquering his enemies,
But now he has nothing to do.

(Wright's "Political Songs of England," Camden Society, 1839, p. 59).

⁷¹ "S.A.C.," II., 36; VI., 116; XXXIV., 87.

By God that is above us, he did much sin
 That let pass over the sea the Earl of Warynne ;
 He hath robbed England, the moor and the fen,
 The gold and the silver, and hath borne them then [thence]
 For love of Wyndesore [Windsor].

Sir Simon de Montford hath sworn by his chin,
 Had he now here the Earl of Warynne,
 Should he never more come to his inn [lodging],
 Not with shield, nor with spear, nor with other gyn,⁷²
 To help of Wyndesore.⁷³

“The moor and the fen” may be an allusion to the Earl’s love of sport, inherited from his ancestors. At any rate his strict preservation of game provoked the wrath of his neighbours and led to frequent contests with poachers. In 1296 a Commission of Oyer and Terminer was issued to Hugh Despencer (Edward’s unfortunate favourite), “touching the persons who broke into the Parks of John de Warrenne Earl of Surrey at Wurthe, Cukefeld, Dychening, & Rygate, while he was in Wales & Scotland on the King’s service, hunted therein & carried away deer, fished by night in his free fisheries of Lewes & Cukefeld, & carried away fish.”⁷⁴ These scenes of violence continued in the next reign, after John, the 8th Earl, had succeeded his grandfather in 1286; for there were three Commissions of Enquiry, viz., in 1312, 1327 and 1330, “touching the persons who fished the free fisheries of John de Warren at Lewes, & broke the parks at Benteleigh, Cokefield, and hunted, & carried away deer.”⁷⁵

In 1336 a Commission was issued to *Geoffrey de Say*, *Thomas de Ponyngs*, *Thomas Bacon*, in complaint by John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, that William Tanilhurst, Andrew Manveys, Peter Prior, John le Brok, William de Holetye, broke his parks at Worth, Bentele, Cokefeld and Clere, and his free warrens at Cokefeld and Lewes, hunted them and carried away deer from the parks and chases; and hares, rabbits, pheasants and

⁷² Contrivance.

⁷³ “Pol. Songs,” Camden Society, 1839, p. 70.

⁷⁴ Pat. Roll, 25 Ed. I., pt. 2, m. 13^d.

⁷⁵ Cal. of Patent Rolls, pp. 531, 74; “de inquirendo de malefactoribus . . . in liberis warennis, chaseis, piscariis Joh’is de Warennia Com. Surr. Cokefeld.” The Commission of 26 Feb., 1327, was directed to John of “Ifelda.”

partridges from the warren.⁷⁶ The seal of this Earl, engraved in Watson's "Earls of Warren," indicates his sporting proclivities. It shows the Warenne shield hanging on a tree, round which are grouped admiring birds and deer, rabbits are running to their holes, and swans floating on the water. The legend is "Sigillum Comitum de Warene et de Surreye."

After Edward's campaign in Scotland in 1296 Earl John was appointed Governor of that country, but before very long came south on account of ill-health. He was recalled next year by the tidings of Wallace's efforts to regain the independence of Scotland, and was defeated by the national hero at the Battle of Selkirk. His only son, William, was killed in a tournament at Croydon in 1286, and his young grandson, John, became at his death, in 1304, 8th and last Earl of Warenne.⁷⁷ He lost his mother while he was but a little child, and the fierce old warrior to whose care he was left had but little leisure to train the boy, and we cannot be surprised to find that he grew up self-willed and undisciplined and brought shame and disgrace on a noble family. John de Warren married in 1306, when but 20 years of age, Joanna de Bar, granddaughter of Edward I. The union proved an unhappy one; he was a faithless husband, was admonished by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Winchelsey) in 1312, and excommunicated by the Bishop of Chichester (John de Langton) in 1315. He rode to Chichester with an armed retinue and tried to seize the Bishop, who, however, took him and his men prisoners. He died in 1347, leaving no legitimate children, but two sons, John and Thomas, by Matilda de Nerford, on whom he settled the forfeited property of the Templars at Seddlescombe and Patcham.⁷⁸ "Sir John" took Holy Orders, and from the younger son, Thomas, descended

⁷⁶ Cal. of Patent Rolls, Edw. III., p. 294.

⁷⁷ "S.A.C.," II., 80; III., 184; VI., 119, 127. Inq. p.m., 15 Edw. I., "Dicunt quod Willelmus de Warena obiit die proximo ante festum S. Lucie Virginis anno predicto, et quod Johannes de Warena est ejus heres propinquior, et natus fuit ad festum S. Johannis Baptiste anno regni Regis Edwardi quarto decimo, . . . et fuit de ætate dimidii anni" ("Calendarium Genealogium," I., p. 378).

⁷⁸ "S.A.C.," IX., 244.

the Warrens of Poynton and Stockport, Cheshire.⁷⁹ His Sussex property devolved on his sister Alice, widow of Edmund Fitzalan, 12th Earl of Arundel.⁸⁰ A leaden *bull*a of Clement VI., Pope at this time, was found under a skull in a grave before the altar of the Priory Church, and is now in the possession of C. E. Kempe, Esq. It is suggested by Mr. Blaauw⁸¹ that it may have been affixed to "a papal brief of absolution" given to Earl John on his late repentance.

This John seems to have let Cuckfield Park, for in 1321 a certain Geoffrey de Say⁸² and Idonia his wife, of Hamsey, held Cuckfield Park "under the Earl of Warrenne," on the understanding that they kept it up; and in 1339 Thomas of Poynings died holding the Park by the service of maintaining the enclosure.⁸³

A few years before the death of the last of the Warennes the Parliament granted Edward IV. a subsidy of the ninth sheaf, the ninth fleece of wool and the ninth lamb, and Commissioners were sent to every parish to make an assessment for this tax. These "nonarum inquisitiones," still preserved in the Record Office, give an interesting and trustworthy account of the state of agriculture at that time and of the value of the tithes 650 years ago. The enquiry for Cuckfield⁸⁴ was held at

⁷⁹ Burrell MS., 5,702, App., p. 21. Watson's "Lives of the Warrens."

⁸⁰ "S.A.C.," III., 199.

⁸¹ "S.A.C.," Vol. VI., p. 186; XXXIV., p. 86.

⁸² "S.A.C.," IX., p. 233. "Galfr'us de Say et Idonia uxor ejus—Cokefeud—parc' claudend'" (Inq. post mortem 15 Edw. II.) [*Idonia* is a name common in the Middle Ages from the Latin for "a fit and proper person."'] In the subsidies of 1327 and 1332 her name only occurs, as if she was then a widow ("S.A.C.," Vol. XVII., p. 84.

⁸³ "S.A.C.," XXV., 80. "Thomas de Poynges died seized of Cuckefeld Parcus" (Inq. post mortem, 13 Edw. III. "Horsfield's Sussex," I., p. 181).

⁸⁴ "Cokefeld. Hæc indentura testatur quod inquisitio capta apud Lewes die Lune prox post Festum S. Gregorii pape. anno R. Edwardi terciæ a conquestu quinto decimo coram Henrico Huse et sociis suis collector et assessor none garbarum vell. et agnor x^e et xv^e Domino Regi in com. Sussex, concess. anno & Edwardi teii post conquestum quinto decimo sup. vero valore none prædiete in parochiâ de Cokefeld juxta tenorem commissionis dñi Regis præfat Henri. et sociis suis direct p. Sacramentum Ricard. atte Hilde, Johis at Tye, Symonis att Stanbrigge, Johis Bigge, poch eccle de Cokefeld jurator' examiner' qui dicunt p. sacramenta sua quod nona garb. pochie pdice valet hoc anno x^{li}, vell' et agnor. nⁱ. Et si est sm x^{li} et non plus hoc anno nec possunt respondere ad taxacõn eccle. qu. tax est xxxii marc. Et Vicar dict' eccle q. x marc. Item dicunt qd. vicar' percipit de rectori sex marc. pensionar. Item pertinent ad eandem xl acr. terr arrabil. q. valet per annum xx^s. Item dicunt qd decia feni. val. per annum xl^s. Item decia molend.

Lewes on the Monday after the Feast of St. Gregory (March 12th) in the 15th year of Edward III. (1341), before Henry Hussey and his fellow Commissioners as to the ninths of sheaves, fleeces and lambs granted to the King in the County of Sussex. Evidence was given on oath by Richard att Hilde (*Hilders*), John at Tye (*Tyes*), Symon at Stanbrigge (*Stanbridge*) and John Bigge,⁸⁵ parishioners, that the ninth of wheat in the parish was worth £10 that year, but that there were no lambs or wool; that if the tithe amounted to no more than £10 this year it would not reach the assessment of Pope Nicholas in 1292, in which the church was assessed at 22 marks and the vicarage at 10 marks; that the Vicar receives from the Rector a pension of six marks; that there were 40 acres of arable glebe worth 20s. a year; and that the tithe of hay came to 40s., the tithe of mills to 10s. They also say that the offerings of the church come to £4 a year, and the tithe of fruit to 10s.; of milk, calves, chicken, pigs, &c., to 30s.; the tithes of pannage, flax and hemp amount to 13s. 4d. and that the messuage of the Rector, with the yard, garden and croft, together with the yard belonging to the Vicar in the same enclosure, is worth 10s. a year. They also declare that there is no one in the parish who has property of the value of 10s., except those who live by cultivating their lands. For the Act said that "it was not the intent of the King, nor of other great men, nor the Commons, that by this grant made to the King the poor boraile [lay] people nor other that live of their bodily travaile shall be comprised within the Tax." It is interesting to observe that the Vicar's oblations formed a considerable part of his

valet p. annum x^s. Item dicunt qd oblaciones ejusdem ecclie. val. p annum xiii^{li}. Item. dicunt qd. decie fructum val x^s. Item decima molend. lactag. vitul. pullar. porculorum. aucar. et hujus modi minut' val xxx^s. Item dicunt qd decia pannag. cum decia lyni et canabi val xiii^s iii^d. Item dicunt qd messuag. rector cum curtilag. gardino, crofto una curtilag. vicar. ad idem inclusã valet per annum x^s. Item dicunt qd non est aliquis in eadem parochia qui habet catall' ad valenc. x^s nisi illi que vivunt per culturas terrar. suar. Et ista omnia sup dict. currunt in extent. taxac. ecclie prædict. In cujus rei testimonium pdi jurati hinc indenture sigill. sua appotuerunt. Data apud Cokefeld dies Sabti p x post fest. Sti Gregorii anno et die supdictis. Et sic excedit taxacon iii^{li}, vi^s, viii^d.

⁸⁵ Joh. Bygg occurs as a taxpayer of Cuckfield in Subsidy Roll of 1296, also Walter de Stanbrigg, and Alexander and Margaret atte Huse ("S.A.C.," II., 299).

income and that flax and hemp were largely grown. The Commissioners note that the valuation had increased since that of 1292 by £3. 6s. 8d. This was the case with but half-a-dozen other parishes in Sussex; in nearly all the ninth of King Edward fell below the tenth of Pope Nicholas.⁸⁶ Cuckfield, we may hope, was flourishing and becoming a place of greater importance. It must, however, have suffered from the character of the last of the Warennes,⁸⁷ and from the misfortunes of the Fitzalans, into whose possession it had now come. Edmund Fitzalan, 12th Earl of Arundel, who married, in 1305, Alice Warenne, had been involved in the ruin of Edward II.'s favourites and beheaded in 1326, but their son Richard was restored to the title of Earl of Arundel and Surrey in 1330. The Warennes had been Lords of Cuckfield for 280 years. The Fitzalans retained possession for 68 years (1347 to 1415).

I have referred to the Subsidy Roll of 24th Edward II. (1296); from this and others in the 14th Century we gain a good idea of the number and position and means of the inhabitants. On extraordinary occasions, *e.g.*, to defray the expenses of war with France or Scotland, Parliament granted to the King "subsidies," which were taxes levied on property, much after the fashion of Property or Income Tax now. They are, however, actually the ancestors of our present Land Tax. At the Record Office are preserved the lists of taxpayers and the amount paid by each. As we pass from one to another we observe changes in names and in properties. Unfortunately, in the list of 1296 Cuckfield and Hurst are mixed up together, their joint taxation amounting to £8. 15s.; in that of 1332 Cuckfield and Slaugham are mixed up, their joint taxation amounting to £4. 10s. 3d.; that of 1327 is of Cuckfield alone and its taxation came to £3. 13s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. This list contains 30 names, of which three are, unfortunately, illegible.⁸⁸

⁸⁶ I cannot understand the Commissioners' calculation, as the total value of the living according to their data is £23. 14s. 0d., or only £2. 7s. 4d. in excess of £21. 6s. 8d.

⁸⁷ Inq. p.m. 21 Edward III., No. 158, "Joh'es de Warrena Comes Surr. Cokefield maner."

⁸⁸ Record Office, Lay Subsidy, Sussex, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. 19, 15.

1296.

Villate de Hurst & Kukefeld.

Rad. Bedel	xii ^d
Joh. Bygg.....	ii ^s
Will de Broksmyl	iv ^s
Ric. de Cattestyte	ij ^s vi ^d
Ric de Kattestyte	v ^s
Walter de Kattestyte	v ^s
Johe. atte ffelds	iv ^s
Nicholas Goldyng	iiij ^s
Will de Haldelegh	xij ^d
Waltero de Haldelgh	iiij ^s
Will atte Halle	iv ^s
Will. atte Homewood	iv ^s vi ^d
Rob. atte Knolle	xviiij ^d
Joh atte Lee	v ^s

1327.

Villata de Cokefeld.

Thom. le Bedel.....	iiij ^s
Johne Bygge	xviiij ^d
Will. Blaker.....	ij ^s x ^d ob
Rad de Broxmele.....	ij ^s
Will. ate Broke	ij ^s vi ^d
Agnes de Cattestyte	iiij ^s vi ^d
Johne de Cokefeld	iiij ^s vi ^d
Simō ate Felde.....	xij ^d
Willo Goldyng.....	ij ^s vi ^d
Ric atte Groue	ij ^s
Johe de Haldelegh	xviii ^d
Walt. atte Haselyng	iiij ^s
Rico atte Herche	iiij ^s
Alexo Hervest	xx ^d
Johne ate Holme.....	iiij ^s
Johe atte Lee	xx ^d

1332.

Villat. de Cok & Slaghm.

Ric atte Brok	xviiij ^d
Agn. de Caltestyte	vij ^s
Symone atte Felde	xvi ^d
Johe atte Felde	ij ^s vi ^d
Ric. atte Felde.....	xx ^d
Johe de Haldelegh	x ^d
Johe atte Halle	xviiij ^d
Walt. atte Haselyng	iiij ^s
Petro atte Heselyng	xii ^d
Alex. Herfest	xx ^d
Ad. atte Holme	ix ^s

1296.

Villate de Hurst & Kukefeld.

Isabella de Legh xij^d
 Walter de Legh vi^s

Philippo a Nouetoun iij^s

Joh de Pykehulle ij^s
 Isabella de Pylestye iij^s

Waltero de Stanbrugg iiij^s

Rad de Weysthuppe iv^s
 Will de Weystuppe..... ij^s

Other Cuckfield Names.

Petro de Denekecumbe iiij^s
 Waltero de Brenteregge.... iiij^s
 Waltiebus atte Hilde ij^s
 Will. de Eddesley xij^d

1327.

Villata de Cokefeld.

Will. de Legh xxij^d
 Johe de Legh iij^s

Rad de Poukeritha xxj^d

Simone de Stanbrugg iii^s
 Reginalde de Suthyne..... ij^s vi^d

Robt. le Tanner ii^s vi^d
 Johne de Tye ii^s vi^d

Thoma ate Vynbraghe iij^s
 Comite Warenn p. Cokefeld vij^s vi^d.

Matild. de Westupp xx^d
 Johne atte Wyndehulle vi^d

1332.

Villat. de Cok & Slaghm.

Thom de Lofeld xvi^d
 Will atte Mes broke ij^s vi^d
 Pho de Nouetoun iiij^s

Ad. de Pylestye ij^s
 Pho. de Pylestye xij^d
 Simon de Stanbrugg iii^s

Johe de Tye ij^s

Comite Warenn vi^s viiii^d

Walto de Westoppe ij^s

Other Cuckfield Names.

Will de Gatewicke xij^d
 Marger. de Ponyng..... ij^s
 John atte Ree xviiij^d
 John de Ondestye x^d

I have taken the foregoing as a standard and placed the corresponding names of the other lists beside it in alphabetical order.

From these Subsidy Lists it would seem that there were at least 30 very substantial people in the parish.

Now we come to a tax falling upon a class which had hitherto escaped, the artisan and labourer. In 1379 the Parliament imposed the Poll Tax, which led to the rising headed by Wat Tyler. It was to be levied on a graduated scale, but reaching the very poorest. The duke had to pay his £6. 13s. 4d.; the earl, £4; the judges and mayors, £2; the merchants, £1; then the farmers and tradesmen from 13s. 4d. to 1s.; and the labourers a groat (4d.) for a man and his wife; and also every unmarried person over 15, 4d. Hence the Cuckfield list for 1379⁸⁹ contains a knight, Sir John de Worthe,⁹⁰ taxed £1; Laurencia, the widow of Robert Queechy, 40 pence; and a young barrister, William Holmstede⁹¹ (apprenticius de lege), 6s. 8d.; John Banck and Richard Lynden, the tanners, have to pay 3s. 4d.; William Smyth, the blacksmith, and Richard Chaloner,⁹² the cooper, have to pay 1s.; so also have two carpenters, Ric. Cotteslonde and Thomas Staneford. Two other carpenters, Rad. a Nouetoun and Rad. Canoun, are asked for 6d.; and the same sum is set down to five tailors, Will. Carle, Johs. Tilman, Johes Eddesle, Johnes Bongeyn and Thomas Stete; and also to a tyler,⁹³ Walter Edilman. Then come the names of 52 married labourers (communar. maritati) and of 34 bachelors and spinsters (soli and sole non maritati) who pay their groat. It should, however, be noticed that this list may be imperfect, it certainly appears as if "a membrane" had been detached and lost. As it is there is a

⁸⁹ Record Office, Lay Subsidy, 1379, 2 Ric. II., m. 16.

⁹⁰ Probably the son of William de Worthe, of Little Horsted (see "S.A.C.," XII., 36). What he was doing at Cuckfield I cannot ascertain.

⁹¹ The first mention of Holmsted, the future home of the Chaloners and the Burrells.

⁹² "Chaloner," a maker of chalons or blankets, the material being manufactured at Chalons.

⁹³ *i.e.*, a thatcher.

list of over 100 names to prove the importance of Cuckfield in the days of Richard II.⁹⁴

I have been able to obtain very little information as to the Vicars and their doings. An entry in the Archbishop's Registers shows, I fear, that their doings were but few, and that the parishioners felt that they were neglected by their clergyman—a good sign. In April, 1366, the people made a formal complaint against John, their Vicar, for non-residence.⁹⁵ The Archbishop issued a Commission to the Dean of St. Paul's, John de Appleby, to enquire into the matter. Of the result of the enquiry we know nothing, but we find that later on in the same year Richard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, whose estates were restored to him on the accession of Edward III., brought an action in the King's Bench against William de Northwolde, Vicar of Cukefeld, for £40, which he owed him.⁹⁶ The Sheriff was directed to arrest the Vicar, but reported that he had no means for paying the debt. On the same day there seems to have been another Cuckfield case in the Court. John Parker (the park keeper) prosecuted William Cobyle for assaulting his servant, William Sextagn, at Cokefeld; and also Richard Taillour for breaking into his close.

A more serious case was before the same Court in 1379.⁹⁷ Richard, 14th Earl of Arundel and Surrey (son of the last mentioned), had to prosecute a gang of 42 poachers, who, with (sad to say) the parish priest of Rype at their head, had made a raid on the Earl's free chase and warren at Cokefeld, Dychenyng, Clayton, Pycomb,

⁹⁴ In Midhurst there were only 38 names ("S.A.C.," XX., 11). The lists of the subsidies of 51 Ed. III. and Rich. II., 1381, are imperfect and do not contain the Cuckfield portion (Lay Subsidy, Sussex, 189: 32, 36).

⁹⁵ Lambeth Palace MSS., Langham, f. 54^b, "Cokefeld (Cyc. Dioc.) ecclesia de. Querela parochianorum de Cokefeld contra dominum Johannem Vicar. ejusdem ecclesie super non residentia. 2 Id April 1366. Commissio domini Archiepiscopi directa magistro Johanni de Appleby, juris civilis professori, et ecclesie Sancti Pauli London, decano, ad proceendum et agnoscendum in causâ querelæ prædictæ." During Langham's short episcopate he resided a great deal at Mayfield.

⁹⁶ De Banco Rolls, Trinity, 40 Edward III., m. 357. "Ricus comes Arundell & Surr. p. attorn. sum op. se veus Willm de Northwolde vicar ecclie de Cukefeld de plito qd. reddat ei quadraginta libr. quas ei debet & injuste detinet. et ipe non ven et pceptu fuit vic. qd sum ecc. et vic modo mand qd nihil habet. Ideo pceptu fuit vic. qd capiat eum etc."

⁹⁷ De Banco Roll, Mich., 3 Rich. II., No. 477, m. 243.

Herstppounte, &c., carried off his hares, rabbits and pheasants, and committed other enormities. Their names are all given and only one is said to be of Cokefeld. The sheriff reported that they were "non inventi;" but was ordered to arrest them and bring them up for the Easter Sitting. The Earl's attorney was John Brok, who was the King's Escheator for Sussex. There was also a special indictment (m. 243^d) for breaking into the park at Cokefeld.

In 1384 Thomas Bridham (Birdham), clerk, by his attorney, Gilbert Hamme,⁹⁸ prosecutes John Tiltman (?the tailor of the Poll Tax list) for striking and wounding him, contrary to the King's peace, &c. He, too, could not be found when wanted by the Sheriff, and an order was issued for his being brought up before the Court within a fortnight after Trinity Sunday.

In 1389 Hugo Queche, by John Blast, his attorney, brings an action⁹⁹ against Walter Cokshet for carrying off growing corn at Cokefeld and Bolne, to the value of 100s. The Sheriff reports that the defendant has nothing, but nevertheless the Court orders that he should be brought up in the octave of Michaelmas at the latest.

In 1398 Philip Freghte, by his counsel, Thomas Oxenbridge, prosecutes¹⁰⁰ John Bulk and Milicent, his wife, for breaking into his close and houses, and taking corn to the value of £10 and destroying grass to the value of 100s. The Sheriff was directed to distrain on all their lands.

In the same year William Haselyng, of Cokefeld, goes to law with Richard Dorant, of Westerham, to recover a debt of £10.¹⁰¹

Richard Fitzalan, 14th Earl of Arundel, born c. 1350, married Eleanor, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, Earl

⁹⁸ De Banco Roll, Easter, 8 Ric. II., No. 497, m. 416^d. In 1398 Bishop Reade granted a license to Gilbert Hamme to have Mass celebrated in his house at Witherham ("S.A.C.," XVII., p. 249).

⁹⁹ De Banco Roll, Easter, 13 Ric. II., No. 517, m. 153. Inq. p.m. 4 Hen. IV. (1402), Hugo Queche. "Cokefeld tenement 'vocat' Pekewell de manerio de Perpoundesheast" (now called Pickwell, in the possession of Mrs. Clifford Borrer).

¹⁰⁰ De Banco Roll, Easter, 18 Ric. II., No. 537, m. 100.

¹⁰¹ *Id.*, m. 211.

of Lancaster. He was Admiral of England, and in 1387 gained a glorious victory at Sluys over the combined fleets of France and Spain; he was also a distinguished general, and commanded the second division of our army at Crecy. He was put to death by Richard II. on Sept. 21st, 1397, and his estates were forfeited. He was the idol of the people, and miracles were said to be wrought at his tomb in Austin Friars (see P.S. No. 1, p. 208, *post*). His Sussex property was given to his son-in-law, Thomas de Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, then created Duke of Norfolk. On the Duke taking possession the Prior and Monks of Lewes obtained from him a charter,¹⁰² confirming the charters of the 1st and 2nd Earls of Warenne, and promising that the Priory should continue to enjoy the estates, tithes, &c., conferred upon it by its founders. The "decimam de Kukefelda" is one of those mentioned. At the revolution of 1399, when Henry IV. succeeded to the throne, the title and estates were restored to Thomas Fitzalan, son of Richard, who then became 15th Earl of Arundel. He married Beatrix, daughter of John, King of Portugal, and the Cuckfield and other estates were settled upon her. His name occurs in the Subsidy Roll of 13 Henry IV., as holding the manor of Cuckfield, and having to pay thereon xxx^{li}. x^s.¹⁰³ Two years after this, in Sept., 1415, he joined Henry V. in his Agincourt campaign, taking with him 95 men-at-arms and 300 archers from his Sussex and Welsh estates.¹⁰⁴ He was taken ill at Honfleur, and returned to England to die in a few days. He was buried at Arundel, where his beautiful monument (engraved and described by Blore) still remains. His wife survived him for 20 years, the lady of our manor, and, although buried at Lincoln, her effigy is placed by his side on his tomb.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰² Record Office, "Ancient Charters," A. f. 89, 1, Cott. MSS., Vesp. F. xv., f. 40; Dugdale's Monasticon, f. 9,085; "S.A.C.," XIII., p. 243; XXXV., p. 117.

¹⁰³ "S.A.C.," X., 132.

¹⁰⁴ Rot. Francia, 3 Henry V., m. 20.

¹⁰⁵ Inq. p.m. 4 Henry IV., No. 54. "Thomas Comes Arundell . . . Cokefeld maner." Lay Subsidy Roll, 189, 73, 6 Henry VI. (1427). "Beatrix Comitissa Arundel tenet diversa maneria per ii feod. milit. xvi^s viii^d." Inq. p.m. 18 Henry VI., No. 28. "Beatrix Comitissa Arundell, Cokefeld maner 'extent,' Cokefeld parcum Holdelegh maner extent parcell manerii de Cokefeld."

Among his followers in the French War is mentioned Geoffrey Homewoode, an archer from Cuckfield.

Thomas left no children, and his sisters were recognised as co-heiresses by the Court of Chancery¹⁰⁶ in 4th Henry VI. (1426). The eldest sister, *Elizabeth*, born in 1372, was married four times—1st, to William, eldest son of the Earl of Salisbury; 2nd, to Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who arrested his father-in-law and acquired his lands; on his death, at Venice in 1399, she married (3rd) his esquire, Sir Robert Goushill, of Hoveringham, in 1400; he died in 1404,¹⁰⁷ and then she married (4th) Sir Gerard Ufflete.¹⁰⁸ She spent her later years at Hoveringham, and died there in 1424. On her monument in the church she lies grasping the hand of her third husband.¹⁰⁹ By her second husband she had a son, John de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and by her third, a daughter, Joan, who married Sir Thomas Stanley, created Baron Stanley in 1456.

The second daughter of Richard Fitzalan, *Joanna*, born in 1375, married William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny; and the third, *Margaret*, born 1386, married Sir Rowland Lenthall, by whom she had a son, Edmund Lenthall, whose widow, Margaret, married one Tressam, and had a claim on Cuckfield Park in 1483;¹¹⁰ another, *Alice*, married Lord Powis, and died childless.

From the four Fitzalan co-heiresses (see P.S. No. 2, p. 209, *post*) came but two families, who divided the Cuckfield property between them, the descendants of Elizabeth's

¹⁰⁶ "S.A.C.," XVII., 83.

¹⁰⁷ "S.A.C.," V., 146; Inq. p.m. "John Goushill chivaler seized of Knap and W. Grinstead in right of his wife, widow of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk."

¹⁰⁸ "S.A.C.," X., 138; Subsidy of 1411, "one third part of the lordship of Bramber in right of his wife, Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk."

¹⁰⁹ I am indebted to the Rev. A. Y. Baylay for a description of their monument in Hoveringham Church. The knight is in plate armour; his head rests on his helmet with his crest, a Saracen's head. His wife wears a ducal coronet. He holds in his left hand the gauntlet of his right, which he has taken off to grasp her right hand. There is no trace of any inscription. The tomb was, unfortunately, mutilated and moved into a corner when the church was rebuilt in 1865, so that only one side and one end can be seen.

¹¹⁰ "S.A.C.," Vol. X., p. 132. Roll of Subsidy of 1411. "Rowland Lynthals has, in right of Margaret his wife by the assignment of the Earl of Arundel, manors, &c." Inq. p.m., 1 Rich. III. "Marg. Tressam, nupta prius Edmundi Lentayle, Kokefeld parcus redd."

daughter, Joan, who married Lord Stanley, and of Joanna's son, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, who married Isabel De Spencer, and by her had a daughter, Elizabeth, afterwards wife of Edward Nevill, 4th son of the Earl of Westmoreland, created Baron Bergavenny in 1450. Thus the ancient manors of the Warennes and the Fitzalans came into the possession of the Stanleys and the Nevills, and remained in their hands 158 years, from 1415 to 1573.

In "The Genealogies of the House of Stanley" is recorded: "These are the Arms of Sir Robert Goushill, Knight, who married one of the co-heiresses of the Earldom of Arundel, and had issue a daughter and heire named Joane that was wedded to Thomas, Lord Stanley of Mann, and both from her father and mother had goodly possessions."¹¹¹

The Bergavennys seem to have resided at Cuckfield, as a letter remains from Edward, Lord Bergavenny, to the Chaplain at Lewes, dated "at Cokefeld, 1st Oct., 8 Edw. IV."¹¹²

We come across the unfortunate Lord Bardolph as holding lands at Cuckfield. He joined the rising against Henry IV. and was killed at the Battle of Bramham Moor, in 1408, at the early age of 41. The Bardolphs had estates in Sussex, as well as in Yorkshire, among other places, at Ardingly and Lindfield.¹¹³ Inq. p.m. 9 Henry IV., "Thomas Bardolph, Chivaler Cokefeud. molend' terr.' præ't' pastur' reddit' ut de Baroniâ de Lewes." Again, Inq. ad quod Damnum 10 Henry IV., "Will'us Clifford Ch. et Anna uxor ejus, et Will'us Philp & Johanna uxor ejus, filiæ Thomæ nuper Dni de Bardolph de certis terris in Cokefeud."

At the beginning of this century our vicars do not seem to have settled down comfortably. There were frequent exchanges.¹¹⁴ In 1400 *John Stoughton* exchanges with Sir *Richard Peere* or *Perce*, and two years after Sir

¹¹¹ This extract has been kindly furnished by the Rev. J. Richardson, Librarian at Knowsley, who tells me that he is unable to find among the muniments at Knowsley any records of the tenure by the Stanleys of their Sussex property.

¹¹² "S.A.C.," XXXV., p. 121.

¹¹³ "S.A.C.," IX., p. 328; X., p. 151.

¹¹⁴ "S.A.C.," XXXIII., p. 265.

Richard exchanges with *Thomas Seward*, and in 1410, *William Malpas* with *John Porter*.¹¹⁵ During the vacancy, which lasted two years after the death of Bishop Robert Rede, the Dean and Chapter (according to the terms of St. Richard's *Ordination* of our Vicarage) presented *John Schyreborne*,¹¹⁶ on the resignation of *Robert Browne*, and he was admitted by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Chichele) just a month after the Battle of Agincourt. He, too, only stayed a year and exchanged with *John de Spurston*, Rector of Great Tey, in Essex, the Dean and Chapter being still the patrons. Another long vacancy of the See occurred in 1430, and again the Archbishop's Register records an exchange with a vicar of Cuckfield. This time it was effected with *Thomas Symond*, Vicar of Brighthelmstone, by *Thomas Watton*. In the De Banco Rolls of the next year we come across another vicar, *John Fitzroberd*. His executors have to sue Johanna, widow of Robert Glade, of Nottingham, and William Brodholme, also of Nottingham, merchant, as the executors of the will of Robert Glade, late of Arnald, in that county, for £37. 5s. 0d., which they have unjustly kept back. The defendant did not appear and we may suppose that judgment went by default. We have the names of 11 vicars in the first 30 years of the 15th Century. What was the cause of this restlessness—

¹¹⁵ Bishop Rede's Register, kindly communicated by E. W. Dunkin, Esq. From "S.A.C.," XXVI., p. 16, it seems that exchanges were so frequent at Buxted that six out of twelve vicars in the 100 years (1350-1450) exchanged livings.

¹¹⁶ "Lambeth Palace MSS., Registers Chichele, fol. 199^a. 24 Nov., 1415, admissus fuit dominus Johannes Schyreborne, capellanus, ad perpetuam Vicariam ecclesie parochialis de Cokefeld, Cyc. Dioc. Sede episcopali ibidem vacante, per resignationem Roberti Browne ultimi Vicarii ibidem vacantem, ad presentationem presidentis et capituli ecclesie Cathedralis Cycestr. hac vice patronorum.

"Lambeth Registers, Chichele, fol. 203^b. 21 Dec. 1416 apud Cycestr. sede vacante . . . negotium permutationis inter dominum Johannem filium Roberti de Spurston vicar perpet ecclesie parochialis de Teye magna London. Dioc. ad presentationem domini Johannis Tanner rectoris dictae ecclesie de Tey magna, et Johannem Schyrborne vicar. perpet ecclesie parochialis de Cokefeld Cyc. Dioc. ad presentationem Willelmi Petteworth, magistri Ricardi Talbot Decani Cycestr. locum tenentis, et Capituli ejusdem hac vice patronorum.

"Lambeth Registers Chichele f. 245^b. 5 Decemb. 1430 apud Cycestr. admissus fuit dominus Thomas Symond capellanus ad perpetuam Vicariam ecclesie de Kukefeld per resignationem domini Thomae Watton ultimi vicarii ejusdem in causa permutationis predictae vacantem ad presentationem Decani et Capituli Eccl. Cath. Cycestr."

For these extracts from the Lambeth Registers I have to thank the Rev. J. H. L. Booker.

bad alike for parishes and clergy? The energetic Bishop Praty (1438-1446) writes of the poverty of many of the Sussex livings as being such that no University graduates would accept them, and the clergy seem to have been ever on the search for better livings.¹¹⁷ Bishop Praty did his best to remedy the neglect of his flock through the non-residence of the incumbents and to have visited his diocese thoroughly. His "Register," p. 79, records his arrangements for visiting Cuckfield:—"Monday, Jan^y. 15, 1441, he will visit early in the morning in the Church of Horsham that part of the Deanery of Storrington which is in the Welde (Weald) and will sleep at Crawle. Tuesday Jan 16. he will visit in the Church of Cokefeld the first part of the Deanery of Lewes, and sleep there. Wednesday, he will visit in the Church of Fleaching and sleep at Uckfield."

1420. There is a record of one more dispute among the Cuckfield people in the De Banco Rolls of Trinity Term, 8 Henry V.¹¹⁸ John Chaloner and Thomas atte Doune summon a neighbour of theirs, John Bungay (perhaps the tailor, John Bongeyn, of the Poll Tax List) for destroying their growing crop of hay and doing damage to the amount of 100s. The Sheriff found great difficulty in laying hold of the offender, for he could not produce him at Michaelmas as the Court ordered, nor in October, nor even at Easter in the next year. This difficulty in capturing offenders points to a state of things in which the administration of justice was greatly hindered by the lawlessness of our ancestors at this period of our history, and confirms the statement of historians that "the labourers and miners of Kent and Sussex had an evil reputation" in the 15th Century "as being most prone to civil dissensions, as well as for that they can hardly bear injuries, as for that they are desirous of novelties" (Polydore Virgil). There was never a rising in which they were not most eager on the revolutionary side. "There was much that was favourable to popular movements in the general conditions of Kent and Sussex,

¹¹⁷ De Banco Roll, Trinity, 10 Hen. VI., m. 76.

¹¹⁸ De Banco Roll, No. 638, m. 253^d.

which even as early as the 12th Century were centres of important mining and manufacturing industries, and in whose midst there arose, more than once, movements of liberal and radical thought like those which in our own days have come from the coal fields and iron mines of the north.”¹¹⁹

“On Trinity Sunday, 1450, began the rising under John Cade, when the yeomen and gentry of these two counties rose up in no tumultuous levy, but regularly arrayed under the constables of the hundreds.”¹²⁰ As the Prior of Lewes was one of the leaders we may well suppose that the people of Cuckfield were interested in the movement,¹²¹ but in the list of those who were pardoned for joining in it only one Cuckfield name appears—Gilbert Homewoode, yeoman.

Before the history of the Cuckfield of the 15th Century is closed the following extracts from the “Ancient Deeds” of the Record Office (C. 1,053) must be given:—A grant by Richard Cach, of Cokefeld, to Thomas Onstye [a name afterwards spelt Anstye and Honesty], of Haylesham, John Atte Ree, the elder, of Wyvelsfeld, John Onsty, *alias* Holcombe, the elder, Thomas Atte Wood, of Clayton, and Richard Tannere, of Lyndefeld, of all his lands both within and without the town of Cokefeld. William Frood appointed attorney to deliver seisin. Witnesses, John Bullock, Vicar of Cokefeld, and others. Dat. apud Cokefeld, 12 Dec., 12 Edw. IV. [1472]. Five years after, *i.e.*, in 1477, is found (“Ancient Deeds,” C. 1,385) the Receipt from Peter Brown, husband of Alice, daughter of Richard Cache, late of Cokefeld, for ten marcs, from John Onesty and Richard Tannere, feoffees of freeholds late belonging to the said Richard Cache, being money assigned by him to the said feoffees for the use of the said Alice. Dat. Wednesday before S. Andrew, 17 Edw. IV.

Again (“Ancient Deeds,” C. 1,801), the will of Richard Tannere, late of Lynfeld, directs that his son James is

¹¹⁹ Mrs. Green's “Town Life,” Vol. II., p. 429.

¹²⁰ Trail's “Social Life in England,” II., p. 305.

¹²¹ “S.A.C.,” Vol. XVIII., p. 29. Robert Poynings, of Twineham, was Cade's swordbearer.

to hire a priest for a year to sing, read, and pray in the Church of Cokefeld, for the souls of Richard Cache and Jone, his wife, the testator's father and mother, and all his benefactors; and that Richard Mascall, the elder, John of Homwoode of Cokefeld, John Atte Ree, of the same, William Potter, William Payne, and Thomas Noveton, of Brightelmston, feoffees of the testator's lands in Waldern, shall convey the same to his said son. Also James, his son, is to pay the priest's wages out of lands in Lyndefeld and Clayton, and to pay to the works of the said Church of Cokefeld for the said Richard Cache 20 shillings. Dated at Lewes, 6 June, 1486. (See P.S. No. 3, p. 209, *post*.)

In the south chancel aisle of Cuckfield Church there is a white marble tablet, bearing the following inscription:

Near this place lyes Gerard Burrell DD.
 Vicar of this Parish,
 Archdeacon and Residentiary of Chichester
 Who settled at Cuckfield in 1446,
 And died April 17th 1508.
 He was youngest son of Sir John Burrell of Devonshire
 Who attended Henry Vth to France
 in the year 1414, with one ship
 20 men at arms, and 40 archers.
 His grandfather Sir Ralph Burrell,
 descended from an ancient family in Northumberland,
 married Sirmonda daughter & coheir
 of Sir Walter Woodland of Devon.

I believe that this inscription was drawn up and the tablet erected by Sir William Burrell. It is not mentioned in his careful account of the monuments in this church (MSS., 5,698, p. 58). Enclosed in the marble above this inscription is a Brass (said by Horsfield to have been found beneath a pew), inscribed thus:—

Hic jacet Gerhardus Borel Sanctæ Theologiæ
 Professor, Achidiaconus Cicestrensis, & Residenti-
 arius ibidem, et Vicarius hujus ecclesiæ: qui
 obiit xvii^{mo} die Aprilis Anno Dom. 1509.
 ejus animæ propitiatur Deus.¹²²

¹²² This Brass is mentioned in the "Herald's Visitation of 1634," Harl. MSS., 1406, p. 25^b, "A monum^t in Cuckfield Church for Gerald Burrell who dyed 17th of April 1509 whereon these armes are inlayed in colours." These arms must have disappeared before Sir W. Burrell's time.

I cannot help thinking that there is some mistake about the date of Gerard Burrell's settling at Cuckfield, given on the tablet as 1446, and that 1484 is the correct date. For in the Harleian MSS., 433, f. 169^b, there is a copy of a letter from Richard III. to Bishop Story, of Chichester, asking him to confer the Vicarage of Cuckfield on Gerard Burrell; it runs thus:—

The Bishop
of Chichester.

That he have a letter sent unto him in the favour and recommendation of Maistr. Gerard Burrell¹²³ of the Queen's College in Cambridge to have him preferred to the benefice of Cuckfeld in the Diocese of Chichester now vacant by the decease of the Vicar thereof. Given at Nottingham¹²⁴ the xiith day of April. A^o primo.
[1483]

Richard III. was a great benefactor to Queen's College and there Gerard Burrell might have come under his notice. There are not many good deeds set down to this King, but Sussex must always be grateful to him for bringing the Burrells to Cuckfield and "settling" them there. The name links the 15th Century with the 19th.

I hope that I have not in this paper unnecessarily repeated anything which is to be found in previous volumes of our "Collections." I have as a rule preferred to refer to the pages of those which contain matter bearing on the history of Cuckfield.

P.S. No. 1.—One of the verses of a song of the time proves the strong feeling then existing on behalf of Richard, Earl of Arundel. It should be remembered that his crest was a horse.

The grene grass that was so long
Hit hath slayne a *stede* strong
That worthy was and wyth [active]:
Wat Kyng had that stede on holde
To just [joust] on him he myght be bold
Als schulde he go to fyth [fight].

"Political Poems and Songs," I., p. 364.

¹²³ In the Index to the Harleian MSS. the name is given as *Burnell*, but it is distinctly written *Burrell*.

¹²⁴ Richard III. marched from Nottingham to the fatal field of Bosworth.

P.S. No. 2.—At the end of the Chartulary in the Cotton MSS., Vesp. F. xv., f. 105, is this note:—"Thomas Erle of Arundel hadde iiiij. sisters, Alice, Elisabeth, Johan, and Margarete. Alice was maryed to Sir John Charlton, Lord Powis, and dyed without issue. Elisabeth was maryed to Thomas Mowbray, Erle of Nottyngeham and Marchall of England, and aftyr Duke of Norfolk, and hadde issue John my lord of Norfolk that nowe ys, which John was maryed to Eleanore the daughter of Sir Wyllyam Bourer. Margarete, the sister of the first John, was maryed to the son of Sir John Hayward. Johan was maryed to Bouchampe, Lord of Bergavenny, and brother to Thomas Bouchampe, Erle of Warwick, and had issue a son and a daughter: the son was maryed to the lady Spencer, and had issue a daughter Elisabeth—my lady of Bergavenny that nowe ys, the which was maryed to the Erle of Exmond, and hadde issue Jamys of Exmond that nowe ys. Margarete was maryed to Sir Rowland Lenthall, Knight, and hadd issue Edmund Lenthall that nowe ys." This family history is repeated in French on f. 109.

P.S. No. 3.—The will of Richard Tanner ("Ancient Deeds," c. 1,801) seems worthy of being printed *in extenso*:—

Unto all cristen people that this present wrytyng come hit to here or see be it known, That when y [I] Richard Tanner, late of Lyndefeld, made a feoffment unto Richard Mascall the elder, John atte Ree of Cokefeld, William Potter, William Payn, and Thomas Noveton of Brightelmston, of alle my free tenements, lands, rents medewys [meadows] wodys [woods] and pastures, beyng and lygyng in the parish of Walderne, sum tyme Richard Heggynworthy's as hit appereth by a dede thereof made and to hym confirmed: This is my last and full Wille that anon after my deceesse if Jamys my sone fynde and hire a prest by one hole year to syng, rede, and pray in the cherche of Cokefeld for the soulys of Richard Cach and Jone his Wyf, specially by name and forme, my fader and modyr, and alle my benefactors and alle cristen soulys: he to arayse this prest's wages of such lands and tenements which y have in the parishes of Lyndefeld and Clayton as he wole answer to God for my discharge of my consciens. Also it is my will in the same wyse that he pay after that to the werks of the seyde church of Cokefeld xx^s. In wisse that this my Will y write it with my owen hand, and also y have put to it my sele

at Lewes the syxt day of Junii the yer of our Lord Jesus Crist
mccciii^{xx}vi.

On a slip of parchment tacked on to the will is
written:—

Orate pro animabus Rici Tanner senioris, et Laurencie uxoris sue

Item pro animabus Rici Cach et Johne uxoris sue

Item pro animabus Lucie et Johne nuper uxorum Rici Tanner
junioris.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MURAL PAINTINGS AT THE CHURCHES OF CLAYTON AND ROTHERFIELD, SUSSEX.

BY C. E. KEYSER, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

THERE are few counties where so many interesting examples of mural paintings have been brought to light in the various parish churches, as in the County of Sussex. Most of those discovered in Sussex have been carefully described, in many instances with illustrations, in the several volumes of the "Sussex Archæological Collections." No detailed account appears to have been contributed of the very remarkable series at West Chiltington, while on the other hand, some, of which, fortunately, careful descriptions have been communicated, have been entirely obliterated or destroyed, *e.g.*, those at Westmeston and Stedham. It certainly strikes one as a misfortune that, owing to the prejudices of an incumbent or other mistaken motives, these relics of the practical teaching of the Early Church, in most instances containing lessons well calculated to appeal to the religious sentiment of our own day, should in so many cases be thus ruthlessly swept away, and examples could be cited where regret has been too late expressed at the destruction of such subjects as St. Christopher, &c., when their religious and moral teaching had been explained.

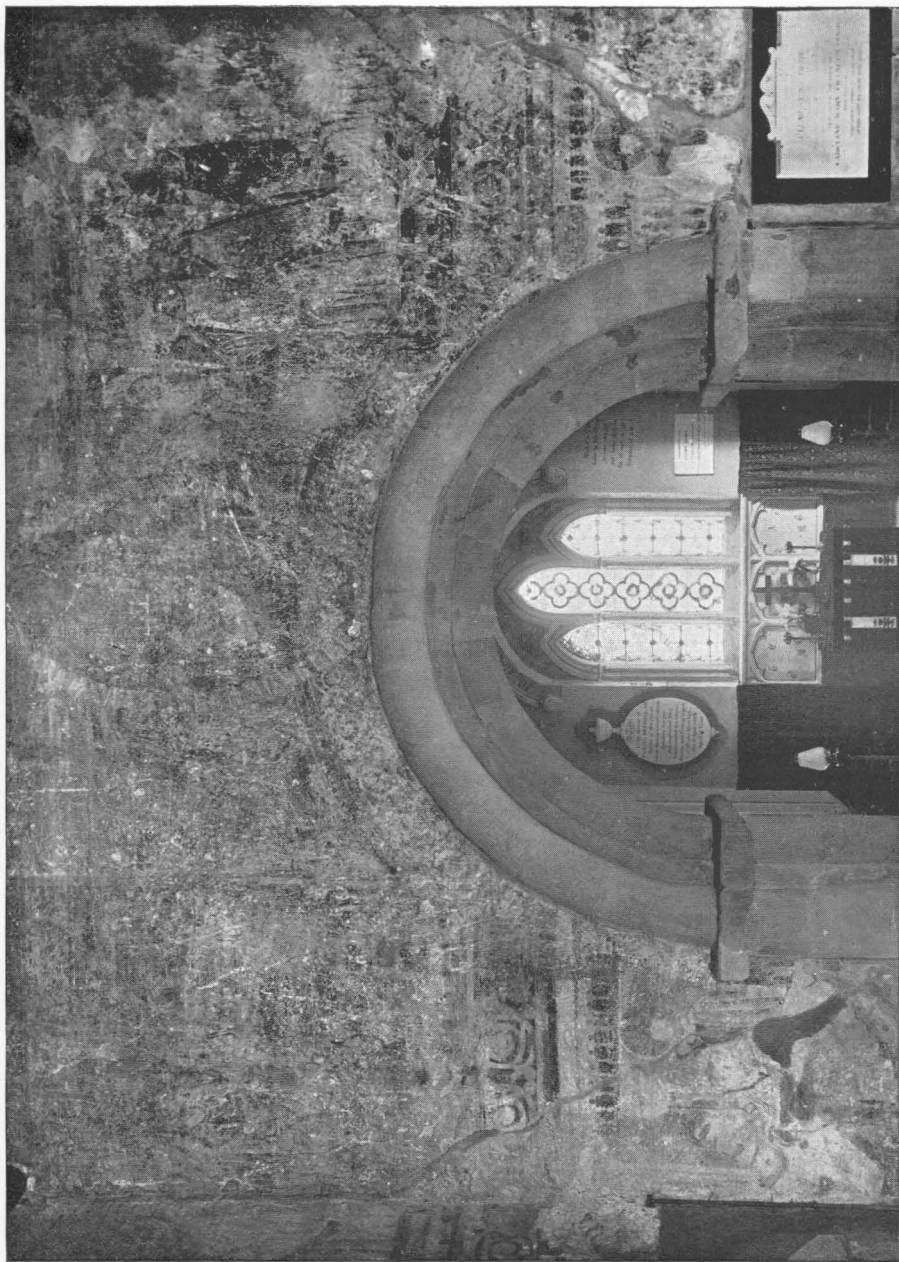
The object of this paper is, however, not to provoke lamentations for vandalism of this kind, but to endeavour to describe two of the most recent and interesting discoveries of mural paintings in the county, *viz.*, those which were found in 1893 at Clayton and Rotherfield, and in both instances most carefully preserved. Brief descriptions have already appeared in the "Archæological Journal," Vol. LIII., pp. 166-170, and elsewhere, and it is to be

feared that very little can be added to further elucidate the doubtful points in the pictures.

The church at Clayton is one of the many small and early structures which we find on and under the Sussex Downs, and its external appearance would not prepare one for the elaborate scheme of decoration with which the interior walls have been embellished. It consists merely of western bell-turret, nave and chancel. The chancel seems to have been reconstructed in the 13th Century, though at the south-east angle are some massive quoin stones, apparently of much earlier date, as there is a triple lancet in the east wall and two single lancets on the north and south, all somewhat over-restored on the interior side. On the south wall is now placed the brass of a priest holding the chalice and wafer, with inscription:—

Of yō charite pray for the soule of mayst' Rychard Idoñ p̄son of Clayton & pykeñ which decessed the vi day of January the yere of our lord god MV° and xxiii on whose soule Jhū have mercy Amen.

The chancel arch is of very early character and may perhaps be anterior to the period of the Norman Conquest. Both on its eastern and western face it has a bold half-round moulding carried round the arch, and continued through the abacus as an engaged shaft to the ground. The soffit of the arch is similarly moulded, and carried down as an attached shaft to the main respond. The abacus is massive and chamfered. On either side of the arch in the east wall of the nave is a semi-circular headed recess, no doubt for a former altar. There is a blocked up Early English arch in the north and south walls at the east end of the nave. The north doorway within a small porch is plain semi-circular headed and probably early. The door itself is also old. The nave roof is high pitched with massive tie beams. The west window is of two lights in the perpendicular style, with square label on the exterior side. The west turret has wooden shingles and is supported on massive beams within the church. There are three bells, one being of pre-Reformation date with invocation to St. Thomas (see "Sussex Archæological Collections," XVI., 205, 231, and



CHANCEL ARCH, CLAYTON CHURCH.

“M. A. Lower’s History of Sussex,” I., 116). There is a brass in the nave to Thomas A. Wood, date 1508. New windows have been inserted in the north and south walls of the nave.

The restoration of the nave was commenced in 1893, and on the removal of the whitewash the whole of the nave walls were found to have been decorated with a most elaborate picture of the Doom. On the north wall are the remains of an earlier course of painting, viz., some large semi-circular arches on slender shafts. They are now very faint and mainly concealed by the later subject, which covers the whole space above the chancel arch, and extends along the north and south walls of the nave.

Over the chancel arch, and within an oval vesica, having a zigzag bordering, is seated a figure of Christ in judgment, with uplifted hands, no doubt exhibiting the wounds. His features are somewhat indistinct and the drapery is not clear. The ground colour of the vesica is a pale pink. On either side are several figures, which are all very faint, but appear to be nimbed and in attitudes of adoration, and are probably intended to portray the Apostles. A very elegant border of inter-lacing scroll foliage, white on a red ground, with an upper band of red and yellow, is carried round part of the arch, and then horizontally to the north and south walls. There is another embattled border to the upper part of the picture. Below, on either side of the chancel arch and above the early altar recess, is a figure of Christ with cruciform yellow nimbus and a red cross, richly vested. On the south side He has a beard, and is giving the benediction, a chalice being depicted on the wall to the south of Him. In the painting on the north side is a kneeling figure, probably of St. Peter, receiving the keys. In both instances a row of trefoiled arches is introduced above and at the sides of the paintings. A tablet partially conceals the one on the south side.

The main subject of the Doom is continued along the north and south walls of the nave. This is certainly unusual, and it is doubtful if any other instance can be

cited in England where the representation has been so far extended. The embattled border is carried along above and the scroll below the principal part of the subject, as on the east wall. On the north side at the east end is depicted a large hexagonal enclosure, the wall being portrayed by the trefoiled arches on a red ground, and the lower part by a kind of lattice work in red lines. In the centre are seated three nimbed figures, no doubt intended to represent the three persons of the Blessed Trinity. That on the west side is the most distinct, and has the right hand with the palm outwards partly upraised and apparently the cruciform nimbus. The figure in the centre is clad in white. The whole is somewhat indistinct, but there can be little doubt that the Heavenly Mansions are here represented, though in a very unusual manner. To the east of the enclosure is a large angel, and on the west a nimbed figure, probably of St. Peter, in full ecclesiastical vestments. His right hand is upraised, while with the left he is grasping the left hand of an ecclesiastic richly vested and with pastoral staff in the right hand. He also has the nimbus. To the west is another angel in white, with red bordering to his garment, and with the nimbus. He stands with partly uplifted hands, facing three more ecclesiastics. The lower portions of the two western figures have been destroyed by the insertion of the modern window. The ecclesiastics have red pointed shoes, while the angels and St. Peter are barefooted. To the west of these is depicted a procession of figures, with low crowns or velvet caps, short tunics and striped stockings, marching towards the east, the heads only of the eastern ones being now visible. At the west end is another angel blowing a trumpet. To the west of the modern window, below the procession, is another angel with bright red wings stooping down, and behind him are several uplifted hands, and two nude figures rising from their tombs.

On the south wall of the nave at the east end is a large figure, probably of an angel, and immediately adjoining it a large cross in red, with several figures nimbed, and apparently with wings, prostrating themselves at



NORTH WALL, CLAYTON CHURCH.

the foot, and below the eastern arm; a female figure on the west side is resting her head on the arm of the cross. To the west again is another angel, who appears to be keeping back the figures beyond him, namely, four ecclesiastics richly vested, and then a number of personages with low crowns or caps similar to those on the north wall. A modern window on this side also has destroyed part of the subject, and to the west of it are several figures, one crowned, one kneeling and all in attitudes of supplication. Three crowned personages adjoining the window, each holding a scroll, are turned to the west, and a figure on a large crimson horse, somewhat indistinct, is also moving in the same direction, while another human being appears with uplifted hands between the forelegs of the horse. On the lower level to the east of the modern window are faint traces of several persons rising from their graves.

The whole treatment of this solemn subject is most elaborate and unusual. The introduction of the cross, with figures adoring it on the south side of the picture, seems to be intended to point out the power of the cross to save even some of those who would otherwise have been condemned. There can be little doubt that otherwise the usual design has been followed, and that the saved are portrayed on the north (the right) side of our Lord, while the condemned are on the left, and are being driven back towards the jaws of hell, which, though not now discernible, doubtless occupied the western portion of the south wall. Slight traces of colour occur on other parts of the walls.

There is nothing in the history or architecture of the church which can give any clue to the date of the painting. It is, of course, of later date than the Doom in the neighbouring church at Patcham, but is an early representation of a subject which was afterwards portrayed in some form or other in almost every church in England. The architectural features, decorative borders and details of costume indicate a period for this Clayton example of about the reign of Edward the First, or the latter part of the 13th Century.

Rotherfield Church is a very interesting structure and in every way worthy of one of the largest and most important parishes in the county. It consists of west tower and spire, nave, aisles, north porch, chancel and north chancel chapel. There has also been a chapel on the south side of the chancel, the arches opening to it from the aisle and chancel being still visible in the wall.

The present church belongs mainly to the 13th Century, though there are traces of the earlier structure and many additions and insertions of later dates. The chancel, which had been restored previously to the work undertaken in the nave in 1893, has three large plain lancets on the south and two more on the north side. The east window of five lights is a large and fine example of the perpendicular style. On the south of the chancel is a plain segmental headed recess, then two sedilia with triangular headed arches supported on central and side shafts with bell-shaped capitals, the west arch being much wider than that on the east, and then further west, by the south chancel doorway, a plain arched piscina with deep basin. Near the west end is a large two-light perpendicular window. The roof is high pitched and of early date. On the floor under the choir stalls are three brass shields to John Wickham, Prebendary of Winchester and Rector of Rotherfield, 1580-1591. He was buried March 2nd, 1591, as mentioned in the Register:—

1591 M^r. John Wickham p^{er}son a very good preacher buryed the 2 of Marche.

There are two Early English arches opening to the north chapel with two chamfered orders resting on central octagonal column and semi-octagonal responds. A good perpendicular screen separates the chancel from this chapel. Two old chests with date 1635 are preserved in it. The east window of this chapel, formerly the lady chapel, is fine early decorated of three lights, with some old glass in the head, part of a figure of our Lord in the upper quatrefoil and some canopy work. Our Lord is seated wearing a red and white garment. He has the



SOUTH WALL, CLAYTON CHURCH.

feet bare, so as to show the wounds, and hands stretched out, not upraised, but probably in the attitude of benediction. There are two plain lancets on the north side and a plain segmental headed founder's tomb in the north wall. In the east wall is a plain piscina with large basin. The lower parts of the walls are concealed by modern panelling. The roof is high pitched and panelled and there is a lancet window in the west gable. There is an early arch opening to the chapel from the north aisle, of transitional Norman character, obtusely pointed with massive chamfered abacus.

The chancel arch is Early English, with two chamfered orders; the respond shafts are gone. The nave arcade consists of three wide arches on each side; those on the north side rest on circular, those on the south on octagonal columns. The north arcade seems to date from about 1250, while the south has been rebuilt or altered in the 15th Century. The nave roof is waggon-shaped. At the west end of each aisle is a blocked lancet, and in north and south walls three two-light perpendicular windows of very good design. The tower arch is massive of three chamfered orders. The west window is of three lights, segmental headed, of perpendicular style of the same date as those in the aisles. There is a small doorway to the belfry on the north interior side of the tower. The font cover is a piece of patchwork, but the panels seem to have formed part of a pulpit with renaissance carving, and a coat of arms with the Nevile saltire, &c.; a date on it may be 1533 or 1577. In the north aisle is a large monumental slab (?of iron), with a double cross, or perhaps two swords, on it, composed of Sussex iron and of early date. In the north wall by the door is the doorway leading to the parvise over the north porch. Here is preserved part of an altar stone found in the lady chapel. By the chancel arch on the south side is the rood-loft doorway. The lower part of the hood-mould and the respond shafts of the chancel arch have been clearly cut away for the insertion of the screen. The upper part of the hood-mould of the arch has also been destroyed.

On the exterior, the tower is of plain, massive character, embattled, with a north-east angle turret. The spire is plain and covered with shingles. There is a fine west doorway of perpendicular date. The north doorway, within a groined porch, is an excellent specimen of the perpendicular style. The porch has a good outer arch, and blocked-up windows on the east and west sides. The south doorway is small and well moulded of the same (15th Century) date. The south chancel doorway is plain and segmental headed externally. Against the east gable of the nave is some early masonry, said to be part of a buttress supporting a former central tower.

Most of the interesting series of mural paintings were, as has already been stated, discovered in 1893. In Murray's "Handbook for Sussex" it is stated that the martyrdom of St. Lawrence is to be seen on the wall near the pulpit, and Mr. M. A. Lower, in his "History of Sussex," Vol. II., p. 128, states that "the walls were anciently painted, and a representation of the martyrdom of St. Lawrence is now visible." No traces of this subject are now to be seen and it is supposed to be under the colour wash in the south aisle.

The lady chapel has been profusely decorated. On the west wall is an early scroll foliage pattern in red, and on the same wall and the splay of the lancet windows a masonry pattern of double lines, all probably of the 13th Century. On the north splay of the east window is painted a large angel on a red ground, powdered with a kind of ivy berry design. Over his head is an indistinct scroll, and though no trace now remains of the Blessed Virgin in the opposite splay, there can be no doubt this is St. Gabriel and that the Annunciation was here represented. The date may be as early as the 14th Century. On the east window on the north side on the east splay is apparently a nude female figure with golden hair seated and holding a distaff. On the opposite splay is the lower part of a bare leg, and it is most likely that Adam and Eve were here portrayed.

In the nave, over and at the sides of the chancel arch, a very large picture of the Doom has been discovered,



EAST WALL OF NAVE, ROTHERFIELD CHURCH.

unfortunately, in a damaged state. The upper part of the wall, above the arch, is slightly recessed, and is probably of later date than the arch and lower part of the wall. The subject has been delineated both on the surface of the recessed portion and the earlier wall below it, and was probably executed in the 15th Century, at the time when so many additions to the earlier fabric seem to have been made. In the centre of the upper portion our Lord is seated on the rainbow with dark red under garment and yellow cloak. He has the hands upraised and His right side, arms and feet are bare, so as to exhibit the blood streaming from the wounds; His feet rest on a large orb and the sun and moon are above, each on a yellow medallion, on either side of His head. On each side is an angel with outspread wings, blowing a long trumpet; that on the north has red and that on the south yellow wings. On the right of our Lord is the Virgin kneeling, with hands clasped in attitude of supplication, while St. John occupies a corresponding situation on the left; both are nimbed and have red vestments. Below, the subject has been much injured, and only the heads of two monks are now discernible. On the south side nothing can be made out, but on the north is a large hexagonal enclosure, with yellow walls, red doors, and a pinnacle on the south-east angle. Within, several figures and the wing of an angel can be discerned. The enclosure probably represents the Heavenly Mansions, which occur in many other instances in this position. Below are traces of several figures and decorations in red, and below again on the north side of the chancel arch is the subject, often introduced into representations of the Doom, of St. Michael weighing souls. St. Michael is portrayed with yellow nimbus, and his wings and the lines of his vestment are a deep red. He holds the balances in his left hand and points with his right to the south side. The scale on the north is weighing down that on the south, close to which is a small figure, while several more surround that on the north, but all are very indistinct. Below is a border with a scroll pattern in vermilion on a white ground, and below

again two rows of small figures. The lines on their dresses are represented in vermilion, but this part of the subject is so indistinct that one can only hazard a conjecture that it is an adjunct to the main picture. The columns of the nave arcade have been decorated with diaper and other varied designs, and on the east pier on the south side are traces of a figure. Indications of a large subject are visible on the north wall of the nave between the two eastern arches, the borderings being clearly discernible. On the south part of the east wall of the north aisle is a large representation of the Incredulity of St. Thomas. Our Lord is portrayed considerably above life size, standing up and perhaps holding a cross in His left hand. He has the cruciform nimbus, painted red, a white robe with yellow lining, and bare arms and feet. A nimbed saint, clad in a crimson vestment, is kneeling at His feet. Our Lord is holding the right arm of this figure (which, though rather feminine in appearance, is of course intended for St. Thomas the Apostle), in His right hand, and is pressing the hand against the wound in His side. An ornamental pattern in yellow runs above His head. The subject, which is not at all a common one, may perhaps date as early as the 14th Century. Other examples of this subject have been found at St. Albans Cathedral; Wighton, Norfolk; and Preston, near Brighton. On either splay of the blocked west window of the north aisle is portrayed a large nimbed saint in deep red vestments. That on the south is holding some object, perhaps a sword, pointing towards his body, while that on the north seems to be an ecclesiastic. On the south wall of the south aisle is part of a scroll pattern; and decorative designs, some as early as the 13th Century, have been found in various places on the walls.

Such is a brief description of these two most interesting series of wall paintings. One can only hope that they may be carefully preserved (not repainted), not merely as interesting relics of a bygone age, but also as examples of that direct religious teaching which was thus severely impressed on the minds of those who had

not the educational advantages which are now conferred on all classes in these more enlightened, though perhaps less devotional, times. The picture at Clayton is of exceptional merit, and appears to have been the work of a master hand, and it will, indeed, be a matter of regret if it or those at Rotherfield were again to be concealed by colour wash, after the patience and care which has so recently been exercised in once more bringing them to light.



DESCRIPTION OF AND REMARKS ON THE DUNGEON CELLS AT HASTINGS CASTLE.

BY CHARLES DAWSON, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S., AND
J. LEWIS, Esq., C.E., F.S.A.

(Read at the Society's Visit to the Castle on Oct. 10th, 1894.)

As a considerable amount of popular misapprehension exists on the subject of "dungeons" it may perhaps be advantageous to preface this paper with a few remarks on their general origin and evolution in England.

From time immemorial it has been a custom among semi-civilised tribes to secrete their agricultural crops against the rigours of the weather, and their discovery by an enemy, by burying them in subterranean receptacles.

When the advantage of fortifications in warfare was first realised, these subterranean storehouses were surrounded in some cases with a circular entrenchment made with the earth removed in digging the vault.¹

These entrenchments were sometimes surrounded with outer entrenchments; some of them were no doubt further strengthened by the erection of wooden palisades.

At a later period, at the dawn of architecture, it seems to have been an occasional practice to build on the top of the inner entrenchment or stronghold, a stone wall, either with loose stones piled up or joined together with mortar. A storehouse and usually the mouth of a well were contained within this stronghold.

In the time of the Saxons, who made frequent use of the more ancient entrenchments of the British or Romans, it became the custom to erect within the inner ward of the entrenchments an artificial mound called a "burh."²

¹ These entrenchments were common in Ireland and are termed "raths."

² The Normans called it "mota" or "motte." See also "Sussex Archæological Collections," Vol. XXV., p. 222.

These mounds formed the last strongholds in times of assault. They are believed to have been surmounted with a wooden residence, containing beside other chambers the store. This erection was surrounded by a wooden palisade or wall, occasionally flanked by wooden turrets. In some cases the "burh" was surrounded by a stone wall instead of a wooden palisade. This stone wall was probably a forerunner of the Norman "shell-keep"; for when the Normans, in their turn, took possession of the old fortifications, they usually surrounded the crown of these "burhs" with a shell of masonry, forming one of the two well-known types of Norman keep. The "shell-keep" was more suitable for standing on the "made earth" of the "burh" than the "rectangular keep," which is the other type, and which was usually built where the castle was erected, either on a new site or where the English "burh" was not adapted or did not exist. These keeps, whether shell or rectangular, were of enormous solidity. The basement was invariably above the ground level (at all events on the outer side), and contained the cellar or storehouse.

At a later Norman period it became usual to build in the place of the shell or of the rectangular keeps, certain cylindrical towers called "donjons" or "juliets," which were originally built to form the keep itself; but later were frequently used as mural towers of the enceinte. The basements of these towers contained storehouses and vaults. In times of siege space was far too valuable to allow of the storehouses and vaults of the keep being used as prisons. It is doubtful if any of them were originally designed for such a purpose, but that some of them have been used, secondarily, as such, there can be no question.

The popular idea that English castles usually contained subterranean prisons,³ such as sometimes occur in those of the Continent, is quite erroneous. Most of the chambers within a Norman keep would hold a prisoner quite securely, and would be perfectly dry for storage purposes, and therefore there could be no necessity to

³ The Hastings dungeon cells, although contained within the ramp against the N.E. castle wall, are far above the ground adjoining, in the fosse and roadway.

endanger the foundations by making damp subterranean excavations. For some reason the term *dungeon*, which is synonymous with "donjon," has come to be popularly applied to the cell in the basement of the keep or "donjon."

The use of such cellars in the basements as *prisons*, in the absence of record or tradition, must be determined entirely on the merits of the evidence found to exist within their walls. What evidence there is with respect to the supposed dungeon cell at Hastings shall be set before you, as soon as we have described the details of its form and its position in the Castle.

The present entrance to the Castle of Hastings must be regarded as a comparatively modern one. Originally the chief entrance was probably approached by means of a light wooden bridge placed over the fosse, between the barbican (containing the portcullis) and the entrenchments (or "outer ward" or "bailey") on the eastern side, now locally known as "The Lady's Parlour." There is at present no evidence of the Castle having contained within its walls a keep formed of masonry; but a large mound of earth appears to have formed the Castle mount or English "burh,"⁴ the wall around the Castle itself practically forming at once the keep and inner ward or bailey.⁵

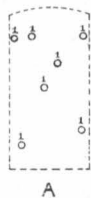
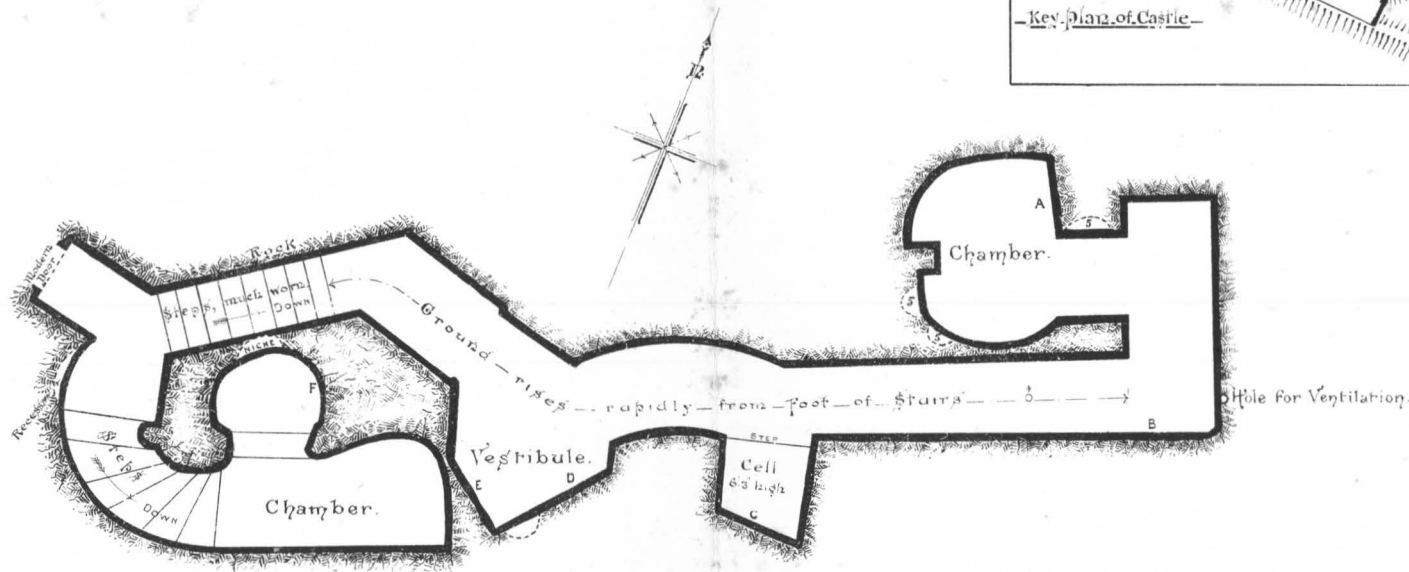
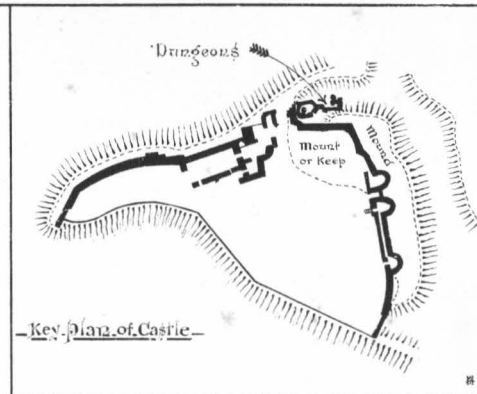
⁴ This "burh" was probably the site of the mint, which we know existed at Hastings in Saxon and Norman times. By the laws of Athelstan money might be coined in the royal "burhs." This king established a mint at Hastings about A.D. 925.

⁵ It is possible that the remains of a shell of masonry may yet be concealed beneath the mound, but there is no reference to a keep in any ancient records that we have seen, if we except the words "beneath" or "under" the Castle or fortress, that constantly occur when naming the Church or Chapel of St. Mary, and which church or chapel really would have stood on a much lower level than the keep, had there been one here. It is stated in an old guide book, published in A.D. 1828, that when the excavations at the Castle were directed by the late Lord Chichester in 1824, under the superintendence of Mr. Kay (architect to Greenwich Hospital), part of the flooring of the keep was discovered. In an old print in Mr. Dawson's possession, printed in 1837, there appears something like the foundations of a wall surrounding the western side of the crown of this mound. If such a keep did exist it was in all probability of the "shell" type and not rectangular, as that at Rochester, with which Mr. T. Cole (of Hastings) for some reason wishes to compare it. It is possible that the castle-like erection which we see in the Bayeux Tapestry, standing on a mound, and which the Normans are depicted as intrenching, is the old English stronghold built of wood upon this mound or "burh."

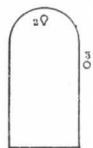
— Plan Showing Dungeon Cells —

AT
— Hastings Castle. —

— Scale 1 inch equals 8 feet. —



A



B



C



D



E

Arched Vestibule.

— References —

1. A. Holes in Wall.
2. B, C, E, F. Outlines of Doorways.
3. Fig. A. Holes in Wall, apparently to hold some kind of fastening.
4. Fig. B. Ditto, but with this is a mark perhaps made with a nail.
5. Fig. B. Holes similar to No. 1.
6. Hole in Ceiling as if to hold some suspended article, such as a Lamp.
7. Recesses, supposed to be fireplaces.

The mound is situated in the north-east corner of the Castle's inner ward, and is surrounded almost to the extent of two-thirds by the great curtain wall of the Castle. On the outer side the earth has been both cut away and piled up to form an abrupt slope. Another wall, now only just traceable, appears to have been erected on the slope from the N.E. angle of the curtain wall across the present roadway, as if to guard the approach to the Castle.⁶

There is no tower now existing on the northern side between the Castle mount or keep, and the small round tower or turret formerly communicating with the chapel. It is extremely probable that at least another tower existed adjoining the site of the present entrance. On the left hand side of the gate, opposite the modern lodge, there is a considerable mass of ancient masonry still standing and projecting beyond the line of the great curtain wall of the inner ward.⁷ This perhaps may have formed part of the base of a cylindrical tower. To examine it, it is necessary to obtain access to the wooden door on the east side of the modern iron gate.

It will be noticed that on the left hand side of the door stands the original masonry, while on the right side there is a rough wall of masonry, built to our knowledge by a late custodian, masking the ancient masonry within.

Following the original masonry (the roof here is modern) it will be found that the sides of the wall assume an angular appearance in the form of half an octagon. We have excavated the ground outside in search of more masonry, but found that the solid sand rock is met with at a very short distance. Doubtless any masonry, if it had existed in a lateral direction, would have been moved to make way for the modern carriage road.

Within two of the four sides of the supposed octagon bastion⁸ referred to, are doorways, one (height 6-ft. 2-in.)

⁶ This wall (which is but slight) was probably erected during the ecclesiastical period of the history of the Castle, when the site of the present gate came into use as an entrance to the Castle, or to protect another postern which existed on the west.

⁷ This appears in Grose's View and Map, 1759 A.D.

⁸ We do not know the *external* shape of this bastion, but it was probably round.

leading in a north-easterly, the other (height 6-ft. 6-in.) in a south-easterly direction, beneath the outer ramp above mentioned, adjoining the Castle mount (see No. 5 diagram). Two flights of descending steps form the approaches to the dungeons which are the subject of the present paper.

The door jambs of both doorways have cavities, in which, at one time, blocks of wood were imbedded to hold the rides upon which the doors swung. Besides these there are the remains of iron fittings apparently to sustain a rope, chain, or hand-rail.

Taking the dark north-east doorway (artificial light becomes here necessary), is a flight of eight steps hewn out of the sandstone rock, which are worn to such an extent that they can only be descended with great difficulty (see photo No. 1).

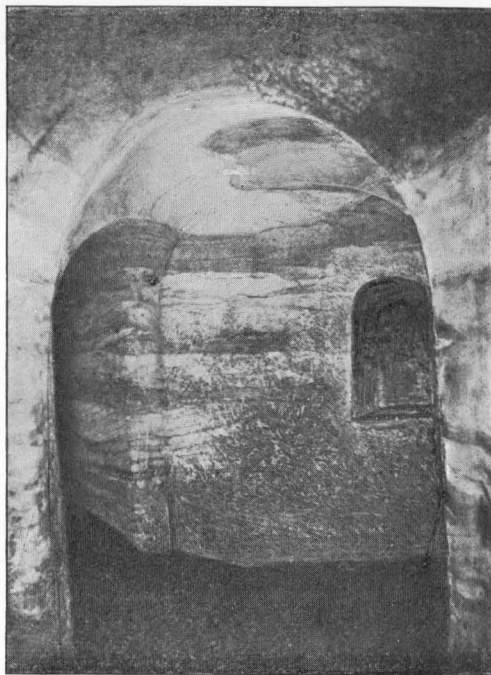
A wooden skeleton staircase has been constructed by us, covering the old worn steps, but leaving them still to be seen from below between the new wooden treads. A masonry roof to this staircase terminates above the lower end of the steps, and here are traces of a movable door having been fixed.

At the foot of these stone steps a short passage suddenly turns to the south-east, terminating in an arch, slightly grooved at the sides. Through this arch is an irregular sided chamber or vestibule (height 7-ft. 10-in.), in the wall of which is a circular-headed niche, about 3-ft. high, cut in the rock (*vide* D on plan and photo No. 2). On the side of the chamber to the right is cut the outline (7-ft. high) of a round-headed arched passage or doorway (*vide* E on plan), apparently designed to connect these galleries with the south-easterly series, which it now appears were never completed. In the wall opposite to the one on which is traced the outline above described there is an arch entering another passage (see photo No. 3). This passage is formed in a singular and skilful manner; the arched roof is on the curve; the left side wall is concave; the right convex, giving the whole a semi-circular trend. The floor at this point inclines sharply upwards for some distance. The walls of the passage are smooth, the original pick marks being obliterated.



VIEW FROM BELOW OF N.E. FLIGHT OF
ROCK-HEWN STEPS—MUCH WORN.
(HEIGHT OF ARCH, 6-FT. 2-IN.)

No. 1.



THE VESTIBULE FROM THE WEST.
(HEIGHT OF CEILING, 7-FT. 10-IN.)

No. 2.

At the termination of this passage there is on the right side an arched recess stepped above the main floor, evidently the commencement of another gallery, with a fillet above and below, chased on the wall as if to take a door (*vide C* on plan). The roofs or ceilings of this arched recess, the curved passage, and main gallery, merge into one another in a graceful manner, forming a kind of groined arch. A view photographed by us with the magnesium light (photo No. 3) shows this most clearly.

From this recess eastwards we have what we have called the main gallery, 17-ft. long, nearly 4-ft. wide and about 9-ft. high, having in the ceiling near the centre a hole as if for the suspension of a light. At the end (*vide B* on plan), on the south wall, is the tracing of another doorway apparently designed to communicate, like the other, with another series of galleries.

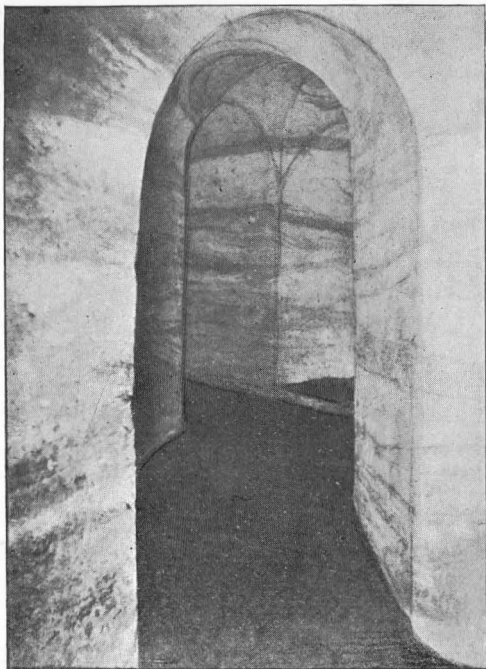
The outlined doorway at B on plan is filled up with rough pick marks as if to make it more conspicuous. There is also in this traced doorway a hole cut in the rock in which might have been driven a wooden plug to hold a staple; the lower edge of this hole is abraided, as if an iron ring or other hard substance had at some time hung from it. To the westward are two similar holes (marked 3. 3. on plan), the wall near the centre one being rubbed quite smooth and of a dark colour. There are also here numerous other small holes or pittings which need no specific mention. At the end of the main gallery, high above in the roof, is a large hole running forward to the east. We have tested the hole for about 15-ft., but cannot find the outlet; we believe it was for the purpose of ventilation; it is now blocked. A former custodian had a square-shaped opening cut through the rock at the north side, forming a window there, intended for a ventilator. This window has, however, been closed, for besides being disfiguring it was open to intruders.

Opposite B on plan the passage runs nearly northwards for about 9-ft., ending abruptly. Where this last passage joins what we have termed the main gallery there is a slight attempt to groin the ceilings. On the

left hand or westerly side of the last described passage is a peculiarly domed chamber, 7-ft. 1-in. in height, separated from the main gallery by only a slight thickness of rock (see photo No. 4). It has a rough hewn pilaster opposite the door, evidently left for the purpose of strengthening the roof, and there are two small recesses, like fire-places, side by side, south of the pilaster, having bowl-shaped hearths, with stone fenders above the ground level. Another recess of an exactly similar character is formed in the north jamb of the doorway leading to this chamber. None of them have flues or chimneys.

Opposite, to the north of the doorway, are holes arranged in such a manner that the detention of a prisoner is immediately suggested to the mind (*vide A* on plan). There is no chimney to this chamber, and though there is a quantity of black ash and charcoal on the floor (and we are informed by the late custodian that some inches of it covered the floor at one time), yet the walls are but slightly blackened, leaving us to suppose that the fuel employed was charcoal. There are several notches cut in the walls and in the pilaster, but their use is not apparent.

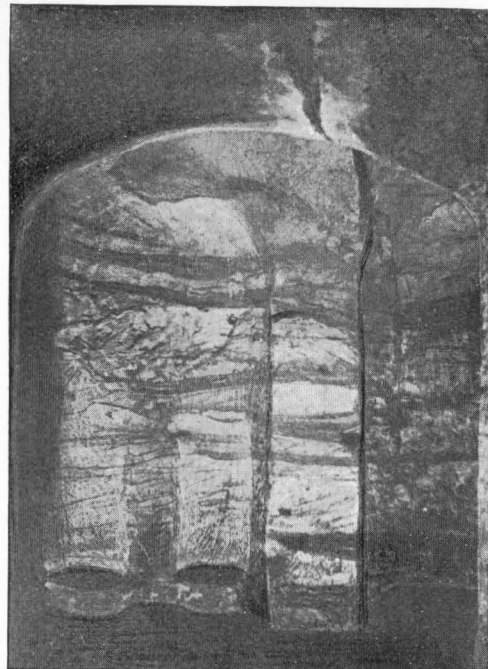
Returning again to the starting point at the top of the worn stairs first described, and taking the flight of steps leading in a south-easterly direction, it will be noticed that the roof is constructed in masonry in a manner similar to the other staircase. The stairs, six only in number and rock-hewn, wind around a pillar or newel of rock, formed in the left side of the doorway. The steps here were in a very different condition from those of the other staircase and appear to have been used but little if at all. When first descended by us they were blocked with *débris*, which had come in through the broken roof of masonry near the foot of these stairs. On clearing away the *débris* the latter continued to run in as fast as we could move it, so that we were compelled to sink a kind of coffer dam through the loose earth, between the wooden palings on the Castle mount and the curtain wall. The first attempt proved unsuccessful, for when the excavations were nearly completed bad weather came and the dam collapsed, the workmen narrowly escaping



CURVED PASSAGE
LEADING FROM VESTIBULE TO MAIN GALLERY.

(HEIGHT OF ARCH, 7-FT.)

No. 3.



CHAMBER WITH PILLASTER
AND ROCK-HEWN FIRE-PLACES.

(HEIGHT OF CHAMBER, 7-FT. 1-IN.)

No. 4.

Portions of the foundations of the curtain wall of the Castle were exposed when we were digging out the *débris* from the southern cell. These were composed of waterworn stones, apparently from the shore, the limpet shells still clinging to them after perhaps the lapse of eight centuries.

Having described the situation and form of these dungeons, we will now discuss their probable origin and uses. We must first mention that those in the northern branch are said to have been discovered and opened out by a former custodian of the Castle, about the year 1872, in which year he showed them to Mr. Dawson.

The Rev. E. Marshall, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, writing to "Notes and Queries," 5th Series, Vol. VII. (17th Feb., 1877), after giving a short description of the dungeons (on the N.E. side), so far as they were then visible, says: "The steps are worn away on the left side apparently by a chain dragging from the leg of a prisoner as he descended, and have evidently been much used. At a short distance there is a set-off in the wall, as if for a door to shut against it, and a small circular chamber is reached where there is a niche in the side, and which is supposed to have been the receptacle of a lamp, where the prisoners were pinioned or fettered here. But it may have served the purpose of a guard-room. A little further on the right hand there are holes in the rock, which may have been for staples, to which it is supposed the prisoners were fastened close up to the side, and the soft sandstone is worn smooth by the rubbing of the back and is discoloured by the exudation from the bodies, and assumes a dim appearance of the human form, the legs in this instance having been fastened close together. Further in on the same side are the marks of similar holes, as for staples. Here there is also the same wearing away of the stone and discoloration, and the sinking and rolling of the head from side to side may be traced. But in one respect it differs from the other, as the arms and legs seem to have been stretched out as far as possible; the marks of the heels are plain. Just to the left of this there is another chamber, which has a small

recess at the entrance, near the ground, where there is a channel, as if for the ascent of smoke, by which it seems to be marked. This is said to have been for a charcoal stove. There are also two similar recesses at the further end, but which show no traces of ever having been used. The room is divided by a set-off in the rock, in which there are holes, and is supposed to have had a grating across, to confine the prisoners while they were being suffocated by the charcoal fire. The additional recesses would have been used for fires also if needed. It is also observed that the draught of air from the doorway and the aperture would tend to draw the fumes of the charcoal towards, and into, this room."

"On this explanation the theory is that this was a dungeon, into which whosoever entered would never see the light of day again, and that there were three modes of execution—the affixing to the side in a straight position; the affixing with the arms and legs stretched out; and the suffocation by means of a fire of charcoal. No bones nor any other remains were found which might throw light upon the subject."

We are glad to be able to give the above extract, because it relieves us from a certain amount of diffidence in representing the popular story with regard to these excavations when first examined by the public. Shortly after the year 1877 the door of this excavation was strictly closed upon the public, the custodian becoming tired of taking people over; the atmosphere was bad and the steps then dangerous. More than that, we have been flatly told at the gates that no such excavations existed. However, as the Society knows, by the courtesy of Lord Chichester, we were given the necessary permission to enter and describe the dungeon cells.

We will now proceed to examine the details in the light of what Mr. Marshall has written and see what evidence we can find and what we cannot find in support of these suggestions.

At the outset we can but regard the suggestion of the steps having been worn away by a chain attached to the leg of a prisoner as highly fanciful, for all we could

discover was that the steps had apparently been very much worn by ordinary and constant usage. The remark as to the prisoner being fettered in the first small chamber or vestibule, of course, is obviously conjectural, as also the question of its use as a guard room. With regard to the holes in the walls, said to be used for staples, we have carefully examined them and have come to the conclusion that only one or two out of the many could possibly have held staples strong enough for holding a prisoner; for the most part they are the merest cavities. The few which may have held staples are made in a slanting direction into the sandstone rock. These, if well plugged with wood, we think, could have held a staple effectually. The slanting of the hole would cause the pressure on the plug of wood to fall laterally, so that it could not be pulled out by direct force without breaking away part of the solid rock. There was a small amount of decayed wood found in one of these holes. There is no evidence of weathering on the wall which would account for the shallow appearance of the other holes, and the most delicate pick marks are still visible in all parts of the excavation. The wall for some yards is certainly more smooth at this point than in some other places, but we are unable to trace the marks of the heels which Mr. Marshall says are plain. The most extraordinary statement is that which refers to the discoloration of the rock, which, he says, was caused by the exudation from the bodies. This discoloration, however caused, was certainly plainly visible when Mr. Dawson first saw the cavern, in 1872, especially when a light was held in a particular position near the wall. The marks resembled two shadows of human bodies on the wall, falling side by side between the so-called staple holes. The effect was most striking and unmistakable (see diagram No. 6). Strange to say, in our many recent visits to the dungeons we have never yet again observed this phenomenon, and it now appears entirely lost. We have suspicions that it might easily be simulated by applying oily substances to the wall. It is difficult to believe that such marks, if caused as suggested in Mr. Marshall's note, after having

Diagram N^o 5.

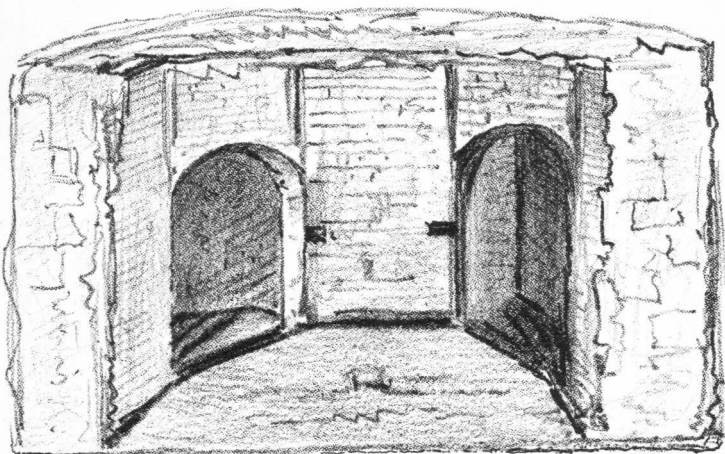
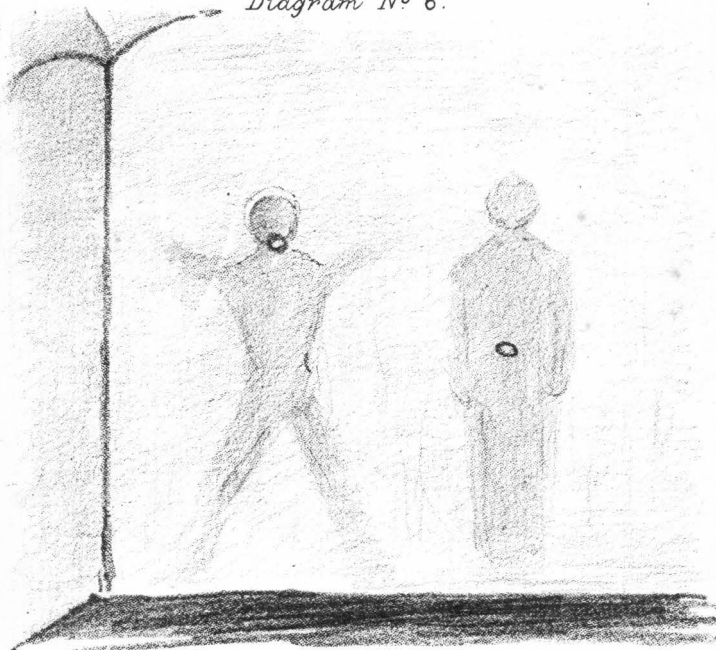


DIAGRAM OF ORIGINAL PORTION OF SUPPOSED OCTAGONAL BASTION,
WITH DOORWAYS TO DUNGEONS. (THE MODERN MASONRY IS OMITTED.)

Diagram N^o 6.



PECULIAR MARKINGS, LIKE SHADOWS, FORMERLY ON THE SOUTH WALL
OF THE MAIN GALLERY.

existed from mediæval times up to twenty years ago, should by now have utterly disappeared.

With regard to the suggested "lethal chamber," we must again remark that although the suggested holes for staples exist, and are arranged in a more or less suitable manner for the detention of a prisoner, yet, having regard to the friable nature of the sandstone, only one or two of the holes could possibly have been used with any success. The same remark applies to the fixing of iron bars referred to by Mr. Marshall. Some of the broad incisions in the walls appeared more likely to have been suitable for carrying planks for shelves, but following this theory we could make out no satisfactory arrangement. The floor is still covered with traces of black ash, charcoal and decayed wood. It is upon the peculiar situation of this cell, the finding of this black ash and charcoal, the three peculiar little fire-places, and the so-called staple holes in the wall, that the suggestion of its having been a "lethal chamber" has been made. The fire-places may, of course, have been used in drying the cell merely, though it is not more damp here than in the other chamber referred to.¹⁰

The extraordinary shape of the cavern, as a whole, is more easily accounted for, and it may as well be given here, since it might be unduly urged that the form of its excavation is more suitable for that of a prison than a storehouse, whereas the form was chiefly determined by the peculiar structure of the rock out of which it is cut. This rock is a hard mass of sandstone, belonging, geologically speaking, to the top of the Ashdown Sand of the Hastings Beds. Its consistency is not at all constant, being much harder and compact in one place than another; the rock is also much divided by large fissures filled with loose sand. It has obviously been the object of the craftsman who cut the excavations at Hastings Castle, to keep within the compact but narrow belt of

¹⁰ The walls are always very damp, although water does not stand or stream upon them, owing to their porosity. There is a peculiar white feathery mould or fungus, which lodges in the cavities in the wall, giving to some of the old pick-marks the appearance, at first sight, of having been recently cut.

rock, and to avoid penetrating either forward or laterally into the extremely soft and loosely dangerous rock contiguous to it. At the same time the craftsman would have had to be careful not to penetrate to the exterior of the mound, and some of the holes we have discovered may have been made for the purpose of ascertaining the compactness of the rock. Where, therefore, there was enough sound rock to form a chamber it was excavated to the utmost extent, and where the hard rock was narrow a passage only was formed. It is due to this reason, that at one point the passage rises and curves in the marvellous manner above described (see photo No. 3).

If anyone will examine the rock wall at the back of the round-headed niche, or in the passage commenced on the right, above the rise in the floor, he will at once realise the difficulties with which the engineer was confronted.

The presence of the doorway tracings on the walls clearly indicates that the designer would have extended his operations had it been possible to do so. Indeed, the mistake in breaking through the crown of the rock undoubtedly ruined the whole design of the excavation, to which it was intended that the southern flight of stairs should lead.

Our hopes, therefore, that we might be put into communication with further excavations beneath the Castle mount or keep (which may possibly exist) were abruptly dispelled. When, after much labour and the advantage of modern skill, we had cleared out all the *débris*, we found only the commencement of a work the aim of which we shall never be able to decide with certainty. However, the discovery is one of extreme singularity, and is a unique addition to an already most interesting Castle.

In conclusion, we may say that probably the whole design of the cave is more suitable for that of a prison than of a storehouse, but we must, nevertheless, bear in mind the difficulties caused by the peculiar structure of the rock above mentioned. Almost certainly the place was excavated for one of these two objects; it *may* have been used for both, or even as a cell for religious

devotions, though there is no evidence leaning directly towards any of these theories upon which we have any right to pin our faith.¹¹ With regard to the date of the main excavation, the purity and severity of the style of its design, the correctness of the workmanship and the absence of all vulgarity in treatment or ornamental details, indicates much in favour of the genuineness of the excavation as an antiquity.¹² The entire use of rounded roofs, arches and niches would seem to point to an early Norman date.¹³ The masonry at the entrance we should imagine to be of a later date, probably Henry III. or Edwardian, but there is very little here to go by, and obviously there has been a considerable amount of re-pointing and other repairs done by one of the late custodians in our own time.

That frightful cruelties were practised in England during Mediæval and even later times, in places far less secret than these, no student of history can deny. We regret to say that there is no lack of evidence at the Bishop's visitations at the Castle of Hastings, the records of which now lie before us,¹⁴ to prove that there were ecclesiastics living within the Castle of utterly vile and unscrupulous character and morals, to an extent that we could hardly have conceived possible within the pale of a civilised community. Long before the dissolution of the monasteries, to which these and similar evils doubtless paved the way, the Castle of Hastings had fallen into decay, and the access to the Castle dungeon cells had probably become obscured and blocked with *débris*, which closed thenceforth the entrances of these gloomy passages and chambers to the light of day.

¹¹ The details of its form are evidence against its being an incomplete "postern."

¹² There are at present no inscriptions on the rock, or ornamental work of any description. It is earnestly hoped that visitors will allow it to remain so.

¹³ There are no known traces of a Roman occupation in or about the immediate site of this Castle.

¹⁴ An immense mass of evidence respecting the Castle, College, Church and Grammar School, about which so little has hitherto been known, has been collected by Mr. Dawson from various sources, and we hope some day that they may be properly arranged so as to form a record, both historical and topographical, in great detail. The collection includes upwards of 100 different views and plans of the Castle, before and after its restoration.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF ALL SAINTS, HASTINGS.

TRANSCRIBED BY ALFRED RIDLEY BAX, Esq., F.S.A.

1. Tablet on N. wall outside: "Sacred to the Memory of ANN wife of HENRY MANN Esq^r. of London who died at Hastings March 21st 1823 In the 32nd Year of her Age."

2. Tablet (all Roman caps.) near the foregoing: "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth youngest daughter of Thomas Crafer Esq^r. who departed this life the 9th of July 1826 Aged 19 years."

3. Flat stone over vault, beginning: "IN MEMORY of M^{rs} ANN STEERS Late of SLOANE SQUARE CHELSEA. who departed this Life at HASTINGS 23rd September 1822. Aged 48 Years."

4. Railed Vault (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of John Acton who was born in this Parish 1st Sept 1775 and who departed this life 18th Jan^y. 1847 truly and deeply lamented also of Elizabeth his wife daughter of Samuel and Sarah Mercer of East Farleigh Kent who died at Teston January 11. 1855 aged 81 and of John Theobald Studd Acton their youngest son who was born at Ipswich July 12. 1815 and died in London December 15. 1836."

5. H.S.: "To the memory of Anna Frances wife of the Rev^d William Drury who died September 12th 1827 Aged 29 Years."

6. Square tomb, with urn on top, railed (all Roman caps.). On the west side: "The mortal remains of Eliza the beloved wife of Lieut. Beazely. R.N. are buried here. she departed this life 30th Oct. A.D. 1823 Aged 24 Years. their infant daughter Emma followed her mother Nov^r. 4th A.D. 1823 Aged 16 days." On the east side:

"Led by the Truth which Swedenborg has taught,
She gave her heart, her mind, her ev'ry thought,
To JESUS CHRIST; as GOD; and none besides
In WHOSE BRIGHT FORM. the TRINITY resides,
Th' ETERNAL FATHER in the SON proclaim'd
WHOSE HOLY INFLUENCE in the SPIRIT nam'd
To THIS GREAT SAVIOUR GOD her homage rose
Her life HE bless'd and in this world of woes,
He led her gently from His Throne on high,
Through Love to serve HIM and in Peace to die,
In HIM confiding her blest Soul resign'd,
Its fair, frail tenement assur'd to find,
Increasing Beauty, Wisdom, Joy and Love,
In perfect human Form in world's above."

No inscription on other two sides.

7. H.S.: "In memory of Thos. and Jane Son and Daughter of Stephen and Jane Bou . . . ^{er} (sic) Tho^s. died Jan. the 13 1761 Aged 1 month. Jane died Feb^r. the 13. 1763 Aged 9 months." (Two lines of poetry.)

8. H.S. (much worn): "Here Lyeth y^e Body of Elizabeth y^e Wife of Tho . . . Barry Who November y^e day in 1743 Aged 46 Years.

9. Double H.S.:

In
 Memory of
 THO^s BARRY.
 He Died the 11th
 of June 1775.
 Aged 43 Years.
 Also
 JAMES their Son
 He Died the 3rd (5th)
 of Sept. 1756.
 Aged 3 Months.

In
 Memory of
 HANNAH the Wife
 of THOS BARRY
 She died the 7th
 of Nov^r. 1779.
 Aged 44 Years.
 Also
 MARY their
 Daughter
 She Died the 6th
 of Sept. 1770.
 Aged 1 Year.

Footstone: H. B.
 1779.
 M. B.
 1770.

T. B.
 1775
 J. B.
 1756.

10. H.S. Cherub's head and festoons: "In memory of JOHN BARRY, who departed this Life Feb. the 10th 1786 Aged 22 Years.

"A pale consumption gave the fatal blow,
 The end was certain though the effect was slow,
 With lingering pains Death saw me sore oppress
 Pitied my sighs and kindly gave me rest."

11. H.S.: "In memory of Elizabeth the wife of M^r. John Gibson Who Departed this Life the 11 of January 1781 Aged . . . Years."

12. H.S. (all caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Richard Chandler who died on the 21st January 1842 Aged 69 years. Also Mary his wife who died on the 25th February 1834 aged 52 years and of Ann and Edwin who died in their infancy."

13. Ledger: "Here Lieth Interred the Body of Jone the Wife Of Henery (*sic*) Cowen who departed this Life December the 7th Anno Dom. 1699. Aged 57 Years."

14. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Rachel the wife of Quarter-master Lewis of the 8th or King's Reg who departed this Life Oct 7th 1800 Aged 20 Years.

"The Star that led her Brightly He
 In (Gloom) put forth its Ray." (Nothing further.)

15. H.S.: "In Memory of Susan first Wife of John Campbell who Died September 15th 1824 Aged 22 Years Also near this Stone lies Philadelphia Daughter of William and Philadelphia Campbell who Died Feby 1st 1797 Aged 1 Year.

(Italics) "When Death was sent from God above
 So suddenly to part our Love
 No Friends nor yet Physician's art
 Could then prevent his Fatal Dart
 Therefore grieve not for my Decease
 I hope with Christ I've made my Peace."

16. H.S. (Latin inscription): "Quam obiem vigilate quando quidem diem in horam nescis qua filius hominis. These Stones was (*sic*) Erect^{ed} By Tho. Wimble 1735."

17. H.S. Crossbones and hour glass very rudely carved: "In memory of Tho^s Adams who departed this Life the 23rd of Dec^r. 1776 Aged 73 Years Also Ann his Wife who died the 9th of Ja . . . 1774 Aged 61 Years."

18. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Adams who departed this life the 29th of June 1823 Aged 73 Years. Also Ann his wife who departed this life the 8th of March 1834 Aged 68 years."

19. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Mary Whiting who died 8 March 1851 aged 72 Years Also Johana Southcote who died October 1838 Aged 62 Years."

20. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "This stone is raised by an affectionate Sister to the memory of Ann Prowling late of Guildford Surrey who died January 18th 1824 deeply lamented."

21. H.S. Ornamental scroll work above: "Here Lieth the Body of James Wimble & also Ann his wife He died Febry the 8th 1704 Aged 43 Years She died May the 23- 1734 Aged 73 Years."

22. H.S.: "In memory of Elizabeth D Tho & Elizabeth Ingham She departed this Life Nov: 30. 183 . . Aged 12 Years Also In memory of Eliz. . . . Ann Leigh Dormer She departed this Life Jan 16th 1820 Aged 32 Years. They sleep in Jesus."

23. H.S.: "Here lieth y^e Body of Priscilla Daughter of James & Ann Wimble [wife of Joseph Wait] She Died Sept ye 5. 1721 Aged 31 Years Memento Mori."

24. H.S. Curious grinning cherub's head above: "In Memory of John Wimble who departed this Life Feb. . . . Aged —7 Years."

25. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Mary Breach who departed this life March 26th 1845 In her 79th Year also Charlotte Breach who departed this life May 2nd 1852 in her 77th Year."

26. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of John Haryett died October the 28th 1795; Aged 35 Years Also Hannah Wife (*sic*) of Christopher Haryett died March 17th 1832." (Rest sunk.)

27. H.S.: "In Memory of John Standix He departed this Life the 5th [3rd] Mar." (Rest sunk.)

28. H.S.: "In Memory of Hannah the Wife of John Standex She d"

29. H.S. (much sunk): "In memory of Will Son of Tho- and Ann Standex."

30. H.S.: "In memory of Rachel widow of Captn F. G. Gardner. R.N. who died at Fairlight Sept^r 14. 1813."

31. H.S. against N.W. of Church (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Charles Amoore who departed this life October 31st 1804 Aged 46 Years also Mary Amoore Widow of the above died August 20th 1834 Aged 82 Years and also near this spot lies their Son George Amoore died March 18th 1822 Aged 34 Years."

32. Flat stone, inscription worn.

33. H.S.: "In memory of Ann Phillips who died 24 Dec 1831 Aged 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ Years."

34. H.S.: "Erected to the memory of Henry Pryer who died 27th April 1820 Aged 32 Years Also Hester his Wife who died 1st June 1813 Aged 42 Years They died much respected. He was a kind Husband and a good son. and a loving Brother Also the mother of Henry Pryer who died 16th May 1824. Aged 80 Years."

35. H.S., all surface flaked off. Footstone: "M.E.B. 1810."

36. H.S., close to the tower: "Sacred to the Memory of John Archdeacon Son of John and Ann Archdeacon who departed this Life June 5th 1820 Aged 9 Years.

"Here lies an only darling Boy
Who was his widow'd Mother's joy;
Her grief and sad affliction prove
How tenderly she did him love;
In childish play he teas'd a mule,
Which rag'd its owner's angry soul,
And thro' whose cruel blows and spleen
This Child so soon a Corpse (was seen).
His Mother now is left to mourn
The loss of her beloved Son,
Tho' sighs and tears will prove in vain
She hopes in Heaven to meet again."

37. Flat stone, against N. wall: "Her . . . Interred The Body of . . . Wife of Henry Cowen Departed this Life December The 7th Born 1699. Aged —7 Years."

38. H.S. (two cherubs' heads): "In memory of Jane and Sarah Daughters of John and Jane Feast died April 6th died May"

39. H.S.: "Mr John McIntosh of the Grand Caicos one of the Bahama Islands died 5th June 1817. Aged —9 Years."

40. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "To the memory of Richard Bean Esq who while bathing near this place was unfortunately drowned on the 24th of June 1817 in the twenty sixth year of his age his splendid talents and social virtues justly endeared him to his family and friends. and as a testimonial of affection to his memory and affliction for his loss his brother and sister have inscribed this tablet (*sic*)."

41. Railed high tomb (all Roman caps.). On coved top (S. side): "Sacred to the memory of William Scrivens Banker and for many years a jurat and Alderman of this Corporation who died Jan^{ry} 13. 1844 aged 71 universally regretted. On the side of tomb (same side): "Also of Ann, Widow of the above William Scrivens and eldest daughter of William and Ann Gill- who died November 5th 1863. Aged 87." No further inscription.

42. High altar tomb. In the north panel (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of William Gill of this place Banker who died November 16th 1831: aged 82 Years Also of Ann his wife who died June 28th 1848 in the 97th Year of her Age." In the W. panel: "Also John Gill died 16th July 1823 Aged 32." In the E. panel: "Also George Gill died 18th July 1807 Aged 23." In the S. panel: "Also of James Gill

youngest Son of William and Ann Gill who died at Sydney New South Wales September 12th 1874, aged 80 Years. Likewise of Jane his wife, who died at the same place January 19th 1864 aged 70 Years."

43. H.S. Ornamental writing, sunk, design of two roses, one just broken from stem: "'Thy will be done.' In affectionate remembrance of John Bevins who died at Hastings March 24th 1844. Aged 52 Years also Martha wife of the above. died April 21st 1851. Aged 52 Years. Also William Son of the above Died May 10th 1848 Aged 22 Years also Alfred son of the above who died February 6th 1849 Aged 16 Years also Elizabeth Ellen daughter of the above Died April 26th 1824 Aged 2 Years Also Mary Elizabeth daughter of the above Died 13th March 1838 Aged 11 months."

44. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "To the memory of Harriet eldest daughter of Samuel Richards Dixon and Sarah his wife who died July 18th 1827. Aged 6 years."

45. H.S. (sunk): "Here Lieth the Body of Rachel Gowe . . . the Wife of John Gower who departed this Life Sep^r. 2. 1762 Aged 64 . . ."

46. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Edward Elphick who departed this life Aged 31 Years Also Sarah Elphick Also William Elphick of the above who departed this Life April 182 Aged 16 Years And also Sarah Harris daughter of the above Harris who departed this Life Aged Years." Footstone: "E.E. 1800. S.E. 1838. W.E. 1827. S.H. 1823."

47. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Mary Elphick who died July 27th 1817. Aged 26 Years." (Lines.)

47a. Two early stones greatly worn. A few figures only can be discovered.

48. H.S.: "In memory of Mary the Wife of William Hall who departed the Life February 16th 1805 Aged 30 Years. Also William their Son who died in his Infancy."

49. H.S., near W. of Church: "Sacred to the Memory of Harriet the wife of T. A. Collins and daughter of W. & Ann Edwards. who departed this Life July 13 (?15th) 184 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aged 35 Y"

50. H.S.: "In Memory of George Simpson Master Mariner Burlington Yorkshire died August 24th 1809 Aged 26 Years

"Think not . . . happens
My lot to D . . . yours may fall—
I was cut" (Rest unintelligible.)

51. H.S.: "In memory of Henry Mercer Mockford Late of Brighton Sussex (Fisherman) who was unfortunately Drowned the 12th Day of March 1806 Aged 49 Years."

52. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Ann Wife of John Breach who died April 1st 1822 Aged 54 Years 'Wherefore he saith Awake thou, that sleepest and arise from the Dead and Christ shall give thee light' —Ephes. Chap v. Ver 14. Also of Edward Wallis Son of Ann Breach who died March 8th 1822. Aged 27 Years."

53. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Susannah second wife of John Breach who died 14th July 1843 Aged 45 Years. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.' Rev. chap. xiv; ver 13."

54. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Mary Ann wife of Richard Gallop Jun who departed this life the 12th May 1840 Aged 23 years The children of the (*sic*) elect sister greet thee also the above Richard Gallop (who died at Hull) November 18th 1869 Aged 55 years."

55. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of John Betts who died 5th December 1850 Aged 49 years."

56. High tomb, on top: "Delia Manington wife of Thomas Manington Daughter of James and Elizabeth Wenham of Hastings Died July 26th 1828 Aged 17 Years." In the S. panel: "In Memory of Elizabeth the wife of James Wenham Sen^r who departed this Life on the 13th of March 1818 Aged 69 Years." In the E. panel: "Also of Elizabeth Wenham Daughter of James Wenham Sen^r and Elizabeth his Wife who Departed this Life on the 24th day of Oct^r 1830 Aged 60 Years." In the N. panel: "In memory of James Wenham Sen^r who departed this Life on the 11th Feby 1826 Aged 77 Years." In the W. panel: "Also Eliz^a. Bourner her Mother who is buried near this Spot."

57. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Timothy Curtis of Saint Paul's Church Yard London died Sep. 24. 1810 Aged 46 Years."

58. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Morfee Sen^r late freeman of the Town who died the 13th January 1848; Aged 77 Years."

59. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Mary Morfee wife of Thomas Morfee Sen^r who departed this Life January 10th 1811 aged 36 Years. Also Thomas Morfee Son of the above who Died at Liverpool April 29th 1837. . . ." (Sunk.)

60. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Son of Tho and Sarah Morfee who departed this Life the . . . day of Nov^r 1829. aged 4 years and 4 months also Judith Harriot daughter of . . . Sarah Morfee."

61. Flat stone, broken, evidently ledger: ". . . Lyeth Interred The Body of . . . r. Broodbrodg. who Departed this Life november (*sic*) The 18 Anno: Dom: 1700. Aged 54 Years."

62. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Ellen Daughter of Tho^s and Mary Morfee who died March . . ."

63. H.S.: "Beneath this Spot are interred the Remains of Francis Barrs Lieutenant of His Majesty's Ship Hyperion who died at Ecclesbourne in the Parish of Fairlight much respected and deeply regretted. the 27th of July 1826 Aged 35 Years. Leaving a Widow (by whom this Stone is erected) and an Infant Daughter."

64. H.S., surface flaked off; words can, I think, be discerned: "M . . . (the wife of) Will . . . Morfee who departed this Life Nov^r."

65. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth the wife of Thomas Morfee who died 2nd Sept. 1846. aged 35 Years.

"Like crowd'd forest trees we stand,
And some are marked to fall;
The axe must strike at God's command,
And soon will strike us all."

66. H.S., marked "M.C."
67. H.S.: "In memory of Mary the Wife of." (Rest sunk.)
68. H.S.: "Here Lyeth y^e Body of Ele . . . beth y^e wife of William Studman who depar(ted) this Life."
69. Double H.S.:
- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Here
lies the Body.
of Eliz, the
Wife of Will
Studman who
Died Aprilth
1735 Aged
33(?) Years.</p> | | <p>.
of William
Studman
Died May
23 1760 Ag
66 Years.</p> |
|---|--|---|
- (Some lines below.)

70. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Sarah daughter of Thomas and Sarah Lock who died 10th Oct^r. 1849 Aged 15 Years also of two children Alfred and Eliza who died in their infancy." (Eight lines of illegible poetry.)

71. H.S.: "To the Memory of Thomas Dunn who died Jan. 20. 1817 Aged 45 Years."

72. H.S.: "In Memory of Thomas Dunn who departed this life 19th August 1793; Aged 52 Years Also Sarah his Wife who Departed this Life 28th January 1832 Aged 87 Years."

73. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of George Dunn who died Nov. 17th 1804 Aged 30 Years."

74. H.S.: "In memory of Elizabeth, wife of William Morfee Jun^r who Died 4th June 1807; Aged 40 Years Also Robert Dunn Morfee Son of Elizabeth and William Morfee who died 3rd Dec^r 1806. Aged 6 weeks."

75. H.S.: "Harriet Walford Daughter of Thomas and Mary Walford of Boulton Street, Piccadilly Obit 26th of Sept^r. 1800 Aged 4 Months and 9 days."

76. H.S., worn: "Sacred to the Memory of William Betts (? Beeby) Son of Will^m & Mary Betts (?) who departed this Life Beeby"

77. H.S.: "In Memory of John Phillip of London died July 1801 Aged —7 Years."

78. H.S.: "In Memory of Mary the wife of Richard Rofe. who departed this Life Dec. the 21st 1809 Aged 66 Years." (Four lines of poetry.) "Also Richard Rofe died September 20. 1815 Aged 69 Years."

79. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of Mary wife of Joseph Powell who departed this Life May 7. 1816 Aged 73 (or 5) Years. Also at this Spot the remains of two Grand Daughters Elizabeth Troutbeck who died July 29. 1809. Aged 2 Years and 7 months. and Harriet Troutbeck who died Dec. 28 1821 Aged 11 months."

80. H.S. Masonic symbols. Scroll bearing words: "Omniscient, omnipotent, omnipresent," with representation of an eye issuing from

clouds, with the words: "It not gaoto; Sacred to the memory of William Edwards who died 29th March 1842 Aged 85 Years. 'Fear God and keep his commandments for this is the whole duty of man.' Erected by the brethren of the Derwent Lodge of Freemasons in grateful remembrance of his zealous services for a period of forty Years A.L. 5843."

81. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "In memory of Mary the wife of M^r Thomas Stacey who departed this life October the 9th 1794 Aged 33 Years Also Lucy daughter of W^m and Ann Edwards died April 29th 1819 Aged 22 years. 'Afflictions sore, &c.'"

82. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "In memory of Joseph Edwards who died May 19. 1809 aged 72 Years Also of Martha his wife who died Sep^t 1833. Aged years."

83. H.S.: "In Memory of John Aker who departed this life September 6. 1813 (?) Aged 43 Years Also near this place lieth Sarah Daughter of John & Elizabeth Aker Aged 9 month (*sic*)."

84. H.S.: "John Hide died April 28th 1802 Aged 38 Years."

85. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "In memory of George Sargent who died July 16th 1819 Aged 31. Years. Also Frances his beloved wife who died March 24th 1816. Aged 30 years Also Elizabeth Ann daughter of the above who died May 8th 1809. Aged 4 months Also George Sargent their son who died Sept 30th 1869 Aged 39 years Interred at Hastings Cemetery."

86. H.S.: "In memory of Edward Thatcher died 27 March 1767; Aged 40 Years. also Elizabeth Thatcher died 30 August 1785 Aged 58 Years. also Richard Hall died 30 Jan^{ry}. 1765 Aged 77 Years. Also Joan wife of the above died 19 Feb^{ry}. 1772 Aged 81 Years also Elizabeth wife of the late George Wingham. R.N. died 21st March 1845."

87. Flat stone, blue marble, probably a ledger: "Here lyeth the Body of Eliza^a Sargent wife of Robt Sargent who departed this Life Nov. 30. 173 . . in the 40th Year of her Age Also Here lyeth the Body of Constance the wife of Rob^t Sargent who departed this Life Feb. 1741. in the 32nd Year of her Age. Also Here Lyeth the Body of Rob^t Sargent who departed this Life Sep^t 9th 1747. Aged 48 Years Also the Bodies of Twelve of his children." (Four lines of smaller type.)

88. Flat stone (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Mary Wife of Henry Bean who died April 18. 1822 Aged 72 Years 'Afflictions sore, &c.' Also Henry Bean who died July 5th 1831 Aged 79 Years

"A few swiftly fleeting years,
All that now in bodies live,
Quit like me this vale of tears,
Their righteous sentence to receive.

"Also Mary Enefer daughter of the above-named Henry Bean and Mary his wife who died 17 August 1848 Aged 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years." Flat stone, with letters, probably a footstone: "M.B. 1822. H.B. 1831. (*sic*) H.B. 1848."

89. Flat stone: "In Memory of Elizth Barns She died the 9th of Feb^r. 1794 Aged 72 Years."

90. Flat stone: "S.B. 1795."

91. Flat stone: "Here lieth the Body of Sarah wife of Edward Hall She Departed this Life Feb 5.th 1741. She left Issue one Daughter Sarah Hall. Mors omnibus Communis."

92. Flat stone (all Roman caps.): "In memory of Henry Thwaites who departed this life Februry 1818. aged 65 Years Also Hannah his wife who departed this life May 1823 Aged 74 Years. Also H. Lulham the above 6th. 1844 Years."

93. Flat blue stone: "Here lies interred the Body of M^r Jeremiah Thwaites and Mary his wife who departed He left W Also lieth"

94. Flat stone: "In memory of Henry Son of Thos. and Joanna Thwaites (?) who died March the 7. 1788 Aged 19 Years

"With Patience sore long time I bore
Physicians were in vain, &c."

95. Flat blue stone: "Beneath this Tomb are Interred the Remains of Rachel Thwaites wife of Thomas Thwaites who died October 30th 1821. Aged $\frac{5}{8}$ (or 76) Years the above named Thomas Thwaites. He died 12th August 1833. Aged 66 Years."

96. Cracked blue stone: "Beneath this Stone are interred the remains of Joanna Thwaites wife of Thwaites who died March 20. 1797. Aged $\frac{5}{8}$ Years October 22. 18 . . ." (Some words not legible.)

97. Flat H.S.: "Mary Plant (?) Died Sept. 1. 1829. Aged 6 . . . Years." Lines of poetry (?). "Also the remains of Jeremiah and Martin Thwaites are deposited in this grave."

98. Flat stone: "Ann Sansum (?) March 12. 1800. Aged 83 Years. Elizabeth Thatcher died July 13. 1749. Aged 37 Years."

99. Not readable.

100. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Richard Samuel White (of Lincoln's Inn London) who died at Hastings May 29th 1817 Also of Ann his widow Born H iggis (?) 28th April 1760. who died at the House of her eldest Son Richard Samuel"

101. H.S.: "In Memory of Richard Cossens Jun. He died July 1799.; Aged" (More very much worn and quite illegible.)

102. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of M^r James Shiells Wilkes R.A. He departed this Life Dec 17. 1823 Aged 21 years."

103. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Mary Maria Selway Daughter of James Selway Esq. of London who departed this Life at this place on the 3rd day of May 1817 in her Sixteenth Year." (Lines of poetry worn.)

104. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of M^{rs} Sarah Carter widow late of the City of Bristol who departed this Life January 6th 1817 Aged 82 Years By her affectionate Daughter."

105. H.S.: "In Memory of Elizabeth, wife of M^r Joseph Elliott (Late Quarter Master of the Royal Artillery) who died 9th Dec^r. 1824 Aged 57. Years. Also of the above named M^r Joseph Elliott who Died 5th March 1825 Aged 60 Years."

106. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of John Colwell son of Edward and Ann (?) Colwell. who 1816 Aged 20 Years."

107. H.S.: "In Memory of Mary wife of William Pickardes (?) who departed this Life May the 29. 1763 Aged 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ Years. Also Thomas their son who departed this Life Aug. the 20. 1756. Aged $1\frac{3}{8}$ Years."

108. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Here lie the mortal remains of Samuel Moffatt Gent of Inch in the County of Down Ireland who died at Hastings of December 1826 Aged Years."

109. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Henry Wingfield who departed this life Jan^y. 1st 1854 aged 64 years. and of Elizabeth his wife and daughter of William and Mary Ransom who departed this life February 9. 1834. Aged 40 years. Of Mary their daughter died 1840 aged 18 years and of three children John George and Eliza."

110. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Children of Thomas and A Joye or Toye (?) Ann died 1816. Aged $1\frac{9}{10}$ months. Thomas died February 1820. Aged 2 Years. Montagu died 21st January 1821. Aged 14 Days And Julia Sophia. Died April 1823. Aged 11 Months." Footstone: "J.S.J. 1823 M.J. 1821 T.J 1826 A.J. 1840."

111. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "In memory of Nicholas Harrison Wimble who died Dec. 20th 1842 Aged 63 Years Also near this spot lie two children who died in their infancy Also Emma Wimble daughter of the above who died October 4th 1848 Aged 20 years."

112. Flat stone, railed (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of John Edmonds Esq^r. late of Conduit Street, Hanover Square London who departed this life January 26th 1847 Also Harriet Edmonds wife of the above interred in a private vault at the Westminster Brompton Cemetery Middlesex who departed this life February 14th 1852."

113. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of M^r. Joseph Hannay who died on the 3rd day of June 1842 aged 88 years Also of Kitty, his wife who died on the 20th day of February 1854; Aged 87 Years."

114. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "In memory of Thomas Manington who died 30th June 1797 Aged 59 Years. Of Mary his wife who died 27th Oct^r. 1821 aged 70 years Of Sarah their daughter wife of Edmund Richardson who died 24th April 1852 Aged 66 years And of John Manington their son who died 20th Oct^r 1853 Aged 72 years."

115. H.S.: "In Memory of Elizth Daugh^r. of Thos & Mary Maningtonth (*sic*) who died April 6th 1789. Aged 33 Years. Also one son who died in his Infancy Feb. 6th 1789.

"Dry up those tears, weep no more,
We are not lost, but gone before.

"Also Near this Place lies the Body of Hannah Hedgecock Sister of John & Mary Manington who died Oct^r 21st 1789 Aged 50 Years."

116. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Mary Ann wife of John Bayley Jun who departed this life on the 18th December 1821 Aged 37 Years. Also near this Spot lie 2 Sons viz: John Bayley who died Dec^r 16th 1817 Aged 2 Years & 5 Months And George Sargent Bayley who died May 22nd 1819 Aged 1 Year & 5 months." Back of stone: "In memory of Two Sons of John and Mary Bayley viz: John Richard Died 18th August 1825 Aged 3 months and Frederick Died 27th September 1829 Aged 18 months."

117. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Mary the wife of John Baldock who departed this Life December the 3rd 1813 Aged 37 Years Also Elizabeth Daughter of John & Mary Baldock Aged 16 weeks."

118. H.S., shell and leaves: "In Memory of Ann the Wife of John Sargent Jun^r who Died Sep^r 10th 1768 Aged 57 Years."

119. Wooden rail: "Elizabeth Sargent Died Jan^y 7th 1817 Aged 80 Years." Back of same: "John Sargent Died March 22nd 1798 Aged 61 Years."

120. H.S.: "In memory of Thomas Son of Edward & Mary Burchett who died February 22nd 1825 Aged 48. Also of Mary their Daughter who died 25th April 1836 Aged 61 Years. and widow of the late Nicholas Wingfield who was unfortunately drowned at sea on the 18th Feb 1807 Aged 31 Years."

121. H.S., much obliterated; curious skull and crossbones: "Near this Place lies Ann the Wife of John S . . . who departed this Life the . . . March 1789 . . . Aged . . . Years."

122. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Edward Burchatt who died on the 19th of October 1837 aged 87 Years Also of Mary his Wife who died on the 30th of June 1810. aged 67 Years."

123. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of George Colbran who departed this life Dec^r 10th 1853. Aged 35

"The Lord who lifts our comforts high,
And sinks them to the grave;
He gave and blessed be His name,
He takes but what He gave."

124. H.S. (All Roman caps.): "Sacred to the Memory of Ann Wife of Paul Phillips who died 16th May 1811 aged 40 years 'In the midst of life we are in death.' Also Paul Phillips who died 25th August 1820 Aged 64 Years.

"O Lord I come unto Thy ear,
Thy face I dare not see,
Without Thy Son I am undone,
Dear Jesus, plead for me.

"Also three children, who died in their Infancy."

125. H.S., urn and drapery; on base of former "*Juventa*." "In memory of Thomas Son of William & Fanny Vennall who died March 21st 1822. Aged 4 Years."

126. H.S., a star with five points: "Sacred to the Memory of Geo^r Austin Obit 26th (or 16th) April 1822 Aetat 46 Years."

127. H.S. : " Sacred to the Memory of Ann Wife of William Standen who after a life of the most active Benevolence and truly Christian Charity; died 17th of June 1816 Aged 53.

" Time rolls his ceaseless Course, the race of yore,
Who danced our infancy upon their knee,
And told our marvelling childhood legends store,
Of their strange ventures happ'd by land or sea,
How are they blotted from the things that be;
How few, all weak and wither'd of their force
Wait, on the verge of dark eternity.

Like stranded wrecks the tide returning hoarse,
To sweep them from our sight; time rolls his ceaseless course."

128. H.S. : " Here lies the Body of John Thatcher. Died April the . . . 1735 Aged 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ Years. Also Here lies Ann his Wife who Departed this Life Sep. . . ." (Sunk.)

129. High tomb, on top : " Sacred to the Memory of Joseph Collis E . . . Sout . . . Hastings who died 8 . . . Aged 8—" (Obliterated.)

129a. Flat stone, without inscription.

130. H.S. : " Beneath this Stone are deposited the remains of Ann Wife of John Evers. She died the 17 of Nov^r 1792 Aged 64 Years." (Lines of poetry.)

131. Double H.S. :

In Memory
of Ellen the
Wife of Sam.
Mitchell Dau^r
of Tho & Ann
Whales who
Departed this.
Life Nov^e
1762 Aged
26 Years.

Allso (*sic*)
In Memory
of Ann the
Dau. of Tho^s
& Ann Whales
who Departed
this life Dec^r 17.
1767 Aged 32
Years.

132. H.S. : " In Memory of Eliz: Second wife of Will(?) Thatcher Who died July the . . . Aged . . . Years."

133. Flat stone (? ledger) : " Here Lyeth the Body of John Phillips who departed this Life October ye 30. 173 $\frac{3}{4}$ Aged 62 Years."

134. H.S. (all Roman caps.) : " Sacred to the memory of John Page died 8th March 1819: Aged 69 Years Also Mary his wife died August 1832 Aged 77 Years."

135. H.S. (all Roman caps.) : " To the Memory of James Meadows who died November 26th 1822 in the 31st year of his age leaving a wife and four children to lament his loss. Who as a tribute of affection have raised this frail memorial Also William Elliott who died February 6th 1850 aged 20 years.

" Out, out ! brief candle !
Life's but a walking Shadow."

136. H.S. : " Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Hide Sen. who departed this Life May 18. 1813. Aged . . . 6 Years Also Sarah his wife who departed this Life August 10th 1813. Aged 76 Years."

137. Stone, marked in large figures: "1656. B.W or B.N.W" (?)

138. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Richard Hide departed this life Nov^r 15th 1819; Aged 43 Also of Hannah his Wife who died Feby 5th 1850 Aged 76 Years."

139. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Rob^t Thatcher Gent. one of the Jurats of this Corporation who departed this Life 28th July 1816 Aged 37 Years.

"For real worth let friendship drop a tear,
Who knew him best lament him most sincere;
In all his Actions Generous, Just and Kind;
His Regulator was a Virtuous Mind."

140. H.S.: "In Memory of John Hide who died Oct^r 17th 1839 Aged 68 Years Also of Abigail his Wife who died Feb^y 18th 1830 Aged 56 Years Also of Six children who died in their infaney."

141. H.S.: "In Memory of Robert Thatcher who died Nov^{br} 14th 1807. Aged 41 Years. Also Hannah Thatcher his Wife who died Sept^r 6th 1806. Aged 48 Years."

142. H.S.: "In memory of Elizabeth Thatcher wife of John Thatcher who departed this life Feb. 20th 1800. Aged 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ Years. Also in memory of John Thatcher who departed this Life Oct^r 1 $\frac{3}{5}$ 1801 Aged 74 Years."

143. H.S., shell above: "In memory of Elizabeth Daughter of John & Eliz Thatcher who died Dec^r 16th 1780 Aged 19 Years."

144. H.S.: "In memory of John Thatcher who died January 9th 1793 Aged 30 Years."

145. H.S., much flaked off: ". . . Thatcher . . . who departed this life Nov^r 28th 1780. aged 22 Years. Also Eliz. . . ." (Sunk.)

146. H.S., sunk: "In memory of Susanna the Wife of Will . . ." (Sunk).

147. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of John Foord. who departed this life May the 28th 1801 Aged 69 Years Also Grace his wife who departed this life February 12th 1823 Aged 90 Years Also Elizabeth his first wife who departed this life May 4th 1763. Aged 33 Years."

148. H.S., much broken at edges: "Ly . . . the Bod . . . Mary the wife of Rob . . . Harrison died May 1735 aged 55 Years."

149. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "To the memory of Mary Hutchinson who died May 27th 1828 in the 71 Year of her age. She was the widow of the late Richard Hutchinson who was unfortunately drowned at Sea Feb. 18. 1807. aged 31 years."

150. H.S., a basket of roses, grapes, &c.: "Richard Hutchinson Son of Rich^d & Mary Hutchinson who departed this Life July 17th 1806 Aged 16 years— Also Eliz^h Daughter of Rich^d & Mary Hutchinson who departed this life April 2 . . . 1802 Aged 9 weeks."

151. H.S.: "In Memory of Will Spice who died the . . . of Febr^y 1760 Aged 54 Years. D . . . S . . . Rest of Life A loving Husband to his wife."

152. H.S. : "Sacred to the memory of George Butler who departed this Life the 22 December 182 $\frac{1}{4}$ Aged 29 Years."

153. H.S., obliterated.

154. H.S. : "To the memory of Theodosia wife of S Hugh who departed this Life 12 Nov. 1798 (?) Aged 82 Years."

155. H.S. : "Sacred to the Memory of Maria wife of John Hol . . . ow . . ."

156. H.S., flaked surface : ". . . . memory"

157. H.S. : "In memory of James Lock (or Rock) who departed this Life February the . . . 181 $\frac{1}{4}$ Aged Years."

158. H.S. : "Sacred to the Memory of Margaret Bourn who died August 11. 1821 Aged 72 Years." (Lines of poetry.) "Also Elizabeth Bourn who died April 20th 1827 Aged 72 Years."

159. H.S. : "In Memory of Maria wife of William Tutt who departed this Life November 14th 1816 Aged 26 Years.

"Stop, Dying Mortal! Stop, and read, my tale is true and plain,
You will be lost; you will indeed, except you're born again;
No moral tale that you may hear, or works that you perform,
Will in the Judgment Day appear to save you from the storm.
But to the Lake that burns with fire, you must, you must depart,
Except the Spirit of God inspire and change your wicked Heart;
To choose Salvation in God's way, your sins to Him confess,
With heart repent, for Mercy pray, take Christ for righteousness."

160. H.S. : "Sacred to the Memory of Elizabeth wife of John Man She died July 29th 1806 Aged 63 Years." (Four lines of poetry.)

161. H.S. : "Here Lyeth the Body of Richard Chaderton who Died January 26th 1745 Aged 50 Years. Also Elizth his Wife who Died July 20th 1761 Aged 76 years."

162. H.S., very old : "Here lieth the Body of Ann the Wife of John St who Died D— ye H"

163. Flat stone, with inscription, but illegible.

164. H.S. (all Roman caps.) : "Thomas Manley, late of the City Road, London, died at Hastings 24th June 1846 aged 66 Years and of Martha his wife who died on the 22nd March 1867. Aged 80 Years."

165. H.S. : "Sacred to the memory of Robert Meadow Jun^r died February 27th 1816 Aged 52 Years."

166. H.S., cherub's head : "In memory of Jacob Fautley who departed this Life." (Sunk.)

167. H.S. : "In memory of John Son of Joy & Elizth Plant who departed this Life the 31 of Oct. 1785 Aged 27 Years."

168. H.S., masonic emblems above(?): "In memory of John Tomlin who departed this Life November 23. 180— Aged 55 Years 'Dearest Wife, Children, Friends Farewell,' &c. Also near this Place lieth four children who died in their Infancy. Also Mary the Wife of John Tomlin died March 2. 1814 Aged 32 Years."

169. H.S. : "Here Lyeth The Body of Martha The Daughter of George And Martha Tabrell who Died Jan 16th 1742 Aged 16 Years."

170. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Scrivens who departed this Life 23rd March 1805 Aged 24 Years. Also Maria Scrivens who departed this Life 26th January 181 $\frac{1}{4}$ Aged 30 Years."

171. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of M^{rs} Ann Scrivens who departed this Life the 30th October 1795 Aged 48 Years. Also William Scrivens who departed this Life 23 January 1815 Aged 76 Years Also Ellen Mills Daughter of George and Hannah Sargent and Grand Daughter of the above Will^m and Ann Scrivens who died 4th December 1844."

172. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Sarah the wife of James Barry who departed this Life October the 1st 1819 Aged 23 Years."

173. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Elizabeth wife of Thomas James Breeds who departed this Life the 8 of June 1799 Aged 32 Years Also Thomas James Breeds who died the 24th of May 1845 Aged 75 Years."

174. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "In Memory of Richard Ball who departed this Life August 4th 1852 Aged 78 years. Also Mary his wife who departed this Life April 13th 1827 Aged 39 Years Also Eliza Dulake who departed this life May 2nd 1848 Aged 38 Years."

175. H.S.: "In Memory of Rob^t Ball who departed this Life Sep^r 10th 1800 Aged 52 Years Also John Ball Son of Robert and Ann Ball who departed this Life Feby 9th 1801 Aged 24 Years Ann Wife of Rob^t Ball who departed this Life January 17th 1811. Aged 67 Years."

175a. H.S., very sunk: "In Memory of A the wife—"

176. H.S., open book: "Catharine Polhill wife of James Barry Died the 19th of October 1791 Aged 33 Years Pereo Bossom His second Wife Died the 7th of March 1798 Aged 25 Years Charlotte Walter his third Wife died the of March Aged Years."

177. H.S.: "In memory of Elizth the Wife of James Barry who departed this Life the 6 of May 1761. Aged 30 Years."

178. H.S., open book: "Elizabeth Barry Daughter of James & Catharine (*sic*) Died December 10th 1818 Aged 37 Years James Barry Died December 1st 1822 Aged $\frac{67}{57}$ (?) Years."

179. H.S.: "In Memory of Joseph Diplock who died January 15th 1799 Aged 51 Years And Elizabeth his Wife who died January 15th 1825 Aged 65 Years."

180. H.S.: "Sacred to the Memory of Clara Daughter of George and Sarah Jackson died Feby 6th 1821 Aged 1 Year and 5 Months. Also Sarah died Oct^r 21st 1822 Aged 4 months. Also of William Diplock Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Diplock born February 11th 1788 died Dec^r 8^h 1831."

181. H.S.: "The remains of George & Elizabeth Phillips are here interred the former died 14 July 1812 aged 76 Years The latter the 22 October 1809 aged 75 Years Also their two eldest sons George and William the former was accidentally killed the 21 day of September 1792 aged 31 Years the latter unfortunately drowned the 26 day of January 1786. Aged 21 Years. 'Put not off from day to day'"

182. H.S., double, worn ; open book on cushion one side, a heart on the other :

Ann ye Wife of T
Henry—

173—

Ann Stevenson Died
Jan^y 25. 1716.

Henry Oct y^e 24. 1719.

Henry Feb 2. 1722

and

Henry June y^e. 5. 1726.

(Four lines of poetry.)

183. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "Sacred to the memory of Sarah the wife of John Phillips who departed this life on the 24th day of March 1831 aged 59 Years Also of the said John Phillips who departed this life on the 30th day of August 1832 Aged 58 Years." On the body stone: "Henry Barry Phillips died 18 March 1817 aged 42 Years."

184. H.S.: "In Memory of Tho^s Millward He died Apr. 19th 1794 Aged 79 Years. Also Alice his Wife who died Feb^y 13th 1800 Aged 77 Years."

185. H.S., much flaked: "In memory of Eliz Wife of William Sanson who departed this Life September the"

186. H.S.: "In memory of Henry Stevenson who Died Augst the 1st 1788 Aged 75 Years Also wife"

187. H.S., cherub's head and wings: "Here Lyeth y^e Body of Elizth ye Wife of Henry Stevenson who depart^d this Life Sep. the 29th 1746 Aged 33 Years."

188. H.S., circle with two reversed torches, wreaths round them: "In memory of Rob^t Richardson who died Feb^y. 27th 1795. aged 42 Years Also Jane his Wife." (Sunk.)

189. H.S. (all Roman caps.): "To the memory of Amon Wilds son of Edward and Katharine Wilds who departed this life January 9. 1797 Aged 63 Years

(Slanting capitals) "Here lies an honest man
The noblest work of God.
Glory be to His holy name.

"Also of Hannah Wilds wife of Amon Wilds and daughter of Mark and Ann Taught who departed this life September 19th 1794. Aged 62 Years: who was distinguished for her piety and learning and also their daughter Hannah the wife of John Fisher who departed this life October 31st 1829 Aged 66 Years."

190. H.S.: "Sacred to the memory of John Shorter who Died Feb. 13. 1781 Aged 33 Years Also John Goldsworthy. Shorter who Died and Charlotte his wife who Died Dec. 1st 1827."

191. H.S.: "Thomas Bossom died July 14th 1760 Aged 74 Years. Mary the wife of Thomas Bossom died April 23rd 1787 Aged 92 Years."

192. H.S., with anchor: "To the memory of John Fisher who departed this Life September 11th 1830 aged 65 Years."

(To be continued.)

LEWES A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

BY C. T. PHILLIPS, Esq.

SOME 87 copies of the *Sussex Weekly Advertiser and Lewes Journal*, printed by W. & A. Lee, and dating from 1788 to 1793, having been presented to our Library by Dr. Woodward, formerly a member of our Society, I have gleaned from their columns the following extracts, which I trust may be deemed sufficiently interesting to the readers of our "Collections," as throwing some light on the life, manners and customs of Lewes and the neighbourhood, a century since, to warrant their appearance in the form of a note.

The first selection conveys the inference that our old town was to have been honoured by the presence of His Majesty George III. as a near neighbour.

Monday, June 15, 1789.—"The accounts in the London Press of the early part of last week, that the King would certainly go to Bishopstone were premature. That Lord Pelham has made an offer of it to his Majesty is certain; but whether it will be accepted or not as yet remains a doubt. Bishopstone is a delightful situation, and for advantage of exercise, and convenience of sea bathing, we think no spot can excel it. Besides the aromatic herbs, with which the downs that surround Bishopstone abound, impregnate the air in a manner that cannot fail to vivify and invigorate nature."

The following will show that his son, George, Prince of Wales, was a frequent visitor to Lewes:—

Monday, July 16, 1792.—"July 15th His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales honoured Lieut Col. Newton with his company to dinner at the Colonel's house, in Southover near this town. His Highness arrived here at six o'clock, and we never saw him appear in better health."

Monday, July 23, 1792.—"The Prince of Wales on Monday breakfasted with Lt. Col Newton at his house in Southover. His Royal Highness visited this town the three first days of last week."

Monday, Aug. 13, 1792.—"The weather proved highly favourable to our Races; but the company was not so numerous as might in consequence have been expected. On Friday and Saturday the

Prince of Wales appeared on the course, and his presence spread a glow of satisfaction, and pleasure over every countenance. His Royal Highness on both days honoured Sir Ferdinando Pole with his company to dinner. Lord Egremont and other noblemen were of the party."

Lewes, Sept. 24, 1792.—"On Wednesday His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales accompanied by a French gentleman, came in his curriole for an airing to this town; and immediately after returned to Brighton."

Lewes, Sept., 1793.—"On Saturday His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honoured Lieut Colonel Newton with his Company to dinner at the Colonel's house in this town. Lord Cardigan, Mrs. Fitzherbert, Miss Pigot &c &c were of the party."

The old custom of "strewing" the archbishop, and his gifts on the occasion of administration of the rite of Confirmation are curious.

July 12, 1792.—"On Thursday the Archbishop of Canterbury confirmed at Buxted; and on Friday his Grace visited and confirmed at the Cliffe near this town. An excellent sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rector of Isfield, his Grace's chaplain who took his text from the 4th chapter of Timothy, verse 15 'Meditate upon these things.' The Archbishop gave two guineas to some poor old women who *strewed* him, one guinea to the clerk of the parish, one guinea to the organist, and one guinea to the ringers. After dinner his Grace accompanied by Lord. Sheffield left Lewes for Sheffield Place."

In another notice of a confirmation by the Bishop of Chichester, the writer appears to have made an error in his calculation of the possible number of candidates.

Lewes, Monday, July 30, 1792.—"On Thursday next the Lord Bishop of Chichester will confirm at this town at St. Ann's Church, when it is thought that his Lordship will administer the Church rite of confirmation to *many thousands*. The Bishop sleeps on Wednesday night at Glynde-bourne and will be here in good time the next morning."

The "state," not to say grandeur of Judges of Assize and Sheriffs a century ago, contrasts strongly with the severe simplicity of the present day.

Monday, July 20, 1789.—"The Judges of Assize on the Home Circuit being both Chiefs, they will be seen come into Lewes in more than usual state and to which the appearance of our Sheriff will add much grandeur. The Judges suite consists of two Marshals, two Cryers, two Trainbearers, two Cooks, two Butlers, two Coachmen, two Postillions, two Grooms, two Marshals servants, one Porter, and two Tipstaves."

Monday, Aug. 17, 1789 (*re* Prince of Wales' Birthday).—"The Sheriff for this County Sir Ferdinando Poole Bt was escorted to Bright-helmston from Lewes by his Javelin Gentlemen—these in the uniform of Buff and Blue made a gay and respectable appearance—At the Prince's house they set down their Sheriff—then repaired to the Green, a little from the town, where the Prince's Marquee, and two or three others were fixed. Upon the Prince's arrival there, they surrounded him, and gave him three cheers;—which he noticed in the most gentlemanly manner."

Monday, July 12, 1790.—"On Saturday last Colonel Pelham gave a turtle dinner at the Pelham Arms, in this town, to Sir Ferdinando Poole's late Javelin men, in return for the dinner given by them on the late Sheriff's going out of office, and on account of it's being the birth day of the Hon. H. Pelham his brother. After dinner many loyal and constitutional toasts were drunk, and the evening was spent with the utmost conviviality."

In crime and punishment we have the reverse side of the picture in the two next extracts, and we obtain a piece of information as to the locality of the "dread whipping post."

Monday, Oct. 10, 1791.—"Last Monday night a poisonous mixture was maliciously thrown into the dog kennel of Mr. John Chatfield (Tanner) of this town, by which six fine hounds, belonging to the Brookside Hunt, were poisoned and found dead the next morning."

Monday, July 23, 1792.—"Last Monday Henry Allcock was whipped at the cart's tail through this town, for stealing a sheepskin the property of William Iffard, of which he was convicted at our last General Quarter Sessions. The same day William Westbrook for stealing two shirts; and John Saunders for stealing a Jackass, were whipped *at the market post*. The former was afterwards discharged; but the latter was taken back to his old apartment in our house of correction, to be flogged a second time on that day three months."

The establishment of a Market in Lewes appears to have excited much interest in the town and neighbourhood from the notices here given:—

May 25, 1789.—"At a Meeting held in the Town Hall of Lewes on Wednesday the 20th day of May 1789, Francis Whitfeld and John Martin Constables Resolved—That a General Market for all kinds of Provisions, and other marketable Commodities, to be held every day (except Sunday) will be for the general good of the Town. Resolved Unanimously, That a Market for Live Stock, twice a Month, will be for the general good of the Town and Neighbourhood. Resolved that Nine or more of the Inhabitants and Householders within the Borough, paying Scot and Lot, be a Committee, to carry the above Resolutions, for the Establishment of a Market, into Execution, and that such Committee do meet on

Whit Monday at Six O Clock in the Evening, at the Town Hall; and afterwards on each other Monday, at the same Hour and Place."

Monday, June 22, 1789.—“At a meeting of the inhabitants of this Borough (Lewes) held at the Town Hall on Monday last, on the subject of the intended Market &c, it was resolved that the Select Committee be empowered to stake out a portion of ground in the Castle Yard, necessary for erecting a market place thereon, and to treat with the Proprietor for the purchase of the same.”

Monday, Feb. 6, 1792.—“Lewes Market. Notice is Hereby Given. That a Meeting of the Commissioners (appointed to put in execution ‘An Act for enlarging and extending the powers of the present prescriptive Market within the Town and Borough of Lewes, in the County of Sussex, and removing the same to a more convenient place within the said Town and Borough, or within the precincts of the Castle of Lewes aforesaid’) will be holden at the White Hart Inn, in Lewes aforesaid, on Monday the 27th day of February instant, at Six o’clock in the evening, for the purpose of executing the Contracts with the different Builders; also for securities for money borrowed on the credit of the tolls of the said Market; and also for other special purposes.

Lewes. Feby 5. 1792.

W. B. Langridge, Clerk.”

The removal of the old Sessions House, a confined and most awkwardly placed building, and the erection of the County Hall are chronicled as under:—

Monday, July 9, 1792.—“It is with pleasure that we can announce to our readers, that the removal of the Sessions House grows every day more probable. After the County Meeting the subject was introduced at the Star by Mr. Pelham, and warmly adopted by most of the company. A very capital plan of the intended building was produced, and is left in the hands of C. Gilbert Esq of this town, whose exertions have been in a very great measure promotive of this laudable undertaking. The estimate is £1700. From this are to be deducted £400 the sum at which the materials of the present Sessions House are estimated. The subscriptions on last Wednesday towards erecting this public and popular business (*sic*) were £50 from His Grace The Duke of Richmond; £50 from Rt. Hon: T. Pelham; £25 from R. Barwell, Esqre, and Sir Richard Hotham has promised to become a subscriber. It is intended to submit this measure to the consideration of our Magistrates at the ensuing Quarter Sessions, and we doubt not of the unanimous support of that Bench in favour of an undertaking which is no less necessary, than universally wished for.”

The Thespian art seems not to have enjoyed a very successful or prolonged existence in the county town, although at that period the theatre must have been one of the principal amusements of our ancestors.

Monday, Aug. 17, 1789.—“Theatrical Intelligence. Mr Fox with a spirit and perseverance has at length established a Theatre in this town (Lewes). It was opened by license on Monday Evening last. The neatness if not elegance of the building is a pleasing proof of the Managers zeal to procure public patronage, and it appears to be the public wish, that his laudable efforts may meet with the success they deserve.”

Monday, March 12, 1792.—“The lovers of dramatic entertainment will be well pleased to hear, that Mr. J. Palmer, of the Haymarket theatre has taken the Brighton and Lewes Playhouses. Such a manager and such a performer must give those Houses a degree of respectability and attraction very seldom attached to Provincial theatres.”

Lewes, July 16, 1792.—“The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed, the Theatre at Lewes will open this present Monday with An Occasional Address to be spoken by Mr. Palmer, after which will be performed, the Comic Opera of ‘Inkle and Yarico’ Inkle by Mr. Palmer. To which will be added a Comedy called The Lyar. Boxes 3/-. Pit 2/-. Gallery 1/- To begin at Seven o’clock. Plans for the Boxes to be taken at Lee’s Circulating Library, and of Mr. Thomas at the Theatre.”

This was on the occasion of the re-opening (and re-decoration of the Theatre) after Fox’s death. Palmer was of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket.

Monday, Sept. 3, 1792.—“Last week at our Theatre the public were twice entertained. On Thursday King Richard the Third. The part of Richard by Mr. Palmer, in which he acquitted himself so well, that we affect not to deal him the justice he deserves. The audience was fashionable but we are sorry to say not numerous.”

Lewes, Sept. 24, 1792.—“The performance for Palmer’s benefit at our theatre this evening promises to be productive of very much entertainment to the audience as Mr. Palmer, Mr. Palmer Junr. (from the Haymarket Theatre) and Mr. Parsons (from the Drury Lane House) are all to make their appearance in the ‘Surrender of Calais,’ and the ‘Critic.’ Several boxes are already taken, and should the weather prove favourable, we are pretty confident there will be scarcely an unoccupied seat in any part of the house.”

Old Gabriel, whose solemn tones had warned the townsmen of Lewes of the swift flight of time for very many long years, had, for the reasons given below, been silent for some 30 years, and whose voice had been last heard when tolled for the funeral of George II. in 1760, was now about to be hung in its present position. The anticipated pleasure of once more hearing their well-known monitor seems to have aroused a jubilant feeling

among the burgesses, which finds expression in the notices of the Press.

Lewes, Monday, July 30, 1792.—“Gabriel our great town bell, which has been silent ever since the death of our late King is this morning to be fixed in the tower built for that purpose, at the entrance of our new market-place, the idea of first filling it with punch is therefore given up.”

Lewes, Oct. 15, 1792.—“Gabriel our old Town Bell is positively to be hung to-morrow morning, in a handsome Tower erected for that purpose, at the entrance of our New Market Place. The above Bell was cast in the reign of Henry the Eighth whose bust it bears, and has not been heard since the death of our late King, for whose funeral it was tolled, and soon after taken down with the old Tower (a part of the broken Church of St. Nicholas) that contained it.”

The announcement of the opening of a new bank by the firm of Whitfeld & Co. reads strangely to those who for many years have been wont to think and speak of our time honoured institution as the “Lewes Old Bank.”

Monday, July 13, 1789.—“We mentioned in a former paper, that a new bank at Lewes, would speedily be opened under the firm of Whitfeld, Comber, Molineux, and King. The business is now transacting at their Banking House, which is completely fitted up for that purpose.”

It is most devoutly to be hoped that if in the future some ardent archæologist should dis-inter the bones of the “faithful servant,” recorded below, they will not be ascribed to the period of the Battle of Lewes, or regarded as the relics of the favourite Norman war horse of De Warenne.

Monday, June 29, 1789.—“Mr Cooper, Brewer of this town had a horse died last week that was upwards of thirty years old. The body of this old and faithful servant (who was ten years in the service of the late Mr. Chester) was very decently interred in the Castle Yard, where plenty of strong beer was distributed to the gravediggers and bearers on the occasion.”

The building trade in the locality of Lewes appears to have been remarkably brisk at the close of the last century, to judge by the following announcement:—

Monday, April 2, 1792.—“So great is the rage for building in this town and neighbourhood, that among all the brick kilns within two miles round there cannot be got a quantity of bricks sufficient for finishing our Bell Tower within the limited time. It were to be wished the Committee for inspecting that public work, would

cause it to be built to the elevation necessary for the free expansion of the sound of the bell. If not raised above the proposed height of 40 feet our curfew we fear, will not be sufficiently audible, for the roofs of the surrounding houses must stop the undulation of sound."

In these days of rapid locomotion and cheap fares, the expense of travelling by road between Lewes, Seaford and Newhaven, in the advertisement here given, is very striking, and accounts to some extent for the stay-at-home propensities of our forefathers.

Monday, June 18, 1792.—"Seaford & Newhaven. Diligence Sets out from the Pelham Arms, Seaford at six o'clock in the morning every Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and arrives at the London Coach Office, Lewes, in time for the London Coach, and waits for the return of the London coach Places may be taken, and Parcels taken in at the Pelham Arms Seaford; White Hart, Newhaven; and Coach Office, Lewes.

— Fares —

From Seaford to Lewes, each passenger	3 ^s 6 ^d
From Newhaven to Lewes, do	2 ^s 6 ^d

Newhaven, June 16.

William, Pope.

From the question and answer given below, our earliest printed History of Lewes appears to have been in active preparation and to have excited much interest.

Monday, June 11, 1792.—"To the Editor of the intended History of Lewes &c I have seen your proposals for publishing a History of Lewes &c and approve of the plan; but for the satisfaction of myself and some friends who intend to subscribe to the work, beg you to inform us of how many Numbers, it is to consist; at what time you commence with the Lords of Lewes, and whether they are given without interruption to the present day. I have John Portmarus's Letter concerning the demolition of St Pancras' Priory, and Thomas Wike's account of the Battle of Lewes. If they be worth your Acceptance, request you will signify the same in your next Lewes Journal. I am Sir with wishes for your success in so laudable an undertaking, Your very humble Servant Philarchaios. Brighton. June 9. 1792.

"W. Lee thanks Philarchaios for his kind offer; but hopes very soon to show him and the public that the best use has been already made of Wikes and Portmarus. As to the Queries, W. Lee begs leave first to inform him that the Work has been set for ten Numbers; but there being reason to think that some very interesting communications may occur before the work is finished; he will not limit himself to less than twelve Numbers, at the same time he thus publicly engages, that it shall not make more. The Lords of Lewes are given from the Conquest without any interruption, and with all attainable certainty from the commencement of the Saxon

Dynasty in this part of the Island. Any further favours from Philarchaios will be thankfully received."

The good people of our town seem to have appreciated the good things of this life, and to have enjoyed dainties which are now almost unattainable in these degenerate times. Such an announcement as under is calculated to make the mouth of a gourmand water.

Aug. 23, 1790.—"Advt. Fresh and *potted Wheatears* daily, and Venison on the shortest notice at the White Hart, Lewes."

The large influx of refugees at this time seems to have called forth the sympathy and proverbial hospitality of our countrymen in favour of the unhappy sufferers. At the same time it aroused in the minds of many a fear that the supply of provision might run short and high prices prevail.

Monday, Sept. 17, 1792.—"Those who are desirous of promoting an hospitable reception of the unfortunates who are cruelly driven from France, and land on the Coast of Sussex, are requested to meet at the Star Inn, in Lewes, on Thursday next at 12 o'clock."

Lewes, Sept. 24, 1792.—"There was a Meeting at the Star in this town on Thursday (20th) Lord Sheffield in the Chair, for the purpose of concerting the best means of uniting the exertions of this county in favour of those who by unexampled barbarity are driven on our Shores. Gentlemen attended from different parts of the coast to give information of what had been done. It was well observed at this meeting that the arrival of these unfortunate people was not a matter of choice. That if we refused or rejected relief to them in their distressed situation; it would bear an everlasting reproach on the national character, which had been famed for generosity and humanity. That the notion of causing a scarcity could not seriously be believed by any man of reflection. That if ten times the number should arrive it would be imperceptible in the consumption of provisions within this island. That the rise in meat had taken place before they had arrived in any number, and that the increased rise in the price of corn; happens of course in consequence of the alarm of a bad harvest. It was further observed that on the return of three or four regiments from our foreign garrisons, that no man ever pretended to be alarmed on the account of a scarcity of provisions. It does not appear that more than 11 or 1200 have landed in Sussex, and that almost all of them go to London."

The last extract records, in the brief space of an advertisement, what was probably the last scene in the history of one of our stately Sussex homes, once a ducal

residence, but now, alas, swept entirely away and become a thing of the past.

Monday, Oct. 8, 1792.—“Bishopstone Place. To be Sold by Auction by Verrall & Son. On Monday the 15th instant at Bishopstone Place in the County of Sussex. A variety of Household Furniture formerly the property of His Grace The Duke of Newcastle Consisting of 12 choice old feather beds and appurtenances, sundry old tables and chairs, dairy and brewing utensils, a large wind up roasting jack which carries five spits, three copper boilers, two stew pans, five pork tubs, and about fifty lots of kitchen furniture. Also about *twenty thin cheeses*. To begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.”

HASTINGS SEALS.

FIG. 2.



EARLY 13TH CENTY.

FIG. 1.



FIG. 3.



TEMP. ELIZABETH.

NOTE ON THE SEALS OF THE BARONS AND OF THE BAILIFFS OF HASTINGS.¹

BY CHARLES DAWSON, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S.

(Read at the Society's Visit to Hastings, 10th October, 1894.)

THE main object of this paper is to draw attention to certain coincidences which may have conduced to the choice of St. Michael as the Patron Saint of Hastings and subsequently to that of the Cinque Ports generally.

It will be remembered, when William I. in 1066 contemplated making a descent on the coast of England, that for a long time he was prevented from so doing by contrary winds and bad weather. His delay was so great that the English fleet, which had long waited in the Channel expecting his invasion, had dispersed, imagining that he would not attempt an assault that year. Harold had also marched to the North of England to fight at Stamford Bridge.

William, while waiting off the coast of France near St. Vallery, was imploring the intercession of his Saints for fair winds, and towards the feast of St. Michael (the tutelary Saint of Normandy) the long desired wind and weather suddenly set in. The old Saxon Chronicle tersely records: "Then came William Earl of Normandy into Pevensey, on the Eve of St. Michael's Mass; and soon after they were on their way they constructed a Castle at Hastings Port. This was then made known to King Harold and he then gathered a great force and came and met him at the Hoar Apple Tree."

The sudden change of wind at so propitious a season, and as if in answer to their prayers, must have immensely impressed such superstitious people as the Normans.

¹ These seals are figured and described in Vol. I. and Vol. XVII. of "Sussex Archæological Collections."

PEVENSEY CORPORATION SEAL, COUNTER SEAL AND
MACE.

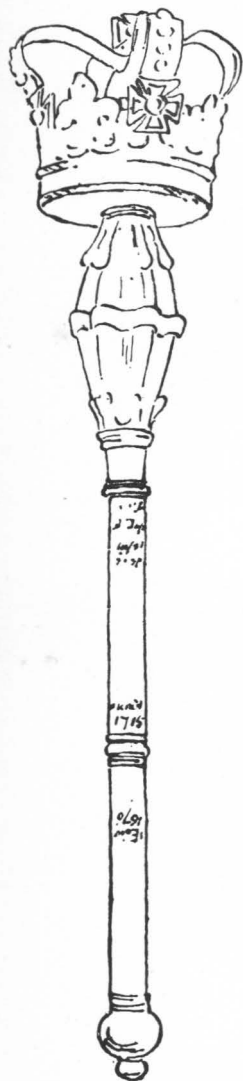
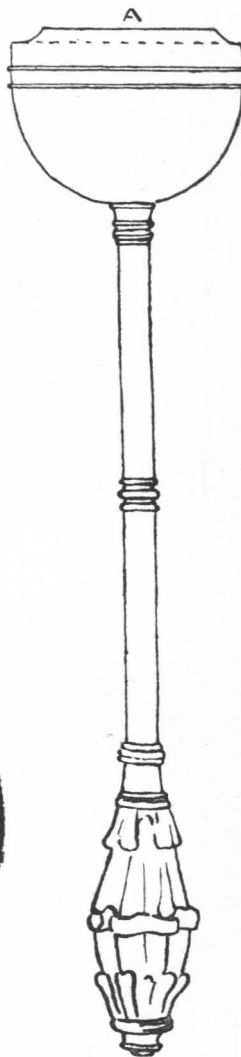


PHOTO. FROM THE MATRICES.



The Seal and Mace of this extinct Corporation are now in the possession of "the Pevensey Trust." The Mace is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and is now surmounted by an open Crown. It is of silver gilt with an iron core. It appears to have undergone transformation about the end of the 17th century (the probable original form being shewn at fig. A), the shaft being reversed and other alterations and additions made.

especially entreating the intercession of his Patron Saint for the success of his enterprise against the Dragon of Wessex; and we can now better understand the old Gothic legend which runs about the Seal of his Barons at Hastings—"Draco crudelis, te vincet vis Michaelis" (Cruel Dragon, thee the strength of Michael shall conquer).

St. Michael, being now the Patron Saint of Hastings, was depicted on its banner slaying the dragon, and subsequently the other Cinque Ports, following the lead of the Premier Cinque Port, seem to have adopted the same design as their banner generally.³

The Seal of the Barons of Hastings in its existing form is certainly not older than the time of John and more probably belongs to the early part of the reign of Henry III. But as we know Pevensey possessed an older seal of similar type, it is reasonable to suppose that Hastings (of which Cinque Port Pevensey was a mere "limb") possessed at least one earlier seal than the one now known to us.

On the reverse side of the Hastings Seal is depicted a most interesting scene of one of the old ships of the Hastings Squadron of the Cinque Ports Fleet ramming and "telescoping" an unfortunate vessel, the mail-clad head of one of whose defenders appears in the water beneath.

This seal was most probably made to commemorate on its reverse side one of the glorious and earliest of our naval victories over the French, either at Damme in 1215 or off Dover by Hubert de Burgh, in 1217; in both of which battles the squadron of Hastings no doubt took part. These victories were so complete that they do much to justify King John's famous ordinance respecting the "Sovereignty of the Sea," made at Hastings Castle, *circa* 30 March, A.D. 1201, namely:

"That if the Lieutenant of the King or the Admirall of the King or his Lieutenant in any voyage appointed by the Common Counsell of the kyngdom do at sea meet with any shyps or vessels laden or empty which will not stryke and vail their bonnets⁴ at the command

³ T. Cole, in "Antiquities of Hastings."

⁴ Strike and lower their sails ("Translation Admiralty Black Book," R.C.H.D.).

of the kyngs lieutenant, or the kyngs admirall, or his lieutenant, but making resistance against those of the fleet, that if they can be taken that they be reputed as enemies, and their shypys, vessells, and goods taken and forfeited as goodes of enemies, albeit that the maysters or possessors thereof should afterwards come and alleadge the same ships, vessells, and goodes to be the goodes of friends of our lorde the Kyng, and that the Company therein be chastised by imprisonment of their bodies for their rebellion at discretion."

Again, one or both of these victories of the Cinque Ports Navy may have been the cause of the alteration of the Arms of the Port of Hastings, which we soon after observe. On the victorious ship depicted on the seal above mentioned may be seen in the prow an ensign, bearing the usual badge or coat of arms of the Cinque Ports, viz., the three half lions and the three half ships; but on another seal of which we have a record, the same date as the Seal of the Barons, viz., that of the Bailiffs of Hastings,⁵ are seen only two demi lions and ships, there being in the centre between them *a whole lion*. This seal was followed by another, made about the reign of Elizabeth,⁶ circa 1589, which is of the same general pattern and retains the whole lion. This figure of the whole lion makes the Arms differ from those of the rest of the ports and seems to point to some achievement for which the Port of Hastings was specially honoured.

The Premier Cinque Port of Hastings may well be congratulated on still possessing so ancient a corporate seal and counter seal, which seem to record upon their faces the commemoration of two most famous battles by flood and field.

⁵ See fig., Mr. Ross' paper in Vol. XVII. "Suss. Arch. Coll." A large number of Mr. Ross' deeds and curiosities, described and figured in the "S.A.C.," have been recently presented to the Hastings Museum. The seal is only known by two impressions. A restoration is shown at Fig. 2.

⁶ See Vol. I. "Sussex Archæological Collections" and Fig. 3.

NOTE.—The blocks of the Hastings Seal of the Barons and of the Pevensey Seal and Maces are kindly lent by our members, Mr. M. Sullivan and Mr. W. V. Crake (the Hon. Secretary of Hastings Museum). The figures of the Maces are sketched from "Corporation Plate and Insignia of Office of Cities and Corporate Towns of England," by L. Jewitt, F.S.A., and W. H. St. J. Hope, M.A., Vol. II., p. 373.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Editor will be glad to receive short Notes on Discoveries and Matters of Interest relating to the Antiquities and History of the County, for insertion in the "Collections," such communications to be addressed to him at The Castle, Lewes.

No. 1.

THE ROCKS AT BUXTED.

In the 12th volume of our "Collections" is an interesting paper upon "Uckfield Past and Present," by the late Rev. Edward Turner, wherein he alludes to a rock habitation in the adjoining Parish of Buxted, which he was disposed to consider may have been the Hermitage of an Anchorite, and for many years past it has been so called.

I have reasons, however, for supposing that it was never occupied by such a solitary individual.

Soon after the commencement of the present century my father entered into practice with Mr. Fuller, of Uckfield, whose family for at least three generations had been resident medical practitioners there.

The history of these caves had been handed down by them from one generation to another, and thence to my father, with the information that they had been used as a Pest House, into which many poor wretches were thrust who had become the victims of any infectious disease; and herein they were compelled to remain until they either died (which was too frequently the case) or recovered.

Having had knowledge of these facts from my father, many years since, I have thought it proper to place them on record.

The beautiful range of rocks which almost face the entrance to the caves was formerly called the Vineyard, and I can just remember being shown the vines, as they grew over them, by the then occupier of the adjoining farm.

C. LEESON PRINCE.

No. 2.

LEWES PRIORY.—ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY A "SERVUS" AND "RUSTICUS."

The following will doubtless be read with interest:—

"1290. July. 11. Acknowledgment by John, son of Robert 'le Scot' and Cristiana Atehallegate of Hecham, that he is the 'servus' and 'rusticus' of the Prior and Convent of Lewes, born of the said Robert and Cristiana the 'serva' and 'rustica' of the said house, and that they may do their will with himself and his whole 'Sequela,' and

the lands and chattels he holds of their favour as their rustic, born and bred in their manor of Hecham. Appends the seal which he carries by favour of his said lords, at London, Tuesday next after the Translation of S. Thomas Martyr, A.D. 1290 and the 18th of the King's reign." (Seal lost.)—"Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland," II., 1,977.

F. R. FAIRBANK, M.D., F.S.A.

No. 3.

*DUEL BETWEEN EDWARD, EARL OF DORSET, AND
LORD BRUCE, IN 1613.*

In the burying ground adjoining the old Abbey Church of Culross, in Perthshire, is the following inscription on a brass plate:—

"Near this spot is deposited the heart of Edward Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, who was slain in a bloody duel fought in the year 1613 with Sir Edward Sackville, afterwards Earl of Dorset, near Bergen-op-Zoom, in Holland, to which country the combatants, the one from England, the other from Paris, repaired for the determined purpose of deciding their quarrel by the sword. The body of Lord Bruce was interred in the Great Church of Bergen-op-Zoom, where, among the ruins caused by the seige of 1747, are still to be seen the remains of a Monument which was erected to his memory. A tradition, however, existing, that his heart had been sent over to his native land, and was buried near this place, a search was made by Sir Robert Preston, of Valleyfield, Bart., in the year 1808, when it was found embalmed in a silver case of foreign workmanship, secured between two flat and excavated stones, clasped with iron, and was carefully replaced and securely deposited in the spot where it was first discovered."

The box was heart-shaped, with hinges and clasps; on the lid was engraved what was intended as a representation of his arms, with the words "Lord Eduard Bruse." The heart was found inside carefully embalmed in a brownish fluid.

In the year 1814 the circumstances of the duel were well known at Bergen. There was then a small piece of land $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Antwerp gate of Bergen, which went by the name of Bruce-land, and which was recorded as the spot where Bruce fell. According to vulgar tradition at Bergen, this piece of ground was previously purchased by the parties for the purpose of fighting upon it. In 1814 it was unclaimed; until the French Revolution it was considered free ground, where any person might take refuge, without being liable to arrest.

The above is from a letter from Lord Stowell, F.S.A., to the President of the Society of Antiquaries, which appears in "Archæologia," Vol. XX., pp. 515-518, and is accompanied by full-page engraving of the silver box.

This note may be acceptable as a pendant to Note 4 in Vol. XXXIX., giving Sir Edward Sackville's own account of the duel.

F. R. F.

No. 4.

SUSSEX MSS. IN LAMBETH LIBRARY.

The members of the Sussex Archæological Society may be glad to know there exist many documents, as Ministers' Accounts, Court Rolls, Treasurers' Accounts and others of the 15th and 16th Centuries, which throw much light on Sussex parochial history.

Among some of the parishes so described may be mentioned: *Amberley, Bersted, Chichester, Ferring, Malling* (near Lewes), *Pagham, The Pallant, Ringmer, Selsey, Slindon, Tangmere, Tarring, &c.* Several of the Archbishop's manors, as Slindon, Mayfield, are mentioned in the fine series of the Lambeth Archiepiscopal Registers, and several institutions to Sussex livings are to be found in these Registers, the See of Chichester being vacant. Those *Sussex livings* which are in the gift of the Archbishop, as *Edburton* and others, are generally to be found described in the *Archives* at Lambeth. The Court Rolls, Ministers' Accounts, &c., have lately been *indexed and arranged*, and can be consulted *on any of the Library days* (10-4), *Saturday excepted*.

S. W. KERSHAW, F.S.A., Librarian, Lambeth Palace.

No. 5.

TOWNCREEP.

Referring to my suggestion at p. 172 of "S.A.C.," Vol. XXXIX., that it is unusual for two arms of a stream to bear the same name, I have found the following in "Horsfield's History of Sussex," Vol. I., p. 6: "The Ashburne is thus accurately described by Holinshed, or rather by Harrison, 'Into Pevensy Haven divers waters do resort; and of these that which entereth into the same on the east side riseth out from two heads, whereof the most easterly is called Ash,' the next unto the Burne, and *uniting themselves* not far from Ashburn *they continue their course* under the name and title of Ashburne Water, as I read." (The italics are mine.)

Here we have "Ashburn" and "Ashburne Water," the former meaning the village now called Ashburn-ham for distinction. Similarly it is not improbable that "Mercredburn," by which the battle is usually designated, is an abbreviation of Mercredburn-hampsted, by which name it is designated by Milton in his "History;" and this may have been the Saxon name of a village which may have arisen near after the battle, but disappeared when the ruins of the town were dismantled and carried away to build Battle Abbey.

Again, Florence of Worcester says, "A.D. 485, Ælla fighting the Britons near Mercreds-bernan, that is Mercreds Brook (Rivus Mereredi) slew numbers of them and put the rest to flight."

Now putting these two passages together and taking as our guide Mr. Tatham's map at p. 25 of Vol. XXXVIII., it would appear clear that the river Ash coming from the eastward unites itself at the north of Ashburnham Park with the brook coming down from the north past

Towncreep; and thence they run on together to Pevensay. Here, then, is a Burn or Brook coming down from the valley past Towncreep and uniting itself with the Ash river; and then the two run on together to Pevensay Haven, exactly as described by Holinshed; and this being called specially "the Burn" would appear to imply a well-known and particular burn, which a burn in connection with Mercred would be; and it was on the bank of the burn or brook connected with Mercred that the battle occurred between the Saxons and Britons. All this taken together leads to a strong presumption that the burn coming down the valley past Towncreep is the Mercreds burn; and that the ruined town on the hill above is the site of the town of Mercred, from which the latter derives its name. The burn at that time may have been of much greater dimensions and of more importance and worthy of notice than it now is.

H. F. NAPPER.

No. 6.

CHURCH BELLS.

An article on "Some Church Bells in the City and Neighbourhood of Durham, &c.," appears in the recent volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library*, "Ecclesiology," pp. 184-190, being reproduced from the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1865. It is from the pen of J. T. Fowler, M.A., and at page 184, after describing two bells at St. Margaret's Church, Durham, the writer says, "The same cross, devices, and letters, and the same peculiarities of spelling, are to be found at Stopham, West Chilton, and Jevington, in Sussex."

It seems remarkable that bells so far apart should appear to have come from the same bell-founder, and therefore I venture to send the above note.

J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

No. 7.

TAPSEL GATE.

There are, or were till recently, two churchyards in Sussex entered by gates of this peculiar kind, namely, at Kingston and West Dean, both in the neighbourhood of Lewes. These gates are very rare, and I have only met with one other example, and which perhaps is unknown to some Sussex ecclesiologists. This occurs at Heston, in Middlesex, where the tapsel gate is an elaborate one, placed beneath a lych-gate, and made to shut by means of a wheel, round which passes a large chain, with a lump of stone at the end acting as a balance-weight, the whole arrangement forming a very picturesque and quaint object.

A Sussex family named Tapsell, or Topsell, is mentioned in Vols. II., XII., XIV., XVI. and XX. of our "Collections."

J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

No. 8.

SUSSEX FOLK-LORE.

Perhaps the following notes may interest your readers and students of Folk-lore connected with animal life :—

Bees.—Many superstitions are connected with bees. Probably the most widespread one is that they must be told of any death in the family of their owner; or, as in Devonshire, the hives must be turned on such an occasion. In Sussex it appears that sickness troubles these industrious insects, as an old woman in the Manhood district, whose husband was ill, said to a friend, “My bees will never swarm till my old man gets better.”

Butterflies.—Whilst talking to a wayside labourer in the early spring a butterfly passed by us. “That be the first butterfly I ha’ seen to-year,” said the old man, “And when I wer’ a boy they used to say,

The first butterfly you see,
Cut off his head across your knee,
Bury the head under a stone,
And a lot of money you will own.”

Cats.—A friend having given me a nice young Persian cat, the maid servants, on its arrival, forthwith took it into the kitchen to butter its paws to make it stop in its new home, and which they assured me should always be done. Unfortunately for the votaries of this superstition, poor pussy disappeared the next day and has not been seen since.

Pigs.—In a litter of pigs there is often a weakly one, and this is termed a “Harry pig” in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, or it is affectionately called “Little Harry.” Is any similar term employed in Sussex?

J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

No. 9.

PROBABLE REMAINS OF LEWES PRIORY.

In the early part of January, 1896, some workmen in connecting the drainage of a house in Priory Street, Southover, with the sewer, found in excavating for the junction, on the south side of the road, close to the kerb, and about three feet and a half below the surface, some six or eight large stones of different shapes and sizes, but all showing evidence of having been worked. The street being in the supposed line of the wall enclosing that part of the Priory demesne, it is reasonable to presume that they may have formed a portion of its foundation. The only other object found was a piece of pavement tile, about four inches square, glazed on the upper surface with dark green glaze, and having the impression of a finger tip, made in the clay when in a plastic state.

C. T. PHILLIPS.

No. 10.

SUSSEX SMUGGLERS.

The following paragraph appeared in the columns of the *Standard* newspaper of 18th February, 1895, and may be deemed worthy of being recorded in the pages of our "Collections" as a fitting sequel to the paper on "Sussex Smuggling," contributed to the tenth volume by Mr. W. H. Durrant-Cooper, commemorating as it does the death of probably the last member of the notorious Hawkhurst and Aldrington gang, and one of the very few survivors of the once numerous and nefarious tribe of Sussex "Owlers":—

"The death occurred at Staplehurst, Kent, yesterday, at the age of ninety, of Edward Selves. He was a member of the notorious Aldington (? Aldrington) and Hawkhurst gangs of smugglers, and when smuggling was flourishing he regularly engaged in many thrilling conflicts with the Excise officers, and on one occasion narrowly escaped being shot dead."

Three days after writing the foregoing, I read in the same periodical (the *Standard*) of the 21st February, 1895, the following announcement of the demise of another of the old Sussex smugglers:—

"The death took place at Ferring, near Worthing, yesterday, of John Moore, the old man to whom the Queen sent a gift of £3 last summer, on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of his marriage. Moore, whose wife survives him, was a shoemaker. In his youth he took part in smuggling, which was extensively practised on the Sussex Coast, and would frequently tell of his adventures whilst engaged in illicit trading. Prebendary Deane raised a fund for the maintenance of Mr. and Mrs. Moore since the wedding celebration, by the sale of photographs of the old couple."

The *Standard* seems to have been mistaken as to the date of Moore's death, as I am informed by Prebendary Deane that he died on the 19th February, 1895, aged 90 years, 9 months and 8 days.

C. T. PHILLIPS.

No. 11.

THE "GREAT PIGEON-HOUSE" OF THE CLUNIAN
PRIORY OF ST. PANCRAS, LEWES.

Dr. Mantell, in "A Day's Ramble in and about the Ancient Town of Lewes," describes this building as having been planned "in the form of a cross" and as measuring "ninety feet in length from east to west, and the same from north to south."

The site of this dove-cote being—owing to the prolonged drought—rendered more clearly visible than usual during the summer of 1895, Mr. C. T. Phillips was induced to test the correctness of the Doctor's statement. Finding that some inaccuracy existed, I, at his suggestion, took careful measurements, thereby proving the foundations—as indicated by the scorched condition of the turf immediately over them

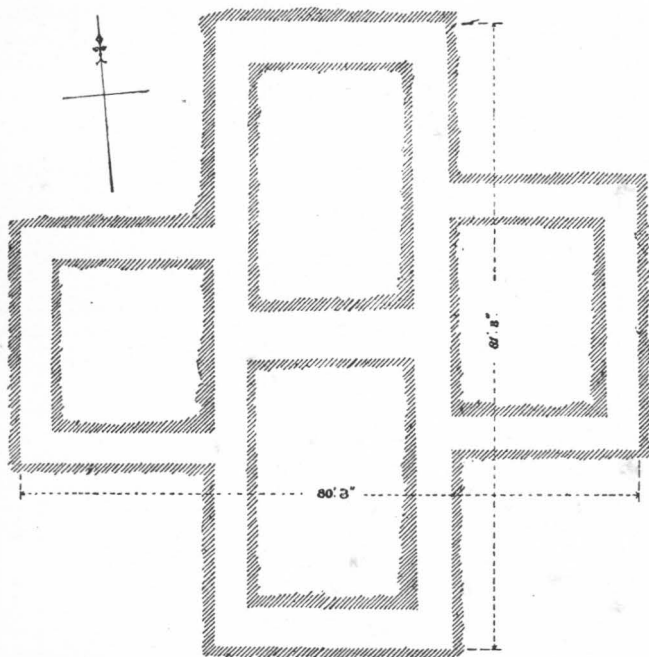
—to be about *eighty-one feet three inches* from north to south, the length from east to west being just a foot less.

Assuming that the width of the traces (averaging about four feet six inches) represents the width of the *footings*, and that the walls themselves were half this thickness, or some two feet three inches thick, the length of the pigeon-house, or dove-cote, could have been only about *seventy-nine feet* in one direction by *seventy-eight feet* in the other, or nearly *eleven feet* less each way than described by Dr. Mantell. But, supposing that the base of the walls was built without *offsets*, even then the length appears to have been some *nine feet* less than he states.

The accompanying plan, prepared from notes taken on the spot during the summer of 1895, also shows the irregular disposition of the arms of the "cross."

The Cluniac Priory of St. Pancras, Lewes.

Diagram of the foundations of the Pigeon-House, as traced during the drought of 1895.



SCALE OF FEET

FREDERICK JOHN SAWYER.

No. 12.

NOTES ON OLD LEWES.

My near neighbour, Mr. A. F. Drake, of Winterbourne Lodge, Lewes, kindly sent for my inspection a very interesting piece of evidence of the Roman (or Romano-British) occupation of our ancient town, in the shape of a small glass "Unguentum," commonly, but erroneously, termed a "lachrymatory." It is about two inches long, of a bluish green colour, and, as is most frequently the case, iridescent from age, perfect save the lip and a very small portion of the neck. Mr. Drake found it in his garden, but seemed somewhat doubtful about that being the original location of the little vessel, as some earth had been carted in from another part of the town when his grounds were laid out; but in either case it is a Lewes find, and as such worthy of record.

Another find of a memento of mediæval Lewes occurred during the late drainage operations at the Workhouse, one of the inmates having found a small gold coin, in very fair "face" condition, but sadly clipped. Upon examination, it proved to be a quarter noble of Henry V. (1413-22), bearing on the *Obverse* the royal arms on a heater shaped shield, and of the legend "HENRIC REX ANGL FRANO" (the rest being pared away), and on the *Reverse* a double tressure, with fleurs-de-lis and lions in the arches, a cross fleury with trefoils, &c., and the legend, "EXALTABITUR IN GLORIA."

Lewes, September, 1894.

C. T. PHILLIPS.

No. 13.

ELLA'S LANDING PLACE.

One of the earliest entries in the "Chronicle of Fabius Ethelwerd" seems to decide the long-disputed point that Cymenes-Ora, where Ella and his sons landed in Sussex, was at or near Shoreham, and not Selsey.

He says: "A, 477. In the fourth year Ælla landed in Britain from Germany, with his three Sons at a place called Cymenes-Ora, and defeated the Britons at Aldredes-leage." To this the translator (Dr. Giles) adds a note: "Perhaps an error for Andredes-leage, formerly Anderida in Sussex." But this seems somewhat singular, for only six lines lower Ethelwerd goes on: "A, 492. After three years Ælla and Assa besieged a town called Andreds-cester, and slew all its inhabitants, both small and great, leaving not a single soul alive."

Dr. Giles would therefore appear not to have known that there is on the bank of Shoreham Harbour a place called Aldrington, which answers so exactly to Aldredes-leage that there is no occasion to seek further for its site, nor to suppose that it was Anderida, which is so closely after called Andreds-cester; for nothing can be more probable than that the Saxons, having entered this harbour, landed on this bank at the particular locality, now called Aldrington, and were there

opposed by the Britons, but unsuccessfully. And it is quite reasonable to suppose that this harbour had been already pointed out to Ella, as a convenient place for landing, by his countrymen then already settled in Kent; and, moreover, this may have been the site of the Roman settlement. It is probable therefore that Dr. Giles would not have added this note if he had been aware of the existence of this place called Aldrington.

H. F. NAPPER.

No. 14.

*“PRIVILEDGES BELONGING TO YE TOWNE OF
ANGMERING.”*

While on a brief but pleasant visit to Angmering Mr. C. T. Phillips noticed the following copy of a document in the hall of the Rectory, and shortly afterwards, through the courtesy of the Rector, the Rev. J. B. Orme, M.A., received a transcript of it with a letter, from which a few explanatory sentences are appended:—

“PRIVILEDGES BELONGING TO Y^e TOWNE OF ANGMERING.

“Tennants holding of Syon,¹ hold taken out of the Records of y^e: Pipe Office or Augmentacōn Office .-

“They ought to be freed from all charges whatsoever to the Kings house

“They ought to be freed from all Subsidies, fifteenths & all other Imposicōns & taxaçōns whatsoever

“All their goods and Merchandize must be freed from payment of any customs or other demands whatsoever in all the Kings ports whatsoever

“They ought to be freed from all ayding of Sherifs and expences towards the Knights of the Sheire and Burgesses of the Parliament house, from all Suite and Service to the Sherifs unto the Countie Court.

“To have view of frank pledge Leets and Law days And a Court every three weeks wherein all Acçōns within y^e: mann^r: ought to be tryed, to have a Size of bread & beere & whatsoever belongeth to the Clarke of the Market. And to hold & Maintain a faire yearly within the said town.

“To have all felons goods and wracks of sea²

“To have Pillorie and Stocks for punishment of malefactors

“To have all fynes of Alienacōns, all ameracements fynes & forfeitures whatsoever before the King, the lord Chancellor and the Barons of the

¹ “Syon” is, of course, the Nunnery of Syon, which had considerable property here in old times.

² With regard to “wracks of sea,” in old times the sea came up to the Church at high tide, through Poling brooks. In fact, it was part of the estuary of the Arun.

After pointing out that the handwriting of the document “is like the writing of A.D. 1600 or thereabouts,” the Rector says:—

“This,” the document, “was received by me from a descendant of the Reverend Bell Carleton, who died Rector of Angmering and Vicar of Amberley, and was buried at Amberley, June, 1746.

Exchequer or before any of the Kings Justices or Commissioners whatsoever

“To arrest by body upon any Accord and try it within the Mannor

“To have wards and Lyveries allthough they hold of the King in capite

“To have retorne of all writts whatsoever

“Not to be arrested by the Sheriffs or any of the Bayliffs within the libertie

“To be freed from all appearances at the Syze of Sessions & from all appearances of any Juries in any of the Kings Courts at Westminster

“To make a Coronor within the mann^r

“To be freed from all taxaçõs and impositiõns whatsoever in as large and ample manner as the King would grant”

No. 15.

SOME 17th and 18th CENTURY SUSSEX TRADESMEN'S ACCOUNTS.

The following extracts are derived from a few old accounts in the possession of Alderman Joseph Farncombe, of Lewes, and serve to show not only what some of his ancestors paid for different articles of daily consumption, for work done and for education, but exhibit some curiosities in the way of orthography. One or two words have so far defied all attempts at interpretation. The system of “cash payment” had not come into vogue, if we may judge by the date of some of the receipts. Take for example this butcher's bill:—

Mr Farncomb Dr. To Tho^s Stone
 1722. Oct 13th. £ s. d.
 for a Legg & Neck } 0 : 3 . 0
 of mutton weighed 12lb. }

which is endorsed :

feb y^e 13, 1733.

Rec^d the full contents of this bill
 by mee Sarah Stone.

Here is a builder's account:—

Aprill th 5 1717.

	p.	s.	d.
Mr farncom hes bell.			
for menden the mayds bedstetell	0	0	8
for oltaring apres for delt ¹ and nayls	0	5	0
for saing the potshan for the stal ber selar ² .	0	2	0
for poten op of the poteshan and other worck in the selar	0	4	4
for a Cofen	0	5	0
for a (Lewem?) ³	0	1	8
dew to me the last making	2	6	11
	<hr/>		
	3	5	7

¹ A press for delft. ?

² For “sawing the partition for the stal beer cellar.” The “stal” would be the stool on which casks are placed in cellars; “stal ber” would therefore be stock or store beer.

³ Undeciphered.

This account is endorsed:—

Dec^{br} 2th 6 1722 Then Rece^d. of
Mr Hen: Farncombe the full contents
of This Bill pr Mee John Geering.

The endorsement is well written, but the caligraphy and orthography of the body of the bill are about upon a par.

The earliest account in the little bundle is thus endorsed:—

Thes bes James resaits A bout
repairing his bilding at Ash ban
ham Noe. 17th i682.

The account is as follows:—

June The 2 ^d i682.	l	s	d
Then paide a malisha ⁴ tax	0	0	5
for feling a Eleaven treee	0	5	6
paide for a yeares tixes ⁵ du at mīc ⁶	0	10	6
paide for a thouzen of bates.....	0	16	8
for a poore tax	0	6	0
for draing ⁷ of a Eleven treee	0	5	6
for makinge the sa: pite ⁸	0	2	0
for Carriing of 12 loade: of sande	0	4	0
for Carriing of 4 thousan and a halfe of bricke	0	13	6
for feching of a thouzan: of bates ⁹	0	2	0
for feching: of 4 loade of strae ¹⁰	0	8	0
paid For 4 busheles of heare ¹¹	0	4	0
for glasing	0	12	10
for Saing	1	3	9
for liem to load	1	4	0
for theching.....	1	11	4
	<hr/>		
	8	10	0

October the 6^d i682

Then paide for lacing of a Eleaven square and forti foote of roofe and four ⁶ 4 hundred weef tes (?) the sume of oane and thurti shilings and 4 pence received bi me:	}	l.	s	d
william F slatar his marke		i	ii	4

Beautifully written on a small piece of thick paper, endorsed "Mr Farncombe's Bill," is the following from a writing-master, a genteel profession that has nearly, if not entirely, passed away. It will be observed that the John Gibson who received payment for this writing-master's bill had to make his mark and that the receipt is undated.

⁴ Militia.

⁵ Taxes.

⁶ Michaelmas.

⁷ Drawing.

⁸ Saw-pit.

⁹ Bats, *i.e.*, logs of firewood.

¹⁰ Straw.

¹¹ Hair.

Mr, Henry Farncombe Deb^r, to John Head viz^t,

April 18 th , 1726. Then Entered yo ^e , two Daughters who have Continued at Writing at 6 ^s . 3 ^d P Qtr am ^{ts} , to with Jnke $\frac{1}{2}$ a year for each	}	£	s	d
J ^l pens during which Time at 12 ^s P Qtr, amounts to..		1	5	0
J ^l , 6 Books for both & $\frac{1}{2}$ C of pens Carried home		0	4	0
May 6 th , 1728. Then Etrud yo ^e , two Daughters againe who Continued together $\frac{1}{4}$ at D ^{tt^o} , rate am ^{ts} , to	}	0	12	6
J ^l , Lettice Came and Continued alone about $\frac{1}{4}$ at D ^{tt^o} , Rate		0	6	3
J ^l both their pens at D ^{tt^o} , rate During their last Coming am ^{ts} to	}	0	3	0
J ^l , both their breaking up at Whitsuntide		0	2	0
J ^l , 3 Books more am ^{ts} , to		0	1	6
Reced of Mr, Farncombe the				£: 2 . 17 . 9
full Contents of this Bill.				

for the Use of Mr
Mee

John Head By Mee the \times Mark of John Gibson

Several accounts for groceries, &c., supplied to Mr. Farncombe by one Susan Tourle, during a period of about eight years (1717-1724) and amounting to nearly £40, are interesting as furnishing the prices current at the time. The following items are selected:—

Fine Bohea Tea 1 qr. att. 22	5—6
" " " 2 oz.	2—
" " " 1 qr.	3—6
Green Tea 2 oz.	2—0
1 qr. of a pound of Imperial Green Tea.....	5—0
Coffee 1 pound	6—0
Do Do	6—4
Do Do	6—9
Do $\frac{1}{2}$ pound	3—3
Do 1 pound	7—0
Sugar—6 pounds	3—0
Do —3 . do @ 9 ^d	2—3
Dob. Refined Loafe Sugar—2 pound att 14 ^d	2 . 4
Do —4 pound	5—0
Tobacka 1 do	1 . 8
pepp ^r @ qr	0-10
Mace 1 oz	1-10
Do 1 ,,	2—0
Nutmegs 2 oz.	1—8
Do 1 oz.	11
Corrants 3 pound	1 . 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Capers 1 pound	1 . 6
Anchove 1 do	2—
Starch 3 pound	1—6
A Salt Catt	1—4
a Gallon of Salt	0 . 7
a Basket of Salt	1 . 8
Glostershier Chees 3 pound	1—2
New Thin Chees 5 pound	1 . 8
half a firkin of croun Sope	16—0
Gunpowder 1 pound.....	1—0
Do a $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Shot 2 pound	—4
A pack of Cards	1—1

The last of these accounts contains a summary of the amounts of the several sheets, receipted thus:—

reseved in full of this
bill by me Susan Tourll

There is nothing to show where Susan Tourle carried on business. The accounts are very clearly written.

No. 16.

NOTES ON PEVENSEY.

Information about Pevensey Castle appears to be rather scanty; the following excerpts may therefore be acceptable:—

“1240. Henry III. The King acknowledges that on Saturday the Vigil of S. Botulf, G. Marshall, Earl of Pembroke rendered the Castle of Pevensey, and all the land which was G. de Aquila’s with its demesnes and knights’ fees, &c.”—“Cal. Doc. relating to Scotland,” I., p. 273. 1498.

“1292. Edward I. Westminster. Jan. 17. Grant for life to Thomas le Gayte for services to Eleanor the King’s late Mother, that he may remain in the Castle of Pevensey on the King’s service, with 3d. a day for wages, as he had in the time of the King’s late mother.”—“Cal. Pat. Rolls.”

“1292. Jan. 15. Grant for life to Ferrautus Provincialis, for services to the King’s late Mother, that he may remain in the Castle of Pevensey on the King’s service with 3d. a day for wages, as he had in the time of the King’s late Mother.”—*Ibid.*

“1317. Edward II. Westminster. Nov. 1. To Robert de Sapy, Constable of Pevensey Castle. Order to cause that castle to be kept safely by ministers and other sufficient men as he ought to have therein according to the fee that he receives yearly from the King.”—“Calendar of Close Rolls.”

“The like to the constables of other castles.

“1317. Dec. 26. To Robert de Sapy, Escheator beyond Trent, Order to expend 200 marks out of the issues of his bailiwick and the arrears of fermes and other issues of the bishopric of Durham, lately void and in his custody, in repairing the defects where most needed in the Castle of Pevenes(ey), which is in his custody, it appearing from the certificate of certain of the King’s subjects lately appointed to survey the defects of the castle that very many and great defects threaten to arise in the houses and other places within the castle.”—*Ibid.*

1405. Edward, Duke of York, in 1405, attempted the rescue of the Earl of March from confinement at Windsor. The plot failed and he was arrested and shut up in Pevensey Castle until the next Parliament. In his will, proved 1415, he left to “Thos. Pleistede Esq^r £20 in memory of the kindness which he shewed me when I was a prisoner at Pevensey.”—“Test. Vetus,” p. 188.

“*Pevensey. The Haven and Marsh.*”

“1290. Westminster. July 15. Edward I. Commission to John de Lasey and William de Echinghamme to enquire touching a complaint of the Abbots of La Bataille and Bekeham, the priors of Okeburn, Lewes and Hastings, Baldwin de Aldeham, and many others holding lands and tenements round the marsh of Pevensel, Co, Sussex, that whereas Roger de Leukenore and Luke de la Gare were lately appointed to survey the banks and sea dykes by the marsh and to provide for the defence of the country from sea-water, the said Luke, the prior of Michelham, William de Donne, John de Faukeham, Richard de Vetere Monasterio, and Simon le Wyne, not observing the King’s ordinance commenced a bank (walliam) across the haven of Pevensel and a sluice (unam exclusam), intending to finish them, whereby the fresh water will be prevented from following its course through the said marsh to the sea by the said haven, to the great danger of the inhabitants round about, and the frequent inundation of their lands with fresh water; with power to remove and entirely displace the said bank and sluice.”—“Cal. Patent Rolls.”

F. R. FAIRBANK.

No. 17.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY’S ANNUAL
MEETINGS, 1846-1896.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Date.	Place.	Day.	Chairman.
1846	Pevensey	July 9	W. H. Blaauw, Esq.
1847	Chichester	„ 1	Bishop of Chichester.
1848	Lewes	Aug. 10	Sir Henry Shiffner, Bart.
1849	Arundel	„ 9	The Earl of Arundel and Surrey.
1850	Hurstmonceux	July 25	Archdeacon Hare.
1851	Wiston	Aug. 8	Sir Charles M. Burrell, Bart.
1852	Battle Abbey	July 23	Earl Waldegrave.
1853	Goodwood	„ 14	Earl of Chichester.
1854	Winchelsea and Rye	„ 13	Charles Hay Frewen, Esq.
1855	Horsham	„ 12	Hon. Robert Curzon.
1856	Bodiam	„ 10	W. L. Shadwell, Esq. (Sheriff).
1857	Arundel and Bignor	Aug. 13	His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.
1858	Bayham Abbey	„ 5	Marquess of Camden.
1859	Bosham and Chichester	„ 4	Dean Hook.
1860	Pevensey and Hurstmonceux	„ 8	R. W. Blencowe, Esq.
1861	Petworth, Burton & Lavington	„ 8	Hon. P. Wyndham.
1862	Hastings	„ 7	Lord Harry Vane.
1863	Bramber Castle	„ 14	Sir Percy Burrell, Bart.
1864	Seaford, Bishopstone and East Blatchington	„ 11	Earl of Chichester.
1865	Pulborough, Amberley and Hardham	„ 17	Bishop of Chichester.
1866	Eastbourne	„ 16	J. A. Hankey, Esq. (Sheriff).
1867	Midhurst	„ 8	W. Townley Mitford, Esq., M.P.
1868	Rotherfield and Mayfield	„ 13	Lord Colchester.
1869	Steyning, West Grinstead, Knepp Castle and Shipley	„ 12	The Rev. Edward Turner.
1870	Rye and Camber Castle	„ 11	John George Dodson, Esq., M.P.

Date.	Place.	Day.	Chairman.
1871	Chichester	Aug. 10	Mayor of Chichester (J. G. Raper, Esq.).
1872	Parham	,, 8	Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, M.P.
1873	Winchelsea	,, 14	G. B. Gregory, Esq., M.P.
1874	Castle Goring, Sompting, Broadwater, West Tarring, Clapham and Salvington	,, 13	Sir Percy Burrell, Bart., M.P.
1875	Lewes	,, 12	Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, M.P.
1876	Arundel	,, 10	Hon. Richard Denman.
1877	Horsham and Sedgwick Castle	,, 9	R. H. Hurst, Esq.
1878	Brede, Icklesham, Udimore and Brede Place	,, 15	E. Frewen, Esq.
1879	Brighton, Rottingdean and Ovingdean	,, 27	Ven. Archdeacon Hannah.
1880	Boxgrove, Halnaker and Goodwood	,, 12	Bishop of Chichester.
1881	Ashburnham	,, 11	Rev. R. F. Whistler.
1882	South Harting	,, 10	Hon. J. J. Carnegie.
1883	Lewes	July 31	Earl of Chichester.
1884	Northiam, Salehurst & Bodiam	Aug. 7	E. Frewen, Esq.
1885	East Grinstead	Oct. 14	H. R. Freshfield, Esq. (High Sheriff).
1886	Bexhill, Ninfield, Ashburnham, Penhurst and Normanhurst	Aug. 10	Ven. Archdeacon Hannah.
1887	Selsey, Donnington and Sidles- ham	,, 11	Dean Burgon.
1888	Bayham Abbey, Lamberhurst and Scotney Castle	,, 9	Edward Hussey, Esq.
1889	Petworth, Arundel, Bignor and Burton	,, 23	J. Heywood Johnstone, Esq.
1890	Seaford and Newhaven	,, 14	Viscount Hampden, G.C.B.
1891	Steyning, Wappingthorne, Buncton and Wiston	,, 12	Rev. John Goring.
1892	{ Rye	,, 11	{ Mayor of Rye (W. A. Waters, Esq.).
	{ Winchelsea	,, 12	{ F. A. Inderwick, Esq., Q.C.
1893	Chichester	{ ,, 10	{ The Mayor of Chichester.
		{ ,, 11	{ The Bishop of Chichester.
1894	Horsham, Shipley, Knepp Castle and West Grinstead	,, 9	Rev. Chancellor Parish.
1895	{ Eastbourne, Westham, Pev- sey, Hurstmonceux, East Dean and Friston Place	{ July 25	{ Mayor of Eastbourne (J. A. Skinner, Esq.).
		{ ,, 26	{ Rev. W. J. Parrington.
1896	{ Brighton, Lewes, Arundel, } { Parham and Amberley	{ ,, 9	{ Rev. Chancellor Parish.
		{ ,, 10	
		{ ,, 11	

LIST OF OCCASIONAL MEETINGS.

1846	Brighton	Sep. 25	Dean of Chichester.
1847	New Shoreham	May 5	Col. Dawes.
1848	Hastings	June 3	Sir S. B. Peckham Micklethwaite.
,,	Lewes	Oct. 3	F. Dixon, Esq.
1849	Brighton	Jan. 2	Thomas Attree, Esq.
,,	Lewes	April 3	R. W. Blencowe, Esq.
,,	Brighton	Dec. 6	
1850	Eastbourne (on site of Roman Villa)	May 21	Col. Elwood.
,,	Alfriston	Oct. 16	
1851	Pevensey Town Hall	,, 23	Rev. G. Miles Cooper.
,,	Chichester	Dec. 20	

Date.	Place.	Day.	Chairman.
1853	Lewes	Jan. 8	
"	Lewes	April 2	
"	Seaford, Bishopstone, &c.	Oct. 8	
1857	Normandy (Visit to, in Summer of).		
"	Cuckfield	Oct. 16	J. G. Dodson, Esq., M.P.
1858	Lindfield, Paxhill and East Mascalls	Sep. 30	
1859	Uckfield	May 12	
"	Lewes, Swanborough, Iford, Rodmell, &c.	Oct. 6	
1860	Hurstpierpoint, Ditchling and Danny	" 4	
"	East Grinstead, Brambletye and Forest Row	" 17	
1864	Wakehurst Place, Ardingly, Balcombe Place	" 10	
1866	Lewes (Visit of British Archaeological Association).		
1867	Slaugham	Oct. 17	
1868	Rodmell, &c.		
1869	Alfriston	Oct.	
1870	Three Bridges, Rowfant and Worth	Oct. 6	
1873	Isfield and Horsted Parva		
1874	Wilmington		
1875	Cuckfield, Picknells & Bolney		
1877	Forest Row, &c.	Oct.	
1880	West Chiltington	Oct. 25	
1883	Visit of Archæological Institute to Sussex. Meeting at Lewes, July 31. Joint Excursions for several days to all parts of Sussex.		
1885	Visit British Archæological Association to Sussex. Headquarters at Brighton. Visits principally to West Sussex. Visited Lewes Aug. 25 by invitation of Sussex Archæological Society.		
1893	Silchester visited on June 30.		
1894	Hastings Castle, Oct. 10.		

In Vol. XXXVI. of our "Collections," at page 241, a list of the principal meetings held in connection with the Society from 1846 to 1887 inclusive was given. This list, confessedly incomplete, I have extended and amplified, in the hope that it may prove of service to our members and serve as a memorial of many pleasant gatherings during the first 50 years of the existence of the Sussex Archæological Society.

JOHN SAWYER.

No. 18.

EAST GRINSTEAD.

In dealing with the wood of "Hamewuda" or "La Hamoda," at East Grinstead (Vol. XL., pp. 67, 69), I asked for further light on its identity. This I have now found in the local Subsidy Rolls printed in Vol. XX., p. 166 *et seq.*. In the first of these (1296) we find William and Alice "Atte Homwoode" in the Manor of Imberhorne, and the family which thus derived its name from this ancient wood was existing, as pointed out by the writer, in the same place, as "Holmwood," so late as 1628.

J. H. ROUND.

No. 19.

RICE FAMILIES IN SUSSEX.

I should be glad to receive any genealogical notes (especially from manuscript sources, such as parish registers, old rate books, court rolls, deeds, &c.), referring to persons named Rice—varieties, Ryce, Rise, Ric, Rist, &c.—heretofore residing in any part of Sussex, but in particular in the western half of the county, and more especially in the neighbourhood of Petworth and Arundel. I am also desirous of finding the baptism in Sussex of any Thomas Rice, born about 1738, other than the Thomas baptised at South Stoke on 21st of October in that year.

23, Cyril Mansions,
Prince of Wales Road, S.W.

R. GARRAWAY RICE, F.S.A.

No. 20.

LEONARD MASCALL, OF PLUMPTON PLACE.

I have been fortunate enough to secure for the Society's Library a copy of a very curious Sussex book, by the above author, entitled "The Government of Cattel," printed in London, 1662, in black letter, with engraved frontispiece, with cuts of the "Cattel" treated, viz., the Bull, Ox, Cow, Calf, Sheep, Goat and Dog, together with two rural scenes, between which (at the bottom of the page) is what I take to be a quarter length likeness of Mascall himself, with well cut features, flowing hair, peaked beard, and moustache, dressed in a doublet, with ruff around the neck; all being represented in separate compartments, within a lined border. On this, as well as on the title page, the author is described as "Chiefe Farrier to King James." This is a fact unnoticed by M. A. Lower in his "Worthies of Sussex," as is also this particular edition, the latest mentioned by him being 1627 (3rd edition), and the time of Mascall's death being unknown; the only inference that can be drawn is, that the appointment must have been made towards the close of his life, which is supposed to have been very prolonged. The book is a small quarto, and with its original calf binding (in which are the two holes for either clasp or laces), is complete and in capital condition, notwithstanding evident signs of frequent use during 230 years. It bears the imprimatur, "London printed for John. Stafford & W.G, (*sic*) and are to be sold at the George Yard, near Fleet Bridge 1662," and on the inside of the front cover is written, "Wm. Stow, 1838, Dodswell Sale, 18/6." That it was regarded as an authority by the country gentlemen and yeomen farmers seems probable, from one of the latter having added to the published recipes some of his own, the writing and spelling rendering some words difficult to decipher. On the front fly-leaf occurs:—"A Drink for the Yallows in A Bollock—take of Sullandine, of Fetherfew, of yarb, Agrase, of Shipard's Posh (pouch, or purse) of Peniriall, of Ishop (hyssop) of Bollocks Longwort, of

Angellicoe. Take a pennard (pennyworth) of Annised, a pennard of Lickerstick (liquorice), a pennard of Carreway sed, a pennard of Coming (cummin) sed, some Persley sed, a pennard of Treackle. Boil it in Bear (beer) and give it blod warme." On the second front fly-leaf:—"A metsun (medicine) for the Yallows in a Sow. Take 1 peniwarth of Menercrisk (?), 1 penard of Safurant (saffron), 1 of Lickersticks, 1 of Treckel, 1 of Aniseds, 1 of Tunbrick (?turmeric)—1 hanful of Wod-biten (woodbitton), 1 hanful of Wod saieg (wood sage), 1 hanful of Rag wed (ragweed), 1 hanful of Sullandine, 1 hanful of Goos dung. Buil it in bear and give it Luk warme." On the other side of leaf:—"To kil a ——. Take of Bai salt, of Nettel sed, and stamp it,—of Tar and Gun pouders, and mex it al to gether." On the margin of page:—"To the Reader. For the Reumatex in Man or Best. Take a hanful of Yar (? yarrow), and a hanful of fetherfoi, and shredd smal, and boil them in fresh grese to an ointment, and bath the plas hot with it." On the margin of page 12:—"To stop a Scouering in a Best. Take an ouns of Dragons blod, and a hanful of yar (? yarrow) and buil in milk and give it the calf." On margin page 13:—"For Blud passing. Take a hanful of holli-beries and bouil in milk, and give it the Best or Man,—or follers (fullers) earth builed in milk." On margin of page 20:—"For Sinous (sinews) stif, or Knes (knees) swolled. Take of black Sop (soap) of Brancee (bran) of swet Oil, melted together an bath 'em." On margin of page 21:—"To mak black Sope. Take of Sop, of fine dust Sut (soot) of Salt, and bet (beat) it to gether in a marter (mortar), then pot (put) it in a pot for use." On margin of page 137:—"To swaig (assauge) a sweling in a Hors(es) boddy. Sok (soak) a (*sic*) of Brancee, of swet Oil, of black Sop,—buil it and bath the plas hot with it." On the two fly-sheets at the end of the book:—"To make Beselican to hele soars in Man or Best. Take of Muten seuet (mutton suet) of black Peech (pitch) of Bees wax, of Rosam (rosin) of seet Iel (sweet oil) meext all to gether in to a pot." In a different hand—"Anguentum Diapomphalig to Dry a Sore." In another—"Angwintom Pomfuligust." A third writes—"Unguentum Diapomphalig." Then, "Pumpillian Ile and the Ile of Adder spear is Good for a cow erder (udder) seeled. And, for the Rumatism Batesmans Dropes." And, lastly, the following names appear:—"James. Summers his Book 1763. Mary. Marchant her Book 1767. Nicholas. Marchant his book."

C. T. PHILLIPS.

No. 21.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, LEWES.

In the year 1895 Mr. T. G. Roberts, of Lewes, presented a document to the Sussex Archæological Society, being a list of "Fees of St. Michael's," Lewes, chargeable by the Minister and "Clark." In addition to the scale, which includes fees for "Asking for Marriage," "Marriage with Asking," "Christing of Child," "Making Stene" and other graves, "Recting" monuments, &c., there are several special

items that may be deemed worth preservation. Thus the entries conclude with the following:—

	Clark
Judges Sermont Sheriffe Pays it.....	£1—1—0
Vision (<i>sic</i>) of Bishop a dinner & bottle of wine	: 10—6
Vision of archdeacon a dinner & bottle of wine	: 2—6
At Easter Crying of Vestery and attending of it	: 1—0
Washing Surples 2. 6 each 9 Times a year	
For Clening of the Plate washing 2 Cloths & Bread.....	: 2—9
Finding Greens and Sticking the Church at Christmas.....	3—0

Taking (*sic*) by Anthony Blundell Clark 1728 Clark of St. Michael 46 years
Joseph Tinslay Appointed Clark of St. Michael Easter 1797.

JOHN SAWYER.

No. 22.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL FINDS IN WEST SUSSEX.

In June and July, 1895, a number of urns, vases, pateræ, Samian vessels, &c., were found at Alexander Terrace, Chichester, by Mr. W. Butler, on his property there, while excavating for drainage works within a small area. Almost all the vessels were in a good state of preservation. With these were found three lamps, tweezers, a bracelet, some bones of animals and numerous oyster shells. The site of this discovery was but a short distance beyond the ancient East Gate of the City, which was taken down about a century ago.

Another discovery, which may probably prove to be of importance, was made in October, 1895, in Watergate Hanger, in the parish of Upmarden, on the estate of G. Wilder, Esq., of Stansted. The spot is beautifully situated, with the Hanging Wood behind and a fine prospect in front of it. A workman was digging flints for walling purposes, when a portion of a Roman pavement was brought to light, about 14 inches below the surface. As yet only a small portion of the pavement—about 6-ft. by 4-ft.—has been uncovered. The *tesserae* are red and white, forming an elaborate pattern, a variety of the labyrinth or Greek fret, worked out rather roughly. As compared with the pavements at Bignor and Brading, the *tesserae* are large and coarse. Besides the pavement, fragments of fine pottery, roofing tiles and bones of animals have been found. The flints already mentioned abound; they are of large size and some of them are coated with extremely hard mortar. The site of the find is not far from the Roman road which led from Chichester to Portsmouth.

Both of these finds were brought to the notice of the Committee by the Rev. Dr. Arnold, our Local Secretary for Chichester.

In January, 1896, Mr. Percy E. Coombe, of Arundel, reported the finding of the remains of a Roman villa at the western end of Tarrant Street, Arundel, whilst workmen were digging for the new drainage works a trench some 12 feet deep, extending the whole length of that thoroughfare (about one-fifth of a mile). The existence of this villa had been suspected for some time inasmuch as a fragment of pavement was found many years since at another spot close to the same street, in Mrs. Emberson's garden. Some *tesserae*, portions of

Roman tiles and an iron horse shoe, found by Mr. Coombe and presented to the Sussex Archæological Society, are now in the Society's Museum at Lewes. Two additional pieces of Roman tiles found in Tarrant Street more recently will be added to these in due course.

J. S.

No. 23.

A CORRECTION.

In Volume XXXIX. of the "S.A.C." and at page 173, "Rowenna" in line 16 and "Rowennas" in line 18 should read "Ravenna" and "Ravennas."

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